

CSQ Heller - Smislov 465

34 RxP+ K.N3 : R.QN4+ KxP 36 RxR BxR 37 K.R3 : 46 R.R3 B.B4t
 R.KR4o KxPp : and after the fall of his : R.R5u R.N6+
 36 RxP BxP : P Black must give up. : 48 K.K4 R.N5+
 P.R4q K.N3 : p) Both contestants, in ser- : K.B3 R.N6+
 38 R.KB5r K.B3 : ious time-pressure, play inex- : 50 K.K2 R.K6+
 P.R5 K.Q3 : actly. 35...R.KR1 gives the : K.Q1 v B.K7
 40 P.N4 K.K3 : greater drawing chances. : 52 P.N5+ K.B2
 R.B3 B.B3 : q) Simagin points out, cor- : R.R6 R.K5
 42 R.K3+ K.B2 : rectly, that 37 R.QB5 B.N5 38 : 54 P.R6 RxP
 P.B4 B.Q5 : R.B2 wins, since the Black K. : P.N6+ K.N1
 44 R.Q3 R.N5s : cannot penetrate to K-side. : 56 P.N7 R.Q5+
 K.B3 K.B3 : r) Even now it is not too : Draw
 : late to play 38 R.Q5 with the :

idea pointed out above. : ful advance of White's Ps.
 g) Black has more difficulty : u) On 47 R.R6+, Black has two
 after 44 R.QR3. But we must say : ways of drawing, 47... R.N3 or
 that even then Smislov can ob- : 47...B.N3. For example, 47... R.N3
 tain a draw with correct play. : 48 P.N5+ (48 RxR+ BxR 49 K.K4
 For example, B.B4 45 R.R6 R.N7+ : seems to win. Ed.) K.B4 49 R.R5
 46 K.B3 (46 K.N3 R.N6+ 47 K.R4 : R.N3+ 50 K.K2 R.B6 51 P.R6 K.N3
 R.N5!) R.N6 47 K.K4 R.N5+ 48 : (not KxBP, when after the simple
 K.B5 B.K6 49 R.B6+ K.N2 50 K.N5 : 52 RxB it is far from clear how
 R.N4+ 51 R.B5 R.N5 and draws. : a draw is to be obtained). But
 t) This sealed move seems the : even simpler is 47...B.N3.
 strongest as it stops the success- : v) If 51 K.Q2, B.N5+

331 Keres - Boleslavski : XVIII USSR Championship
 Sicilian (Richter Attack) : Notes by Keres from Shakmaty

1 P.K4 P.QB4 : a) In games against Bronstein and Stahlberg
 N.KB3 N.QB3 : (Budapest 1950) I played 8 B.K2 and 0-0, but
 3 P.Q4 PxP : got no advantage. The move chosen here is more
 NxP N.B3 : logical and demands exact defence by Black.
 5 N.QB3 P.Q3 : b) Making provision against the threat of 10
 B.KN5 P.K3 : BxN BxB 11 QxP which is now followed by 11...QxQ
 7 Q.Q3 B.K2 : and P.R5-R6 with adequate counterplay. But this
 (0-0-0a 0-0 : manoeuvre weakens Black's important QN4, allow-
 9 N.N3 P.QR4b ing the White N to occupy it.
 P.QR3 P.R5 : c) Tolush-Heller(XVIII USSR) continued QN3 13
 11 N.Q4 P.R3 : KN.N5 N.KN5 with great complications. But White
 B.R4 B.Q2c : instead of 13 N.N5 can play more simply 13 B.K2
 : 13 B.K2. The sharp 12...N.K4 deserves attention.

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13 KN.N5 N.K4d : d) There seems no better ; 28 Q.N3 P.K5
 Q.Q2 BxN : move. After P.Q4 14 BxN BxB : P.N3 Q.B2 o
 15 BxB Q.R4 : PxP, Black clearly does not : 30 P.KB4 P.R4
 Q.K2 e KR.B1 : get adequate compensation for : R.Q4 Q.R4
 17 R.Q4 ! Q.N3f : the sacrificed pawn. : 32 B.B4 K.R2
 RxRP RxR : e) The opening struggle is : K.N1p B.B4
 19 NxR Q.R4g : over leaving White with the : 34 R.Q1 B.B7
 P.KB3 N.N3 : advantages of the two bishops : N.B3 P.K6 q
 21 B.K1h Q.B2 : and his opponent's weakness : 36 N.K2 R.Q1
 B.B3 P.K4 : on QR5. Black must seek count : RxR QxR
 23 R.Q1 N.B5 : -erchances in all-out attack : 38 B.Q3+ K.N1
 Q.B2 i P.Q4j : on the queen's side, which, : QxNP P.N3
 25 PxP k N5xQP1 : however, is easily repulsed. : 40 B.B4 Q.Q2
 Q.K1m NxB : f) The P loss is inevitable. : QxQ NxQ
 27 QxN Q.N1n : g) A little better is Q.B2, : 42 P.QR4 r
 : though even then White's sup- :

erriority after 20 P.KB3 is clear ! 29 K.N1 with advantage to White.
 h) White makes inexact use of : After the text, 26 BK1 is weaker
 his advantage. Much stronger is : because of the possible counter
 21 BB2, and if NB5, simply 22 QB1 : -play in the centre by 26...P.K5
 i) This move makes victory : m) White decides to give the P
 much harder. Correct is 24 Q.Q2 : pawn back to bring the game to
 after which 24...P.Q4 will not : a favourable ending.
 do because of 25 P.KN3 P.Q5 26 : n) Black can win a pawn here
 B.R5. In the next part of the : by QxQ 28 NxQ BxP after which
 game shortage of time hampered : White had 2 good continuations,
 both players badly. : namely 29 N.Q5 NxN 30 RxN with
 j) To this I intended to reply : 31 R.Q7 to follow, or 29 PxB RxN
 25 Q.N6, but noticed in time : 30 R.Q8+ K.R2 31 P.QR4. Now
 that after Q.N1 26 P.KN3 P.Q5! : White keeps the extra pawn, with
 there is the unpleasant threat : a fairly strong position.
 of 27...B.Q1. Now the play once : o) A little better is 29...Q.K4
 again becomes keen. : p) Avoiding 33 QxP? RxB!
 k) Probably 25 P.KN3 P.Q5 26 : q) Shutting his B out of play,
 PxN PxB 27 P.N4 is stronger. : but the game is already lost.
 1) On N(3)xP follows 26 B.K1! : r) Black sealed 42...K.B1 but
 N.K6 27 R.Q7 QxP+! 28 QxQ RxQ+ : resigned subsequently.

332 Bondarevski - Goloshapor : V.T.S.P.S. Championship 1951
 Dutch (CSQ notation) : Notes: Bondarevski from Shakmati

 1 Q4 Q4 3 NB3 B4 a 5 BB4 BK2 7 BQ3 B3
 B4 K3 NB3 NB3 6 K3 0-0 NK5b NK5 c

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9 B3 N4 d : a) The stonewall formation is encountered
 BN3 NxB : fairly frequently in current practice, either
 11 PxN NQ2 : when White plays BN2 or when K3 has shut up
 NxN BxN : White's black squared bishop. The variation
 13 N4 BQ3 f : chosen by Black here contains much less venom.
 NPxP BN6+ : b) 8 QB2 with 0-0-0 to follow deserves notice.
 15 KQ2 KPxP : c) Forgetting development, Black begins active
 PxP PxP : operations against the K-side. This plan is mis
 17 QN3!g BB3 h : -taken, and quickly leads to serious difficulty.
 RR3 BB2 : d) After BR5+ 10 N3 NxN 11 PxN N4 12 PxB PxB
 19 RR1 RB2 : 13 KPxP QxP+ 14 KK2 White has a fine position
 BxP! RxB : and good attacking chances.
 21 RxP BK1 i : e) Hoping that the two bishops will give him
 RR8+ KN2 : counterchances. To withdraw the N lets White
 23 RR7+ KN3 : easily open up the centre, which is clearly to
 N4! RxP : his advantage in view of his better development
 25 QB2+ KB3 : f) Sacrificing a P to hold the K in the centre
 RB8+ KK3 : and hinder the impending K-side attack.
 27 RxB Resigns: g) Stronger than 17 NxP when Black replies RB2
 : h) After BK3 18 RR6 White is clearly better.
 i) There is no defence. If RB1, 22 QB2 QQ3 23 RN7+ *mate follows.

333 Koffman - Bondarevski : Team Championship 1951
 Ruy Lopez (189j) : Notes by Bondarevski (Shakmaty)

1 K4 K4 : a) Trying to take advantage of the : 14 K6+ KN1
 NB3 NB3 : awkward position to attack B7. : PxN BK1
 3 BN5 R3 : Black's reply seems to refute the : 16 QN4 e NxP
 BR4 Q3 : whole system of attack. 7 PxP P x P : QxP NK2
 5 B3 BQ2 : 8 NN5 is playable (Ravinski-Bondar- : 18 RxP RxR
 Q4 NK2 : evski, Semifinals XVIII USSR). : QxR QQ4
 7 NN5 a R3 : b) On 10 QB3 follows simply PxN 11 : 20 B3 f BN4
 QR5 N3 : KPxP NR4 12 Q6 NxB 13 PxN BxP. : QR7 QQ6
 9 BN3 Q4! : c) NB3 QPxP 12 NxP NxN 13 PxN B- : 22 B4 g QxN
 QR4 b BN2 : B3 gives Black a good game. : 0-0 QQ6
 11 NxPc KxN : d) 13 Q6+ NxB 14 PxN QxP 15 QxQ+ : 24 BK3 NB3
 KPxP NR4 : KxQ 16 PxN PxP leads to an endgame : QB5 BB1
 13 PxP d NxB : unfavourable to White. : Resigns h
 : e) If 16 B4, B3 breaking up the Ps :
 f) Not 20 0-0 because of BN4 : 24 KR3 BQ6 with winning attack.
 g) If 22 KB2, QK7+ 23 KN3 BK4+ : h) If 26 QxB, QxB+ 27 KR1 QxKP.

468 Venice 1950 CSQ

334 Kotov - Smislov : Notes by Kotov
Q.G.D. Slav (157A) or Grunfeld (149)

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1 P.Q4 P.Q4 : a) This reliable system of development has been popular in master play in recent years.
P.QB4 P.QB3 : Black's plan is, at a suitable moment, to make
3 N.KB3 N.B3 : the freeing advance P.K4 or P.QB4, after which
P.K3 P.KN3 a: his pieces immediately attain free action.
5 N.B3 B.N2 : b) In this position the continuations P.N3 or
B.Q3 O-O : B.N5 are possible. After 7...P.N3 8 PxB! PxB 9
7 O-O P.K3 b: P.QN3 White gets lasting pressure on the queens
P.QN3 c QN.Q2 : flank and on the QB file (Kotov-Levenfish XVI I
9 B.R3 R.K1 : USSR). Better is 7...B.N5 8 P.KR3 BxN 9 QxB with
B.Q6 P.N3 : variations: 9...P.K3 or 9...PxB 10 BxBP QN.Q2 with
11 R.B1 B.N2 : P.KR3 d P.QR3 : P.K4 to follow. By this continuation, Black has
P.KR3 d P.QR3 : good chances of equalizing. The move chosen by
13 Q.K2 P.B4 e : Smislov seems to present no problems to White.
BPxB KPxB : c) 9 B.R3 will present Black with difficulties.
15 PxBf NxP : d) This position occurred previously in the
BxN! g PxB : game Botvinnik-Goglidze (VII USSR). Then Botvinnik
17 N.QR4 h P.B5 : played more strongly 12 Q.K2! and, having
PxB Q.R4! i: established the KR on Q1, prevented the freeing
move P.QB4, and obtained a clear ! the immediate 16 B.R2, QN.K5!
advantage. I forgot exact order : 17 N.N1 P.Q5 in Black's favour.
of moves employed by Botvinnik : h) It might seem that Black's
and I therefore decided : position is precarious, but he
first to ensure a refuge at KR2 : has two good continuations:-
for the B on Q6. Smislov takes : I) P.Q5 18 NxBP (worse is 18
advantage of White's loss of : RxP PxB 19 PxB N.Q4! with the
time most energetically. : two threats 20...NxKP and 20.....
e) After 14 KR.Q1 it is too : N.B5) PxB 19 NxB (dangerous is
late. Now a keen engagement : 19 PxB B.R3 20 NxB Q.N3, and in
develops in which Black's : view of the weakness of his
chances are not the worse. : black squares on the K-side
f) Not 15 N.QR4 P.B5 and it is : White stands the worse) PxB 20
impossible to capture twice on : QxB QxB 21 KR.Q1 Q.K6 (otherwise
QB4 because of P.QN4. : 22 N.Q6). After the exchange of
g) The best move. If 16 B.K5 : Qs the chances are about equal.
N.R4! 17 BxB N.B5 and Black : II) The text.
wins the exchange, or if 17 B.R2 : i) Now it is difficult for
P.Q5! with material and posit- : White to find a solid defence
ional advantage for Black. On : against the many threats. E.g.

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19 Q.Q1 j PxPk : I 19 N.B3 PxP 20 BxP N.R4! and now in the
 RxP QR.Q1 : event of 21 Q.Q3 Black can obtain a decisive
 21 R.B51 Q.N5 : advantage either by QR.Q1 22 Q.B2 (22 N.Q4
 N.Q4 N.K5m : N.B5!) QBxN 23 PxP Q.KN4+ 24 K.R1 (24 K.R2
 23 BxN BxB : B.K4+ 25 P.B4 NxP) Q.R5 with a vehement attack.
 Q.N3 R.N1n : Analogous variations follow upon 21 Q.B2 or 21
 25 R.B7o Q.B1! : Q.Q2, not to mention the possibility, open to
 : Black, of quiet pressure by 21...QR.B1. The best

continuation seems to be 21 N.N1, but even then, by 21...N.B5 22
 Q.Q2 (if 22 Q.Q1 then KR.Q1 23 Q.N3 NxRP+ with the attack, or 23
 QN.Q2 NxNP! 24 KxN RxN and wins) NxRP+ 23 PxN Q.KB4 24 N.R2 Q.N4+
 25 N.N4 P.R4 26 P.B4 Q.R5 27 Q.KN2 QxP 28 N.R2 RxP, Black wins.

II 19 Q.B2 PxP. Now White has two possibilities, but neither
 suffices. If 20 BxBP, B.B5! 21 Q.N3 R(K1)-N1! 22 BxP+ K.B1 23 Q
 -B4 R.N5 24 Q.K6 B.Q4 with material advantage. If 20 QxP, then 20..
 ..QR.B1 21 Q.R4, after which Black has several ways of obtaining the
 supremacy. 21...B.QB3 22 R.B4! B.N4 23 RxR RxR 24 BxB PxP 25 N.N2
 QxP wins a pawn and gets the upper hand, thanks to the strong
 passed QNP. He also gets the better position after 21...RxR 22 RxR
 N.K5 23 BxN RxB 24 Q.KN3 (not 24 R.B8+? BxR 25 QxR B.Q2 26 Q.R8+
 B.B1 27 N.N2 Q.N4 and Black should win) 24...QxN 25 Q.N8+ R.K1 26
 QxB QxP and Black has a slightly better position. All the same,
 White's position has one defence.

j) A most difficult move. White is trying to block the centre
 and to neutralize Black's active bishops. In my opinion, the dis-
 covery of adequate moves in positions like this is one of the
 most difficult of chess problems.

k) After this move Black's initiative slackens slightly, although
 he retains adequate compensation for the pawn - his two threaten-
 ing bishops. Here, more dangerous-looking is 19...B.B3 20 N.B3 PxP
 21 BxP QR.Q1! Now on 22 Q.K2 follows 22...N.R4 with continuations
 analogous to those discussed in note i). Nevertheless, after 22
 Q.N3 BxKN 23 PxP Q.N4+ 24 K.R2 White has every chance of survival

l) Of course, not 21 N.Q4 at once, because of 21...Q.KN4.

m) Black's direct threats are parried. Smislov therefore decides
 to exchange off White's bishop, remaining with two active bishops
 which, in this position, fully compensate him for the P given up.

n) After the exchange of Qs by QxQ 25 NxQ White has chances by
 playing P.B3 at a suitable moment of realizing his material plus.

o) Now it seems possible, by 25 QxQ RxQ 26 N.QB3 BxN 27 PxP RxP
 to reach an equal rook endgame and agree a draw. But we both
 aimed at a keen struggle.

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26 Q.B4 p P.QR4 q: p) An oversight due to time-pressure. After
N.QB5 r R.N5 : the correct 26 Q.B3 the game recovers its earl-
28 Q.R6 s R.R1 : ier tensiety, whereas now Black has a forced win.
R.R7 RxR : q) Neither of us noticed, under time-pressure,
30 QxR Q.R1 t : the strong variation, pointed out after the
QxQ+ BxQ : game by Makogonov, 26.....R.N5! 27 QxRP R.R1 28
32 R.B1 u BxN : R.R7 B.Q6! After 29 RxR BxQ 30 RxQ+ KxR, or 29
PxB B.Q4 : QxB RxR White's chance of survival is small.
Draw v : r) This leads to a draw, whereas by 27 N-B6!
: White can force his opponent to exchange the B

on his K5, or lose by R(N1). B1 : pressed opponent into the trap
28 RxR RxR 29 N.K7+ After 27... : BxN 33 PxB RxP 34 N.N3 R.Q1 35
BxN 28 QxB it is no longer easy : NxP. But more correct is 32
for Black to find real compen- : R.Q1, although even this move
sation for his P. : cannot alter the outcome.
s) Weak is 28 Q.B3 B.Q4 with : v) The probable continuation
the threats 29...R.B4 or BxRP. : is 34 R.Q1 BxRP 35 P.Q5 R.N8 36
t) Forcing the exchange of Qs. : K.K1 39 NxP B.R7 40 N.B6 K.Q2.
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335 Smislov - Tolush : Chigorin Tournament 1951
Q. P. Opening : Notes by Smislov from Shakmaty
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1 P.QB4 N.KB3 : a) Starting a fierce struggle. More peaceful
P.Q4 P.K3 : is 4 N.KB3 PxP 5 NxP.
3 P.KN3 P.B4 : b) Getting his pieces into play. Another plan
P.Q5 a PxP : is 6 P.B3 and 7 P.K4 with strong P centre.
5 PxP P.Q3 : c) Also worth attention is 12 N.Q2, e.g. N.R5
N.QB3 b P.KN3 : 13 N.B4 NxB 14 PxN. The game might continue
7 B.N2 B.N2 : P.B4 15 P.R5 N.Q2 16 N.R4 N.B3 17 QN.N6 R.N1 18
N.B3 O-O : R.B1, having in mind 19 P.N4.
9 O-O R.K1 : d) An interesting idea - to exploit the weak-
B.B4 P.QR3 : ness of b3, threatening 14...N.B4. Against this
11 P.QR4 Q.B2 : is the loss of control over d4.
Q.Q2 c QN.Q2 : e) Avoiding the exchange of the important B.
13 KR.B1 P.B5 d : On 14...N.B4 might follow 15 BxB N.N6 16 B x N
B.R6 B.R1 e : with three minor pieces for the queen.
15 Q.B4 f R.N1 g : f) Taking up an active position and at the
P.R3 h P.QN4 : same time attacking the QBP, making it very
: difficult for Black to organize counterplay.

g) Planning a pawn attack on ! h) Guarding against the possi-
the queen's wing. On NK4 16 NxN : bility of an attack by N.N5.
RxN, 17 Q.Q2 and B.K3-Q4. : White does not attempt to

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17 PxP PxP : prevent 16...P.QN4, as his pieces are well placed
 N.Q4 N.R4 : to repel the attack. Weaker is 16 P.R5 P.QN4 17
 19 Q.R4 P.N5i : PxPe.p. RxNP and Black gets pressure on QN file.
 N.Q1 N.K4 : i) Black doggedly follows his plan. Unsuccess-
 21 N.B6! j NxN : ful is B.B3 20 B.N5 BxN 21 QxB N.B4 because
 RxPk B.B3 l : after 22 R.Q1 N.N6 23 R.R7 NxQ 24 RxQ NxP+ 25
 23 RxN QxR : NxN RxN 26 BK7, White's pieces are more strongly
 PxQ BxQ : posted. If 22...P.N5 23 N.K4 BxKRP 24 NxN PxN 25
 25 P.B7m R.N3 : PQ6 QQ2 26 QxP(c4) White has a strong passed QP
 PxBn R.R3 : j) Underlining the weakness of Black's Q-side.
 27 RxR BxR : k) The only correct decision. On 22 QxP Black
 N.K3 N.B3 o : has the wily rejoinder 22...NxP ! 23 PxKN Q.N3+
 29 B.N5 K.N2p : 24 K.R2 N.K4, and if 22 PxN B.K3 he obtains a
 BxN+ KxB : strong position because of the threat 23...P.Q4.
 31 N.Q5+ K.K3 : l) Shrewd. Black intends to meet 23 B.N5 with
 NxPq B.N4 : BxB 24 QxB Q.Q1. But White has in mind an
 33 B.N7 B.Q2 : exchange-sacrifice leading to a keen endgame.
 N.Q4 B.B1r : m) Forcing R.N3, where it is awkwardly placed.
 35 B.B6 R.N8 : n) If now R.K2, 27 N.K3 RxQBP 28 N.Q5 and White
 P.N4 P.N4 : wins back the exchange, retaining his positional
 37 P.R5 P.N5 : superiority. On 26...RxKP follows 27 N.K3 R.R3
 P.R4 B.R3 : 28 R.QB1 R.R2 29 N.Q5. To assist in assessing
 39 P.N5 B.B1 : the position we give the variations 26... B.N2
 P.N6 P.N6s : 27 N.K3 BxB 28 KxB R.B3 (28... N.B3 29 R.QB1
 s and resigned : R.QB1 30 B.N5 P.Q4 31 BxN RxB 32 NxP R.K3 33
 R.B4) 29 N.Q5 R.B4 30 P.K4 P.B4 ! For instance :- 29 B.B6 R:K4
 31 R.R7 PxP 32 R.N7 RxN 33 R.N8 : (R.K2 30 B.QN5 B.N2 31 N.Q5!)
 QR.K4 34 R.Q8! and wins. If : 30 N.Q5 RxP 31 B.QN5 R.K8+ 32
 26...N.B3 27 N.K3 P.Q4 28 NxP : K.R2 B.N2 33 B.B6 B.R3 34 B.R4.
 NxN 29 BxN, Black's position : If now R.QN8, 35 N.K7+ K.R1 36
 remains difficult. E.g. RxP 30 : B.Q2 indirectly defending the P
 R.R8 R.K1 31 R.N8 R.R3 32 B.QN7 : (37 B.B3+). If 34...B.N2, 35 BQ2
 R.R2 33 RxB RxR 34 BxR RxP 35 : After 35..R.QN8 36 BB3 R.QB8 37
 B.R6 or 29...R.K2 30 B.N5 RxBP : BxP the QBP will cost a piece
 31 B.Q8 R.Q2 32 BxR RxB 33 R.R8 : later. Or 35...R.K7 36 B.B3 B.B1
 R.Q8+ 34 K.R2 R.QB8 35 BR5 winn- : 37 N.N6 B.R3 38 B.N5! However,
 -ing the QNP, and after 29...R.R3 : after 35...R.Q8 36 B.B6 B.R3 37
 30 R.Q1 is strong, threatening : BB3 R.QB8 Black has some chance
 to bring the R to Q8. : of drawing.
 o) Bringing the N to defend Q4 : p) No better is N.K5 30 N.Q5
 and thereby losing his QNP. A : K.N2 31 NxP B.B1 32 B.Q8.
 more stubborn defence is 28...P- : q) If BxP, 33 BN7 KQ2 34 B.B6+
 N6, with good attacking chances : r) Threat was 35 N.N6 etc.

472 Germany - Yugoslavia 1951 CSQ

336 Pirc - Pfeiffer : Notes from Deutsche
Q. G. D. (70) : Schachblätter

1 P.Q4 N.KB3 : a) An old continuation com- : 22 N.N6 QR.Q1
P.QB4 P.K3 : ing back, after 6...P.KR3 7 BR4 : R.B7 P.Q5 h
3 N.QB3 P.Q4 : P.QN3, into praxis. Stahlberg : 24 RxB Q.QR4
B.N5 B.K2 : often then plays 8 B.Q3! pos- : R.N1 PxP
5 P.K3 O-O : ing difficult problems for : 26 PxP R.Q7
N.B3 P.QN3 a: Black, e.g. PxP 9 BxP B.N2 10 : N.B4 i RxQ
7 PxPb PxP : O-O QN.Q2 11 Q.K2 N.K5 12 B- : 28 NxQ RxRP
B.Q3 B.N2 : N3! (Stahlberg-Becker, Buenos : N.B6 K.R2
9 O-O QN.Q2 : Aires 1944) or 8...B.N2 9 O-O : 30 N.Q4 P.QR4
R.B1 P.B4 : QN.Q2 10 Q.K2 N.K5 11 B.N3! : KR.N2 R.R8+
11 PxP PxP : (Stahlberg-Bondarevski, Salts- : 32 K.B2 P.R5
R.K1 P.KR3 : jobaden 1948). : R.R7 K.N3
13 B.R4 R.K1c : b) Also dangerous for Black : 34 R.N4 R.R8
B.QN5 P.R3 : is 7 BxN BxB 8 PxP PxP 9 B.Q3 : P.R3 R.QB1
15 B.R4 R.KB1 : with the idea of meeting B.N2 : 36 KRxP R1.B8
BxQN d QxB : with 10 P.KR4. : N.B3 R.B7+
17 BxN BxB : c) A waste of time in view : 38 K.N3 R.K7
N.QR4 e Q.K2 : of the follwoing pin. Instead : R.N4+ K.R4
19 RxP BxP? f : 13...R.B1 comes into consider- : 40 RxNP P.B4
Q.B2! B.K4g : ation, and if 14 Q.R4, Q.N3. : K.B4 Resigns
21 NxB QxN : d) Giving up both Bs for Ns, :
: against all rules of strategy :

but tactically justified. ! change. After 20...B.KB3 21 R.B7
e) Threat: NxP or N.N6. : Q.K5! he escapes with the loss
f) Recovering the pawn, but : of a P.
worsening his position. : h) Despair! but on B.R1, 24 N.Q7
g) Losing at least the ex- : i) Liquidating decisively.

INSTRUCTIVE POSITIONS from VI Yugo Champ.
(Notes by Yanoshevich from Shah)

24 R.B6! White threatens 25 N.B5
25 NxR QP x N forcing exchanges, and
26 Q.B3 a Q x Q leaving him with the
27 PxQ N.Q5 b better endgame because
of Black's weak pawn.

a) 26 Q.B4? loses the Q after R.Q5
b) Recovering the exchange with as good as
a P plus, as White's BPs are worth but one.

Puch*
: o . R R o . K .
: P Q . o . P B P
: o . o . N . P .
: . o . o . o . o
: N P o P o . o .
: . P . Q . o P o
: P . R . P P N P
: . o R o . o K o
Milich

* = to play

CSQ Instructive Positions 473

Rabar here played 21 Q.N5 and, seeing his mistake, quickly offered a draw, which Matanovich accepted after a superficial look at the position. However, after 21...NxRP! he is a healthy pawn to the good.

E. g. :-

- a) 22 PxN Q.N8+ and White cannot play 23 N.B1.
- b) 22 NxN, Q.N8+
- c) 22 RxN QxP 23 Q.R6 RxN! and wins

Matanovich

```

:o . R . o . K .:
:. o . B . P . P;
:P Q o P o N P .:
:P o . P P o . P:
:o . R . P . P .:
:P o N o . P N o:
:o P o Q o . o R:
:R o . o K o . o:

```

Rabar*

Vidmar

```

:R . B . o R o .:
:P o . o P o K o:
:o . P . o B P P:
:. o Q o N o . o:
:o . B . o . o .:
:.oo . o . o . o:
:P P o . Q . P P:
:R o . o . R . K:

```

Maystorovich *

- 23 P.B5! BxBP
- 24 RxB! PxR
- 25 Q.Q3 R.R1
- 26 Q.KN3+ K.B1
- 27 Q.N5

White played 20 N.N4? and Black has a satisfactory game. White missed 20 NxNP! KxN 21 B.Q3+ with a winning attack, e.g. K.B2 22 Q.K4 Q.KN4 (no other move saves him) 23 QR.K1! R.K1 24 Q.R7+ Q.N2 25 RxB+ and mates in two, or 21... K.N2 22 Q.K4 R.N1 23 Q.N6+ K.B1 26 RxB+! winning

Nedelyekovich

```

:N R o . o R o .:
:P P . o . P K P:
:o . o P B N P .:
:Q o P o P o . o:
:o . o P o P o .:
:. o . o . o . P:
:P P o . B . P .:
:R o . Q . R K o:

```

Simonovich*

Fuderer

```

:o R o . o . o R;
:P P . Q . K . P:
:o . N B o P o .:
:. B . P . o P P:
:o . o P o . B N:
:. o . Q . o . o:
:P . o B o P P .:
:. R . o R o K o:

```

Yanoshevich *

- 25 N.N6! KR.N1a [Black has just played 24...g6-g5? instead ofgxh5]
- 26 BxNb QxB c
- 27 N.K7!d Q.Q2
- 28 NxR and wins a) If PxN, 26 QxP+ K.B1 27 QxP+ K.N1 28 QxP+ Q.N2 29 QxP+ and wins.
- b) The key move.
- c) If PxB, 27 RxR! RxR 28 N.K5+ with a decisive attack.
- d) Winning the exchange, as, if BxN, 28 QxP+ R.N2 29 RxB+.

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35 RxRP! QxR a
 36 BxP N.N7 b
 37 Bx Q+ c
 a) If KxR, 30 BxP+ K.R1 (K.N1 37 B.R7+) 37
 Q.R5+ K.N1 38 B.R7+ K.R1 39 B.B5+ K.N1 40
 RxQ+ KxR 41 Q.R6+ and 42 Q.R7++ or if
 35...Q.B3!? 36 R.R8+!! K.B2 (or he is mated
 at once) 37 BxP+ K.K2 38 QxN+
 b) If Q.N2, 37 B.R7+

Vidmar

:o . o . R R K .:
:. o . o . o Q P:
:o P o P o . P .:
:P o . P . o Q o:
:P . P . o . o .:
:. o . o N P . R:
:o P o . o . o P:
:. B . o . o R K:

Yanoshevich*

Vidmar

:R . o Q o R K .:
:P P P o . P . P:
:o . o P o B P .:
:. o . o . B . o:
:o . o P o . o .:
:. o P B . o . o:
:P . P . o . P P:
:R o B Q . R K o:

Gligorich *

Here Gligorich played 14 BxB? when Vidmar consolidated and kept the draw by PxB 15 RxP B.N2 16 B.N5 Q.Q2.

However, it seems that Gligorich can quickly decide the game in his favour by sacrificing the exchange:-

14 RxB PxR and now, not 15 BxP, but 15 Q.R5! (threat, 16 QxBP and 17 QxP+). The best defence for Black is 15 ...R.K1 (on B.N2, 16 QxP Q.R5? 17 P.N3 or 16...R.K1 17 QxRP+ K.B1 18 B.R6 and wins) 16 B.R6 ! (to avoid 16...R.K8+ and 17...RxB) R . K3

17 BxP. Gligorich saw all this, but thought that after 17..... BxP+? 18 PxB Q.B3 there was no answer to both Black's threats - 19...QxQB and 19...QxP+

There is, however, the simple 19 Q.N4+, defending the QP and after 19...K.R1, 20 BxR wins.

S U B S C R I P T I O N S

This issue brings to an end Vol. IV of C.S.Q., and the first under the new editorial arrangement.

We are reluctantly compelled to raise the subscription to 8/6 p.a. (2/3 a single copy), as presaged in the September issue. No one will be unaware of the causes - heavy increases in the cost of paper, and all printing materials, higher postage, etc. The best way subscribers can help to keep the price down is find new readers. With a larger circulation we would not be so susceptible to the buffeting of economic ill-winds. K.W.

Postage stamps (1d, 1½) are acceptable. Subscription Abroad is 9/=; U.S.A. is \$1.30. Please advise if not renewing.

CSQ Three Mis-Played Endgames from Bad Pyrmont 475

1 N.N5 R.KB8+
2 K.N4? a R.KN8+
3 KxP R.N5+
Draw b

a) White wins easily
after 2 N.B3!
b) 4 KxR is stalemate.
If 4 K.R3, RxN.

Paoli
:o . o . o . o . o . :
:.. R . o . o . o . o :
:o . o . o . o . P K :
:.. o . o . o . o . o :
:o P o . N K o P :
:.. o . o . o . o . o :
:o . o . o . o . o . :
:.. R . o . o . o . o :

Aitken*
:o . R . o . o . o . :
:.. o . o . o . o . o :
:o . o . o . o . o . :
:.. o B o . o . o . o :
:o . K . o . o . o . :
:.. o . P . o . o . o :
:R . o . o . o . o . :
:.. o K o . o . o . o :
Grob

1 P.Q7+
2 K.Q1 K.Q6? a
3 R.QR8! R.N7
4 R.QN8 R.R7 a) 2..K.N4 along with
5 R.QR8 R.B7 N.N3-R4 wins.
6 R.Q8+ K.B6 b) 7...KxR is stalemate
7 R.Q3+! Drawb and if 7...K.N7,8 RxP.

Grob*

King and pawn endgames require most careful play. Therefore it is difficult to understand White's choice of a line of play that loses hopelessly:-

1 K.N4? K.K4 6 P.N4 P.Q6
2 K.N5 KxP 7 P.R5 PxP
3 P.R4 K.K5 8 PxP P.Q7
4 K.R6 P.Q4 9 P.R6 P=Q
5 KxP P.Q5! 10 K.N7 Q.Q5+
(Did White expect 11 K.N8 K.B4
K.B4? - 6 P.N4+!) 12 P.R7 K.N6

Kramer
:o . o . o . o . o . :
:.. o . o . o . o . P :
:o . o P o K P :
:.. o . P . o . o . o :
:o . o . o . o . o . :
:.. o . o . K P o :
:o . o . o . o . o P :
:.. o . o . o . o . o :
Aitken*

After the obvious 1 K.B4! P.N4+ 2 K.K4 P.N5 3 K.B4 P.R4 4 K.K4 K.N4 5 K.K3 K.B4 6 K.Q4, White successfully defends the invasion squares. If instead, 2...P.R4, 3 P.R3! K.N3 (P.N5 P.R4 etc., or 3...P.R4 4 P.N4 K.N3 5 K.K3) 4 P.N4 then it is also a draw.

Very interesting, in the continuation 1 K.B4 P.R4 2 P-R4, is the idea P.N4+! 3 PxP K.N3! 4 K.B3! (4 K.K4? loses an important tempo) KxP 5 K.N2 K.N5 6 K.R2 and Black cannot win. If he goes for the QP, White captures the RP and queens equally quickly and if he exchanges, the K-wing first, by 6...P.R5 7 PxP KxP, then goes off across to the QP, White can get to Q3, with the opposition when the P is captured, securing the draw.

476 Review CSQ

The Chess Mind : by Gerald Abrahams 292 pages
Published by English Universities Press Ltd 35 games
Printed by C. Tinling & Co., Liverpool 262 positions

To most chess players the value of this book is dependant on the many well selected positions and the copiously annotated games (the thirty-five occupy 72pp. of close print). The positions include a number of choice problems and end-games that have been most aptly chosen.

In diagram 165a, Abrahams perpetuates an error that I pointed out to du Mont several years ago, but which he did not choose to correct in the last edition of the "Basis of Chess Combination". The position given did not occur and was not a possible variation that might have arisen.

It seems a great pity that Abrahams should revert to the mediaeval practice of partly indentifying games: he gives only the names, though inconsistently he adds the place and date to a few positions and a game or two.

My advance proof copy contains no index of the positions.

The voluminous text may be unintelligible to many persons, while to others it may be understandable but amount to little more than words, words, and words. To the philosopher or metaphysician the book may be an important contribution to human understanding. I do not know, but I do suggest that the chess player will find the many examples of master-play instructive and entertaining, and if he can derive any profit from the text, so much the better.

Abrahams makes one remark that seems extraordinary, 'Why some persons are good at Chess, and others bad at it, is more mysterious than anything on the Chess board.' (!) Is it so mysterious that some persons are idiots and a few have the gifts of a genius? Is it so perplexing that some can add 1279 and 2486 in their heads (as I can easily do) while others laboriously arrive at wrong results with pen, paper, and fingers?

I look forward with interest to the review of this book in the B.C.M., since I understand that it has been passed to a Doctor of Philosophy, who, of course, is a chess player - and a good one.

The book is due to be published mid-January.

:::::

1949 Subscribers : please deduct 2/= still owed by C.S.Q.

CSQ Reviews 477

Modern Master Play : by P. Wenman 199 pages
Published by Vawser and Wiles (London) Price 15/
Printed by Garden City Press, Letchworth

This book contains 105 games and a position, arranged in chronological order, excepting the last, undated six. The allocation is:

1876/89....15	Vienna '03....16	other '05....5	1920+1925....2
1890/99....16	1904.....7	1906+1908....2	1941.....4
1900/03....11	Ostend '05....16	1914.....6	undated.....6

The players whose names appear most often are:-

Chigorin.....20	Blackburne....10	Teichmann.....8	Steinitz.....5
Marshall.....15	Maroczy.....8	Mieses.....7	Burn.....5
Mason.....12	Schlechter...8	Janovski.....7	Marco.....5
Lasker Em....11	Gunsberg.....8	Tarrasch.....6	A.N.Other.....13

An examination of the Openings reveals (No Index):-

(83 King-side [King's Gambit 29], 18 Queen-side, 4 others)

Wenman's choice of annotations will be familiar to anyone who has seen his recent self-published books: observations such as 'a smart reply' predominate, while variation play is rare. About seventy-three games have two or less instructive notes, and of these some twenty are without any.

The games are spaciouly set out and well diagrammed.

The reader may now judge whether the book is worth the price.

E. G. R. C.

Modern Chess Strategy : by Edward Lasker 215 pages
Published by George Bell 2. 4. 51 Price : 17/6
Printed by Camelot Press Ltd

The original "Chess Strategy" was the first book of instruction by a competent player that I bought, and I have always held a warm regard for it. I recall that it appealed to me for its simplicity, its well selected examples of middle game and end-game play; and, above all, for the shortly annotated but, to me, thrilling selection of master-games to add to my much prized games of my 1913 Year Book. I liked, too, the clear and concise treatment of openings.

The slightly more corpulent, smaller printed, more developed and modernised version retains some of the old features, but I am alarmed and almost terrified by the much lengthened section on the openings. On the other hand I heartily welcome the bold!type for the main moves, and then gladly leave these packed pages.

The Middle Game reveals gains and losses, while the end-game seems to be mostly losses and few gains. The twenty masters' games are amply explained, and here I would record a hearty plus, but with an almost inaudible sigh for the greater nine and forty.

My impression is that there are many worthy improvements, particularly in strategy, but the book has become more complex and therefore less helpful and less appealing to the very ordinary, quite average beginner. For the intelligent or gifted novice - I was not to be numbered among such - the new version is an advance

The no-longer novice with some but not much knowledge of chess planning will also find this book most instructive.

E. G. R. C.

Chess from Morphy to Botvinnik : by Imre König
Published by George Bell & son
Printed by Cheltenham Press Ltd

202 pages
Price 18/6

König has set out ' to trace the evolution of technique through the course of the last hundred years within the framework of the major openings. '

The inclusion of the King's Gambit among the four openings considered - the three others being Ruy Lopez, Queen's Gambit, and English - is presumably because of the marked contrast in treatment of about a hundred years ago and to-day. The subject is dealt with most fascinatingly, but I would have preferred a more practised opening such as the Sicilian or French Defence; the first would yield, I believe, better contrast and material.

I wonder whether König has made a strategical error in the selection of openings? The book is so absorbingly interesting, so good, that in due course it must surely be followed by a companion volume. Has he enough material? In any case, I suggest that the treatment of middle game strategic ideas, of the way typical types of weaknesses or advantages were utilised formerly as compared with to-day, needs expanding beyond the framework of some major openings.

A superb and original contribution to chess literature.

Please, Mr Publisher, may I and all others who refer to the books in their shelves be assured that we shall always find in your (mostly) excellent books an alphabetical list of players accompanied by place and date? Incidentally, there are 105 games!

E. G. R. C.

An analysis : Quality - Originality - Plagiarism - Ostracism

If, in the odd manner of the superstitious, I believed in Fate, I would certainly believe that the daughters of Zeus and Themis had ordained that the first book I should receive for review after my previous article would be Wenman's, "Master Chess Play".

Why was the book published? Presumably, for the profit of Wenman: there is almost no evidence of design throughout the book.

His thirty-two games of Vienna '03 and Ostend '05 (actually no. 78 is from Barmen '05) form the nucleus (30%) of the book, with 51 games (nearly 50%) covering the period 1902/5. I am surprised to find that in the books giving a selection of the best games of Chigorin, Tarrasch, Schlechter, Maroczy, and Marshall are some twenty games not included in Wenman's selection from Vienna and Ostend.

Of the twenty-two games played prior to the publication of "Chess Exemplified", fifteen are given in that book. Why the isolated twelve games of 1914/41 should have been included I do not know (a psychologist might) - the four of 1941 stand out barren and forlorn, yet are especially mentioned, " More recent events and players also have a place..." What a desolate, remote place it is!

If one fails to perceive a plan or unity of purpose in " Master Chess Play", one can hardly miss the lack of attention to detail and the irritating, misleading remarks in the short preface. No Index of Openings is given, a failing common to other Wenman-books, while the games-index is what I have termed in the past, ' The lazy author's index'. Page numbers would have been helpful, better would have been the addition of the place and date, best for purposes of reference is an alphabetical list.

In his fortunately brief preface Wenman names fifteen players who with '...many others are well represented'. Of the fifteen, I find that Zukertort and Alekhine each have a game - which they lost! As for the many others, they live in Mr Wenman's imagination, or, maybe, he has a deflated idea of good representation

In my factual dissection of the book on p.477, I have accounted for 149 of the 212 names. Of the remaining 63, 37 appear but once; Taubenhaus, Lipschutz, Bernstein, Swiderski, Leonhardt, Capablanca and Mackenzie twice; and Wolf and Junge thrice; leaving Pillsbury (4) and a Masters' consultation game. The 'many others' well represented are therefore:- Janovski(7), Miseses(7), and Marco(5).

Possibly Wenman argues that three is a crowd, and a crowd is many

He also writes of a ' selection from many great tournaments',

whereas there are only sixteen if one charitably allows an ample latitude to the meaning of the word 'great.' He adds, 'most of the world's great players being included' - the qualification prior to 1930' would make his claim a fair one, for I can think of only a dozen names omitted.

On page 43 he comments, 'Perhaps the shortest game ever played in a Masters' Tournament.' This displays a woeful lack of observation and an almost incredible ignorance of master tournament games: if he turns to games 12, 70, and 79 he will find three shorter. Here is another with an odd miscalculation, but it is 3 moves longer than one played twelve years earlier:- 1 Q4 Q4 2 QB4 PxP 3 N.KB3 QB4 4 K3 B.N5 5 BxP K3 6 Q.R4+ N.Q2 7 NK5 B.KB4 8 NxN Resigns (Hanover 1902).

I notice that on the jacket the publisher refers to the 'leading lines of play' in the annotations, but if, before undertaking publication he had first compared the proffered MS with an authoratative book such as Botvinnik's " One Hundred Best Games " he would have been as alarmed by the nakedness of Wenman's games as he would have been impressed by the richly appparelled games of Botvinnik.

Compare also, Golombek's, "Fifty Great Games of Modern Chess " [1942, 3/=-, bound] with Wenman's (so called) " Gems of the Chess - Board " [1940, 3/6, limp covers]. Wenman modestly includes six of his own. Does he really think his six are gems?

I admire his industry and enterprise in hawking his books from bookshop to bookshop throughout Gt Britain, but what a pity he does not strive for quality and originality in his books.

In an earlier paragraph I mentioned " Chess Exemplified " as a source of over 70% of the games prior to 1891, but I did not record that the notes have an altogether too remarkable resemblance to those of Wenman to be a coincidence.

Does the evidence suggest that Wenman is a plagiarist? Or have I uncovered a chance aberration from the path of rectitude? In 1938 Wenman published a booklet of " 100 Remarkable Endings ". Of these hundred positions twenty-seven will be found in " The Art of Combination " (1936), and five others in a book brought out some five years earlier. The credulous and the charitable may think Mr Wenman's selective tastes have a surprising affinity to those of Greenwell, Messrs X, and Znosko-Borovski, and also that his creative powers, as the reader will shortly learn, are astonishingly attuned to those of a host of famous problemists.

The normal plagiarist is rarely, if ever, master of his subject so he painstakingly copies down what lies before his eyes, including printers' errors! Two such errors are not the only damning marks of our plagiarist - one other striking peculiarity is in itself enough to convince the average man beyond all reasonable doubts of Wenman's plunderings from the toils and researches of others, in this case, Messrs X and Mr Z-B.

I am not a problemist and I shall therefore only refer the reader to the article, by the distinguished problemist, C.S. Kipping, in the December issue of "Chess" 1946. Mr Kipping shows that over 60 problems purporting to be compositions of Wenman's are the creations of well-known problemists. Each 'plundered' (my word not CS K) problem is itemized with the date and the creator's name.

Such pilfering of the honour due to others is despicable enough - but almost five years after the publication of this article, Wenman is using the name of his publisher, Vawser & Wiles, to advertise and promote the sales of his books, among which is "Problems and End-Games". Who would suppose that this title had any connexion with the previous publications, "Fifty two-move Problems", "One Hundred Problems", and "200 Problems" - three of the four books analysed by C.S. Kipping? The title suggests a new book; in fact, the three books above; "111 Selected Problems"; and "100 Remarkable Endings" are stitched together and given a composite title! Mr Wenman's methods are peculiar.

The name of Vawser and Wiles is new to me, but I have no reason for doubting that they would not have consented to handling this book had they known the facts. Another, "175 Chess Brillancies", (Pitman & Sons) has nineteen master-games before 1891, fifteen are from Greenwell. Both "Gem" books contain much plagiarisms.

In "Gems of the Chessboard" (1940) [now with a new title, "Chess Board Gems" in Vawser & Wiles advertisement] I read that Wenman claims, 'The annotations as in previous cases are by the author'. This is an abominable lie. Pages of the notes he claims as his are in fact by Lasker, Janovski, Mason, and many others.

Read what Tinsley (a ghostly sufferer at Wenman's hands) wrote:

"The man who can be mean enough to stoop to such traffic
"as palming off on chess editors and players something as
"his own, which he has obviously merely taken from a book
"is only worthy of contempt. (American Chess Magazine 1899)

In those days they did not fear to call a plagiarist what he is - to-day the critic, for fear of libel action, resorts to euphemism.

What remedy lies in the hands of chess players? I suggest that Wenman should be subjected to literary ostracism; that firms like "Chess", Hollings, and En Passant should cease to sell his books, also W.H.Smith, one of the big distributors of Wenman wares, and that chess players should boycott these firms if they continue to offer his books for sale. Lastly, English chess journals should give publicity to this matter, while the B.C.F. should express their views and not watch in silence.

Only by such means will present and future plagiarism be discouraged.

In my opinion this matter is so serious that it warrants the lengthy treatment I have given it. Do readers agree?

E. G. R. C.

CSQ No. 16 Kenneth Whyld and I had agreed that this number would be a 28 page one. Owing to the length of my article the size has been increased to 32 pages.

My readers may like to know how I chanced on these copyings from certain other books. It all started with the six un-dated games, and in particular the well known Potter v Mason game. I knew that this was in "Chess Exemplified" - I also recognized a few others from that anthology. I was curious as to why Wenman had omitted the date. I soon found out why and much more that I had not looked for. Then a dormant memory recalled an article in (as I thought) BCM, but an enquiry later brought Mr Sedgwick's reply that it appeared in Chess. In the meantime I also remembered I had card-indexed Wenman's 100 Endings in my records of combinational positions, and that this disclosed a surprising proportion of Znosko-Borovski's positions. By now it was a matter of finding the books that might serve Wenman's purposes. Game after game disclosed consistent paraphrasing of annotations by Masters, great and small; by players; and by journalists. The poor and the good notes alike served the purpose of our industrious copyist, but not content with using the brains of others for his own profit he then has the dishonesty to claim that the notes are his own!

C.S.Q. No. 15 : I regret that this appeared one day late owing to my having to re-do a number of plates.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1952 ARE NOW DUE : 8/6d Home, 9/- Abroad

CSQ Review : Books for Sale 483

Instructive Positions from Master Chess : by J. Mieses 118 pages
Published by G. Bell & Son 178 Positions
Printed by Camelot Press Price 8/6

The first edition was a good book. This revised, enlarged edition is better by the addition of fifty-three games. For the benefit of anyone unfamiliar with Mieses' book, the positions are divided into the three phases, opening; middle game; and the ending.

In a later re-issue the publishers may like to remove a pleasing Malaprop at the end of example 123. I could make several more suggestions, but refrain from doing so for fear of someone launching an assault in which every charge made against me could not be designated an 'Oliver' (my typewriter). A pleasing Oliver is zise on the opposite page, but worse mishaps occur that necessitate recasting of a sentence in situ - with odd results.

E.G.R.C.

NEW BOOKS FOR SALE: : Rubinstein [Sw](100gg) chosen
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