# CHESS <br> the picture chess magazine 

ECEMBER 1944

## FRANK

 JAMES ARSHALL

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This issue of CHESS REVIEW is dedicated to

## the memory of

## FRANK JAMES MARSHALL

whose sudden death on November 9th is mourned
by chessplayers throughout the world.


Frank Marshall, with his wife Caroline D. Marshall, posed for this portrait just two weeks before he died. They intended to reproduce this photograph and send it to their many friends on a Christmas card. The Maestro and his devoted wife-his companion and business manager for nearly 40 years-are shown seated in front of the fireplace in their apartment at the Marshall Chess Club, surrounded by the gifts and trophies of a long and distinguished
chess career. The metal chess set was presented to Marshall by a club member. The marble-top table came from Tunis, the gift of chess patron Leo Nardus.

The poem which appears below (source unknown) is published at the request of Mrs. Marshall. These verses, given to her by Marshall some time ago, have sustained and comforted her.

If some day death should, smiling, turn to me And o'er my shoulders fold his sable cloak,
You must not weep nor grieve for me, but see My joy that all my earthly chains be broke.

I go to other fields, a fairer land.
New vistas, wider visions meet my eye. There will be other labors for my hand, And new adventures 'neath that other sky.

No sighs nor tears that dissipate the soul Can build a lasting monument on earth. For rather would I see my life work whole, See you convert it to some lasting worth.

But more than that, my love, remember this: Your happiness was heaven itself to me.
And I may never find a realm of bliss,
Less, turning, chance your smiling face to see.
And happiness cannot be found alone;
So live your life, seek new friends, love the old; And do not let your heart turn into stone, Nor let your love of laughter become cold.

Though I have often failed you in this land, Know that I'll always guard you from above.
Close by your side in spirit I will stand,
For death can never be the death of love.

# GRANDMASTER FRANK J. MARSHALL 

$W^{\prime}$TH stunning but merciful swiftness, death came to Frank James Marshall on the evening of November ninth. The lean of American chessmasters had dined in New York, apparently in good health and in the best of spirits, and had crossed the Hudson to Jersey City, to visit some friends. At about $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m., while walking along Van Vorst Street, he was seized with heart attack and collapsed. A police physician, summoned by a woman pedestrian, arrived a few minutes later and found that Marshall was dead.
The Maestro was alone when he died. His widow, Caroline D. Marshall, had intended to accompany him to Jersey City, but she had been indisposed the day before and Marshall had persuaded her to remain at home. The shocking news of his sudden death reached her shortly after midnight. For three days, activities at the Marshall Chess Club were at a standstill. Stunned by the news, members cancelled their engagements to play tournament games.
Jn November 13th a funeral service was held at the Greenwich Presbyterian Church on West 13th Street. More than three hundred of New York's chess fraternity, besides members of the family, attended the service and paid their last respects to Grandmaster Frank J. Marshall.

It is difficult to believe that Marshall has gone. We who were close to him and saw him almost every day at his club have the feeling that he is just away on one of his exhibition tours. The spirit of Frank Marshall so permeates the Marshall Chess Club that his presence seems a real and tangible thing. One can almost hear his high-pitched voice, his tinkling laugh.
But there is an emptiness in our hearts which tells us that Frank will not be back. His memory will remain with us for the rest of our lives but we will not see the Maestro again on this earth.
These are hard words to write. Frank Marshall was a great chessplayer-one of the best that ever lived-but he was much more than that to us. We admired and respected him for his genius, his brilliant accomplishments in the cause of American chess; but we loved him for his gentle kindliness, his simple, intuitive nature, his foibles and frailties. We salute the memory of a great chess master-but we mourn the passing of a dear and valued friend.
Throughout chessdom there are thousands of players who knew Marshall. The most beloved of all chessmasters created a host of friends by his manifest devotion to chess, his true sportsmanship, his fighting spirit, his ability to play the kind of chess spectators enjoy, his simplicity and sincerity, his democratic manner, his words of praise for the efforts of beginners, his keen interest in every chessplayer. Few men have been loved by so many.
Frank Marshall possessed the divine spark of genius. He had that peculiar combination of characteristics we call "color"-
a natural air of distinction, a keen sense of showmanship. When he entered a public place, people turned to look at him, then leaned their heads together and whispered. When he played in a tournament, the crowd always gathered around Marshall's table; they knew he would put on a good show, and he seldom failed them. When he gave a simultaneous exhibition, he made every contestant feel that his game was important. Against an amateur who put up a good fight, Marshall often pulled his punches. "That's a master move," he would say, and make a slightly inferior answer so that his opponent would have the satisfaction of completing his combination. Marshall knew that he could still win the game, but he wanted his opponent to have a good time.

Like all showmen, Marshall needed an audience to perform at his best. He played wide-open, spectacular chess because that was the only kind of chess he liked-but he also knew that the gallery loved it too. He felt and needed the support of onlookers. He thrived on publicity and basked in the spotlight of public attention. The one occasion on which Marshall put his Queen en prise was when he was playing a club championship game in the afternoon-without an audience. The incident worried him (when it happened he thought he was losing his mind and, instead of resigning, played on for a while to make sure that he still knew how to move the pieces) but the mistake was psychological. He didn't want to play that game in the afternoon because he knew there would be no audience.

In chess and in every day life, Marshall was highly intuitive-almost psychic. He sensed and felt things without reasoning them out. If a friend was unwell or unhappy, Marshall didn't have to be told; he sensed it immediately. If an opponent in a chess game gave him a loophole, Marshall would sacrifice intuitively. On one occasion his own game score showed question marks opposite two of the most brilliant moves of the game.
But Marshall's unique chess ability was more than mere intuition. Behind it was a lifetime devoted to chess. He possessed a genius for the game, but his skill was acquired by constant practice. He learned the moves when he was ten years old and thereafter chess occupied his whole mind. For fifty-seven years he played chess almost every day. He even took a pocket set to bed with him at night so that he might record the inspirations of his dreams. He loved to analyze openings, by himself or preferably with others. He solved problems and endings, played over the games of other masters. He lived with chess and for chess.

In the following pages of this issue we tell the story of Marshall's career. The world of chess will long remember his exploits in the arena of international competition. Those who knew him will remember his sterling qualities as a man. Chessplayers of present and future generations will forever treasure his brilliant games.

Editorials and articles on Marshall appeared in the New York Times, the New York Herald-Tribune, the New York Post, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle and other newspapers. The following is from the editorial page of the New York Times, November 14th, and was written by Dana Brannan:

## CHESS CHAMPION

There have been greater chess players than Frank Marshall, but none that loved the game more than he did. He gave to it a lifetime of devotion; not grudgingly, but with his whole heart, never regretting the choice. And his energies were not shared with any other occupation; all went for chess. For fifty years he was a living example of the truth of the saying of Tarrasch, that "chess has the power to make men happy."

Of American masters of his own or earlier generations, only two, Morphy and Pillsbury, are ever ranked above him. For twenty-seven years, 1909 until 1936, he held the national title. In 1904, at Cambridge Springs, Pa., he finished first, without losing a single game, in a field that contained the world's greatest, including Lasker, Pillsbury, Schlechter and Tchigorin. That was his greatest triumph, but there were many others, most of them in Europe. He made a good showing at the big New York tournament of 1924, and finished well up at Bad Kissingen in 1928. Then he steadily declined in tournament strength and gradually withdrew except for occasional club competitions.

Marshall's principle chess characteristic was his fondness for a speculative king's side attack, a maneuver that he carried through with unsurpassed boldness and ingenuity, reveling in the risks he ran, astonishing his opponent with the originality of his moves. At his best, only a chess genius of the very first water could withstand these assaults. And in any case, such typical Marshall games provided some of the finest examples of brilliancy in all chess literature.

As the founder of the Marshall Chess Club and its leading spirit for thirty years, Frank Marshall showed himself a man of social gifts, which included an unfailing modesty, decidedly rare among chess masters. He made every type of player feel at home in his club, sat down with a duffer as willingly as with a Class A champion. And no matter how late the hour, he would examine the duffer's position and find, or seem to find, something of rare interest in it. Such graciousness involved no sacrifice for the veteran. There was a chess board in front of him, White and Black weaving those magical patterns, asking those questions which no master has completely answered. To Marshall that was enough.

# TRIBUTES TO FRANK J. MARSHALL 

## From Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky:

I was very sorry to hear that Frank Marshall is no more with us. I knew Frank quite intimately and we spent many pleasant evenings together. Occasionally he and I sat down at a chess table and started analyzing a particular variation of an opening, or an endgame. His analysis was quick and thorough, and his simple manner so pleasant that I found these impromptu sessions most entertaining.

Frank Marshall's chess contributions have already been assured of perpetuation. The chess world has lost a great personality.

From Arnold S. Denker, U. S. Chess Champion:
To those of us who were fortunate in knowing him, the death of Frank James Marshall, beloved champion of the United States, comes as a great personal loss. His warm personality and kindly understanding of younger players endeared him to all.

I will never forget the first time I played him. It was about twelve years ago in a Met. League match between the Empire City and Marshall Chess Clubs. After a hard game in which he sacrificed a piece for three Pawns, I was finally forced to surrender. He was very considerate and reviewed the game with me, pointing out how and where I might have improved my play.

Shortly afterward I had the rare opportunity of seeing him lose a game to Robert Willman. He was just as gracious about this game as he had been about mine. This left a lasting impression with me. My only regret is that I didn't know him better.

## From veteran chessmaster William E.

 Napier:Friendships die hard after a mellowing stretch of fifty years, especially so, perhaps, when the mutual esteem has sprung from a brief, ancient rivalry. It is my hazy recollection that Marshall - always "Jimmy" to me-and I joined the old Brooklyn Chess Club within a week of each other, at about the time Pillsbury first went abroad to the Hastings Tournament from the same club. It was a good school for youngsters.

Marshall's elemental genius speedily found expression in tournament play to which his long, brilliant record bears witness. It is a chronicle of intermittent success. Sometimes he failed; but to him failure was never final. Always he ploughed on to new achievement because in phenomenal measure he had the gift and gumption and guts that go into chess mastery.

The temptation is considerable, when a great figure in chess passes on, to clothe his memory with the mantle of some earlier prodigy. Here the custom lacks fitness, for Marshall resembled no one but himselfunless, indeed, we look all the way back to Labourdonnais. Marshall was not a disciple. It seems to me that an epoch began with this man-an epoch of revolt against the orthodoxy, the Victorian smoothness of play which was still the prevailing style in the nineties. Marshall was averse to formal openings learned from books: he revelled in "rolling his own." Certain it is that the character of opening play has changed radically within the past fifty years; and it may well be that Marshall touched off all the picturesque insurgency happily let loose in recent decades by Reti, Nimzovich and other celebrities.

Marshall has a mantle all his own.

## From Chessmaster Edward Lasker:

He has contributed so much to chess in America that in the minds of chess players he will never die.
From Chessmaster Matthew H. Green:
I am proud and grateful to have known him and claimed his friendship.
From Maurice Wertheim, President, Man. hattan Chess Club, New York:
The country has lost an outstanding citizen and the chess world a great leader and a beloved personality.
From the Washington Chess Divan, Washington, D. C.:
No one can take the place of Frank Marshall in American chess.
From Marcel Barzin, New York, former President of the Belgian Chess Federation:
The name of Frank J. Marshall will never perish as long as men move chessmen on the chessboard.

From Harold M. Phillips, New York:
Frank has left us; but the modesty of his demeanor and the sweetness of his dis position will linger forever in the memory of all that were privileged to know him. His achievements in chess are the immortal heritage of all mankind.
From the Rochester Chess and Checker Club:
We mourn the passing of Frank J. Mar shall. His name will long endure.
From Mrs. Carl S. Nye, President, New York State Chess Association:
Frank Marshall was esteemed by the entire world of chess, but nowhere was he more beloved than in New York State.
From Dr. E. C. McCulloch and the Procter \& Gamble Chess Club, Staten Island, N.Y.: For generations he symbolized to us the World of Chess. Not only a great chess master, but a great American citizen has passed from our midst "and left a lonesome place against the sky."

## SOVIET MASTERS SEND TRIBUTES BY RADIO

(Via Press Wireless to Chess Review)

## From the All-Union Chess Section of the

 USSR:On behalf of the All-Union Chess Section of the USSR and chess players of the Soviet Union, we send you our profound sympathies on the death of Frank J. Marshall, one of the finest chessmasters of all times. His games, models of chess attack, have appeared in all chess books printed in the Soviet Union and young generations of Soviet chess enthusiasts are learning from these examples. Frank Marshall will forever remain in the thoughts of all lovers of chess.
From the Soviet competitors in the Moscow International Tournament of 1925:
In the name of all Soviet competitors in the Moscow tournament of 1925, allow me to express my sympathies to the family of chessplayers in the U.S.A. at the untimely death of Frank Marshall. Chess players in the USSR had the satisfaction of making Mr. Marshall's acquaintance during the Moscow International Tournament of 1925 and have learned to esteem him as chess. master and personality.

I had the pleasure of meeting Marshall across the chessboard and experiencing his exclusive ability in attack in the Russian Opening (Petroff Defense-Ed.) which, as is well-known, was his favorite.-Chessmaster Nikolai Zubarev.
From Chessmaster Boris Verlinsky:
The news of the sudden death of Frank Marshall, America's chess champion, caused me great grief. The American champion was a general favorite at the Moscow International Chess Tournament of 1925. He beat me in grand style in the first round. I don't remember ever feeling such admiration for any of my opponents as I had for Marshall. I am sorry I never had occasion to meet him again. I would gladly have lost again for the satisfaction of such a meeting-Verlinsky.
From Mikhail Botvinnik, USSR Chess Champion:
I deeply mourn the death of the great American chessmaster Frank J. Marshall, a player of the class of Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Jose R. Capablanca. Soviet chessmas-
ters, myself among them, have always been greatly impressed by his ingenuity, daring and originality. He was very popular among Soviet chess players. We have al ways studied his art and learned a grea deal from his games. We were touched by the warmth of feeling with which he re called his visit to Moscow in his remark able book. The memory of Marshall as subtle chess artist and fine sportsman is alive among us.-Botvinnik.

## From P. Romanovsky, Honored Sports Mas ter of the USSR:

With the death of Frank J. Marshall, the art of chess has lost a brilliant master whose original, bold and often unexpected combinations were invariably characterized by subtleness and refinement.

Marshall's art must serve as an example for young players. Vigorously opposed to stereotyped playing, Marshall managed, in almost every game, to show something new, something that stimulated the further development of chess thought.

Marshall left behind him a vast artistic heritage. Anyone studying his art cannot help liking chess. On the other hand, any one who likes chess cannot help liking the art of this great American master.

I met Marshall personally at the International Tournament in 1925. I had never thought that he, the terror of all champions, was such a kindly, plain and fine person. Those who knew Marshall mourn the loss, not only of a great chess artist, but of a sympathetic and fine man.-Romanovsky.

## From Nikolai Grekov, Soviet Chess Cor-

 respondent:I learned of the death of the great Mar. shall with profound grief. For forty years I attentively watched his games, rejoiced in his victories and regretted his reverses. was attracted by nature to Marshall's art which was akin to that of the great Russian master Mikhail Tchigorin. I recall that Tchigorin always warmly spoke of Marshall. Marshall crossed the ocean twice to take part in our tournaments. On both occasions he played excellently and left upon all of us a lasting impression, not only as a play. er, but as a man.-Grekov.

## FRANK J. MARSHALL'S CHESS CAREER

Frank James Marshall was born at 8th Avenue and 50th Street, New York, on Aug. cst 10th, 1877. His father, Alfred Marshall, ras born in England and his mother was of Scotch-Irish descent. When Frank was eight years old, the Marshall family moved to Montreal, where they lived for eleven years. The boyhood of the future chess champion was normal and uneventful. He grew up and attended school in Montreal with his five brothers, three of whom are still living. at the age of ten, he began to play chess with his father, who was a fairly strong amateur. Before long, Alfred Marshall realized that his young son possessed a real genius for the game and decided to find stronger opposition for the boy. He introduced him to the players at the Hope Coffee House, but in a few months the youngster was able to beat all the coffee-house players with ease.
Frank then joined the Montreal Chess Club and quickly established a reputation among the leading players of Montreal. The
members of the club were astonished by his deep insight into the game and his ability to find powerful, attacking moves. From the very first, Frank Marshall was an extremely aggressive player.

His first published game was one that he lost to Wilhelm Steinitz, then chess champion of the world, in a simultaneous exhibition at the Montreal Chess Club on November 13th, 1893-just fifty-one years ago Steinitz was so impressed by the aggressive tactics of this boy of sixteen that he predicted a great future for him if he continued to play chess. Two days later, young Marshall's portrait was published in "Le Monde Illustre" with the score of the game and a story on the "future champion."

During this period, Frank spent most of his spare time at the Montreal Chess Club, contesting games with other members, or playing over the masterpieces of Paul Mor-phy-his "favorite author." In 1894, one year after his game with Steinitz, he won the championship of the club. Two years
later, in 1896, he and his family returned to New York.

Marshall immediately joined the Manhat tan and Brooklyn Chess Clubs and soon became one of the leading players in metropolitan chess circles. In 1897, he won the junior championship of the New York Chess Association-a considerable feat for a lad of nineteen. Finally, in 1899, he won the championship of the Brooklyn Chess Club. The period of his chess youth was over. Marshall was ready for bigger things.

Marshall's international career began just a few months after he won the Brooklyn Club title. In the same year, 1899, he journeyed to London-his first trip abroad-as the representative of the Brooklyn and Manhattan Chess Clubs, to take part in the International Tournament at the British capital. But the officials would not permit him to play in the main event and placed him in the minor tournament, with eleven other competitors. The entry list for the Masters Tournament was so large that Marco and


Frank Marshall at the age of sixteen. This portrait is reproduced from the pages of "Le Monde Illustre" published in Montreal on November 15th, 1893. A story on the youthful chess genius accompanied this picture, together with the score of his game against Wilhelm Steinitz in a simultaneous exhibition.


Frank Marshall in 1905, at the height of his career. Photo was taken in Paris on the occasion of his match with Janowski. He is wearing the golden Knight presented to him at the London minor tournament of 1899 and the gold medal awarded to him at St. Louis in 1904, shortly after his spectacular victory at Cambridge Springs.


Photos on this page are reproductions of postcards sent by Marshall to his wife. Above: Marshall playing Tarrasch at Nuremberg Tournament, 1906. Below: Players, visiting masters and officials at the Grandmasters Tournament, St. Petersburg, 1914. Seated, left to right, are I. Gunsberg*, J. H. Blackburne*, Dr. E. Lasker* Dr. S. Tarrasch*, Amos Burn, Prof. R. Gebhardt, A. K.

Rubinstein*, Dr. O. S. Bernstein*, J. R. Capablanca ${ }^{\text {² }}$, D. Janowski ${ }^{1 /}$. Standing, left to right, are S. O. Wainstein, F. J. Marshall*, A. A. Alekhine ${ }^{*}$, N. J. Maximow, Aaron Nimzovitch* B. E. Maljutin, P. P. Sabouroff, E. Talwik, J. O. Sossnitzky, N. A. ZnoskoBorovsky (rear), W. Rubinow, D. D. Korolew, N. N. Lochwitzky, E. A. ZnoskoBorovsky.

Mieses had also been relegated to the minor event.

At this minor tournament in London, Marshall won his international spurs. He took first prize with a score of $81 / 2-21 / 2$, losing only one game. Some of his games sparkled with fireworks and the chess world realized that America had produced a new contender for international chess honors.

In the following year, his entry to compete in the International Masters Tournament at Paris, 1900, was accepted with alacrity. Here Marshall met the leading masters of the world for the first time. The entry list of 17 players included Dr. Emanuel Lasker (who won the world's championship from Steinitz in 1894), the American champion Pillsbury, Tchigorin, Maroczy, Janowski, Schlechter, Burn, Showalter, Mieses and other famous masters.

Marshall's performance in this company was spectacular. He did not win the tournament (Lasker took first prize and Pillsbury second) but he tied with Maroczy for 3rd and 4 th prizes and defeated both Lasker and Pillsbury in his individual games with these titans of chess.

After this brilliant debut, Marshall seized every opportunity to compete in international events. At first, the results were disappointing. He fared none too well at the Monte Carlo tournaments of 1901,1902 and 1903, nor at Hanover in 1902. But Marshall's style of chess always made his final standing in any tournament unpredictable. Throughout his entire life, he never played "to the score." He loved chess so much that he never consciously played for a draw or changed his style of play to insure winning a prize. For example, at Monte Carlo


in 1904, he could have won first prize by accepting Maroczy's offer of a draw. Instead, he played on to win, then lost the game and dropped to third place in the final standings. Frequently he defeated the top-notehers but lost to the weaker players. His love of combinations often got him into trouble-but it also enabled him to produce some of the greatest masterpieces of attacking chess the world has ever seen.
At the King's Gambit tournament, Vienna 1903, he was in his element. His opponents were forced into wild positions by the nature of the opening they were obliged to play. Here Marshall produced some beautiful specimens of combinative chess and finished second to Tchigorin, the world's greatest exponent of the King's Gambit.
In 1904, Marshall was at the peak of his form. After his excellent showing at Monte Carlo, he divided first prize with Zwiderzki at the Rice Gambit tournament, also held at Monte Carlo. Then came the greatest triumph of his career-the international tournament at Cambridge Springs, Pa. Here, in his native land, he swept through a field comprising the greatest masters of the day and won first prize without the loss of a single game. His opponents were Emanuel Lasker, Teichmann, Mieses, Lawrence, Pillsbury, Showalter, Hodges, Barry, Napier, Fox and Delmar. Against this formidable line-up, Marshall scored eleven wins and four draws, finishing two points ahead of Lasker and Janowski, who tied for second and third.
At once, Marshall became the idol of American chessplayers. Pillsbury, the U. S. Champion, had fared badly at Cambridge


Above: Marshall (center) playing at his Chess Divan in Keene's Chop House, New York. Founded in 1915, the Divan was the forerunner of the present Marshall Chess Club.

Below: Reigning champion, former champion and future champion! In this historical photo, taken in 1921, nine-year-old chess
prodigy Samuel Reshevsky, who had just arrived in the U.S. and had startled chess circles by defeating practically all comers in simultaneous exhibitions, is shown playing Frank Marshall, U. S. Chess Champion from 1909 to 1936. In the center is the late Albert B. Hodges, national champion 1894 1896. In 1936 Reshevsky succeeded Marshall as U. S. Champion.



Marshall (left) playing his match with Edward Lasker in 1923 in defense of his title as U. S. Chess Champion. Marshall won the match by a score of 5 to 4 .

Springs and Marshall was acclaimed as the new star. But the public did not realize that Pillsbury was then suffering from the illness which proved fatal two years later.

A tournament was arranged at St. Louis, Mo., and when Pillsbury decided that he was too ill to compete, the tournament committee announced that the winner would be recognized as U. S. Chess Champion. Marshall won the event and was presented with a medal inscribed "Frank J. Marshall, champion."

But Marshall could not accept the title in this way. He knew that Pillsbury, for
whom he had a great admiration, was ill and unable to defend his title. Marshall announced publicly that he did not agree with the action of the committee and that he still regarded Pillsbury as champion. He hoped that Pillsbury would recover and be able to play a match for the title-but the great Pillsbury died in 1906, before the match could be arranged. Although the chess world then recognized Marshall as champion, he did not officially accept the title until 1909, when he won a match with Jackson W. Showalter, the champion before Pillsbury.


Marshall ably represented the United States in scores of international tournaments. Here he is shown with the other competitors at Bad Kissingen, 1928. Seated, left to right, are Aaron Nimzovitch, J. R. Capablanca, Dr. Victor Tietz (tournament director) and F. Marshall. Standing, I. to r., are Dr. Max Euwe, F. D. Yates, Dr. S. Tartakower, Rudolph Spielmann, Richard Reti, Jacques Mieses and E. D. Bogoljubow.

Marshall regarded the year 1904 as the most important of his life. Shortly after the Cambridge Springs tournament, his father died. Marshall was deeply affected by this bereavement. The hours they had spent together over the chessboard during Frank's childhood had created unusually strong bonds of affection and companionship between the father and son. In later life. Marshall often spoke of his father. He was especially proud of the fact that he had been able to justify his father's faith in him as a boy, and that his father had lived to witness his great victory at Cambridge Springs.

It was later in this same momentous year that Marshall met Caroline-the girl who became his wife, the mother of his son, his devoted companion for the rest of his life. After a blitz courtship of two weeks, Frank and Caroline were married on January 6th, 1905. On the following morning they sailed together for Paris.
The Marshalls spent almost a year in Europe. "Carrie proved to be a real trouper," wrote Marshall in his autobiography. The new life was all very strange to Carrie and she soon found that the career of a professional chessmaster was no bed of roses. Forever away from home, travelling from one tournament to another, trying to raise money for the journey and then hoping to win a prize to meet expenses until the next event, giving exhibitions at clubs, constantly meeting new people, eating strange food, entertaining and being enter-tained-the life was difficult, but it had its compensations. There was romance, and adventure, and excitement. There was the thrill of seeing Frank in action for the first time at Paris, when he defeated Janowski in a 19-game match, and the feeling of pride when he won first prize at the Scheveningen tournament. There was the let-down when he failed to make a good showing at Ostend and the recovery of spirits when he barely missed first prize and placed third at Barmen. And there was always Marshall himself. No matter what happened, he was always cheerful, confident and carefree. A born actor, he basked in the limelight of public attention and always gave the audience a show. He wanted Carrie to share his enthusiasm for this romantic life. He showered her with little attentions, took her to cafes for dinner, brought her flowers. But it was all very different and exciting and insecure and rather frightening to a young girl from Brooklyn.

Late in 1905, the Marshalls returned to America, and shortly after their homecoming Frank Junior was born. When the excitement of this event had subsided, Marshall again returned to Europe, this time alone, as Carrie had to take care of young Frankie. At the Ostend 1906 tournament, in a field of no less than 36 players, he finished seventh. Then followed one of his major achievements when he outpointed sixteen of the leading masters of the day at Nuremberg, 1906, winning first prize without the loss of a single game. Below him in the final standings were such famous names as Tarrasch, Duras, Schlechter, Vidmar, Spielman, Salwe, Forjacs, Tchigorin, Janowski and Znosko-Borovsky.

Year after year, Marshall continued to journey to and fro between the United States and Europe, competing in one tournament after another-sometimes alone, often accompanied by his wife and son. Throughout the decade preceding the outbreak of World War I, Marshall held high the banner of American chess.

His record is a history of the tournaments of the period. In addition to those already named, he competed at Ostend and

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Players and officials at the first biennial U. S. Championship Tournament, New York 1936. At left center, Marshall hands the Frank J. Marshall Trophy, emblem of the title, to Samuel Reshevsky, winner of the tournament and the new champion. Seated, left to right, are tournament officials Hermann Helms, L. Walter Stephens, Harold M. Phillips, Fritz Brieger and Theodore S. Barron. Standing behind officials, left to right, are Sidney Bernstein, Samuel D,

Factor, Milton Hanauer, F. J. Marshall, G. N. Treysman, Samuel Reshevsky, I. A. Horowitz (rear), Alexander Kevitz, Isaac Kashdan, Arthur W. Dake (rear), Abraham Kupchik. Standing at top of picture, I. to r., are Reuben Fine, Arnold S. Denker, Albert C. Simonson and Herman Steiner. Reshevsky won the subsequent tournaments in 1938, 1940 and 1942.

Carlsbad, 1907; Vienna, Prague, Dusseldorf and Lodz, 1908; Hamburg, 1910; New York, San Sebastian and Carlsbad, 1911; San Sebastian, Postyen, Breslau and Budapest, 1912; New York and Havana, 1913; St. Petersburg and Mannheim, 1914. In nearly all these events he won prizes. His most notable victories were at Dusseldorf, 1908, and New York, 1911, in both of which tournaments he won first prize with no lost games. And in 1913 he placed second to Capablanca in New York, then outpointed the Cuban to win first prize at Havana.

At St. Petersburg in 1914, Marshall became one of the five original "grandmasters" of chess. It was at this important event that the Czar of Russia conferred on each of the prizewinners-Lasker, Capablanca, Alekhine, Tarrasch and Marshall-the title of Grandmaster.

The war terminated this period of Marshall's career. International competition came to a standstill and he remained in the United States for ten years. In 1915 he founded Marshall's Chess Divan at Keene's Chop House in New York as a meeting place for chessplayers. This proved to be the forerunner of the world-famous Marshall Chess Club.

During the war, Marshall held forth at his Divan in the winters, teaching and playing chess. In the summers, he ran a chess concession at Atlantic City, meeting all comers for a fee. He was always extremely popular with the public and his simultaneous exhibitions at clubs were feature attractions. He never tried too hard to win and was lavish with offers of draws. As a Chess Review, December, 1944
result, he always left a trail of goodwill behind him on his many transcontinental tours. His cheery comments, benign personality, his willingness to discuss any chess position with anybody, endeared him to American chessplayers. They loved to see him gobble up the club champion with his favorite opening at these exhibitions-the Danish Gambit-and they swelled with pride when one of the weaker players was offered a draw by Marshall.

In the early post-war years, there were some fine American tournaments. Marshall won first prize at the American Congress of 1920 and tied for first and second at Lake Hopatcong in 1923. In 1922, the Marshall Chess Club was incorporated and a building was purchased at 135 West 12th Street, New York. In this same year, Marshall broke all previous records by playing 155 games simultaneously in a gigantic exhibition held in Canada. He scored 126 wins, 21 draws, 8 losses and finished in 7 hours, 15 minutes-an average of only three minutes per game!

In 1923 Marshall successfully defended his title in a match with Edward Lasker by a score of $5-4$. Then came the most important chess event to be held in the United States in a decade-the 1924 international tournament at New York. Again playing the world's leading masters, Marshall more than held his own. He placed fourth, behind Lasker, Capablanca and Alekhine. Below him in the final standings were Reti, Maroczy, Bogoljubow, Tartakower, Yates, Edward Lasker, Janowski.

Encouraged by his showing, Marshall re-
turned to the European arena in 1925 and took part in the tournaments at BadenBaden, Marienbad and Moscow. In all these events he did well. In 1926, back in the United States, he won first prize in the annual tournament of the Western Chess Association at Chicago. Then followed another period of international competition: New York and London, 1927; Bad Kissingen and Budapest, 1928; the Hastings Christmas Tourney of 1928-29; Carlsbad, 1929; Liege, 1930.

By this time, Marshall was in his fifties and a new generation of young masters had arisen throughout the world. In the United States, Marshall's own club had developed young players who were beginning to upset the older masters. The Manhattan Chess Club had also produced a crop of youngsters who were pushing their way up and clamoring for recognition. Isaac Kashdan became the outstanding contender for the U. S. Championship as a result of his sensational performance against the world's greatest masters at Prague, 1931, and other events. Onetime boy prodigy Samuel Reshevsky was beginning to emerge from his chess hibernation. Fine, Horowitz, Dake, Simonson, Denker, Steiner, Reinfeld and other young masters were at the thresholds of their careers.

No longer the dominant representative of American chess, although still the titular champion, Marshall began to limit his activities. In 1931, his club moved to 23 West Tenth street, its present headquarters, and the Marshall family was provided with a comfortable home in one of the apartments


Here Marshall is shown presenting the U. S. Championship Trophy to the new titleholder in 1944-Arnold S. Denker. Reshevsky had held the title for eight years, winning the tournaments of 1936,

1938, 1940 and 1942, but did not defend in 1944. Denker outpointed Fine and became the new champion. Marshall, who attended all chess events, was on hand to wish him luck.
of the building. Virtually retired from competitive chess, Marshall aided and encouraged the young masters who were destined to carry on his work. However, he took an active part in the international team competitions held during this period. He was the captain and inspiration of the U. S. teams at the Chess Olympics in Prague, 1931, Folkestone 1933, Warsaw 1935, and Stockholm 1937. On each occasion, Marshall played a board for the United States and his team won the world's championship four times in a row.

In 1933, Kashdan challenged Marshall to a match for the U. S. title. The challenge was accepted, but Kashdan's sponsors were unable to raise the necessary purse and plans for the match were abandoned. Finally, in 1936, Marshall announced his retirement as U. S. Champion and endorsed the plan of the National Chess Federation to hold biennial tournaments for the cham: pionship. This method of maintaining active competition for a national title had been adopted by other countries and Marshall believed that the time had come to discontinue the practice of determining the
U. S. championship by match play. As a result of his magnanimous renunciation of the title, the first U. S. Chess Championship Tournament was held at New York in 1936 and Samuel Reshevsky became the new champion.
In the remaining years of his life, Marshall spent most of his time at the club which bears his name. Each year he played in the club's championship tournament and on the club's team in the Metropolitan League matches. His days of international competition were over but he could still hold his own against the toughest opponent in a single game. He was the center of attraction at his club and endeared himself to all the members. Surrounded by the trophies of a long and colorful career, he enjoyed a well-earned period of rest and security

Carrie Marshall was still at his side. Throughout his entire career, she had smoothed the path of life for him, shielded him from harm, catered to his whims, devoted her whole life to his interests. In return, he demonstrated in a thousand ways his great and enduring love for her. To-
gether they had spent nearly forty years in the cause of chess. Their son Frankie had grown up and remained with them until 1942 , when he was inducted into the U. S. Army.

Today, Corporal Frank Marshall, Jr. is serving his country in the battlefields of Germany. Carrie Marshall, bereft of her mate, is carrying on with fortitude and intends to devote the rest of her life to the further development of the Marshall Chess Club so that this club may continue as a fitting memorial to the great Frank James Marshall, Grandmaster of Chess.

## TOURNAMENT AND MATCH RECORD

 OF FRANK J. MARSHALLInternational Team Tournaments

| Year | Place | Won | Lost | Drew |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1930 | Hamburg | 10 | 2 | 5 |
| 1931 | Prague | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| 1933 | Folkestone | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| 1935 | Warsaw | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 1937 | Stockholm | 13 | 1 | 2 |
|  | Totals | 41 | 9 | 22 |

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MASTER TOURNAMENTS

| Year | Place Stan | ding | W | L | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1900 | Paris | 3-4 | 11 | 3 | 5 |
| 1901 | Monte Carlo | 10 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| 1902 | Monte Carlo | 9 | 11 | 8 | 2 |
| 1902 | Hanover | 9-10 | 7 | 8 | 2 |
| 1903 | Monte Carlo | 9 | 10 | 12 | 4 |
| 1903 | Vienna | 2 | 10 | 5 | 3 |
| 1904 | Monte Carlo | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 1904 | Monte Carlo <br> (Rice Gambit) -- | 1-2 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 1904 | Cambridge Sprgs. | 1 | 11 | 0 | 4 |
| 1904 | St. Louis | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| 1905 | Scheveningen | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| 1905 | Ostend | 8-9 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| 1905 | Barmen | 3 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| 1906 | Ostend | 7 | 11 | 8 | 11 |
| 1906 | Nuremberg | 1 | 9 | 0 | 7 |
| 1907 | Ostend | 3-4 | 8 | 5 | 7 |
| 1907 | Carlsbad | 11-12 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| 1908 | Vienna | 9-10 | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| 1908 | Prague | 7-9 | 6 | 3 | 10 |
| 1908 | Dusseldorf | 1 | 8 | 0 | 7 |
| 1910 | Hamburg | 5-6 | 7 | 4 | 5 |
| 1911 | San Sebastian | 4 | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| 1911 | Carlsbad | 5-6 | 10 | 4 | 11 |
| 1911 | New York | 1 | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| 1912 | San Sebastian | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 1912 | Breslau | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| 1912 | Postyen | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 |
| 1912 | Budapest | 1-2 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 1913 | New York | 2 | 8 | 0 | 5 |
| 1913 | New York (Quadrangular) | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| 1913 | Havana | 1 | 8 | 1 | 5 |
| 1914 | St. Petersburg - | 5 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| 1914* | Mannheim | 4-5 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| 1915 | New York | 2 | 10 | 0 |  |
| 1918 | New York | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 1920 | Atlantic City | 1 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| 1921 | Atlantic City | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 1923 | Lake Hopatcong | 1-2 | 8 | 0 | 5 |
| 1924 | New York ..... | 4 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| 1925 | Baden-Baden | 5-6 | 7 | 2 | 11 |
| 1925 | Marienbad | 3-4 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| 1925 | Moscow | 4 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| 1926 | Chicago | 1 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 1927 | New York | 6 | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| 1927 | London | 3 | 4 | 0 | 7 |
| 1928 | Bad Kissingen | 7-9 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 1928 | Berlin | 7 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| 1928 | Budapest | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| 1928 | Brno | 4-5 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 1928 | Hastings | 1-3 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| 1929 | Bradley Beach - | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1929 | Carlsbad | 19 | 4 | 7 | 10 |
| 1930 | Liege | 10 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| 1931 | New York | 9-11 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
|  | tals |  | 339 | 182 | 297 |

*Tournament unfinished. Abandoned at out break of war.



With his long and distinguished international career behind him, Marshall remained the most beloved of all masters, the most popular of all exhibitors. Here he is shown pondering his move at a simultaneous exhibition in the Marshall Chess Club in 1943. As always, the Maestro put on a good show.

IFIRST visited the Marshall Chess Club in the spring of 1929, to play in a high school team match. Towards the end of the evening, a dignified gentleman with an old-fashioned lavaliere tie came in, and followed the games with keen interest. Afterwards he joined in the post-mortems, and showed us moves and ideas we had never dreamed of. I was amazed to discover that the friendly kibitzer was the great Marshall.

Frank was like that-simple, democratic, full of encouragement and


The U. S. chess team of 1935 , bound for the Chess Olympics at Warsaw. Left to right are Reuben Fine, A. Kupchik, ship's captain, I. A. Horowitz, F. J. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Arthur W. Dake. Marshall was playing captain of the teams which won the world's championship four times in a row from 1931 to 1937.

# A MARSHALL MASTERPIECE 

good cheer, glad to analyze any position that looked promising and more that did not. A whole generation of masters grew up around his cheerful twinkle and powerful cigars. He was an ideal man to create inspiration and real team spirit. The victories of the Marshall Chess Club teams owed a great deal to the morale he sustained in us. With Frank in there, winning seemed a lot more important. Later, in the international team tournaments, I often had the same feeling -it was Marshall who contributed most of the morale which saw us through. At Folkestone, in 1933, he was the one who pulled the point out of the hat in the last round. At Warsaw, in 1935, where we had started badly (largely my fault), his belief in Uncle Sam carried us on to a comeback in the second half, and the cup. There was always a lot of loose cash about him on those trips, and he was always glad to lend some to the young fellows who did not always devote the money to the promotion of chess.

Frank was one of the most kindhearted men I have ever met. That others sometimes tried to put one over on him made no difference. One of his favorite stories was about a game with Marco. "The day before

## by REUBEN FINE

we were supposed to play," Frank told us, "Marco came to me and said: 'Frank, I don't feel well.' So I told him: 'Have a drink, Marco, it will fix you up.' He replied: 'Well, one drink.' So we went up to my room, and had a drink. Marco still wasn't feeling well, though, so we had a few more. The next day he beat me like a child." Frank had dozens of stories like that, and every once in a while, when he relaxed with a few, in his half-serious, high-pitched voice, we couldn't stop laughing.

I have often thought that Frank's incomparable sense of humor covered a deep feeling of humility. Sometimes he would come to watch us play over some old game. Inevitably his first comment was: "Who ever made such a silly move as that?" And when we answered "You did, Frank," he would laugh and say: "I did! How could I ever make such a move?" And we would start to analyze his "silliness," which usually turned out to be a stroke of genius.

Every game he won he thought of as a swindle. And the same applied to others. Once when I felt that I had turned in quite a creditable performance, he said to me: "So you swindled him, after all, did you, young fellow?" "That was no swindle," I protested. "I had a win all along." His only reply was a smile. Frank knew chess.

Positional subtleties meant little to Frank; what he cared for was the acrobatics of the pieces. Combinations, sacrifices, were the essence of chess to him. I was often amazed by his incredible ingenuity in the most sterile positions; where others tried to compromise he took bold chances -and was usually justified. It was with good reason that European writers liked to refer to him as "der geniale findigreiche Amerikaner"the genial American who was so rich in resourcefulness. I have never met anybody, not even Alekhine, who had a keener eye for the purely combinative side of chess.

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For some reason Marshall had practically no respect for Nimzovitch-perhaps it was the clash of personalities, perhaps the lash of styles. Anyhow, the conflict produced some beautiful chess. Nimzovitch frequently indulged in doctrinaire strategical exaggerations, and gave his opponents many an opportunity to make tactical mincemeat of him, opportunities which he did not have to offer Marshall twice. One of my favorite Marshall games follows such lines; it was played at Bad Kissingen in 1928.

## Bad Kissingen, 1928

## First Brilliancy Prize

Aaron Nimzovitch F. J. Marshall White

Black

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1 \text { P-Q4 } & \text { Kt-KB3 } \\
2 \text { P-QB4 } & \text { P-QKt3 }
\end{array}
$$

In hypermodern, Nimzovitchian style. For years Marshall's main worry in life was the best defense to the Queen's Pawn Opening, and he tried everything.
$3 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3$
B-Kt2


## 4 B-Kt5

Somewhat confused. His aim is to build up a strong center with $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$, and it would have been best to begin immediately. $4 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ is met by $4 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$; and if 5 PxP, KtxP; 6 P-K4, Kt-KB3, White's center can easily become weak. Nimzovitch himself had frequently shown the fragility of the two Pawns abreast at Q4 and K4, and he was evidently reluctant to set them up so early. However, the text certainly serves no really useful purpose. Best is undoubtedly $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ (it was even strong. er on White's third move).

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 4... P-K3 } \\
& 5 \text { Q-B2 }
\end{aligned}
$$

On $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ at once, 5... PKR3 compels the exchange of White's Black Bishop, indicating the uselessness of White's fourth move.

$$
5 \ldots \quad \text { P-KR3! }
$$

With true psychological in-sight-he knows that White will lose a tempo, and will not like to do so.

$$
6 \text { B-R4 B-K2 }
$$

Of this Marshall writes: "The alternative was $6 \ldots$ B-Kt5, more in accordance with my
famous opponent's theory of remote control of the center. But I was anxious to do away with the pin on my KKt." To which we ought to add that Frank was probably deliberately adopting hypermodern tactics to reverse Nimzovitch's ordinary role.

$$
7 \text { P-K4 }
$$

O-O


Again a position which an oldtimer would have shouted hallelujah at, but which most likely reminded Nimzovitch of the innumerable occasions when he had destroyed a similar Pawn front as Black. The result is nervousness and a hasty advance.

## 8 P-K5

Not good; yet $8 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$, PB4! poses problems as well.

$$
8 \ldots \quad K t-Q 4!
$$

The mixing has begun.

## 9 B-Kt3

Marshall criticizes this, and recommends 9 BxB instead. However, on $9 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{KtxB}$, White is in trouble, e.g., $10 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{Bx}$ Kt; 11 PxB, QKt-B3; 12 R-Q1, Kt-B4; 13 Q-K4, Q-R5 with the better endgame.

$$
9 \ldots \quad \text { Kt-Kt5! }
$$

The Kt not only comes out alive-he comes through kicking all the way.

$$
10 \text { Q-Kt3 } \quad \text { P-Q4! }
$$

With superior development he loses no time for the counterattack.

## 11 PxP e.p.

On $11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$, PxP wins.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
11 \ldots & B \times Q P \\
120-0-0 & \cdots
\end{array}
$$

A form of desperation, but what can he do? On the humble 12 Q-Q1, BxB; 13 RPxB, QxP wins a Pawn; on $12 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{Bx}$ Kt is feasible.

QKt-B3!
Marshall is in his element. The immediate threat is ... KtR4; Q-R4, B-B3; Kt-Kt5, PQR3.

## 13 BxB ?

Underestimating the value of the coming sacrifice. Essential was the elastic defense $13 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ !

```
13 ...
```


## 14 P-QR3

QxB
Invites the elegant refutation. Marshall recommends instead 14 Kt-Kt5, Q-K2; $15 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$, KtR3, but here $14 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ is far stronger: if $15 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4$ ! ; 16 Q-QKt3, P-R3! and Black should win.


On the alternative 15 QxKt, P-QB4; 16 Q-R4, B-B3; 17 QR6, Q-B5ch; 18 K-Kt1, QxP; 19 KKt-K2, KR-Q1 gives Black an overwhelming attack.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
15 \text { P× } & \text { QxR } \\
16 \text { PxK } & \text { QxKBP }
\end{array}
$$

Marshall feels happy. He certainly did not bother to calculate any variations here; in such positions he felt-and justifiably so here-that the win was in the air.

## 17 Q-Q1

What else? On the best try, 17 Kt-R3, Q-K6ch; 18 K-Kt1, B-K5ch; 19 K-R2, P-QR4! decides: 20 P-Kt5, P-R5; 21 Q-R3, B-B7 with a mating attack (Tartakover).


The attack seems to have come to a standstill for the time being. It does not take Marshall long to find a shot in the arm for it.
$19 \ldots$ P×P
P-QR4!

Or $20 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Kt} 5$, P-R5-R6.

```
20.... RxP
21 Kt-B3 R-R8
```

There is no urgent threat; the idea is merely to pry the King out of his cosy corner.

22 K-Kt3


White seems to have some safety now; the attack needs a refresher, which is promptly supplied.
$22 .$.
P-QKt4!!
Opening more lines.

## 23 Q-K5

23 PxP, B-Q4ch; 24 KtxB, QR5ch offers no hope. Relatively best was $23 \mathrm{KtxP}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ (if 23 $\ldots$ B-K5; $24 \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{B} 3)-\mathrm{Q} 4$ with chances) ; $24 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$, Q-B8; 25 $\mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{Kt} 5)-\mathrm{Q} 4$, though after $25 \ldots$ B-R3 the attack is still irresistible.

| $23 \ldots$ P×Pch |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 24 K-Kt4 | Q-B8 |
| 25 Kt-QKt5 | $\ldots$. |



A striking thematic finish; if $26 \mathrm{QxP}, \mathrm{QxPch}$ and if 26 KxP , $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 4 \mathrm{ch}$ win at once.

White resigns.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Reuben Fine's Game of the Month Department is omitted from this issue. It will be resumed next month.

By IRVING CHERNEV

Dr. Lasker was once asked whether chess was an art or a science. He replied, "It's neither; it's a fight." Frank Marshall must have thought so too, for his games were fierce, slashing specimens of sustained attack. He was no respecter of reputation, but tore into his opponent with cyclonic fury whether he were a coffee-house expert or the world's champion himself. And it was not uncommon for a grandmaster to get up red-faced from his table and try to explain to his admirers how he lasted only twenty-five moves against Marshall's whirlwind assault. But the audience loved it, for Marshall's brilliant and surprising moves astonished and thrilled them. When he played Lewitzky in 1912 and stuck his Queen in a nest of enemy Pawns, the audience not only applauded and cheered him, but showered the board with gold pieces in enthusiastic appreciation:

To select a few from the many beautiful games that Marshall played is a difficult task, but here are some that are typical of his delightful style.

Our first game is from Marshall's first international tournament where he made a magnificent debut by tying with Maroczy for third place and winning his games with world champion Lasker and chief challenger Pillsbury, the first and second prize winners respectively. Playing against Amos Burn, who took fifth prize, Marshall began one of his famous King-side attacks and defeated his opponent before poor Burn could even get his pipe lit!

Paris, 1900
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
Frank J. Marshall
Amos Burn
White
Black

| 1 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 5 P-K3 | O-O |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-K3 | 6 Kt-B3 | P-QKt3 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 7 B-Q3 | B-Kt2 |
| 4 | B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 8 PxP | PxP |

Black's fianchetto development of his QB is not very good here, with his own QP getting in the way of his Bishop, but this was played in the pre-Nimzovich era.

$$
\begin{aligned}
9 \mathrm{BxKt} & \text { BxB } \\
10 & \text { P-KR4 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Threatening the well-known sacrifice 11 BxPch, KxB; $12 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 5 \mathrm{ch}$, etc.

$$
10 \ldots
$$

P-Kt3
On $10 \ldots$ P-KR3, Marshall would probably have continued $11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KKt} 4$ and 12 P Kt5, breaking up the Pawns around the King.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5 & \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1 \\
12 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} & \text { RP} \times P
\end{array}
$$

Reti says: "As Burn lost rapidly after this move, it is easy to understand the subsequent declaration of all the critics that BPxP was a better move . . . . Certain it is that in any case White would attain a powerful attacking ,position without any sacrifice of material."

13 Q-B2
B-Kt2


The White Queen cannot be chased away by $15 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$ as the Rook needs protection, and if $15 \ldots$ Q-Q2; $16 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KKt} 5, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$; $17 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Kt} 1$; 18 Kt -B6ch wins the Queen.

| 16 Kt-KKt5 | Q-B3 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 17 | R-R8ch! | K×R |
| 18 Q-R7 mate |  |  |

Marco kidded Burn about his quick loss to an unknown youngster and assured him that he, Marco, would do a whole lot better using the same line of play that Burn chose. Two days later he got his chance, and this is what happened.

## Paris, 1900

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
Frank J. Marshall
G. Marco

White Black

| P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 8 | PxP | PxP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P-QB4 | P-K3 | 9 | BxKt | BxB |
| Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 10 | P-KR4 | P-Kt3 |
| B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 11 | P-R5 | P-B4 |
| P-K3 | P-QKt3 | 12 | RPxP | RPxP |
| 6 Kt -B3 | B-Kt2 | 13 | Kt-K5 | BxK |
| 7 B-Q3 | O-O | 14 | PxB | Q-Kt4 |

This was Marco's idea. He would win a Pawn, beat off the attack, and win the endgame.

## 15 Q-B3

QxKP
Marco didn't know that giving up a Pawn for an attack was right up Marshall's alley.

$$
16 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} \quad \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 2
$$

Trying to seize, or at least dispute, the open Rook file.

17 Q-R3!
Not through the Iron Duke!
17... Kt-B3


| 19 Q-R6ch | K-B3 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 20 | Q-Kt5ch | K-Kt2 |
| 21 P-B5! | Q-K4 |  |

He doesn't want to go to B3 as White would mate in two by $22 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 6 \mathrm{ch}$ and 23 Q-R7 mate.

## 22 P-B6ch

Q×P
But he's forced to, as $23 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt1}$; $24 \mathrm{R}-$ R8ch, KxR; 25 Q-R6ch, K-Kt1; 26 Q-Kt7 mate is no less painful.
23 Q-R6ch
24 Q-R7 mate

Marshall was famous for pulling "lost" positions out of the fire by unexpected, surprise tactics and thoroughly enjoyed these "swindles" as he himself called them. As many of his opponents found out, it is one thing to analyze a position coldly and dispassionately in the privacy of one's home, and quite another to face a Marshall across the board with a complex position to sweat over and with the time clock ticking precious moments relentlessly away.

Cable Match, 1903
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Frank J. Marshall
H. E. Atkins

| J. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | hite |  |  |  | Black |
|  | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 7 | B-Q3 | B-K2 |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 8 | Kt-B3 | O-O |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | Kt-B3 | 9 | Kt-K5 | KtxKt |
| 4 | PxP | PxP | 10 | PxKt | Kt-Q2 |
| 5 | B-B4 | Kt-B3 | 11 | Q-B2 | P-KKt3 |
| 6 | P-K3 | P-K3 | 12 | P-KR4 | Kt-B4 |
| 13 P-R5 |  |  |  | KtxBch |  |

Black removes one of the attacking Bishops.

14 QxKt
P-KKt4
And drives back the other, incidentally preventing the opening of the King-Rook file.

| 15 | B-Kt3 | P-B4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 16 P×P e.p. | B×P |  |
| 17 | R-Q1 | Q-Kt3 |
| 18 | R-Q2 | B-Q2 |
| 19 | O-O | QR-B1 |

Threatening $20 \ldots$ BxKt; $21 \mathrm{PxB}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Kt} 4$, winning the exchange. With the attack beaten off, and the advantage of two Bishops against Bishop and Knight, Black has the better of it.

| 20 | R-B1 | B-Kt4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 21 | Q-B2 | R-B5 |
| 22 | Q-Kt3 | Q-B3 |
| 23 | R(Q2)-B2 | R-B1 |
| 24 | Q-R3 | B-R3 |



25 P-Kt3!!
An astonishing move! White's Knight was attacked four times and defended four
times, and yet Marshall at one stroke removes Queen and Pawn from the support of the Knight!

$$
25 \ldots \quad \text { R-B4 }
$$

If $25 \ldots$ RxKt; $26 \mathrm{RxR}, \mathrm{BxR} ; 27 \mathrm{RxB}$, $\mathrm{QxR} ; 28 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 7, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1$ (28...R-B3; $29 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 6$ wins) ; 29 QxKPch, R-B2; 30 Q-K8ch, R-B1 ( $30 \ldots$ K-Kt2; 31 B-K5ch wins) ; 31 QK6ch with at least a draw.

```
26 KtxP! RxR
```

If $26 \ldots$ PxKt or $26 \ldots$ QxKt; 27 RxR wins.

| $27 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | Q×R |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $28 \mathrm{Kt} \mathrm{\times BCh}$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$ |
| $29 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 6!$ | $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ |

No better is $29 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2 ; 30 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 4$,

$$
30 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 5 \mathrm{ch} \quad \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 4
$$

If $30 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2 ; 31 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 32 \mathrm{~B}-$ Q6ch, K-Kt1; 33 QxKPch, K-Kt2; 34 P-R6 ch, K-R1; 35 B-K5 mate.

$$
31 \text { P-B3! Resigns }
$$

Black is threatened with $32 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Kt} 4$ mate. If $31 \ldots$ P-Kt5; $32 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Kt4}$; 33 QK7ch, K-R3; 34 Q-Kt7ch, KxP; 35 QxKtP ch, K-R3; 36 B-Kt7 mate.

Marshall seemed to have the Indian sign on Pillsbury, beating him usually in convincing style. Here is how he did it in their last encounter.

Cambridge Springs, 1904
KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE
Frank J. Marshall
H. N. Pillsbury

White

| White |  |  |  | Black |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P-Q4 | P-Q3 | 8 | B-QB4 | P-K3 |
| P-K4 | Kt-KB3 | 9 | B-KKt5 | KtxKt |
| Kt-QB3 | P-KKt3 | 10 | PxKt | Kt-K2 |
| P-B4 | B-Kt2 | 11 | O-O | P-KR3 |
| P-K5 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 12 | B-B6 | BxB |
| BPxP | Kt-Q4 | 13 | PxB | Kt-B4 |
| Kt-B3 | Kt-QB3 | 14 | Q-K2 | QxP |
| 15 | P-Kt4 |  | Kt-Q3 |  |

If $17 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 18 \mathrm{KtxBP}, \mathrm{KtxKt} ; 19 \mathrm{BxP}$, R-KB1; 20 RxKt, RxR; 21 R-KB1 wins.

| 18 | R-B2 | K-Kt2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 19 | QR-KB1 | B-Q2 |
| 20 | R-B6 | R-KKt1 |

Black can't give up his Queen for the two Rooks as his Bishop would then fall.

## 21 KtxKtP

Q×R
Black cannot play $21 \ldots$ Q-K1 as 22 Q-K5 would be fatal. The move played leads to a pretty finish, so suddenly that it must have startled Pillsbury.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 22 R \times Q \\
& 23 \text { Q-K5 mate } \quad K \times R
\end{aligned}
$$

At Ostend, the following year, Burn tried to get his revenge, but Marshall was at the top of his form and beat him beautifully, winning a brilliancy prize for his conduct of the game.

Ostend, 1905
GIUOCO PIANO

| Frank J. Marshall |  | Amos Burn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White |  |  |  | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 8 | P-Q5 | Kt-K2 |
| $2 \mathrm{Kt-KB3}$ | Kt-QB3 | 9 | Q-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| $3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B4}$ | B-B4 | 10 | B-KKt5 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 4 P-B3 | Kt-B3 | 11 | QKt-Q2 | P-KR3 |
| 5 P-Q4 | PxP | 12 | R-K1ch | K-B1 |
| 6 PxP | B-Kt5ch | 13 | B-Q3 | B-K2 |
| $7 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | KtxKP | 14 | B (Q3) $\times \mathrm{Kt}$ | t RPxB |



Capturing the Rook would not save Black, as White would play (after $19 \ldots$ QxR) 20 PxP dbl. ch., KxP; 21 Kt-B3ch, K-Kt5; 22 Q-Kt6ch, K-B5; 23 P-Kt3ch, KxKt; 24 QB5 mate.

## 20 P-R5 <br> Ktxp

There was no other way to stop 21 Q-Kt6 mate.

| 21 Q-B5 | P-KKt3 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 22 R×Ktch | P×R |
| 23 Q-B6 mate |  |

Two years later, Marshall met Burn again, and once more produced a sparkling gem to add to the treasure of Marshall brilliants.

Ostend, 1907
KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE
Frank


If 11 ... K-Kt1; 12 QxP, Kt-B3; 13 QxPch, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 1 ; 14 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ followed by 15 R -Rlch mates quickly.

| 12 | QKt-B3 | P-K4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 13 | Kt-R4ch | K-B3 |
| 14 | Kt-R7ch | K-K2 |

Not $14 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3$; $15 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 2$; 16 Kt -B5 mate.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
15 \text { Kt-B5ch } & \text { K-K3 } \\
16 \text { KtxBch } & \cdots .
\end{array}
$$

Usually, Marshall did not stop to pick up stray pieces, but it is important to remove this Bishop, as will be seen.

$$
16 \ldots \quad \text { K-K2 }
$$

If $16 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 4 ; 17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 3$; 18 QR4ch and mate next move.

| 17 Kt -B5ch | K-K3 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $18 \mathrm{P}-$ Q5ch | K×Kt |
| 19 Q×Pch | K-K5 |
| 20 O-O-O | Resigns |

The threat is $21 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ mate. If $20 \ldots \mathrm{PxB}$; 21 R-Q4 mate. Notice that the Rook could not go to Q4 if the Black Bishop were still at Kt2.

Now for the "gold pieces" game, featuring one of the most brilliant moves ever played.

## Breslau, 1912

FRENCH DEFENSE
S. Lewitzky

Frank J. Marshall White

|  | (e |  |  |  | Black |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-Q4 | P-K3 | 9 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | B-K3 |
| 2 | P-K4 | P-Q4 | 10 | Kt-Q4 | BxP |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | P-QB4 | 11 | Ktx ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | PxKt |
| 4 | Kt-B3 | Kt-QB3 | 12 | B-Kt4 | Q-Q3 |
| 5 | KP×P | KP×P | 13 | B-R3 | QR-K1 |
| 6 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | Kt-B3 | 14 | Q-Q2 | B-Kt5 |
| 7 | O-O | B-K2 | 15 | BxKt | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| 8 | B-KKt5 | O-O | 16 | QR-Q1 |  |

White threatens to play $17 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 4$.


White cannot capture the Rook immediately as $23 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}$-B6ch would follow, but he doesn't anticipate Marshall's next move which, as Mr. Helms once said, "looks like a typographical error."


The Queen is offered in three different ways, but White cannot accept the offer in any form:
(a) 24 BPxQ, Kt-K7ch; $25 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{RxR}$ mate.
(b) 24 RPxQ , Kt-K7 mate.
(c) $24 \mathrm{QxQ}, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 7 \mathrm{ch} ; 25 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{KtxQch}$; $26 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt1}$ (if $26 \mathrm{PxQ}, \mathrm{RxR}$ mate), KtxR, leaving Black a piece up.

And if 24 Q-K5 (to stop $24 \ldots \mathrm{QxRP}$ mate), Kt-B6ch; 25 K-R1, RxP mate.
White, of course, resigned.

Queen sacrifices were nothing unusual with Marshall, but one I like particularly is the sacrifice he sprung on Janowsky in the third game of their match in 1912. The Queen sacrifice, however, is only one feature of this charming game which is sprinkled with surprise moves.

| Biarritz, 1912 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PETROFF DEFENSE |  |  |  |  |
| David Janow | wski |  | Frank J. | Marshall |
| White |  |  |  | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 7 | P-B4 | B-Kt5ch |
| 2 Kt -KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 8 | K-B1 | O-O |
| 3 KtxP | P-Q3 |  | PxP | QxP |
| $4 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | KtxP | 10 | Q-B2 | R-K1 |
| 5 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |  | Kt -B3 | KtxKt |
| 6 B-Q3 | B-Q3 |  | PxKt |  |



White cannot capture the Queen as 13 PxQ, B-R6ch; 14 K-Kt1, R-K8ch; 15 B-B1, RxB would mate him.

$$
13 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}
$$

Kt-B3
The Queen was still immune to capture, but now she'll have to leave. Or will she?

| 14 | BxPch |
| :--- | ---: |
| 15 | KtxKtP! |
| 16 PxQ | K-R1 |
| 17 | K-Kt1 |
| 18 BxKKt | KtxQ |
| 19 | R-QB1 |

Threatening $20 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 8 \mathrm{ch}$ as well as 20 .. RxB; 21 RxR, R-K8 mate

$$
20 \text { B-B3 } \quad R(K 1)-K 6
$$

Marshall missed the quicker win by 20 .. RxB; $21 \mathrm{RxR}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 3$, when the mate by $22 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$ cannot be stopped. This is a minor defect, however, as Marshall finishes neatly a game which is utterly charming in its cameo-like simplicity.

$$
21 \text { B-Kt4 }
$$

If 21 PxR, R-Kt7ch; $22 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{RxB}$ dis. ch. wins at once.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
21 \dot{B-Q} \dot{\text { B }} \quad \begin{array}{ll}
R(K 6) \times P \\
R-B 3!
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

White resigns as $23{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 2$ would be answered by $23 \ldots$ RxB; 24 RxR , R-Kt3 mate.

Marshall himself considered his game with Jaffe one of the most thrilling of all his contests in the Metropolitan Chess League matches.

| New York, 1920 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RUY | P |  |  |
| Charles Jaffe |  |  | Frank J. | Marshall |
| White |  |  |  | Black |
| P-K4 | P-K4 |  | O-0 | P-QKt4 |
| 2 Kt -KB3 | Kt-QB3 |  | B-Kt3 | P-Q3 |
| $3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 5$ | P-QR3 |  | P-QR4 | P-Kt5 |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 10 | P-R5 | B-Kt5 |
| 5 Q-K2 | B-B4 | 11 | $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | R-Kt1 |
| 6 P-B3 | O-0 |  | B-QB4 | Q-B1 |

13 B-KKt5
Kt-K2
Marshall and Yates had one thing in common. They not only did not fear doubled Pawns, but welcomed them, as the open file meant clear roads for their Rooks. 14 QKt-Q2 Kt-Kt3 16 PxP B-R2 $15 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 3 \quad \mathrm{PxP} 17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4 \quad \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 4$
Black cannot save his QRP, but doesn't let it upset him. He starts a vigorous counter-action on the other wing in reprisal.

## 18 BxP

BxKt!
Perfectly timed! If $19 \mathrm{QxB}, \mathrm{QxB} ; 20$ QxKt, RxKt and Black wins a piece.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
19 & P \times B \\
20 & \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{Kt} 1
\end{array} \quad \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{R} 4)-\mathrm{Q} 65 \text { }
$$

Threatening immediate ruin by $22 \ldots$ KtR6ch.


By this time, White has forgotten all about his passed Pawn, as Marshall keeps him so busy guarding against mating threats he hasn't time to think about anything else. 29 R-Kt7

P×P
With the wicked threat of $30 \ldots$ Q-Kt5 mate.

30 BPxP
BxP
Same threat

## 31 Q-B4ch

Has Black miscalculated?


If $33 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 3$ dis. ch. wins the Queen.

## 33 . . . Kt-K3 dis.ch.

And White resigns, as Black will capture the Queen with check.

Marshall's game against Bogoljubow in the great New York tournament of 1924 was as spectacular a display of fireworks as ever astonished a chess gallery. The game ended in an announced mate in five moves -and it is almost superfluous to add that it won a brilliancy prize.

New York, 1924
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
Frank J. Marshall
E. D. Bogoljubow

White
Black


If $22 \ldots$ PxP; 23 KtxB , PxKt; 24 KtxP KtxKt; 25 RxKt, RxR; 26 QxR, P-Kt3; 2 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B5}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 4 ; 28 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{QxQ} ; 29$ PxPch win two Pawns.

| 23 | KtxB | PxKt |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 24 | P-K 5 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 25 | Q-R7ch | K-B1 |
| 26 | P-KKt3 | Q-Kt3 |
| 27 | B-B5 | Kt-B7ch |



## 28 RxKt!

White can also win with $28 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 2$, but Marshall is generous with pieces when a mating combination is in the air.

| 28 |  | BxR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29 | Q-R8ch | K-K2 |
|  | QxKtP |  |

With this threat: $31 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 32$ QxRPch, K-Kt1 ( $32 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$; 33 Q-Q6 mate) ; $33 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 1$; $34 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 6$ dis.ch. followed by mate in two moves.

```
30. K-Q1
```

Or $31 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2 ; 33$ QxKBPch and the Rook comes off with check.

$$
32 \text { P-K6! B-Q5 }
$$

Other defenses fail too. If $32 \ldots$ BxR; 33 PxP. If $32 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5 ; 33 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 5$. Or if $32 \ldots$ PxP; 33 RxP followed by $34 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 8 \mathrm{ch}$. 33 PxP ! $\begin{array}{lr}34 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B8}(Q) \mathrm{ch} & \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B2} \\ 35 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Rch} & \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{R}\end{array}$

## 36 QxR

Now threatening to win the Queen by 37 Q-B8ch, K-Q3; 38 Q-Q7ch, K-B4; 39 KtR4ch.

```
36 . . . 
```

K-Q3
If $36 \ldots \mathrm{QxP}$, White wins the Queen the same way as in the above note. On $36 \ldots$ $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7$, the method would be $37 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 8 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-$ Kt3; 38 Q-Kt8ch, K-B4; 39 Q-R7ch and the Queen comes off.

## 37 Q-R8!

Q-Q1
White was threatening 38 Q-K5ch with a double threat of 39 QxBch or 38 Kt -R4ch to follow.

Marshall now announced mate in five moves as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
38 \text { Q-K5ch } & \text { K-B4 } \\
39 \text { Kt-R4ch } & \text { K-B5 }
\end{array}
$$

If $39 \ldots$ K-Kt4; $40 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2 \mathrm{ch}$, KxKt; $41 \mathrm{~B}-$ B2 mate.

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
40 \text { Q-B3ch } & \text { K-Kt4 } \\
41 \text { B-Q3ch } & \text { KxKt } \\
42 \text { Q-B2 mate } &
\end{array}
$$

These games are selected at random from the many masterpieces that Marshall pro duced. I have deliberately omitted some of his grandest efforts, as presenting them with insufficient annotations would not do them justice.

Countless generations will be grateful that there was a Marshall who played such wonderful games and bequeathed them to the world.

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# JACKSON WINS U. S. AMATEUR TITLE 

E. S. Jackson, Jr., of Short Hills, New Jersey, regained the U. S. Amateur Championship, scoring $11-2$ in the third annual tournament in New York under the auspices of the U. S. Chess Federation.

Tournament preliminaries began on Columbus Day with 21 entrants in three sections playing two games a day. By Oct. 15, twelve had qualified to join former champion Jackson and West Virginia state champion Werthammer who had been seeded for the finals. Title-holder Mengarini, Lt., USMC., was seeded also but could not compete.
The finals were held at the Marshall Chess Club and at U. S. Federation Headquarters, two rounds a day on Oct. 21-2, 28-9, Nov. 3-4 and Nov. 6.
After 4 rounds, Gustafson led with a clean score while Jackson faced an uphill fight after a postponement with Stephens and loss to Battell. On the next weekend, Stein assumed the lead at $61 / 2-1 / 2$, after Jackson topped Gustafson, to tie him at 6-1. The third weekend, Jackson forged ahead, $101 / 2-$ $11 / 2$, as Stein lost to McCready and Erdos to score $101 / 2-21 / 2$.
In the crucial, final round, stein had the White pieces against Jackson-but needed to win! His opening seemed futile, allowed Jackson easy equality. Then came a dramatic moment. Stein took a Pawn but Jackson countered on the move. His combination offered a piece for a perpetual check. Were Stein even in the loss column, he could have secured at least a tie for first? But he had to return the material, then lost to Jackson's superior endgame play.

Thus Jackson clinched the custody of the championship cup, with Stephens still to play. Gustafson and Stein won medals for 2 d and 3 d . Stein outranked Schneider by the tournament rules for breaking ties.
The tournament suffered by Dr. S. Werthammer's forced withdrawal, gained fame by a N. Y. TIMES editorial on the 98 move draw between McCready and Mahon.

DUTCH DEFENSE
Champion meets Runner-up.
G. Gustafson
E. S. Jackson, Jr.

White

| 1 | P-Q4 | P-K3 |  | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Kt-B3 | Black |  |  |  |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-KB4 | 6 O-O |  |
| 3 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 7 | P-Kt3 |
| 4 | P-QKt3 |  |  |  |
| 4 | P-K3 | B-Kt5ch | 8 | $8 \times B$ |

4 P-K3

## 9 B-R3

9 ... P-Q3 permits 10 P-B5 with dis. agreeable effect on the Black KP. 10 P-R3
Apparently temporizing before risking $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ with the prospect of . . . . BxKt.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
10 \dot{\text { Kt-B3 }} \\
11 \dot{Q}-\dot{B} 2 & \text { Kt-QR4 } \\
12 \text { K-B1? } & \cdots .
\end{array}
$$

White may not care to castle as both wings are or can be opened; but, at least, he need not confine his KR. As played, the game is decided by this factor.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
12.0 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K5} \\
13 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 2 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q3}
\end{array}
$$

White cannot win a $P$ as, after exchanges, his QBP falls. Moreover Black secures good open lines.

| $14 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt4}$ | BxBch |
| :--- | ---: |
| $15 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 2$ |
| $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ ? | $\ldots .$. |

Premature! White should first secure his K , bring his Rs into cooperation, by P-KKt3 and K-Kt2, before allowing lines to be opened.


To avoid opening of QB-file on his doubled Ps; but now the K-file opens to Black's advantage.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
20 . & P \times P \\
21 \dot{Q \times P} \mathrm{P} \text { ch } & \left.\begin{array}{l}
P-B 2
\end{array}\right)
\end{array}
$$

Black can afford to swap Qs but might try for a quicker win by ... K-R1 as his pieces will fairly leap into action as compared to White's.
U.S. AMATEUR TOURNAMENTBOXSCORE

|  | STANDINGS |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\Xi}{\Phi} \\ & \stackrel{\Delta}{V_{2}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Won | Lost |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | - | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 120 | 0 | 1\| | 1 | 1 | 1 | $1]$ | 1 | 1/2 | 1 |  |  |  | 11 | 2 |
| 2 | Gustafson---------------------------10. | 0 | - | 0 | 1/2 | 121 | 1 | 1/2\| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |  | 10 | 3 |
| 3 |  | 0 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | , | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  | \|1/2 |  | $91 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ |
| 4 |  | $11 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | - | - | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | $1 \mid$ | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 11 |  |  | $91 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ |
| 5 |  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | $1 \mid$ |  | $11 / 2$ |  | 1\| | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | $\mid 1$ |  | $1 \mid$ | 9 | 4 |
| 6 |  | 0 | 1/2 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 1 | 0 | , | 1/2 | 1 |  | 1/2 | \|1 |  | 1i | 61/2 | $61 / 2$ |
| 7 | Turner- | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | $1{ }^{1}$ | 0 | 0 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $11 / 2$ | $1 / 21$ |  | $51 / 2$ | $71 / 2$ |
| 8 | McCready | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $0{ }^{1}$ |  | 1 | 0 | 1- | -1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |  |  |  | 51/2 | $71 / 2$ |
| 9 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 01 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | \|21 |  | 5 | 8 |
| 10 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2\| | 01 | $0 \mid$ | 1 | $1 / 1 /$ | 1/2 | 0 | - | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 |  | 5 | 8 |
| 11 | Stephens | 1/2 | \|0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | - | 1 | 0 | 11 |  | $41 / 2$ | $81 / 2$ |
| 12 | Erdos-------------------------------1. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |  | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | 1/2 | 120 |  | 4 | 9 |
| 13 | Traibush------------------------- | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 010 | 01 | 0 | \|112 | \| 1 | 1 | 01 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 1- | $-11$ | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| 14 | Mahon--------------------1.- | 0 | 10 | $11 / 2$ | ) 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \|1/2 | 1/2 | 01 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | -1 | 2 | 11 |

[^0] to Gustafson.

## 22 R-Q1 <br> 23 R-Q3 <br> QR-Q1 <br> Kt -R4

The Knight is limited to one move, but a good one. To hold the Pawn, White is driven from a poor position to worse.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
24 \text { QxQch } & K \times Q \\
25 \text { R-B3ch } & K-K t 1 \\
26 \text { R-B4 } & \cdots .
\end{array}
$$

Now the one active White Rook is tied to the defense of a Pawn: .

$$
26 \ldots \quad \text { P-Q4 }
$$

... but Black exchanges this advantage for a winning endgame.

| 27 | PxP | R×P | 30 | K×R | R-K7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | P-Kt3 | R-Q8ch | 31 | K-Kt2 | R×P |
| 29 | K-Kt2 | R×R | 32 | B-B1 | R-B7 |
|  | 33 | B-K3 |  | RxP |  |
|  | White | Id resign. |  |  |  |
| 34 | B-Q2 | R-B5 | 41 | B-Q6 | P-R6 |
| 5 | R-B3 | Kt-B3 | 42 | R-K7ch | K-B3 |
| 36 | B-B4 | Kt-Q5 | 43 | R-R7 | Kt-Kt4 |
| 37 | R-R3 | P-QR4 | 44 | B-K7ch | K-K3 |
| 38 | R-K3 | K-B2 | 45 | R-Kt7 | P-R7 |
| 39 | B-B7 | R-Kt5 | 46 | B-B8 | P-R8(Q) |
| 40 | R-K4 | P-R5 |  | Resigns. |  |

## FRENCH DEFENSE

(by transposition)
The Knight prevails over the Bishop in the endgame.
I. Stein
E. S. Jackson, Jr.
Black
White
P-K4
P×P
P-Q4

| 1 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ |  |
| 3 PxP |  |

Having started as the irregular Van 't Kruys Opening, the game is now the Exchange Variation of the French Defense, generally termed dull and drawish.

| 4 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 6 | O-O | KKt-K2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | B-Q3 | B-Q3 | 7 | R-K1 | - |
|  | Nimz | would |  | KKt5, | Q-0 |

Nimzovitch would ...B-KKt5, ...QQ-Q2, . O-O-O, follow with an all-out K-side attack.

## 8 P-B3

Not timidity, for White has an idea of using his King Knight.

$$
8 \ldots \quad K t-K t 3
$$

Black could play ... B-KB4.

$$
9 \text { Kt-Kt5 P-KR3 }
$$

"For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction."

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
11 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{B} & \text { Q-R5ch } \\
12 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 1 & \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Kt}
\end{array}
$$

Here Black's reaction is "equal" as 13 BxKt forces a draw by ... QxPch and White, behind in the standing, needs a win to secure a hold on first place.
$\begin{array}{llll}13 & \text { R-K8ch } & \text { Kt-B1 } & 15 \text { RxR } \\ 14 \text { Q-K1 } & \text { R-K2 } & 16 \text { B-K3 } & \text { QxR } \\ 14\end{array}$
White's best chance probably lies in 16 QxQ in attempt to capitalize on the advantage of having two Bishops.


White can afford exchanges with $B$ vs. Kt and Pawns on both sides of the board.

## 30 RxR

KxR
31 P-KKt3?
Wrong color square! White's program should be: P-KKt4, P-KB4-5, properly supported by his King, if need be. Then B and Ps control the most territory, and B-B4-K5 restricts Black, permits White to switch to the Q -side with an edge.

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
31 & \text { K-K3 } \\
32 \text { K-K2? } & \cdots \cdots \\
\text { P-KKt4 was still possible. } & \\
32 \ldots & \text { K-B4 } \\
33 \text { K-B3 } & \text { P-KR4 } \\
34 \text { B-K3? } & \cdots \cdots
\end{array}
$$

This seems to challenge Black to find a win, certainly accomplishes nothing.

$37 \ldots$ K-Kt5 is much better. After the text, Black virtually conducts a "Knight's Tour" to get through!

| 38 P-B3 | Kt-Kt2 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 39 K-B2 | Kt-K1 |
| 40 K-K2 | $\cdots \cdots$ |

White is being crosswhipped under manacles. He is manacled by his Pawn skeleton fixed on black squares with his Bishop. He is lashed by the threats of the Knight penetrating the Q -side and a Black Pawn going through the K -side.


## RUY LOPEZ

Gambit style a la Fegatello.

| E. S. Jackson, Jr. |  | C. F. Tears, Jr. |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| White |  | Black |  |  |  |
| 1 | P-K4 | P-K4 | 3 | B-Kt5 | P-QR3 |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 4 | B-R4 | B-Kt5 |

The Alapin Defense Deferred to which, MCO states, no theoretical refutation is known. The emphasis should be read, however, not into the fact that none has been published but rather into the implication that one should be discovered. White plays in precisely that spirit.
$\begin{array}{llll}5 & 0-0 & \text { KKt-K2 } & 7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4 \\ 6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 4 & 8 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} & \mathrm{PxP} \\ \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4\end{array}$
The point of the defense. Black gives up the center momentarily, only to re-invade it. Either 9 PxP or 9 P-K5 costs White time. MCO gives $9 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{QxP} ; 10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$, Q-R4: and calls the line equal.

9 Kt -B3 P-QKt4?
Forcing the Bishop to a more active square.

| 10 | B-Kt3 | BxKt |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 11 | PxB | PxP |
| 12 | Kt-Kt5 | Kt-Q4 |

If $12 \ldots \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ ? $13 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 5$ !
13 KtxBP

This sacrifice cannot be refused without loss but, accepted, makes Black a bit of "fried liver."
 16 RxPch seems preferable on the basis that, after the text, ... P-K6; 17 RxPch leaves White somewhat less well off.

$$
\begin{array}{cr}
16 \text { P×. } & \text { K-Q3? } \\
17 \text { B-R3ch } & \text { Kt-QKt3 } \\
18 \text { K-B3 }
\end{array}
$$

Slow yet sure. This move ties Black's Knight to K2, threatens to open the Q-file upon King, Queen or both.

$23 \ldots$ R-Kt1 allows 24 QxP with threats of BxKt and QxR. 23 ...R-B1 holds out longest but only a brief longest as the White center Pawns advance.

```
24 R-KB1 Q-Q2?
```

But mothing really answers for Black. 25 QxRch! Resigns

ZUKERTORT OPENING
T. Mahon
E. S. Jackson, Jr.

White
Black
 Pawn plus spells White's doom.

| 10 | KKtxP | 14 | P-KR3 | Kt-K5ch |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 11 | Kt-B3 | R-K1 | $15 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | Q-Q3 |
| $12 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | Q-K2 | 16 Kt-K5 | RxKt |  |
| $13 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | Kt-B3 | $17 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{R}$ | QxKP |  |

White's Queen was threatened by ... Q-Kt6ch and...Kt-B7ch.

18 B-B4!
$19 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ and mate on next!

$$
20 \begin{gathered}
\text { K-Q1 } \\
\text { Resigns. }
\end{gathered} \quad K t-B 7 c h
$$

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE
The battle of the medal-winners.
G. Gustafson
White


DOUBLE FIANCHETTO DEFENSE G. Gustafson
B. W. McCready

White

Black
KxB
P-QR3
P-QKt4
R-K1
P-K3
R×P
P-R3
Q-K2
K-R2
$20 \ldots$ KtxP, with the intention of $21 \ldots$ QxKt, would be met by $21 \mathrm{Kt}(4)-\mathrm{B} 5$. Black aims to win a Pawn outright.

## 21 PxKt <br> $\mathrm{R} \times$ Rch ?

21...R-K4 is much better. 22 RxR

BxP?
$22 \ldots$ Kt-Kt3 is better. After the text move, White regains the Pawn and Black's position is badly disorganized.

| 23 | BxPch | P×B | 28 | P-B3 | P-QR4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | QxB | R-KB1 | 29 | K-R2 | P-Kt4 |
| 25 | QxQP | R-B2 | 30 | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$ | Q-Kt3 |
| 6 | R-K4 | Q-Kt4 | 31 | R-K6 | Q-Kt2 |
| 27 | Kt-K2 | Q-B4 | 32 | Kt-K4 |  |

Powerful is $32 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 5$ followed by 33 Q Q3ch.


White needs a long range plan here. e.g., $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ and $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ and $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 1$. The text only weakens the long diagonal on which the Black Bishop is already posted.

$$
12 \text { KtxKt }
$$

QKtxP!
White must concede the Pawn; if 13 PxKt? KtxP; 14 Q any, KtxKtch!


Black still has this push. The object is not to win another Pawn but to bulldoze the center.


## GAMES FROM RECENT EVENTS

British champion C. H. O'D. Alexander contested several challenge match and clock games at the Washington Chess Divan while on official business in D. C. Below are the scores of two games.

## ENGLISH OPENING

A dashing attack by Mugridge reels as he pauses to get
Donald Mugridg
C. H. O'D. Alexander White
1
2
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5
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12
13
14
P-QB4 P-K Kt-QB3 Kt-QB
Kt-B3 Kt-B3 $\begin{array}{lll}5 & \text { P-QR3 } \\ 6 & \text { P-QKt4 }\end{array}$

P-KKt3
B-Kt2 $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Kt2}$
$\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ Kt -Q2 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B4}$
$\mathrm{Kt}(2) \times \mathrm{P}$ KtxKtch

Kt-K4
Kt-B4

13 P-K5 14 Kt K 6
15 KtxPch $16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ 17 BxB 18 RxP
$19 \mathrm{Kt}(7)-\mathrm{Q} 5$ 20 BxBch $21 \mathrm{KtxKt} \quad \mathrm{KxB}$ $22 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B}$ 23 Q-Q4 24 Q-B3

PxP
PxP
K-R1
B-Kt2
QxB
QR-K1
K×B
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K}$
$\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$
Q-B4

25 QR-KB1 P-B4 26 P-KKt4 P-QKt4 27 PxBP PXQBP 28 P-B6ch K-B2 $29 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 7 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$

PHILIDOR'S DEFENSE
Brilliant counter-attack stops Fine dead in his tracks. A crucial consolidating move at White's 28th is omitted and the point is split.
C. H. O'D. Alexander White

| 1 | P-K4 | P-K4 |  | 23 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |

I. A. Horowitz, with a score of $111 / 2 \cdot 1 / 2$, nosed out Sammy Reshevsky, 11-1, by vanquishing the former U. S. titleholder in a last round thriller of a gala rapid transit tournament held at the Manhattan Chess Club on November 9th. U. S. champion Arnold Denker, former club champion, Jack Moskowitz and a host of near masters participated. Below are games from the event.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

A speculative opening leads to mid-game complications where the ex-champion makes one slip. It is fatal.
I. A. Horowitz
$\begin{array}{ll} & \\ \text { Whit } \\ 1 & \mathrm{P} \\ 2 & \mathrm{~K} \\ 3 & \mathrm{P} \\ 4 & \mathrm{~K} \\ 5 & \mathrm{~K} \\ 6 & \mathrm{P}\end{array}$
P-K4
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { P-K4 } & \text { P-QB4 } & 7 & \text { B-K2 } & \text { B-Kt2 } \\ \text { Kt-KB3 } & \text { P-Q3 } & 8 & \text { B-K3 } & \text { O-O } \\ \text { P-Q4 } & \text { P×P } & 9 & \text { O-O } & \text { P-QR3 } \\ \text { KtxP } & \text { Kt-KB3 } & 10 & \text { B-B3 } & \text { Q-B2 } \\ \text { Kt-QB3 } & \text { P-KKt3 } & 11 & \text { K-R1 } & \text { R-Kt1 }\end{array}$ Chess Review, December, 1944

Below are two examples of the kind of chess played by Isaac Boleslavsky, the young Russian master who finished third in the recent Soviet Championship. The games were played at Sverdlovsk, 1943.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

A new wrinkle in the Sicilian nets a Pawn but with a compromised position which Botvimnik exploits to the fullest.
M . Botvinnik
I. Boleslavsky

|  | hite |  |  |  | Black |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P-K4 | P-QB4 | 15 | B-K3 | Q-Kt5 |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 16 | PxB | QxKtP |
| 3 | P-Q4 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 17 | R-R5 | Q-K3 |
| 4 | KtxP | Kt-B3 | 18 | B-Q4 | B-Q1 |
| 5 | Kt-QB3 | P-Q3 | 19 | QR-KB | 5 Kt-Q2 |
|  | B-K2 | P-K4!? | 20 | Q-Kt4 | Kt-K4 |
|  | Kt-Kt3 | B-K2 | 21 | Q-Kt3 | P-B3 |
|  | O-O | O-O | 22 | Kt-Q5 | P-QR3 |
| 9 | P-B4 | PxP | 23 | Q-R3 | R-K1 |
| 10 | BxP | B-K3 | 24 | P-KKt4 | -R3 |
| 11 | B-Q3 | Kt-K4 | 25 | Q-Kt3 | R-QB1 |
| 12 | K-R1 | Q-Kt3 | 26 | B-B3 | P-QR4 |
| 13 | Q-K2 | Ktx ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 27 | P-R4 | P-QKt4 |
| 14 | PxKt | BxKt | 28 | Q-R3 | Kt-B2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | BxBP ! | BxB | 41 | K-Kt2 | R-QB7ch |
| 30 | KtxBch | PxKt | 42 | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$ | QR-B7 |
| 31 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{BP}$ | Q-Q2 | 43 | QxP | R(7)-B2 |
| 32 | RxKt | QxR | 44 | Q-Q5 | K-R1 |
| 33 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | K×R | 45 | P-K5 | R-Kt2ch |
| 34 | P-Kt5 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 46 | K-R3 | R-Kt3 |
| 35 | Q-B5ch | K-Kt2 | 47 | P-Q4 | R-B8 |
| 36 | QxPch | K-R2 | 48 | Q-K4 | R(3)-Kt8 |
| 37 | Q×P | R-B1 | 49 | P-Q5 | R-R8ch |
| 38 | Q-Q7ch | K-Kt1 | 50 | K-Kt4 |  |
| 39 | Q-K6ch | K-Kt2 |  | R(R | 8)-Kt8ch |
| 40 | Q-Q7ch | K-Kt1 |  | K-R5 | R-B2 |

## FRENCH DEFENSE

On his 5th turn, Black ventures off the beaten path, and never gets on the path again.
I.
W
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Whi
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3
 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}$
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}$
Kt
$\mathrm{P}-$
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}$
$\mathrm{P}-$
Kt
$\mathrm{R}-$
Px
B
Kt
$\mathrm{P}-$
$\mathrm{P}-$
$\mathrm{P}-$
$\mathrm{P}-$
Kt
Kt
K
K

V. Ragozin

Black
Q-B2
$\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 5$
$\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KB4}$
R 4 B
R-R7
$R-R 7$
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$
$\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 3$
QxKt
B-R4
$Q \times Q$
BxPch
P-B4
B-Q5
$\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B1}$
$K R \times P c h$
R-B3
esigns


Concise, condensed items of current news from around the world of chess. Club secretaries and others are invited to send brief stories and pictures for publication in this department. Address Chess Briefs Editor, CHESS REVIEW, 250 West 57 th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

- Cleveland chessplayers have organized a "chess to veterans" program to arrange regular visits to hospitals by groups . of players, provide chess books, magazines and equipment, and promote inter-ward tournaments. A "chess task force" has begun its work at the Brecksville, Marine and Crile Hospitals. The visitations have been welcomed enthusiastically by the veterans, nurses and other hospital personnel. The program will be extended to include other hospitals. This worthy project was launched at a meeting last summer, arranged by Miss Nadine Miles, Director of the Cleveland Branch Hospital Program, American Theater Wing, and attended by David Robb, editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer's chess column, A. R. Phillips, president of the Association of Chess Clubs of the Cleveland Area, and S. S. Keeney, Chairman of the Association's Industrial League. Sixteen players are now participating in the program. Others who wish to contribute chess sets, books, or magazines, or volunteer to visit and play in hospitals, should address William Szabo, Thompson Products, Inc., 2196 Clarkwood Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

A similar program is under way in New York, where the American Theater Wing declares that "chess, with stamp collecting, rates above all other hobbies and recreational activities of non-ambulatory patients in seventeen government hospitals." More "chess task forces" (a good description,


Photo b) The Milwaukee Sentinel Three generations of Milwaukee's Rathmann family served on the tournament committee supervising the Illinois-Wisconsin chess match on October 1st, won by Wisconsin (See CHESS REVIEW for November). Seated above is Otto Rathmann, Sr., 67, playing his grandson Robert, aged 10. Standing, left to right, are Otto's son Alfred, grandson Frederick and son Fritz. The last-named, father of Frederick and Robert, is editor of the Wisconsin Chess Letter, official organ of the Wisconsin State Chess Association.
originated by Cleveland's Walt Ferris) are needed all over the country. Chess organization and clubs are urged to get in touch with the American Theater Wing or the American Red Cross and arrange a program of activity.

- Chicago is staging the strongest city championship tournament that has been held for many years. There are eleven entrants including Michelsen, Margolis, Factor, Sandrin, Davidson and Ellenby. Michelsen and Margolis are undefeated at the end of six rounds. Final round is scheduled for January 13th.

Competition for the Chicago team championship started on December 8th with eight teams entered, representing the following clubs: Hyde Park Y, Lawson Y, Viking AA, Norwood Park, German-American, Elec-tro-Motive, Chicago Chess \& Checker. The last-named club has entered two teams, adult and junior. By invitation of Bruno A. Czaikowski, secretary of the Chicago Chess \& Checker Club, all teams are playing at the downtown club to ease transportation difficulties.

- Philadelphia's Industrial Chess League started its competition for the city championship on October 18th when no less than eighty players, on sixteen teams, met at the Bendix Aviation Corporation clubrooms for the first round. It was the largest gathering of Philadelphia chess enthusiasts in many years. The teams represented the chess clubs of the following organizations: Germantown YMCA; Budd Mfg. Co.; Leeds \& Northrup; Bendix Aviation; ITE Circuit Breaker Co.; SKF Industries; Electric Storage Battery; Lukens Steel; U. S. Signal Corps; U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Activities are conducted under the direction of Gordon K. Stover of Bendix. The league invites any industrial, governmental or institutional team of five men to join and compete in the second half of the tournament which will start about January 24th.
- A Pan-American chess tournament, to be held in Los Angeles, is being planned by the California State Chess Association. The U. S. Open Championship, previously scheduled for Los Angeles, will be staged at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill. in July, 1945.
" "The Imagery of Chess" is the title given to a group exhibition of paintings, sculpture and newly designed chessmen at the Julien Levy Gallery, 42 East 57th Street, New York...... Albert $S$. Pinkus is leading a field of 13 in New York's Manhattan Chess Club championship tournament, with Isaac Kashdan and Robert Willman next in line; U. S. champion Arnold S. Denker is competing in the event.......At the Marshall Club, Seidman, Fajans and Santasiere are bunched near the top in the annual championship tourney ...... In New York's Commercial League, the Navy Yard is lead-


Chicago's Austin Chess and Checker Club is one of the most active chess organizations in the United States. Interest of members is maintained by staging tournaments, exhibitions and other events. Above, Sam Factor, former champion of Illinois, is shown giving a simultaneous at the club. On the program for 1945 are a 20 -board match between the club and the city of Chicago, a ten-second knock-out tourney and a galloping simultaneous exhibition by three or four strong players against a field of forty or fifty members.
ing with $41 / 2-1 / 2$ match points at the end of the sixth round......Six teams of five players are competing in the tournament held by the Central Indiana Chess Association at Indianapolis...... The Gary (Ind) CC has started its championship tournament at the YMCA ..... . Connecticut's New Haven CC is holding a city championship tournament at the YMCA, South Orange Street...... Chicago's Hamilton Park CC meets every Tuesday evening at the Park field house and is looking for more members ...... The King's Knight Out CC of Flint, Mich., meets on alternate Thursday nights at the Engineers Lounge of the General Motors Institute; the 26 members are playing a championship tournament The Queen Village CC of Camden, $\dot{\mathrm{N}}$. Y. with 15 members, claims to be the most active in the U. S. for the size of the village which has a population of 2000
Reuben Fine gave a simultaneous exhibition against 27 opponents at a house-warming for the Washington Chess Divan's new quarters at 1741 K St. N. W.

# THE TWO K N I G H T S' <br> DEFENSE 

## A Complete Analysis of the Opening

by ALBERT S. PINKUS

## PART THIRTEEN

| Diverse Queen Move (Instead of 8...Q-QR4) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt -KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| $3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B4}$ | Kt-B3 |
| 4 P-Q4 | PxP |
| $5 \mathrm{O}-0$ | KtxP |
| $6 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | P-Q4 |
| 7 BxP | QxB |
| $8 \mathrm{Kt-B3}$ |  |



Black has four plausible Queen moves besides ...Q-QR4 (Main Line). We shall dispose of the inferior ones first.
(A) $8 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 5$ ? $9 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{Q}-$ R3; $10 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 5, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4 ; 11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB4}$ and White wins easily. (The immediate threat is $12 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$.)
9 RxKtch? B-K3; 10 B-Kt5, $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4$ (B-B4? $11 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 3$; 12 Q-R5 with an excellent game for White - Steinitz International Chess Magazine, 1890); $11 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$; $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{O}-$ $0-\mathrm{O} ; 13 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 4 ; 14 \mathrm{Ktx}$ Kt, QxKt; $15 \mathrm{RxP}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 16 \mathrm{R}-$ Q3, BxKtP; 17 Kt-B3, P-B4; 18 Q-R5, RxR; 19 PxR, P-KKt3; 20 Q-R4, P-KKt4; 21 Q-Kt3, B$\mathrm{B} 6 ; 22$ B-K5, R-Q1 and Black wins - Spielman-Breyer, Baden, 1914.
(B) $8 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{KB} 4$ ? 9 KtxKt, BK 2 ; $10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 5$, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 3$; 11 BxB , KxB ; 12 KtxP with advantage to White, Schlieper-Posse, Deutsche Schachzeitung, 1861.

Or as above: $10 \ldots \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 11$ $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 12 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{KtxB}$; 13 QxP and White has the better game - analysis by Euwe, Theorie der Schach Openingen, 1938.

After 9 RxKtch?, Black can obtain the advantage with ... B-K3; $10 \mathrm{KtxP}, \mathrm{QxQch} ; 11 \mathrm{Ktx}$ $\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 4$.

$$
9 \ldots \text { B-K3 }
$$

Also tried is $\ldots \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2$, but White is left with a freer position. Two continuations are (a) $10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} t 5, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KK} 55$; $11 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{Bx}$ $K t$ with an advantage for White, Loman-Locock, British Chess Magazine, 1889 and (b) $10 \mathrm{~B}-$ Kt5, B-K3; $11 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{KtxB}$ with advantage to White, TschigorinJanowski, Deutsche Schachzeitung, 1900.

## 10 B-Kt5

Weaker is $10 \mathrm{Kt}(4)-\mathrm{Kt} 5$, O -O-O; 11 KtxB, PxKt; 12 RxP, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ with advantage to Black. On $10 \mathrm{Kt}(4)-\mathrm{Kt} 5, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 5$ ? White gains advantage with 11 RxBch , PxR: 12 KtxKP, Morphy-S. R., 1859.

## 10

## B-QKt5

A distinct mistake is $10 \ldots \mathrm{P}$ KR3? White wins with $11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 6$, O-R4; $12 \mathrm{KtxP}, \mathrm{KtxKt} ; 13$ Qx Kt, PxB; 14 KtxPeh, wesel-Crefeld Chess Clubs, 1860.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 11 \mathrm{KtxP} \\
& 12 \mathrm{KRxQ} \\
& 13 \mathrm{RxKt}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
Q \times Q \\
K t \times K t \\
B-K 2
\end{array}
$$

With an equal position-analysis by Euwe, Theorie der Schachopeningen, 1938.


This seems to be the best of the large series of Queen moves. The square QR4 allows Black to retain the initiative, avoids many of the pitfalls in the other variations. An important point also is that Black cannot be
prevented from castling long with an excellent game.

## 9 KtxKt

Inferior are: 9 RxKtch? B-K3 (B-K2? 10 KtxP with the advantage) ; $10 \mathrm{KtxP}, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 11$ $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KB} 4$ with advantage for Black; and 9 KtxP? KtxKt; 10 QxKt, P-KB4 with a win for Black.

$$
9 \ldots \quad \text { B-K3 }
$$

Preferable to $\ldots$ B-K2; 10 B Kt5, with difficulties for Black.

```
10 Kt(4)-Kt5 O-O-O
11 KtxB PxKt
12 RxP
PxKt
```

This is the move generally played to recover the Pawn. 12 Kt-Kt5 is a tricky move evidently not tried in tournament play. Black may reply $12 \ldots$ PQ6: 13 PxP (P-QB3, Q-Q4; 14 B-Q2, P-K4), RxP; 14 Q-K2, Kt-Q5; 15 Q-K4, Q-KB4 and remain a Pawn ahead.

$$
12 \text {. . }
$$



Against inferior 12th moves by Black, White may equalize: 12... Q-KB4; 13 Q-K2, P-KR3; 14 B-Q2, B-Q3; 15 Q-K4 with an equal game; or $12 \ldots$ B-K2; 13 Kt-K5, KtxKt; 14 RxB, RQ2; 15 RxR. KtxR with an equal game.

But in this, the critical position, Black has the advantage. Some possibilities are:
$13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 5, ~(\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1$ ?; 14 Q-K2, P-KR3 (not ... RxKt? $15 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 8$ ch and White wins); 15 B-R4 with an equal game; but $13 \ldots$ QR-K1; 14 Q-K2, K-Q2; 15 RxR (R-K1? QxReh; 16 KtxQ, RxR; 17 (2-Kt4, P-KR4 and Black should win), RxR; 16 Q-Q2, QQKt4 with a good game for Black.

Or 13 Q-K2, Q-R4; $14 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, P-Q6; 15 Q-K4 (15 PxP, KtQ5!) Kt-Q5; $16 \mathrm{RxB}, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ and Black wins; or 14 P-KR3, KR-K1; $15 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} t 5, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 4$; 16 RxR, RxR with an excellent game for Black.

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## Problems

Every problem in this month's selection has a definite point that will well repay the solver. There is plenty of variety, too, in the ideas illustrated. In one problem a Black Pawn discovers check in three different ways; in another a Black Bishop gets itsell pinned in three ways; in yet another, a Knight plays to eight different squares to discover mate. The solutions are given on the next page.

## Selected by KENNETH S. HOWARD

Henry W. Barry, ten of whose problems are given on this page, was born in Cork, Ireland, but lived most of his life in Boston, where he was a teacher of the violin. Barry was one of the group of New England composers who were particularly active in the study of task problems during the late nineties and the first decade of this century.

Several of the problems in the present selection are in the nature of task compositions and, in fact, four of them are reproduced from Alain White's Les Tours de Force and one from his Tasks and Echoes. Barry's three-movers were usually highly strategic in nature and problems 8 to 10 are characteristic examples of his three-move style.

He was the first problem editor of the American Chess Bulletin, serving in that capacity from 1904 until his death in 1932. In his later years, however, Barry did little composing, and the problems shown are from the period of 1901 to 1913 .
3. A Bishop pinned three times


WHITE MATES IN 2 MOVES
4. His most famous prizewinner


WHITE MATES IN 2 MOVES
8. How to get rid of a Rook


WHITE MATES IN 3 MOVES
7. A White "Knight wheel"


WHITE MATES IN 2 MOVES 26

1. Just try to "lose a move."


WHITE MATES IN 2 MOVES
2. A belligerent Black Pawn


WHITE MATES IN 2 MOVES
5. Key frees three Black Pawns


WHITE MATES IN 2 MOVES
9. Two striking themes blended


WHITE MATES IN 3 MOVES
6. Five mates by one Knight


WHITE MATES IN 2 MOVES
10. An en passant capture study


WHITE MATES IN 3 MOVES

## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

The solutions to the problems on page 26 (opposite) are given below. In all cases, the final move is mate.

No. 1. If Black should move first, White has a mate "set" to meet each Black move. These mates, however, are changed in the actual solution. Key: 1Q-B4. (threat 2 Q-K2.) If $1 . . . \mathrm{KxR}$; 2 Q-K2. If $1 \ldots$ KxP; 2 Q-KB7. If $1 \ldots$ PxP; $2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 3$. If $1 \ldots$ $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 8 ; 2$ QxB.

No. 2. Key: 1 R-Kt4. (threat 2 KtxP.) If $1 \ldots$ PxKt dis ch; 2 $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 6$. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ dis $\mathrm{ch} ; 2$ B-Kt6; If $1 \ldots$ PxP dis ch; 2 $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 6$. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{KxKt} ; 2$ QxP. If 1...KtxKt; 2 P-B3.

No. 3. Key: 1 Q-K2. (threat 2 QxQB.) If $1 \ldots \mathrm{KxP} ; 2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 4$. If $1 \ldots$ BxKt; 2 Q-K4. If $1 \ldots$ BxP; 2 P-Kt4, If $1 \ldots$ QB else; 2 P-Kt4.

No. 4. Key: 1 Q-Kt4. (threat 2 $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 4$.) If $1 . . . \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Kt} 4 ; 2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 7$. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 2 \mathrm{KtxP}$. If $1 \ldots$ $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 4 ; 2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 5$.

No. 5. Key: 1 B-Q4. (threat 2 $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 2$.) If $1 \ldots \mathrm{BPxB} ; 2$ QxKP. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{KPxB} ; 2_{2}^{\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 8}$. If $1 \ldots$ $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6 ; 2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 8$ (Kt) ; $2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KB} 8$; 2 RxR.

No. 6. Key: 1 B-R2. If $1 \ldots$ KKt3; $2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 4$. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 5$; 2 $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 6$. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 3$; $2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 7$. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 5 ; 2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$. If $1 \ldots$ Kt moves; $2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 7$.

No. 7. Key: 1 Q-Q8. (threat 2 any move of Kt.) If $1 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 6$; 2 KtxKt. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 5$; 2 Ktx Kt . If $1 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QR} 3 ; 2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 6$. If 1...RxP; $2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 7$. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{P}-$ K 3 ; $2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 7$. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$ or R-KR3; $2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 6$. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 6$; $2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 4$. If $1 . . . \mathrm{KxKR}$; 2 Kt K 3 . If $1 \ldots$ KxQR; 2 Q-Kt 6 .

No. 8. Key: R-Kt7. If $1 \ldots$ Ktx R; 2 Q-QKt8, Kt any; 3 Q-Kt2. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$; 2 Q-QB8, Kt any; 3 Q-B3. If $1 \ldots$ Kt else; $2 R(7)$ xBch, PxR (Q); 3 Q-QR8.
No. 9. Key: 1 B-Kt1. If 1... PR3; 2 R-Q3, K-Kt3; 3 R-Q5. If 1...K-R3; 2 Q-B2, K-R4; 3 QxP.

No. 10. Key: 1 R-R5. (threat 2 B-Kt3 ch, KxP; $3 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 8$. Or if 2...K-K4; 3 R-KKt5.) If $1 \ldots$ K-K4; 2 B-Kt3, P-Q4; 3 PxP ep., 2... else; 3 R-KKto. If $1 \ldots$ K-K3; 2 B-Kt3 ch, P-Q4; 3 PxP ep. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3 ; 2 \mathrm{PxP}$ dis ch, $\mathrm{KxP} ; 3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 4$. If $2 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3$; 3 B-Kt3. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{KxP} ; 2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 8 \mathrm{ch}$, K-Q4; 3 B-Kt3.

## NEXT MONTH - IN THE JANUARY 1945 ISSUE

## LET'S PLAY CHESS! (Part 17)

Omitted from the present issue, the next installment of our Picture Guide to Chess will appear in the January issue.

## THE SOVIET SCHOOL OF CHESS

by Mikhail Botvinnik
A feature article by the Chess Champion of the USSR! Also more games from the recent Soviet Championship Tournament and other Russian events.

## $\$ 750.00$ IN CASH PRIZES!

Next month we announce our 1945 Postal Championship Tourney with $\$ 750.00$ in cash prizes! You can win up to $\$ 250.00$ !

Also Game of the Month by Reuben Fine, Chess Movies, Chess Thrillers, Problems, Readers' Games, Solitaire Chess and other features for beginners and experts.

## CHESS REVIEW

- the picture chess magazine


The Caro-Kann has been coming more and more into favor in the last few years as a reply to White's opening move, 1 P-K4, and now shares the spotlight of popularity equally with the French and Sicilian defenses. Although on the surface, it appears innocent of complications, it has its fair share of pitfalls for the unwary, and even a few surprises for players who have their eyes wide open.
by IRVING CHERNEV

## Trap No. $29 \quad$ You are White

This brilliant little trap should be in every player's repertoire, as its victims include members of the upper crust of chess society.
White
Black


Has Black overlooked something?

$$
\begin{array}{r}
9 \ddot{K}-\dot{K} \dot{2} \quad \text { PXP dis. ch. } \\
10 \times R(Q)
\end{array}
$$

Has White missed something?
$11 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ K-Kt3
12 Q-K8ch
Evidently White had looked way ahead.
12...

K-R3
Or $12 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 3,13 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{B}-$ B4, 14 Q-K6 mate.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 13 \mathrm{Kt-K} 6 \text { dis.ch. P-Kt4 } \\
& 14 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P} \text { mate }
\end{aligned}
$$

Trap No. 30
You are White A Queen sacrifice followed by a Knight fork is a clever climax to an interesting combination. White

Black

| 1 | $P-K 4$ | $P-Q B 3$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | $P-Q 4$ | $P-Q 4$ |
| 3 | $K t-Q B 3$ | $P \times P$ |
| 4 | $K t \times P$ | $B-B 4$ |
| 5 | Kt-Kt3 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$ |
| 6 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 4$ | $\ldots$. |

Threatening to win the Bishop by $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$.

| 6 | Kt-B3 | P-KR3 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 7 | P-K3 |  |
| 8 | Kt-K5! | B-R2 |
| 9 | B-Q3 | QxP |



10 KtxKBP
$\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$
Not $10 \ldots$ KxKt, 11 B-Kt6ch followed by $12 Q x Q$.

11 KtxR Q-K4ch
Trying to gain time, so that his Bishop can escape from the pin.

12 B-K3
B-R2
How will White's Knight get out?

13 Q-Q8ch!
$K \times Q$
$14 \mathrm{Kt-B7ch}$
White wins back the Queen, and remains the exchange up.

## WINNING CHESS TRAPS

by Irving Chernev
Now in preparation, a complete book of 300 traps in the openings! This book contains only the traps you are likely to meet in the openings used today! No dead wood. Will be published about April 1945. Price $\$ 2.50$. Place your order now with CHESS REVIEW.


In this department we report the activities of ChESS REVIEW's postal Chess players. Here you will find selected games played by mail between members of this large group of readers, results of tourneys now in progress, names of prizewinners, current ratings of players, portraits and biographical sketches, announce ments of new tournaments.

JACK STRALEY BATTELL, Postal Chess Editor

The number of questions received concerning the postal rating system makes it clear a brief explanation is necessary.

The main purpose is to have players of about equal ability in each "Class" to make the competition in tournament sections fair and interesting for all. The classes range (with starting ratings): Class D up to 700 (600); C from 700 to 950 ( 850 ); B from 950 to 1200 (1100); A from 1202 up (1202). The table (p. 32) shows how a rating change is determined. Note the winner gains the same number of points as are deducted from the loser's rating. In case of draws, the lower rated player gains, the higher loses.

A newcomer is entered on his own estimate but classed only tentatively. If early results indicate, he is assigned to a different class. Meanwhile he has no rating, his game results are listed but his opponents' ratings only starred. Once he is definitely classed, these deferred rating changes are calculated in order and against the ratings held by the opponents when the game reports came in. The resultant ratings for him and these opponents then appear in CHESS REVIEW.

All other rating changes are made in the order in which game reports come in; so each player's (unstarred) rating reflects his record up to the moment. A rating appears if a player is mentioned in "Postal Mortems," even just to confirm the old rating or to add an asterisk.

## TOURNAMENT NOTES

In the 1943 Victory Tournament, the sixth Final is under way with the following competing: E. Capillon, J. C. Monk, M. Fetell, P. J. Michels, Sgt. B. Friend, W. H. Smith, R. Kolisch.

In the 1944 Postal Championship, Major R. P. Cotter and Lt. W. Meiden completed the list of qualifiers for semi-final 44-Ps 6 . But Major Cotter had to withdraw because of his duties and G. S. Engskov has taken his place. A. Trasoff, W. Hook, N. F. Newbery, J. Stafford, Lt. E. Yelton, D. Nieder and A. P. Orsida have qualified for the semi-finals. And semi-final $44-\mathrm{Ps} 8$, the latest formed, includes the following: V. J. Burdick, G. L. Morrison, O. W. Strahan, C. D. Hill, H. Berliner, W. Macaleer, R. Bornholz. Four more qualified semi-finalists, P. L. Turpin, A. J. Piperno, P. L. Henderson and M. Hanft, now await the start of semifinal 44-Ps 9 .

## NEW POSTALITES

The following new players, starting in postal chess, Sept. 27 to Oct. 31, receive definite rating after they have finished at least 3 games, are classed tentatively now as: Class B: S. R. Aclaro, A. Applegate, W.
L. Arkless, R. Butlers, Capt. G. R. Detweiler, E. Fundell, Lt. S. B. Goldman, L. G. Greene, Mary P. Hofferbert, D. McCarthy, J. M. Meinhardt, E. Steinfeld, D. Stolper, R. W. Wilson, O/C. E. L. Woodward; Class C: Lt. I. Arnowitz, R. Arnowitz, J. V. Baker, C. F. Borengasser, B. H. Brinton, Jr., J. H. Coyle, O/C. J. Crosetto, F. R. Duncan, A. Galonsky, C. E. Glaesser, E. R. Greer, W. H. Herbert, C. Holmes, D. S. Malamed, C. I. Landenberger, E. Maslansky, A. Montgomery, Dr. F. Mulder, M. S. Naurison, E. M. Neubert, C. F. Peterson, K. R. Podewell, D. Polis, H. Reuter, E. Rosenhein, Cpl. F. Saunders, G. J. Singer, W. E. Stanley, C. Stetters, M. Sussman, R. L. Szarag, A. Taplin, Pvt. K. H. Wilson; Class D: T/Sgt. C. H. Anderson, H. W. Berger, Pvt. W. Brosmith, G. Brownell, O. Doelle, R. Eggers, M. J. Finn, H. J. Hagan, V. Harris, H. R. Holbrook, R. Hudes, H. B. Jacobson, P. T. Jones, B. S. Moses, Mrs. E. A. Moses, R. J. Newman, Lorraine Peper, Pvt. W. W. Price, Capt. K. Raskin, S. B. Rosendorf, J. Schneierson, E. C. Sumner, Jr.

Pfc. H. J. Krebill is returning to postal chess with a C (850) rating. The following start without classifications as they have entered social sections only:M. Abramowitz, W. Brey, H. Hochman, S. Jacobs and Y.2/c M. Trine.

## PRIZE WINNERS

| Section <br> 42-C36 | Players Prize | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | J. W. Hildebrand, Jr. _1st | $5-1$ |
|  | M. F. Vosloh .-.-.-. 2 d | 41/2-11/2 |
|  | J. Eichhorn ----------3d |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 43-\mathrm{C} 19 \\ & 43-\mathrm{C} 29 \end{aligned}$ | Dr. H. C. Shephard _-3d | -2 |
|  | G. S. Engskov ------1-2 | $51 / 2-1 / 2$ |
|  | ARM. J. Hudson ---1-2 | $51 / 2-1 / 2$ |
|  | T. Masters _---------3d |  |
| 43-C43 | L. A. Salgado _-.-.---1st | $51 / 2-1 / 2$ |
| 43-C45 | E. Blackwood, Sr. ----1st |  |
|  | E. Amdon ---------2-3 | $41 / 2-11 / 2$ |
|  | R. E. Farnsworth ----2-3 | 41/2-11/2 |
| 43-C48 | H. A. Blackmun _----1-2 | $51 / 2-1 / 2$ |
|  | W. L. Prosser _----1-2 | $51 / 2-1 / 2$ |
| $43-\mathrm{C} 58$ | W. Macaleer --------1st | -1 |
| 43-C61 | H. F. Riley .-.------1st | $51 / 2-1 / 2$ |
|  | R. B. Fielding _-_-_-2d | $5-1$ |
| 43-C72 | O/C. W. H. Hopkirk -_1-2 | $5-1$ |
|  | E. C. Zielinski _-.-.-1-2 | $5-1$ |
|  | E. L. Hagerty _-------3-4 | $4-2$ |
|  | T. Hartwell -.------3-4 |  |
| 43-C78 | Dr. B. Rozsa --------2d | 41/2-11/2 |
|  | P. L. Dean ----------3-4 | $31 / 2-21 / 2$ |
|  | R. E. Farnsworth ----3-4 | $31 / 2$-21/2 |
| 43-C91 | A. Addelston -------1st. | $41 / 2 \cdot 11 / 2$ |
| 43-C100 | J. Aroks _----.-.-.-1st | 6 -0 |
| 44-C16 | Pvt. M. Bates, Jr. ....-1st | $6 \quad$-0 |
| 44.C21 | N. F. Newbery _-----1st | $51 / 2.1 / 2$ |
| 44.C22 | J. Piatt -------------1st | 6 -0 |
|  | L. E. Bushnell _------2d | $41 / 2-11 / 2$ |
| 44-C23 | G. F. Anderson -----1st | $6-0$ |
| Match | J. J. L |  |

## POSTAL GAME OF THE MONTH

Grandmaster Frank J. Marshall, to the memory of whom this issue of CHESS REVIEW is respectfully dedicated, played chess by mail. We believe postal chess players will be interested in this postal game by a grandmaster. It was sent to us, together with the illustration and Marshall's notes, only a week before his death. So we present it herewith as the Postal Game of the Month.

Marshall described his opponent, Ed. Robson of Syracuse, N. Y., as the wizard who made the folding lecture board and the electric clock for speed chess play.

## TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Ed Robson
Frank J. Marshall
White

| 1 | P-K4 | P-K4 | 3 | B-B4 | Kt-B3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 4 | P-Q3 | $\ldots .$. |

A well known conservative variation. $4 \ldots \quad P-Q 4$
Of doubtful merit, but aggressive.
5 PxP
KtxP
$6 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} \quad \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2$

If $6 \ldots$ B-K3, either $7 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 5$ or $7 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$. 7 R-K1 O-O
(This is typically Marshall-a la his counter-attack vs. the Ruy Lopez.)

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
8 \text { KtxP } & K t \times K t \\
9 \text { RxKt } & K t-K t 3 \\
10 \text { Q-K2 } & \ldots . .
\end{array}
$$

$10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$ is much better.

| 10 | B-B3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 11 | R-K4 |
| 12 | R-B4 |


(Black is a Pawn down, seems to have nothing in return.)

Chess Review, December, 1944


Sketch by Ed Robson (left) to commemorate his game with Marshall.

12
(Simple-looking, almost naive, this move is backed by a powerful, long-range conception, as the sequel shows.)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 13 \mathrm{RxB} \\
& 14 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4
\end{aligned}
$$

White cannot defend the Queen Knight Pawn! If 14 P-QB3? KtxB! 15 PxKt, RK1! and White is irretrievably lost.

|  |  | BxP | 16 | PxKt |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 5 R-R2 | Ktx ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 17 | Q-B1 | R-K3! |

## 18 R-Q5

White dare not play 18 RxB ? as $18 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-$ K2 and $19 \ldots \mathrm{R}$-K8 would follow.
18.
19 .
Q-B3 20 Kt -B3
B-B6!
(Forced, to prevent...R-K8. Note how Black's 12th, so illogical in appearancemoving a piece twice, aiming to exchange I developed piece for one undeveloped, etc. -has regained the Pawn and led to domintion of the board by the Bishop.)

> 21 $22 \ddot{K}-\mathrm{R} i$

P-KKt4
. . .
If $22 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$, then ... P-KR4 follows.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
22 \dot{\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 1} & \text { P-Kt5 } \\
\text { P-Kt6 }
\end{array}
$$

A la Morphy. The idea is to force an spening at KB7 and, after exchange of looks at K8, play B-Q5.

## 24 P-B4

White has no good reply. (If 24 RPxP? 3-K8: leads to mate via...Q-R3 or loss if the White Queen. If 24 BPxP, R-K8! $15 \mathrm{QxQ}, \mathrm{BxQ} ; 26 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{R}(1)-\mathrm{K} 5$ and White Is helpless vs. the threat of ... B-Q5.)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
24 \\
25
\end{array} \underset{R \times R}{R} \quad \underset{R \times R}{R-K 8}
$$

(White is finished, but even now the posidion requires a master's touch. Try to work -out Black's correct play before reading deyond the following diagram.)


26 Q-Q3
If $26 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$, then $\ldots$ RxKtch; 27 KxR , $\mathrm{Q}-$ Kt3ch; 28 K-B1, Q-Kt8ch; $29 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2, ~ Q-$ K8ch; $30 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 7 \mathrm{ch} ; 31 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5 \mathrm{ch}$; $32 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 5, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3 \mathrm{ch}$ (a Queen's Tour!) ; 33 $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Kt} 4$ (if $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3 \mathrm{ch}$ ! followed by exchange of Queens and Black Queens the KKtP), P-R4ch; 34 KxRP (if 34 KxKtP ? B-K8ch! or if $34 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{ch}$; $35 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R4}$, PxP!), Q-Kt3ch; $36 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 4$, PxP!

$$
26 \ldots \text { R×Ktch }
$$

And mate in four!

## POSTAL MORTEMS

Game results received from September 27 to October 31. Please report wins promptly, include full names, section number and indicate winner clearly. White reports draws.

## 1942 CLASS TOURNAMENT

42-C36 J. Eichhorn stops W. F. O' Brien. 42-C37 A. H. Bethke downs O. W. Dishaw.

## 1942 SECTIONAL TOURNAMENT

42-S21 M. F. Vosloh tops Mrs. W. R. Fenley.

## 1943 CLASS TOURNAMENT

43-C19 Dr. H. Shephard gathers in Kirkegaard. 43-C29 ARM. Hudson tunes down Cuthbertson.

# PLAY CHESS BY MAIL! 

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## r - - - - - - - - - -

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$\qquad$

43-C35 $43-C 38$
$43-\mathrm{C} 39$ $43-\mathrm{C} 39$
$43-\mathrm{C} 42$ $43-\mathrm{C} 42$
$43-\mathrm{C} 43$ 43 -C 45 43-C48 $43-\mathrm{C} 50$
$43-\mathrm{C} 51$
$43-\mathrm{C} 57$
$43-\mathrm{C} 58$
43-C5
43-C59 $43-\mathrm{C} 61$
$43-\mathrm{C} 62$ 43-C65
P. Neidhart trips P. Rogers Dr. S. M. Vine ties A. Dwyer. Horns off C . Holden. A. Fookson defeats M. A. Yznaga. L. Salgado, A. Sadler draw.

Blackwood, $\mathrm{Sr}_{\text {, }}$ beats Farnsworth; E. Amdon downs W. Moses.
Blackmun, Arnebergh break even; W. Prosser overcomes L. Schultz. $\underset{\text { W. K. R. Ringer takes A. L. Schorr }}{ }$ W. R. Ringer takes T. LiPuma. Maggenti ties Allison, tops Stadter. Capt. Bundick draws with E. C. McCabe, loses to W. Hook
$\mathrm{R}^{2}$ A. Mitchell stops O. W. Strahan. Fielding downs $R$. Bergman, Schofield. D. Robinson, Dr. E. Torrance tie. R. M. Bates wins adjudications from Major Klar, L. Yaffee.
R. Gilbert bests C. Glatz
G. De Wolf bests C. Glatz

Kostyk wins adj. from A/S. Knorr. C. H. W. Hopkirk halts E. L. Hagerty. Josephine Schuette, K. Ouchi deadlock. Josephine Beddsore beats Bickford, Rev. Banks; W. Wright 1, Banks 0. P. L. Dean holds Dr. B. Rozsa even.
Rev. Sullivan bows to
Delavan, A. W. Bushnell, bests Corngold; Bushnell defeats P. J. Buckley
H. De More withdraws: N. J. Milford Wins game from M. E. Gibson.
Kasper tops Mager; Kelly 1, Currie 0. Correction: Beardsley, Mack drew; Mack, O Gorman draw.
R. Farnsworth defeats Capt. Zartner. S. G. Weber wins from J. C. Owen D. I. Zaas halts H. H. Holland.

Vidal tops D. Milton, F. Richmond. Aroks downs Guerrettaz; Brauer overcomes Marquardt, Millard. Eil. Alexander tops Husby, ties Serrin; Ellenby routs Pvt. Shapiro, Lt. Alexander and P. Husby. Husby, Greene: Alexanderander, levels by; L. M. Henry sweeps Alexander, Mayer and Lichtensteiger. locks Blackmun.
$43-\mathrm{V} 42$
43 -V50
$43-\mathrm{V} 58$
43-V105
43-V107 43 -V109

1943 VICTORY TOURNAMENT

13 -V110
43-V111
$43-$ V112
43-V114
43-V115
43-V116
43-V118
43-V119
43-V120
$43-V 121$
$43-\mathrm{V} 122$
W. Smith reported withdrawn.

Adj. N. Marcelli, D. Prathe
Parker downs Upham: Nieder draw rivener writes masters A. Pearsall. . Steckel; Steckel, R. Mitchell tie. B. Oakes defeats T. Rozsa. Weibel, F. Bebb stop K. Scott. r. B. Rozsa tops Pvt. An. Sandrin.
$H$. Keys mates D. Ninburg; A. Charles, Rev. Catich break even L. E. Bushnell bows to Fetell and reach standoff.
M. Freedman takes Pritchard, W. H. Smith; Smith, Pritchard draw. Luboshez drops Pfc. Aikin. Morrison Zilins bows to Fair, Brandst
Dupre loses to Monk, beats Willnee. Scrivener, T. Rozsa, Al. Sandrin top I, M Henry: willner withdraws top $43-\mathrm{V} 124 \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{W}$. Smith withdrawn.
43-V201 Dr. R. C. Slater outpoints Eastman; $43-\mathrm{V} 204 \mathrm{~L} . \quad \mathrm{E}$. Pritchard replaces H. Sokoloff.

## 1944 CLASS TOURNAMENT

F. Holden, Lt. McCleary defeat A. J. Sommer; Lt. McCleary 1. Seward 0. Capt. Bolotin beats $H$, Goodman: L. R. Calmeth Marshan, bests Phillipphar Enizabeth Marshall bests Philippbar
Gddy submerges Krueger, takes forfeit from Margol; Leavens 1, Terflinger 0 Correction: J. G. Graham drew with $L$.
T. Reinwald; Henning 1 , Reinwald 0. . Reinwald; Henning 1, Reinw Buending bows to $L$. E. Cunningham R. A. Mitchell defeats I. Lowens.

Pvt. Bates beats W. Anderson, Stadter; Stadter wins adj. from Murray, Luers. G. Kramer cracks J. L. Stevens.
J. Alexander ties Kotov, Blackwood, Sr., downs C. Holden, bows to Serrin; Hansz bows to Blackwood, by adj. to Kotov.

I
F. Anderson outpoints D. Passell. F. Cohn, deceased, defaults games unfinished; L. Thompson, C. Foster tie. S/Sgt. Scheffer defeats G. Anderson, E. J. Smith; Kyger cracks Houston; Anderson overcomes A. B. Casad.
44-C29 Lt. Kelly conquers Flaherty; O/C. W. H. Hopkirk withdraws.

Rev. Kirkegaard trips W. R. Louden. 44-C32

44-C33
$44-\mathrm{C} 34$
4-C36
$4-\mathrm{C} 36$
44-C37

44-C40
44-C41 downs O. W. Dishaw
A. Addelston exceeds
3. Sanders takes game from. Bounds. latte, forfeit from L. McCollough
R Geller gains from Rev Catis
Monk outmaneuvers H. Siller
Dishaw takes game from J. Robinson, forfeit from Pvt. E. Beyer; L. A, Wells, Robinson lose to J. Brunet; W. Peper, Brunet draw
M. L. Harris tops Coad . Clendenning. M. L. Harris tops Coad, bows to Sgt. W. Harris, King; King conquers Coad,
H. W. Smith is scored withdrawn.

14-C43 Capt. Bundick sweeps Oxley, H. Evans and E. Woodford.
Dehner 1, Mills 0; Klimas 1. Wood 0. Dr. Polachek halts M. M. Rush.
Capt. Haas wins from Major Kemble. L. E. Cunningham stops Rev. Schick; G. A. Viciulis scored withdrawn.

4-C51 R. D. Grande is withdrawn; Sgt. Penhale defeats De Freytas, D. Zinman. 44-C52 D. Prather scores on Seward.
44-C53 Lilling trips Vosloh, bows t
44-C55 J. T. Jackson jolts R. T

44-C56
44-C57
44-C58
O. Stockton gives Gardner O.

44-C60 Carolyn Lamb defeats Rickmeyer, reSigns to
44-C61
44-C62
44-C64
44-C65
44-C66
44-C70 Weaver wins from Terfinger N W Mitchell M Lee tie. tops H. Goodman, W. Connell Vigliano yields to Humphrey. defeats yields to Humphrey, S. Scott, resigned to Scott

## S. Taylo

 A/S A Knom E .R. G. Kingsbury withdraws
G. Lamb bows to Sanders, J. G. Williams, Capt. Schaidler, B. Beardsley. Hurley ties Polachek; H. Warner withrawn, loses adj. to Mulligan, Dr. Polachek.
44-C72
4-C73
44-C75
44-C76
C. C. Nelson nicks N. Finkels.
. C. Nelson nicks N. Finkelstein
Addelston bows to Hoey, tops Harness. Devlin, Vesce trip Fraser; Fraser defeats S/Sgt. Marshall.
$44-\mathrm{C} 80$ C. B. Arnold outpoints Philippbar.
4-C81 A. B. Humphrey downs Dr. Jacobs.
44-C82 D. M. Rollins stops M. Schaffer.
44-C83 Okun bows to Rothman, mates
$4-\mathrm{C} 84 \mathrm{R}$. W. Bagley takes C. Black.
Hayes trounces S . H. Gould.
44-C88 J, Barunas bows to Forman
R. G. Kingsbury withdraws.
$44-\mathrm{C} 95$ B. M. Leiser withdraws
44-C95 $\quad$ B. M. Leiser withdraws.
1944 POSTAL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT
14-PC1 Chrsconovic, Spier tie; Colby outplays Ericksen.
44-PC4 Sp/M. Wagner wins from L. Cunning-
44-PC5 ham.
perno, Meili masters Wolf, Alford:
Dowyer defeats $R$, B Tewksbury
$44-\mathrm{PC} 7$ Hirsch yields to J. Proctor, ties T. Masters; Dr. Rozsa tops Masters and Perrine.
44-PC8
C. E. Warren break even

4-PC10 V. Q. Ellenby, G. H. Perrine
1-PC11 Major Cotter routs Lt. Ferryman, Pfe. Major cotter routs Lt. Ferryman, Pic. Aikin, F. Richmond; O. W. Strahan 14-PC12 O/C. Hopkirk withdraws, drops adj, to 44-PC13 Trasoff trims P. Newman; Lt. Yelton tops Pfc. Moore; Cohen wins from J. Rollins, loses to Pfc. Moore.
14-PC14 H. E. Snyder concedes to Palazzo, G. Morrison, R. Griffith, bests Szabo.

## 44-PC17 N. J. Lunde downs E. K. Jones but

 bows to P. L. Henderson.14-PC19 Benjamin bows to Spira, vanquishes Hawley, Wade; Myers 1, Wade 0.
44-PC20 R. B. Fielding fells Marschner.
44-PC21 Berliner takes A. C. Anderson, H. Laue, yields to Stafford; Lave loses to Stafford, wins from Reithel.
44-PC22 Pritchard bests Benz; Heim ties Benz, beats Chroninger; Sgt. Leiter withdraws.
Chess Review, December, 1944

14-PC23 Orsida downs Cravener, Peck; Thomas ties Barnhart, tops Areudi; Peck, Barnhart takes Siegeltuch.
14-PC24 Lt. Faber falls to Coles. Engskov; Dr. Isacson trips Terflinger, loses to Eng-
4-PC25 ${ }^{\text {skov, W, Smith withdrawn; Van Patten }}$ masters Miles; Sgt. Marshall takes Avans: Adj. Hemm 1, Smith 0.
4-PC26 $G$. Viciulis withdrawn; Lt. Petrie tops Brownson, Mandigo, bows to W. Ny-
man: 1 , J. Cabot 1, F, C. Price 0. 4-PC27 H, Sokoloff defaults games left.
4-PC28 Dunkin. Falkenstrom defeat Thorne.
4-PC28 Dunkin. Falkenstrom defeat Thorne,
4-PC30 A. M. Ross floors D. T, Burbank; D. Hill too much for Ross.

4-PC32 Lt, Meiden outpoints Brand; Macaleer masters Hampton, Meiden.
44-PC33 Lt. C. Pilnick withdraws on duty.
$4-\mathrm{PC} 35 \mathrm{R}$. Bagley tops G. Hall. ties Hibbard. 44-PC36 S. Stolber wins from E. Zielinski.
4 -PC37 C. D. Hill defeats Mrs. Bass; J. J. Little levels Knowles; Knowles mates W. Pullen.

Monroe trips Anderson, Fertel; Peniston tops Stockton: Fertel withdraws.
44-PC39 J. L. Ephross 1, R/M. R. J. Dahlby O. Lane, loses to Lumm; Dr. Shephard Lane, from Ranseen.
Dwyer wins from. Ouchi; H, E. Pike topples Van Osten; Hummel takes Bass. Husz.ur wins from Mrs. Pike, Rodgers. Thorpe bests Gifford, resigns to Cuthbertson; Eschinger withdrawn.
4-PC45 L. Reinwald scores on 13. Shenk.
14-PC48 P, B, Driver 1, G. S. Thomas 0 . Earle resigned to Sumner, loses adj. to Hoffman: Sumner 1, Marsh 0 .
44-PC50 I. H. Norris tops Swardson, Cpl. Levy. 44-PC51 H. Rappaport raps C. Glatz.
44-PC52 H. W. Turner, F. H. Richmond down C. Glatz. Fliot beats Bock, Mrs, Mayo; Mid'n Parrish vanquishes Dr. Vine.
44-PC54 O'Kcefe succumbs to Fair, mates Jane Watell: Currie, Fair top Miss Watell. Brunck, Westhead, O'Brien, Hallock top Wholey; Burrows forfeits to all. 44-PC56 Amdon beats, Schaefer mates B. James. $44-\mathrm{PC} 57$ Prago loses to Nieder, Oliker, Zielinski; Oliker mates Li Puma, Zielinski, resigns to Nieder; Li Puma bows to Zielinski. I'vt Froelich defeats S. Holliday: McMahon. Banister best Bartell.
$44-\mathrm{PC} 59 \mathrm{R}$. Parker, C. Larson top Hankin. 44-PC60 Li. Miller masters M. Miles; Lewis yields to Yavorsky.
44-PC61 T. Peisach outpoints V. C. Pierce. 44-PC62 Capt. Paul stops Dr, H. R. Schwartz. B, F. Greene wins from Wahler, Gage;
Heberling sets back Czermak. Heberling sets back Czermak.
44-PC64 D. D. Dickey downs Mrs. M. Piatt. 44-PC65 Spier scores wins from Burkhatter, L. F.Jackson: Forgash draws Burkhalter, withdraws: Uberti mates Jackson,
Burkhalter: Badgett beats Burkhalter. 44-PC66 Forgash withdraws; Palazzo, Baptist check Chodle; Baptist 1, Bardas 0. Serfozo defeats Lorell, Flaherty; Lorell floors Forgash; Forgash withdraws, loses adJ. to Lt. Kelly.
44-PC68 Forgnsh withdraws; M. Hanft hands dofent to B. Clareus.
44-PC69 Dr. R. E. Barker bests E. W. Hart. 44-PC71 Skt. Ruth triumphs over Terflinger. 44-PC72 Dehner, Bornholz, Widdermann score on Dr, Moore; Bornhol\% tops Wildermann, Carr and by adj. Forgash; L.
Forkash withdrawn, loses to Dehner, by adj. to Wildermann; Wildermann also wins from Carr.
44-PC73 H. Balcoff wins from Kephart.
44-PC77 Brantley bows to Lt. Sussman, wins from Driscoll. Vandenberg; Wesenberg overcomes Vandenberg.
W. Primrose withdraws; J. Uberti takes game from R. D. Gilbert.
44-PC79 K. Scott scores on Capt. Gendel.
44-PC80 Peisach trips Kovac, Dahlby
44-PC81 C. V. Moose runs down Lazerson.
4 -PC83 A. J. Thompson tops A. F., Walther. Lt. H, Sisk withdrawn, drops adj. to J. Uberti.

44-PC90 W. Altusky wins from D. I. Zaas.
44-PC91 T. Bjerke clips point from Klimas.
44-PS1 Hankin halts S. Shapiro, Dr. Moore; Shapiro, Garnet gain from Moore.
Dr. Platz outpoints L. Kahn, Fredeskov: Kaplan bows to Schmid, holds draw with Fredeskov.
44-PS5 R. A. Shotwell scores on A. Kaplan. 44-PS6 Major Cotter withdraws on duty, is replaced by G. S. Engskov, next eligible qualifler.

CHALLENGE MATCH GAMES
J. J. Little, 3; J. C. Owen 0.
G. S. Thomas, $1 ;$ H. E. Hart 0.

Pvt. K. L. Lindsay, 1; M. H. Allison 0.

## POSTAL CHESS RECORDER ALBUM



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## CHANGES IN POSTAL CHESS RATINGS

Ratings through October 31. Asterisks indicate temporary ratings, pending adjustments on results with tentatively rated newcomers. No chanses for unlisted players.


CLASS B

| Ahearn. |
| :---: |
| Alexander, Lt. J. ... 1144 |
| Anderson, A, C, ..... 1092 |
| Arber, J, S. ........ 1022 |
| Aroks, .J. . . . . . . . . . . 1138 |
| Bagley. R. W. ...... 1140 |
| Banister. R. E. ...... 982 |
| Baptist, A. S. .......*1072 |
| Barker, Dr. R. E. . . * 974 |
| Bebb, F. K. . . . . . . . . 1190 |
| Ėenjamin, S. J. ......*1110 |
| Berliner, H. ......... 1138 |
| Bethke, A. H. ...... 992 |
| Black, C. ........... 1046 |
| Blackmun, H. A. ... 1044 |
| Brandstrom, B. .... 1134 |
| Brauer, A. . . . . . . . 1010 |
| Bundick, Capt. W. R. 1014 |
| Burdick, V. J. ...... 1136 |
| Burke, J. J. . . . . . . ${ }^{*} 1010$ |
| Bushnell, L. E. ...... 1004 |
| Cabot. F. J., 3d ..... 1040 |
| Calmel, L. R. ........ 960 |
| Catich, Rev. E, M. . 1022 |
| Chrsconovic, N. ...... 950 |
| Colley, J. P. ........ 1038 |
| Cunningham, L. E, .. 964 |
| Czermak, C. K. ...... 1054 |
| Dean, P. L. ........ 1140 |
| Dehner, J. M. ...... 1092 |
| DeWolf. G. M. ...... 1194 |
| Dunkin, L. E. ...... 1164 |
| Dupre, G. A. ........ 1038 |




Burbank, D, T Burkhalter, A. Chodi, E. W. Chroninger, R . Clouse, R. G. Couse, R. ${ }_{\text {Cis }}$. Colby, R. Dahlby, R/M. R. Ericksen. E. H. Ershun.
Gendel, Capt. B. R .
Goodlat
Hall.
Hari,
H.
Heald. B.
Holland, H. H Holliday,
Jackson,
Jackson. M.
J.
O.
James, 1
Jones, E
Knowles G. G . Kogan,
Kramer,
Krueger,
K
Lamb, G

## Rating System Table

| Col. 1 | Col. 2 | Col. 3 | Col. 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 50 | 50 | 0 |
| 20 | 48 | 52 | 2 |
| 40 | 46 | 54 | 4 |
| 60 | 44 | 56 | 6 |
| 80 | 12 | 58 | 8 |
| 100 | 40 | 60 | 10 |
| 120 | 38 | 62 | 12 |
| 140 | 36 | 64 | 14 |
| 160 | 34 | 66 | 16 |
| 180 | 32 | 68 | 18 |
| 200 | 30 | 70 | 20 |
| 220 | 28 | 72 | 22 |
| 240 | 26 | 74 | 24 |
| 260 | 24 | 76 | 26 |
| 280 | 22 | 78 | 28 |
| 300 | 20 | 80 | 30 |
| 320 | 18 | 82 | 32 |
| 340 | 16 | 84 | 34 |
| 360 | 14 | 86 | 36 |
| 380 | 12 | 88 | 38 |
| 400 | 10 | 90 | 40 |
| 420 | 8 | 92 | 42 |
| 440 | 6 | 94 | 44 |
| 460 | 4 | 96 | 46 |
| 480 | 2 | 98 | 48 |
| 500 | 0 | 100 | 50 |

The table above is used to determine the number of points for a rating change. In Col. 1 we locate the nearest difference between the previous ratings of the two players and then read across the line. If the higher-rated player won, the number of points is given in Col 2. If the lower-rated player won, the number of points is given in Col. 3. If the game was a draw, the number of points appears in Col. 4.

Chess Review, December, 1944

In this department we publish games played by readers, with instructive annotations. Any subscriber is welcome to use this service free of charge. Submit your games to Readers' Games Editor, CHESS REVIEW, ${ }_{250}$ w. 57 zth stu. . Y. 19, N. . . by I. A. HOROWITZ
"Book" is the double distilled essence of master practice. In the following Postal game the first fourteen moves were book, which in this case means that 50 odd arduous years of logic, subtlety, finesse, etc. comprise the workings of the position. But it is one thing to play book and another to understand it!

## RUY LOPEZ

Charles F. Devlin M. Charosh White

Black

| 1 | P-K4 | P-K4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 | B-Kt5 | P-QR3 |
| 4 | B-R4 | $\ldots .$. |

The late ex-world champion, Dr. Emanuel Lasker, at one time was firmly convinced that the Exchange Variation, 4 BxKt, QPxB; $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{PxP} ; 6 \mathrm{QxP}$, QxQ; 7 KtxQ leaves White with a distinct plus on account of his K-side Pawn majority. He proved the point in a memorable contest with Capablanca at St. Petersburg, 1914. Nonetheless, on another oceasion Dr. L. successfully essayed the Black side of the defense. When asked to explain the apparent inconsistency, he remarked, "I won with White on account of the K-side Pawn majority; I won with Black because I am Dr. Lasker."

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
4.0 & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3 \\
50-\mathrm{O} & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2
\end{array}
$$

The aggressive $5 \ldots$ KtxP yields Black a free, open game at the expense of security of position. Of late its popularity is reviving due to the successful efforts of grandmaster Euwe.

$$
\begin{array}{llr}
6 & \text { R-K1 } & \text { P-QKt4 } \\
7 & \text { B-Kt3 } & \text { P-Q }
\end{array}
$$

Threatening $\quad 8 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QR} 4$ which would compel the swap of White's commanding KB for the K t .

## 8 P-B3

Creating a retreat for the Bishop and reinforcing the contemplated center advance, P Q4. $8 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ at once leads to the famous Noah's Ark trap: 8... PxP; 9 KtxP, KtxKt; 10 QxKt, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 11 \mathrm{Q}$ moves, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$ winning the Bishop.

$$
8 \ldots
$$

## Kt-QR4

Clearing the road before his QBP so that he can fight for
the center as the subsequent play will show.
9 B-B2
P-B4
10 P-Q4
Q-B2

Maintaining center equilibrium.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 11 \text { QKt-Q2 } \\
& 12 \text { P-KR3 }
\end{aligned}
$$

O-O
To prevent the pin ... B-Kt5 which in turn would neutralize the center pressure exerted by White's KKt, and at the same time to prepare a possible future K -side Pawn advance.

## 12....

## Kt-B3

To decide the issue in the center. Here $12 \ldots$ BPxP, opening the QB file has been tried and found wanting as the benefits of the open file eventually accrue to White.

## 13 P-Q5

This relaxes the tension in the center and leaves both sides free to concentrate on other objectives. $13 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 1$ gambles a Pawn after...BPxP; 14 PxP, PxP, for White dare not recapture 15 KtxP on account of.. KtxKt; 16 QxKt, QxB, with a piece plus.

## 13 . . .

## Kt-Q1!

Initiating a defensive maneuver to counteract the opponent's contemplated K -side onslaught.

## $14 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 1$

Swinging the Knight over to the $K$-side for the proposed attack.

$$
14 \ldots P-K t 5 ? ?
$$

Up to here both sides have blindly and religiously followed book. Now Black veers. By so doing, he discloses his ignorance of the ideas involved in the previous moves. Why did Black play $13 \ldots$ Kt-Q1? Because on page 153 of Modern Chess Openings it is given as the best move. Did Black understand the motive of the move? Evidently not.

Black should continue $14 \ldots$ Kt-K1 followed by . . . P-Kt3; .. Kt-Kt2; ... P-B3; ... Kt-B2, building an impregnable fortress to weather the contemplated attack. These Knight maneuvers are part and parcel of all that has gone before. Failing this, Black's defense will be extremely critical.

Moreover, the text move permits White to lock the Q-side forever and prevent even the vestige of a diversionary threat coming from that wing. Now he may proceed in leisurely fashion on the K -side.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 15 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4 \\
& 16 \mathrm{Kt}(3)-\mathrm{R} 2
\end{aligned}
$$

P-QR4
The usual and effective procedure here is $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Kt} 4$, followed by Kt-Kt3-B5, K-R2, R-KKt1 and the eventual doubling of the Rooks on the KKt file. This succession of moves reduces Black's play to lifeless passivity.
$16 \ldots$ B-R3
At Q2 the Bishop enjoys greater scope.

## 17 P-QKt3?

This permits Black a ghost of a chance on the Q-side. $17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ stymies Black's counterplay forever. If then in the course of the game Black plays... P-R5-6, White locks the position with P-QKt3, or if . . P-R5-Kt6; PR3 serves the same purpose.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
17 . \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5 \\
18 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4 & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ?
\end{array}
$$

Which dooms the defender to innocuous inertia. 18 ... PxP; 19 $\mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, followed by ... $\mathrm{P}-$ B3 and...Kt-B2-K4 grants Black a measure of freedom.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 19 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5! \\
& 20 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\underset{K+P}{P \times P}
$$

P-Kt3?
A policy of marking time would afford chances for greater, if but futile resistance. However, it goes against the grain of most players to make noncommittal moves and hope for a reprieve in the way of an adverse blunder. The text move is faulty in that it assists the aggressor to open new lines and leaves marked weaknesses which may be readily exploited. White quickly penetrates.

$$
\begin{array}{llr}
21 & \text { B-R6 } & R-K 1 \\
22 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 4 & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3 \\
23 \mathrm{Kt}(1)-K 3 & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 4
\end{array}
$$

Generally, in an attack against the King, the value of an attacking piece is greater than that of an equal piece for the defense. The attacker may often expend his piece for lesser materialbut with mate to follow: whereas the defender can exchange for equal value only. Under the


Chessmaster I. A. Horowitz
circumstances, the exchange 23 KtxKt is in order.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
24 & R-K B 1 \\
25 & Q-Q 2
\end{array}
$$

B-KB1

One by one White's forces join the fray. Note how White has turned to advantage Black's newly created hole at KKt2.

## 25 . . . .

$\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$
Otherwise White is at liberty to capture BxB and follow up (as in the game) with the piercing $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 6$, etc.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
26 \mathrm{KtxBch} & \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1 \\
27 \mathrm{Kt}(3)-\mathrm{Kt} 4 & \text { Q-K2 }
\end{array}
$$



## 28 Q-B2

No motion is lost by the maneuver $28 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3$ followed by QR KB1 which exerts continued pressure on the B-file. And Black dare not continue (after $28 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3$ ) . . Kt-B5. For an exacting combination leaves Black in ruins: e.g., $29 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$ !, KtxP ch; $30 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 2$, Kt-Kt4; $31 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6$ !

KtxR; 32 PxQ, KtxQ; 33 PxKt (Q), KRxQ; 34 KtxPch, K-Kt2; 35 KtxR with a piece to the good besides the helpless "critter" in White's fold.

## 28 . . . Kt-B5

Still it is difficult for Black to convert White's inaccuracies to account. Any effort to build a barrier with, say, $28 \ldots$ R-KB1 followed by $\ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ is frustrated by $29 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6$, isolating and demobilizing Black's KKt which falls an easy victim after due preparation by B-Q1.

## $29 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2$

So as to be able to drive the Knight with P-Kt3. Note how White's inaccuracy on the 28 th costs time.

$$
29 \text {. . . R-R2 }
$$

Black's heterogeneous defenses are sorely tried.

## $30 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$ <br> Kt-R4 <br> 31 PxP

31 P-B6 followed by Q-K3Kt 5 , $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 3$ and $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ would leave Black without resource. Now he temporarily enjoys a new lease on life.
$31 \ldots \quad B P \times P$

## 

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He bungles the presented opportunity. There is no valid reason for disregarding the general rule-capture towards the center. $31 \ldots$ RPxP, followed by .. K-Kt2 sets up a creditable defense.

## 32 Q-B3

In order to triple on the open Bishop file, which, if successfully accomplished, leaves Black's King in a strait jacket.

32 ... Q-KKt2??
$32 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 2$ followed by . R-B1 is the correct parry. Now it is over; though the final coup must have come as a surprise to Black.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
33 \text { R-B2 } & \text { R-R1 } \\
34 \text { QR-KB1 } & \ldots . .
\end{array}
$$

Threatening $35 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 8 \mathrm{ch}$, winning.

$$
34 \ldots \quad \text { R-KKt1 }
$$

What else? On $34 \ldots$ Kt-Kt2; $35 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Kt1}$; $36 \mathrm{Kt}(4)-$ R6ch, K-B1; 37 any judicious discovered check, curtain!

35 Q-B8!!
The crusher.
$35 \dot{\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}} \quad \begin{array}{r}\mathrm{Kt} \mathrm{K} \mathrm{Kt2} \\ \mathrm{Resigns}\end{array}$

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GAMES - Indexed by Players
Adams, R. B. vs Lee May 29 ; Salgado, Nov. 29.
Adams, W. W. vs Fine Apl 10; Gladstone Apl 30; Denker May 11; Pinkus May 13; Weinstock May 14 ; Suesman Oct 11; Daly Oct 13 .
Alekhine, A. A. vs Fichtl, Podgorny, Samisch Jan 6; Marshall Feb 32; Euwe Oct 27; Nenerakoff Nov 25.
Alexander, C. H. O'D. vs Fine, Mugridge, Dec 23.
Allen, H. E. vs Mr X Nov 38.
Almgren, S. vs Fine May 14.
Alonso vs Keres Jan 6.
Altman, B. vs Steiner Apl 9; Pinkus May 9: Denker May 14.

Atkins, H. E. vs Marshall Dec 14.
Ayers, L. R. vs Kaufman, Mar 18.
Banister, R. vs Shapiro Apl 18.
Baratz vs Menchik Feb 26.
Barnhart, J. W. vs Birstein J-J 21.

Bernstein, N. vs Santasiere Oct 12; Steinmeyer Oct 13.
Bernstein, Dr. O. S. vs Januschpolsky Feb 23.
Berry, A. L. vs Clubb Jan 18.
Bersbach, E. vs Freedman Nov 29.

Birstein, O. vs Eastman Feb 18; Barnhart J-J 21.
Blackburne, J. H. vs Schwarz Apl 26.
Bogoljubow, E. D. vs Keres Jan 11; N. N., Feb 23; Monticelli Nov 14; Marshall Dec 16.
Boleslavsky, I. vs Botvinnik, Ragozin Dec 23.
Botvinnik, M. M. vs Lilienthal Feb 6; Ragozin Apl 32; Smyslov J- J 16; Tolush Oct 9; Boleslavsky Dec 23.
Breyer, E. vs Esser May 23.
Bronstein, D. vs Sokolsky Nov 5.
Brunswick, Duke of, vs Morphy Mar 29.
Burn, A. vs Marshall Dec 14, 15.
Byrne, D. vs Fine Feb 4.
Byrne, R. vs Fine Feb 4.
Capablanca, J. R. vs Fine A-S 19; Treybal Nov 25.

Caro, H. vs Kunze A-S 32.
Carter, R. E. vs Glatz J-J 21.
Catillo, M. vs Flores Nov 11.
Charosh, M. vs Hampton Feb 24; Devlin Dec 33.
Chernev, I. vs Denker Apl 29; Shainswit Apl 29; Horowitz Apl 30; Gladstone May 8; Steiner May 12; Rivise May 24; Pinkus J.J 15.
Chiszar, C. vs Cohn Apl 24.
Clubb, R. vs Berry Jan 18.
Coggan, S. S. vs Roberts Mar 26.
Cohn, J. vs Chiszar Apl 24.
Colley, J. P. vs Greenfield May 29.

Coulter, J. A. vs Keiser Feb 18.
Currie, J. C. vs Kasper J-J 21.
Daly, H. B. vs Reshevsky Oct 12; Adams Oct 13.
Dayton, E. vs Vichules Apl 18.
Denker, A. S. vs Shainswit, Willman Jan. 3: Fine Apl 5; Chernev Apl 29; Rothman Apl 31 ; Pinkus May 5; Horowitz May 9; Adams May 11; DiCamillo May 13; Altman May 14; Fine J.J 12; Horowitz, Kashdan J-J 14; Green J-J 15; Klein Nov 9 ; Horowitz Dec 23.
Desanto, A. vs Thornton Oct 30 Devlin, C. R. vs Winkelman Mar 4; Charosh Dec 33.
Dewing vs Schmid A-S 30.
DiCamillo, A. vs Winkelman, Marcus Mar 4; Denker May 13; Reel Oct 6; Shainswit Nov 11.
Driver, P. B. vs Schwartz Nov 40.

Eastman, P. R. vs Birstein Feb 18.

Echeverria, R. vs Rivise Mar 18.
Edelman, S. vs Nattens Feb 24.
Ellenby, M. Q. vs Serfozo A-S 21.
Esser vs Breyer, May 23.
Euwe, Dr. M. vs Alekhine Oct 27; Maroczy Oct 32 .
Evans, H. D. vs Webster Oct 32 .
Factor, S. vs Sandrin Oct 4.
Fajans, H. vs Goldwater Mar 7.
Ferryman, F. F. vs Paul Oct 21.
Fichtl vs Alekhine Jan 6.
, R. vs Kramer, D. Byrne, Lowenstein, R. Byrne Feb 4; Steiner Mar 8; Denker Apl 5; Pinkus Apl 7; Steiner Apl 8; Adams Apl 10; Rothman Apl 10; Shainswit Apl 12; Horowitz Apl 27; Weinstock Apl 31; Gladstone May 12; Almgren May 14; Horowitz J-J 11; Partos, Reshevsky, Denker J-J 12; Kashdan, Seidman J•J 13; Capablanca A-S 19; Alexander Dec. 23.
inkelstein, M. vs Seidman Mar 7.
lohr, S. vs Ravinsky Nov 6.
lores, R. vs Catillo Nov 11.
=reedman, M. vs Bersbach Nov 39.
ranz vs Mayet Nov 27.
aladstone, D. vs Steiner Apl 10; Adams Apl 30; Chernev May 8; Fine May 12.
alatz, C. vs Marsh May 29 ; Carter J-J 21.
coldwater, W. vs Fajans Mar 7. Goodman, C. F. vs Schulz J-J 21. Gorham, H. M. \& Lester, W. E. vs Steinitz Jan 24.
areen, M. vs Denker, Seidman J.J 15.
areenfield, W. A. vs Colley May 29.

Gresser, Mrs. G. K. vs Karff Apl 11.
justafson, G. vs Jackson Dec 21; Stein, McCready Dec 22.
tamblen, C. M. vs Lamble Feb 25.
tampton, H. vs Charosh Feb 24. Healy, P. W. vs Another J-J 32. -esse, H. V. vs Shaffer Oct 6. Hills, A. E. vs Jones Nov 38.
Holzhausen vs Nimzovitch Nov 25.
rowitz, I. A. vs Shainswit Apl 9; Fine Apl 27; Chernev Apl 30; Rothman May 8; Denker May 9; Pinkus May 10: Fine J-J 11; Kashdan, Seidman, Pavey, Reshevsky, Denker J-J 14; Reshevsky, Denker Dec 23.
liesco, J. T. vs Najdorf A-S 10.
ackson, E. S., Jr. vs Levin A-S 5; Reshevsky Oct 11; Gustafson, Stein Dec 21; Tears, Mahon Dec 22.
affe, C. vs Marshall Dec 16. anowski, D. vs Marshall Dec 16. anuschpolsky vs Bernstein Feb 23.
ohnson, R. B. vs Mengarini May 24; Steinmeyer Oct 13. ones, D. LL. vs Hill Nov 38. ones, J. vs Tanassy Oct 30 .

Cahn, I vs Smyslov May 16.
aigh, I. vs Shaffer Mar 24.
arff, N. M. vs Gresser Apl 11. ashdan, I. vs Lasker Mar 5; Fine J.J 13; Denker, Horowitz J-J 14; Kevitz, Reshevsky J.J 15 .
asper, H. F. vs Currie J.J 21. aufman, A. vs Ayers Mar 18. eiser, O. H. vs Coulter Feb. 18. eres, P. vs Lokvenc, Pomar, Alonso, Perez, Navarro Jan 6; Bogoljubow Jan 11; Mikenas Oct 29.

Kevitz, A. vs Reshevsky, Kashdan, Seidman J-J 15.
Klein, Dr. H. V. vs Denker Nov 9.

Korchmar vs Smyslov Nov 10. Kostics vs Teichmann Oct 28. Kramer, G. vs Fine Feb 4.
Kramer, M. vs Pilnick Oct 7. Kunze, W. vs Caro A-S 32.

Laird, C. vs Yerhoff J.J 30.
Lamble, R. A. vs Hamblen Feb 25.

Lasker, Ed. vs Kashdan Mar 5. Le Dain vs Therien Mar 24.
Lee, R. J. vs Adams May 29.
Levin, J. vs Jackson A-S 5; Shainswit A-S 8.
Lewitzky, S. vs Marshall Dec 15. Lilienthal, A. vs Botvinnik Feb 6; Ragozin J-J 6.
Lisitsin, G. vs Zagoryansky Feb 7.

Little, P. H. vs Powers A-S 30.
Lokvenc vs Keres Jan 6.
Lowenstein, N. vs Fine Feb 4.
Luckis, M. vs Stahlberg A-S 12.
Mahon, T. vs Jackson Dec 22.
Marco, G. vs Marshall Dec 14.
Marcus, G. vs DiCamillo Mar 4.
Maroczy, G. vs Rubinstein Mar 31; Pillsbury May 26; Euwe Oct 32.
Marsh, A. vs Glatz May 29.
Marshall, F. J. vs Alekhine Feb 32; Wolf J-J 32; Rogosin Nov 25; Burn, Marco, Atkins Dec 14; Pillsbury, Burn, Lewitzky Dec 15; Janowski, Jaffe, Bogoljubow Dec 15; Nimzovitch Dec 13; Robson Dee 28.
Marshall, S. C. vs Mulligan Apl 18.

Mayet vs Franz Nov 27.
McCord, Dr. J. B. vs Radspinner Oct 7.
McCready, B. W. vs Gustafison Dec 22.
Meiden, W. vs Wheeler J-J 30.
Menchik, V. vs Baratz Feb 26.
Mengarini, A. A. vs Johnson May 24.
Michel, P. vs Najdorf A-S 11.
Mikenas, V. vs Smyslov J-J 7; Keres Oct 29.
Mitchell, N. W. vs Prosser Nov 29.

Monticelli, M. vs Bogoljubow Nov 14.
Morphy, P. vs Brunswick Mar 29.

Mortimer vs Pollock Feb 31.
Moskowitz, J. vs Willman Jan 3; Seidman Mar 6; Reshevsky Dec 23.
Mugridge, D. H. vs Alexander Dec 23.
Mulligan, J. B. vs Marshall Apl 18.

Mundt, J. vs Streitfeld Jan 18.
Nagy, Dr. G. vs Prezpiorka Nov 40 .
Najdorf, M. vs Iliesco A-S 10 ; Michel, Guimard, Pilnik, Garcia Vera A-S 11.
Nattens, H. vs Edelman Feb 24.

## Navarro vs Keres Jan 6.

Nenerakoff vs Alekhine Nov 25.
Newlander R. vs Schmid Apl 24.
Nimzovitch, A. vs Allies Jan 20 ; Holzhausen Nov 25; Marshall Dec 13.
Nyman, W. vs Wagner Jan 25.

Panoff vs Ravinsky Nov 12. Partos, J. vs Fine J-J 12.
Paul, B. W. vs Ferryman Oct 21. Pavey, M. vs Horowitz J-J 14.
Penny, W. vs Wyman Oct 21.
Perez vs Keres Jan 6.
Pillsbury, H. N. vs Tarrasch Jan 8; Winauer May 23; Maroczy May 26; Marshall Dec 15.

Pilnick, C. vs Kramer, Thompson Oct 7.
Pilnik, H. vs Stahlberg Feb 10 ; Najdorf A-S 11.
Pinkus, A. S. vs Willman Jan 3; Santasiere Mar 7; Fine Apl 7 ; Denker May 5; Altman May 9; Horowitz May 10; Adams May 13: Chernev J.J 15; Rauch A-S 7; Turover Nov. 10.
Podgorny vs Alekhine Jan 6.
Pollock vs Mortimer Feb 31.
Pomar, A. vs Keres Jan 6.
Powers, A. vs Little A-S 30.
Prosser, W. L. vs Mitchell Nov 29.

Przepiorka, D. vs Steiner Mar 26; Nagy Nov 40.

Radspinner, W. A. vs McCord Oct 7.
Ragozin, V. vs Botvinnik Apl 32; Lilienthal J-J 6; Boleslavsky Dec 23.
Rauch, J. vs Pinkus A-S 7.
Ravinsky, G. vs Smyslov Nov 5; Panoff Nov 12; Flohr Nov 6.
Reel, R. vs DiCamillo Oct 6.
Reshevsky, S. vs Fine J-J 12; Rivise J-J 13; Horowitz J-J 14; Kashdan, Kevitz J•J 15; Jackson Oct 11; Suesman, Daly Oct 12; Vasconcellos Oct 14; Steinmeyer Oct 16 ; Moskowitz, Horowitz, Dec 23.

Rivise, I. vs Echeverria Mar 18; Chernev May 24; Reshevsky J-J 13.
Roberts, B. L. vs Coggan Mar 26.
Robson, E. vs Marshall Dec 28 .
Rogosin, E. vs Marshall Nov 25.
Rosetto, H. vs Stahlberg A-S 10.
Rothman, A. vs Fine Apl 10; Denker Apl 31; Horowitz May 8.
Rubinstein, A, vs Maroczy Mar 31.

Russ, N. vs Yavorsky May 29.
Salgado, L. A. vs Adams Nov 29.
Samisch vs Alekhine Jan 6.
Sandrin, A. vs Factor Oct 4.
Santasiere, A. E. vs Pinkus Mar 7; Stark A-S 5; Bernstein Oct 12.
Scaravella, C. vs Sussman Oct 21.

Schlechter, C. vs Tartakower Feb 12 .
Schmid, W. vs Newlander Apl 24; Dewing A-S 30.
Schultz, L. R. vs Goodman J-J 21.

Schwartz, P. vs Driver Nov 40.
Schwarz, J. vs Blackburne Apl 26.

Seidman, H. vs Moskowitz Mar 6; Finkelstein Mar 7; Fine J-J 13; Horowitz J.J 14; Green, Kevitz J-J 15.
Serfozo, E. vs Ellenby A-S 21.
Shaffer, J. vs Kaigh Mar 24; Hesse Oct 26.

Shainswit, G. vs Denker Jan 3; Horowitz Apl 9; Fine Apl 12; Chernev Apl 29; Levin A-S 8; DiCamillo Nov 11.
Shapiro, S. vs Banister Apl 18.
Shaw, S. vs Sokol Jan 18.
Smyslov, V. vs Kahn May 16; Mikenas J-J 7; Botvinnik J-J 16; Ravinsky Nov 5; Korchmar Nov 10.
Snorrason, J. vs Thorsteinsson Nov 39.
Sokol, P. vs Shaw Jan 18.
Sokolsky, A. vs Bronstein Nov 5.

Stahlberg, G. vs Pilnik Feb 10; Rosetto A-S 10; Luckis A-S 12.

Stark, M. C. vs Santasiere A-S 5.

Stein. I. vs Jackson Dec 21; Gustafson, Werthammer Dec 22.

Steiner, H. vs Fine Mar 8; Fine Apl 8; Altman Apl 9; Gladstone Apl 10; Chernev May 12.

Steiner, L. vs Przepiorka Mar 26.

Steinitz, W. vs Gorham Jan 24.
Steinmeyer, R. vs Bernstein, Johnson Oct 13; Reshevsky Oct 16.
Streitfeld, L. vs Mundt Jan 18.
Suesman, W. B. vs Turover A-S 4; Adams Oct 11; Reshevsky Oct 12 .
Sussman, H. vs Scaravella Oct. 21.

Sweet, L. vs Weiszmann Oct 7 .
Tanassy, C. vs Jones Oct 30.
Tarrasch, Dr. S. vs Pillsbury Jan 8; Tchigorin Mar 12.
Tartakower, Dr. S. vs Schlechter Feb 12.
Tchigorin vs Tarrasch Mar 12.
Tears, C. F. vs Jackson Dec 22.
Teichmann vs Kostics Oct 28.
Therien vs Le Dain Mar 24.
Thompson, J. C. vs Pilnick Oct 7.

Thornton, W. C. vs Desanto Oct 30.

Thorsteinsson, J. vs Snorrason Nov 39.
Tolush, A. K. vs Botvinnik Oct 9.

Treybal vs Capablanca Nov 12.
Turover, I. S. vs LeDain Mar 24.
Vasconcellos, A. vs Reshevsky Oct 14.
Vera, R. G. vs Najdorf A-S 11.
Vichules, L. P. vs Dayton Apl 18.

Wagner, W. vs Nyman Jan 25.
Webster, H. vs Evans Oct 32.
Weinstock, S. vs Fine Apl 31; Adams May 14.
Weiszmann, M. E. vs Sweet Oct 7.

Werthammer, Dr. S. vs Stein Dec 22 .
Wheeler, R. C. vs Meiden J.J 30. Willman R. vs Pinkus, Moskowitz, Denker Jan 3.
Winauer, vs Pillsbury May 23.
Winkelman, B. F. vs DiCamillo, Devlin Mar 4.
Wolf, J. vs Marshall J.J 32.
Wyman, P. vs Penney Oct 21.
Yavorsky, A. vs Russ May 29.
Yerhoff, F, vs Laird J-J 30.
Zagoryansky, E. vs Lisitsin Feb 7.


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(Standard Size Chess Set No. 75 is used in our Christmas Chess Kit. See illustration on back cover for the fine appearance of these men when set up on a board with $2^{\prime \prime}$ squares.)

The chessmen pictured below are of a slightly different design and are made by another manufacturer. They are available only in the Standard Size in mottled Ivory and Black. They present a pleasing, marblelike appearance.

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King and Knight of Chess Set No. 85 are pictured above. This complete set comes in the simulated leather case illustrated.

## CHESS BOARDS



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## CHRISTMAS CHESS KIT CONTENTS

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[^0]:    Forfeits: Werthammer to Jackson. Gustafson, Battell, Erdos; Erdos to Mahon, Turner (adj.)

