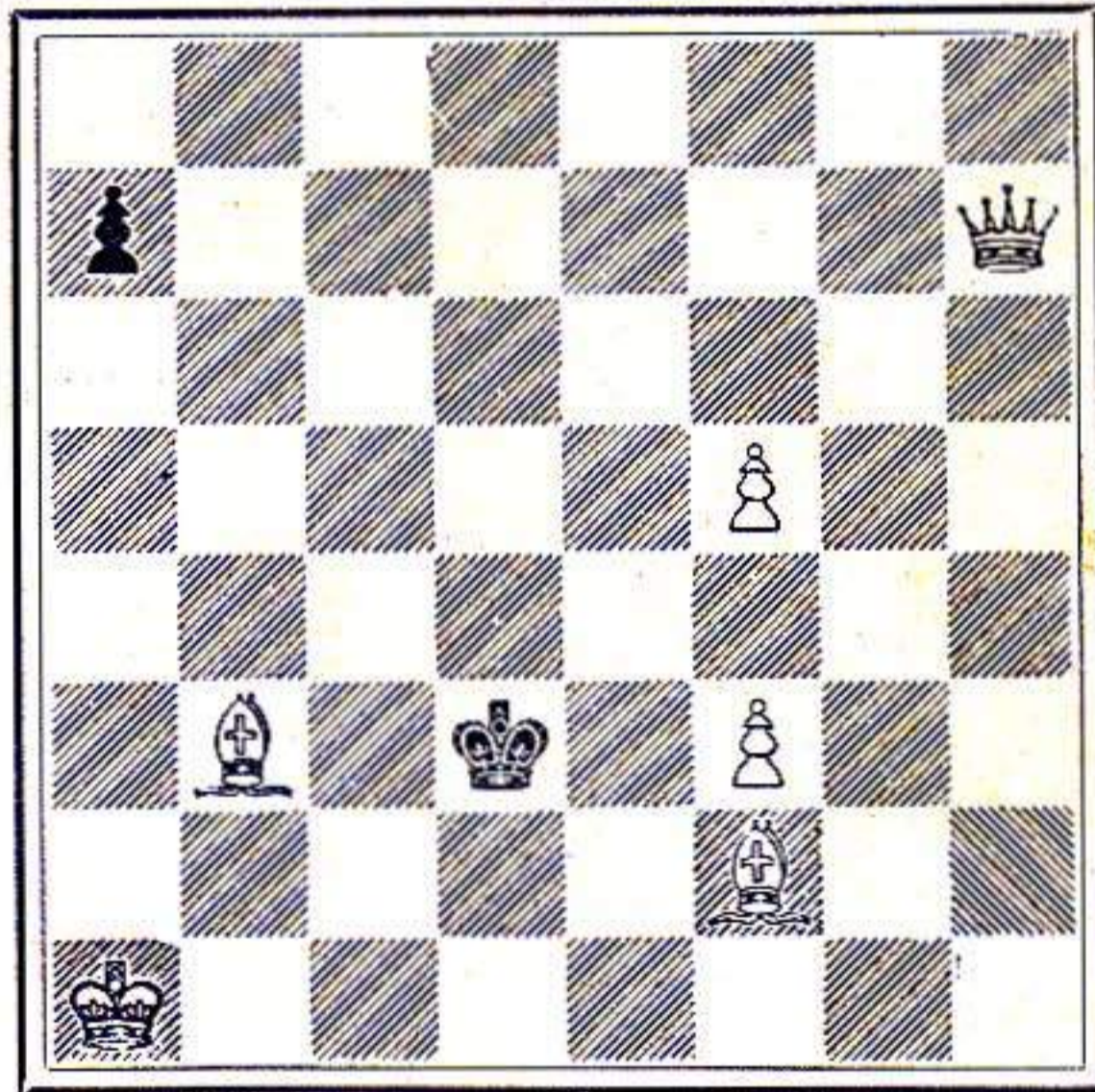


The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PROBLEM FOR SEPT. 1934
WILBUR VANWINKLE
Endicott, N. Y.
Black



White
WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

IN THIS ISSUE

LEST WE FORGET	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W. E. NAPIER
THE RICHTER VARIATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F. REINFELD
MINIATURE GAMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ARNOLD S. DENKER
A GALLERY OF GRANDMASTERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BARNIE F. WINKELMAN
MISTAKES OF THE MASTERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LESTER W. BRAND
WHO'S WHO IN PROBLEMDOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MAXWELL BUKOFZER

The **CHESS REVIEW**

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News Events	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194
Lest We Forget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196
Miniature Games	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	197
The Richter Variation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198
Mistakes of Masters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199
Game Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
A Gallery of Grandmasters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204
End Game Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206
Canadian Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207
Selected Games	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208
Problem Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
Who's Who in Problemdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211

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News Events

Levenstein Wins N. Y. State Title

Robert Levenstein of the Marshall Chess Club defeated Prof. E. B. Adams of the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club in the play-off for the N. Y. State Championship. It required five games to reach a verdict and the final score was 3-2.

N. Y. State Problem Tourney

Coincident with the Syracuse Masters Tournament, the N. Y. State Chess Ass'n. held a problem solving tourney. The prize was awarded to David Polland of New York City who solved all eight problems correctly in 37 minutes.

Bronx County Championship

At the end of the 7th Round, the leading scores in the Bronx County Championship, sponsored by the Empire City C. C. are: E. Schwartz, $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; A. Simchow $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; P. Ellis 5-1; S. Stern 5-2.

Marshall vs. Mercantile Library

The Marshall Chess Club sent a team of 22 players to Philadelphia to play a return match with the Mercantile Library Chess Ass'n. The Marshall Chess Club won by $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $10\frac{1}{2}$ —one of the closest intercity scores in recent years.

Mercantile Library Championship

A strong field of 15 players entered the Mercantile Library Championship Tournament. The participants are: S. Drasin, A. Regen, W. A. Rùth, B. Winkelman, J. Levin, R. S. Goerlich, H. Morris, R. Gedance, S. T. Sharp, P. Driver, D. G. Weiner, W. Wilkinson, J. Gordon, C. Glover and I. Ash.

Vermont vs. New Hampshire

The fourth annual match between the Vermont Chess Ass'n. and the New Hampshire Chess Ass'n. resulted in a victory for Vermont. The match was played at Claremont, N. H. and the final score was 4-3.

City of Boston Championship

Thirty-six entrants started in the City of Boston Open Championship Tournament. Games are being played at the Wells Memorial Institute. The Tournament Director is Franklin J. Sanborn. A large silver loving cup emblematic of the Championship has been donated by George Sturgis, President of the Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n.

Cleveland vs. Cincinnati

Cleveland defeated Cincinnati in an intercity problem solving contest by the score of 7-4 and 1 tie. Prizes awarded for the best solving record were: A. Szabo, first prize; W. F. Streeter, second prize; Erwin Krisch, third prize—all of Cleveland.

Copenhagen Tournament

Aaron Nimzowitsch came through a strong Scandinavian field to take first prize at Copenhagen. The leading scores: A. Nimzowitsch $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; E. Lundin 6-2; G. Stahlberg $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$.

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Washington State Championship

Olaf Ulvestad of Seattle won the Championship of the State of Washington. He is only 21 years old and turned in a very fine performance. Out of nine games contested he won eight and drew one. Ulvestad has acquired a reputation on the Coast for his blindfold play, meeting as many as ten players simultaneously *sans voir*.

Alekhine Exhibits

At Niendorf, Germany, Dr. Alekhine, the World's Champion, played against 54 competitors—4 of them without sight of the board. His score was 50 wins, 1 loss, and 3 draws. All four of the blindfold games were won.

New Jersey Chess League

A schedule of inter-club matches is being arranged by the N. J. Chess League. All clubs interested in joining should communicate with Mr. Alan L. Brown, Secretary, 15 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Thus far five clubs have entered: The Ridgewood C. C., The Elizabeth C. C., The Jersey Jersey City C. C., The Newark Rice C. C., and the Irvington Polish C. C.

The French Championship

Victor Kahn of Nice won the 1934 French Championship Tournament held at Paris. The contest was very close and he barely nosed out Raizman, who finished second, and Gibaud, who finished third—both former titleholders.

Botwinnik Wins at Leningrad

The dark horse of the chess world is undoubtedly Mischa Botwinnik, Champion of Russia. The recent Leningrad Tournament again demonstrated his genius for the game. He wrested first prize from a strong field that included Dr. Max Euwe of Holland, (who is scheduled to play Dr. Alekhine for the World's Championship next year). The leading scores: Botwinnik 7½-3½; Rjumin and Romanowski 7-4 each; Rabinowitsch 6½-4½; Khan 6-5; Dr. Euwe 5½-5½.

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

G. Stahlberg White		Dr. Lasker Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 R-R4	Kt-Kt7
2 P-QB4	P-K3	25 RxB	Kt-Q6ch
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	26 K-K3	KtxR
4 Kt-B3	P-QB4	27 RxRP	KtxP
5 BPxP	KtxP	28 KtxPch	PxKt
6 P-K4	KtxKt	29 RxB	K-B2
7 PxKt	PxP	30 R-R7ch	K-Kt3
8 PxP	Kt-B3	31 R-QKt7	R-Q3
9 B-K2	B-Kt5ch	32 R-QB7	P-Kt4
10 B-Q2	Q-R4	33 R-QKt7	R-R3
11 R-QKt1	BxBch	34 P-Q5	R-R6ch
12 QxB	O-O	35 K-Q4	PxP
13 B-Kt5!	QxQch	36 PxP	R-R7
14 KxQ	Kt-R4	37 P-Kt4	RxB
15 KR-QB1	P-QKt3	38 P-Q6	P-R4
16 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	39 PxPch	RxB
17 P-B3	KR-Q1	40 P-Q7	R-R8
18 K-K3	QR-B1	41 K-Q5	R-O8ch
19 B-Q7!	Kt-B5ch	42 K-K6	R-K8ch
20 K-K2	RxB	43 K-Q6	R-O8ch
21 KtxR	B-R3	44 K-B6	R-B8ch
22 K-B2	P-B3	45 KxP	Resigns
23 R-Kt4!	R-Q1		

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Lest We Forget

By William Ewart Napier

A. MacDonnell

This year, the hundredth anniversary of the Homeric encounter of La Bourdonnais and MacDonnell, inspires the true chess-lover with a fresh ardor, not only for proud, beautiful, elusive chess, but also for its imperishable annals, its wholesome rivalries of nations and even races, and for the two masters who were too great to be understood in their own day, save only that they beyond all doubt understood each other. At all events, they were getting acquainted when the series of matches was finally interrupted. And it is a poetic end of these volcanic adversaries that they lie not far apart in the same London cemetery.

My earliest chess trophy, won in some inconsiderable contest was a copy of "Walker's Chess Studies", and later on I came across many of the games they played in Paul Morphy's chess column in the New York "Ledger", embellished, of course, with his annotations. If the original impression of grandeur needed any tighter grip on my admiration, Morphy supplied it abundantly.

In all there were six successive matches, comprising 85 games, thus:

First match: La Bourdonnais 16, MacDonnell 5, Drawn 4.

Second match: MacDonnell 5, La Bourdonnais 4,

Third match: La Bourdonnais 6, MacDonnell 5, Drawn 1.

Fourth match: La Bourdonnais 8, MacDonnell 3, Drawn 7.

Fifth match: La Bourdonnais 7, MacDonnell 4, Drawn 1.

Sixth match: MacDonnell 5, La Bourdonnais 4.

The last match remained unfinished.

Viewing both the record of the tide of battle and the games move by move, I have long harbored an impression that the frail MacDonnell would have overtaken his robust opponent within the year had they been destined to play on. They were different types and constitutions, and for parallel one might imagine a continuous debate between a bluff, hearty Ben Jonson and a serene, quiet Marlowe capable on provocation, however, of mighty thought and mighty phrase.

Posterity has seen fit to award the great bulk of praise to La Bourdonnais, but although justified, it is somehow an unsatisfying verdict. It is the state of mind which finds no fault with our common verdict of "Not

guilty but pay the costs." Or, still closer, one may recall to mind that venerable question whether Napoleon or Wellington was the greater general,—and the kindly, rustic answer that Napoleon may have been the greater, but they "paid-off" on Wellington!

Let me take leave of this brief tribute by introducing games won by MacDonnell; for from these may be inferred the preeminent mastery of the other man who won a majority of the games played. What La Bourdonnais had to overcome in order to win is, I think, more significant than the mere fact of his winning,—which applies to chess contests in general.

FRENCH DEFENSE

(By Transposition)

A. MacDonnell		C. F. De La Bourdonnais	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	8 P-Q4	O-O
2 P-KB4	P-K3	9 B-Q3	P-B5
3 KKt-B3	P-Q4	10 B-K2	B-O2
4 P-K5	QKt-B3	11 O-O	P-QKt4
5 P-B3	P-B3	12 Kt-K3	P-R4
6 Kt-R3	Kt-R3	13 K-R1	PxP
7 Kt-B2	B-K2	14 BPxP	Kt-B4

(Continued on Page 197 Column 2)

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A Tune-up for the 1934 World's Championship.

RUY LOPEZ

E. D. Bogolubow		H. Mueller	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 Q-K3	B-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 Kt-Q5!!	Q-B4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	If 14 . . . PxKt; 15	
4 BxKt	QPxB	P-QB3! and if 14 . . .	
5 Nt-B3	B-QB4	KtxKt; 15 PxKt, RxP;	
6 P-Q3	Q-K2	16 Q-R7!	
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	15 QxR!!	Resigns
8 BxB	QxB	For it 15 . . . QxQ;	
9 Q-Q2	B-Kt5	16 Kt-K7ch, K any; 17	
10 P-Q4	Q-Kt5	KtxBPch regaining the	
11 KtxP	O-O-O	Queen.	
12 O-O	RxP		

Brilliancy Prize Game in

Master Tourney at Iceland, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Thr. Sigurdsson		Sv. Thorwaldsson	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 KtxBP!	KxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	12 BxPch!	KxB
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	Alter 12 . . . K-B1;	
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	13 P-K5 regains the	
5 P-K3	P-B3	piece, but Black can	
6 B-Q3	B-K2	then put up a sem-	
7 O-O	O-O	blance of a defense.	
8 P-K4	PxBP	13 Q-Kt3ch	Kt-Q4
9 BxP	R-K1	14 KtxKt	K-B2
10 Kt-KKt5	P-KR3?	15 Kt-B4ch and mate	
10 . . . Kt-B1 was		in three moves.	
better			

Played at Hamburg 1933

ENGLISH OPENING

Wilke		Priwonitz	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K3	Better was 11 K-Kt3	
2 P-K4	P-Q4	11 Q-R5	
3 BPxP	PxP	12 R-K1	QxPch
4 PxP	Kt-KB3	13 K-R1	R-K1
5 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	14 P-Q4	R-K6!!
6 B-B4	B-K2	15 B-Q2	. . . . .
7 Kt-QB3	O-O	Not 15 BxR, KtxB	
8 KKt-K2	B-Q3	threatening Queen and	
9 O-O	BxPch!	mate.	
10 KxB	Kt-Kt5ch	15 R-R6ch	
11 K-Kt1?	. . . . .	16 PxR	Q-R7mate

(Continued from page 196)

15 P-KKt4	KtxKt	31 Q-KB2	Kt-B8
16 BxKt	B-K1	32 B-R4	Kt-Q6
17 Q-Q2	B-Kt3	33 Q-B1	P-Kt4
18 Kt-Kt5	BxKt	34 B-B2	Kt-B4
19 BxB	Q-Q2	35 PxKt	BxB
20 P-KR4	P-Kt5	36 P-B6	B-R5
21 K-R2	PxP	37 P-B7	R-K1
22 PxP	P-R5	38 Q-B1	QxP
23 P-R5	B-K5	39 QxKtP	B-B7
24 P-R6	P-Kt3	40 B-B8dis.ch	B-Kt3
25 B-B6	QR-Kt1	41 BxP	Q-Q2
26 B-Kt7	Q-K2	42 B-Q6	P-Q5
27 K-Kt3	RxR	43 Q-B4	Q-B1
28 RxR	P-R6	44 QxP	Q-B3
29 R-B6	Kt-R4	45 Q-R7 and wins.	
30 B-Q1	Kt-Kt6		

GIUOCO PIANO

C. F.		A. MacDonnell	
De La Bourdonnais		Black	
White			
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 P-Kt5	PxP
2 B-B4	B-B4	20 BxP	P-R6
3 Q-K2	KKt-B3	21 P-Kt3	B-B3
4 P-Q3	Kt-B3	22 R-Kt4	B-R4
5 P-QB3	Kt-K2	23 P-R4	BxKt
6 P-B4	PxP	24 KtxB	R-R4
7 P-Q4	B-Kt3	25 P-R5	RxB
8 QBxP	P-Q3	26 RxR	Kt-B5
9 B-Q3	Kt-Kt3	27 Q-B3	KtxB
10 P-QR4!	P-Kt5	28 P-Q5	KtxQP
11 P-KR3	R-K1	29 KR-Kt1	Kt-B6ch
12 Kt-Q2	Q-K2	30 K-R1	BxP
13 O-O-O	P-B4	31 RxPch	K-R1
14 K-Kt1	PxP	32 Q-Kt3	B-Kt3
15 PxP	P-QR4	33 PxB	Q-K8ch
16 KKt-B3	B-O2	34 RxQ	RxRch
17 P-KKt4	P-R3	35 OxR	KtxQ
18 QR-Kt1	P-R5	36 R-R7ch	K-Kt1
		and Black wins.	

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THE CHESS REVIEW



The Richter Variation

By F. REINFELD

PART I

The German master Kurt Richter is noted for his daring and fearless play. In the middle game one may always expect all sorts of sacrifices and surprise attacks from him; and so it is not strange that he has originated a number of interesting gambit attacks in several openings. If Richter had lived a hundred years ago, he would have played Muzio Gambits, Evans Gambits, Cunningham Gambits, Allgaier Gambits—in fact, any kind of gambit but the Queen's Gambit!

But since Richter's style unconditionally demands gambits, he must perforce introduce them into such staid and dull openings as the Sicilian Defense. In 1932 he played a game against H. Wagner in Hamburg, and play proceeded thus:

1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3

So far all book. Now comes a move which is not "theoretical"; it is so much against the spirit of the opening that only an extremely ignorant or an extremely original player would hit on it!

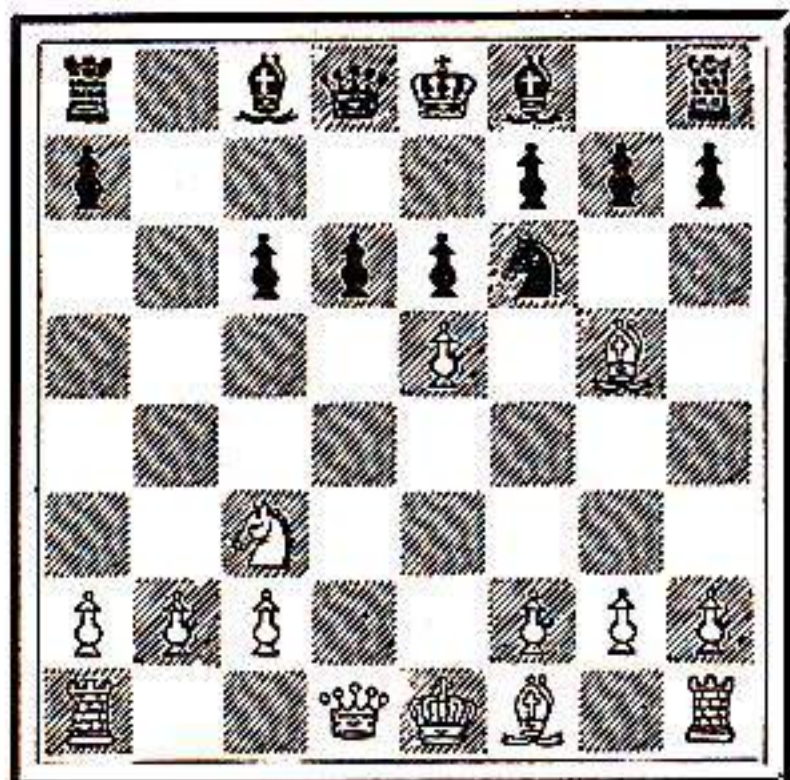
6 B-KKt5	P-K3
----------	------

This is Black's best move. Alternative continuations like . . . P-KKt3 or . . . B-Q2 would be answered by 7 BxKt and which ever way Black recaptures, his Pawn position is compromised. The reply . . . Q-R4 will be considered in a later article.

7 KtxKt	PxKt
8 P-K5	....

The key move to the whole variation, and the only possible way to justify 6 B-KKt5, for against moves like 8 B-Q3, Black could simply reply . . . B-K2 or . . . P-K4 with an excellent game.

H. Wagner



K. Richter

8	PxP
-----------	-----

8 . . . Q-R4 suggests itself here. The strongest reply, given by Griffith and White and other authorities, is 9 B-Kt5! for example:

I. 9 . . . PxP; 10 PxKt, P-Kt5; 11 Q-B3 (not 11 PxP, BxP; 12 QxP, QxB; 13 Q-B6ch, B-Q2; 14 QxRch, R-K2; nor 11 Kt-K4, Q-K4!), R-QKt; (but not 11 . . . PxKt because of 12 Q-B6ch! and wins) 12 Kt-K4, B-Kt2 (if 12 . . . P-Q4; 13 PxP, PxKt; 14 Q-B6! or 13 . . . BxP; 14 Kt-Q6ch, K-Q2; 15 QxPch, KxKt with advantage); 13 PxP, BxP; 14 KtxPch with a winning game.

II. 9 . . . B-Q2; 10 PxKt, BPxB; 11 PxP, BxP; 12 O-O, Q-B2 (if 12 . . . BxKt; 13 PxP, Q-B2; 14 Q-Q1 but not 12 . . . P-Q4; 13 KtxP! PxKt; 14 QxP and Black must castle, for if 14 . . . QR-B? 15 R-Kch, B-K3 and White mates in 5 beginning with RxBch); 13 Kt-K4, P-Q4; 14 Kt-B6ch, K-B (. . . BxKt would also lead to a lost game, but the text is much worse); 15 Q-B3! (threatening Q-R3ch), P-QR4; 16 P-B4!! (a beautiful move), R-B (. . . R-K2 was relatively best); 17 B-B4! P-K4 (or 17 . . . Q-B3; 18 PxKtP, QxP; 19 B-Q6 mat!!); 18 BxP! and Black resigns (Koch-Babel, Berlin 1931).

Before taking leave of this variation, we may pause to note that 9 B-Kt5! is really White's best move, for after (a) 9 BxKt, PxP; 10 PxQP, Q-Kt5! (b) 9 BxKt, PxP; 10 PxBP, Q-K4ch; (c) 9 PxKt, QxB; 10 PxP, QxP (Kt2)—Black has much the better game because of his compact pawn center and the splendid developing facilities offered by his open files and diagonals.

9 Q-B3	QR-Kt
--------	-------

A poor move. Black has at least two satisfactory alternatives:

I. 9 . . . B-Q2; 10 O-O-O, B-K2; 11 BxKt, PxP; 12 B-B4, Q-B2; 13 Kt-Kt5, Q-Kt3; 14 Kt-Q6ch, BxKt; 15 RxB, QR-Kt; 16 P-Qat3 (Richter-Rodl, Swinemunde 1931).

II. 9 . . . B-K2 (the writer has come to the conclusion that this is Black's best line for over the board play with a time limit, and he was pleased to see that no less distinguished an authority than Dr. Tartakower inclines toward this opinion); 10 QxPch (10 R-Q, Kt-Q4 or 10 B-Kt5, O-O; 11 BxP, R-Kt); B-Q2; 11 Q-R6, O-O; 12 B-Q3, Kt-Q4 with an excellent game.

10 R-Q	Q-B2
11 Kt-K4	

He could also play 11 BxKt, PxP; 12 QxP, R-Kt but the text is more aggressive—although less certain in results!

11	B-Kt5ch
------------	---------

This is bad: . . . Kt-Q4 was the right move.

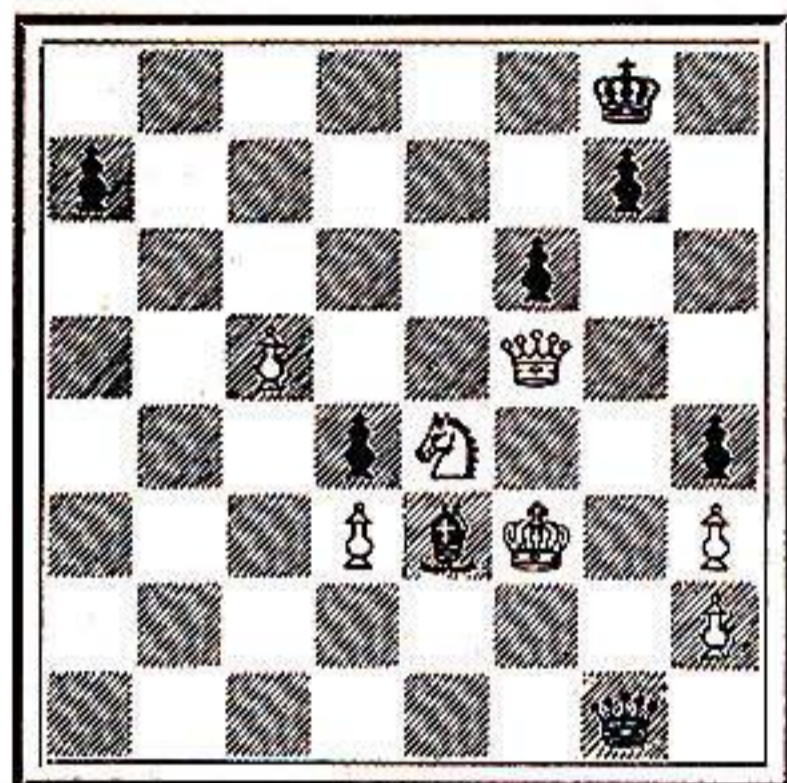
12 P-B3	KtxKt
---------	-------

(Continued on page 199, col. 2)

Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Bad Kissingen, 1928
Yates



Nimzowitsch

Black to play and win.

The Play: 1 Q-Q8ch?
2 K-Kt2 Q-B7ch?
3 K-B3 Q-Q8ch
4 K-Kt2 P-QR4?

Missing his last chance. Black could have brought the game back to the winning position with 4 . . . Q-Kt8ch.

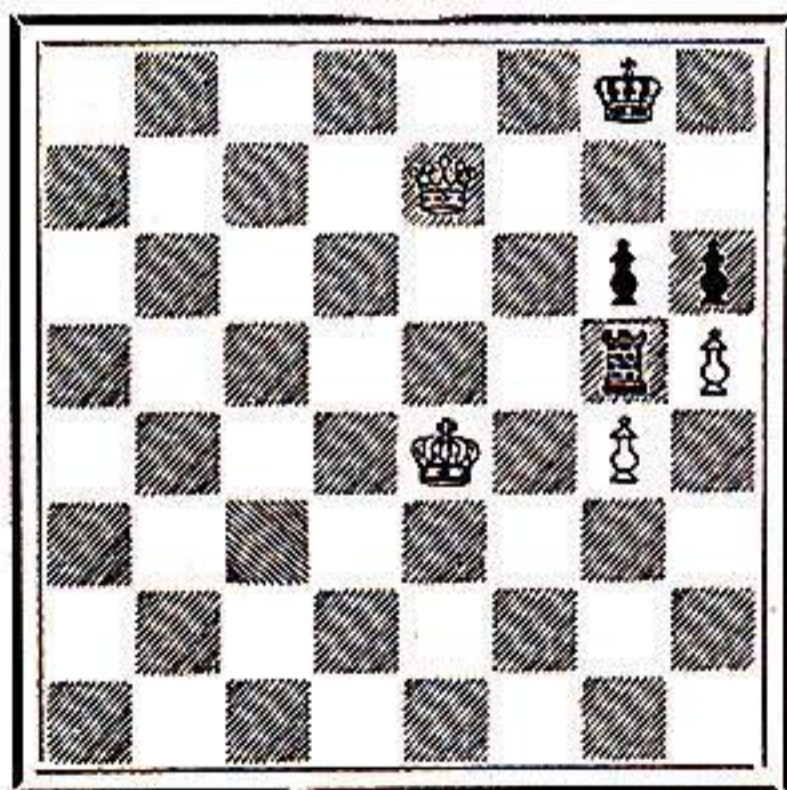
5 KtxKtPch

Drawn by perpetual check.

The Win: 1 Q-B8ch
2 K-Kt4 Q-K7ch
3 Q-B3 P-B4ch

Or 3 KxP, P-Kt4ch; 4 K-Kt3, B-B5ch!

Homburg, 1927
Yates



Tartakower

White to play and win.

Tartakower scorned the prosaic win of 1 PxP! but instead played the brilliant (?) move of:

1 QxR? PxQ
2 PxP K-Kt2
3 K-B5 K-R3
4 P-Kt7 K-R2!!

(Continued from Page 198)

Likewise 12 . . . B-K2; 13 BxKt, BxB; 14 Ktx Bch, PxB; 15 QxP is greatly in White's favor. Now comes a sparkling finish.

13 B-Q8!

Much stronger than 13 R-Q8ch, QxR; 14 BxQ, BxPch; 15 PxB, R-Kt8ch; 16 K-K2, B-R3ch; 17 K-K3, R-K8ch etc. (Tartakower).

13 Q-Kt2
14 QxKt B-B

Either . . . B-K2 or . . . B-Q2 would at least hold out longer.

15 QxP B-Q2

Too late.

16 B-R6! P-B3

A pretty variation is 16 . . . QxP; 17 B-B7, R-R; 18 Q-Q4 etc.

17 BxP PxR
18 Q-R5ch Resigns

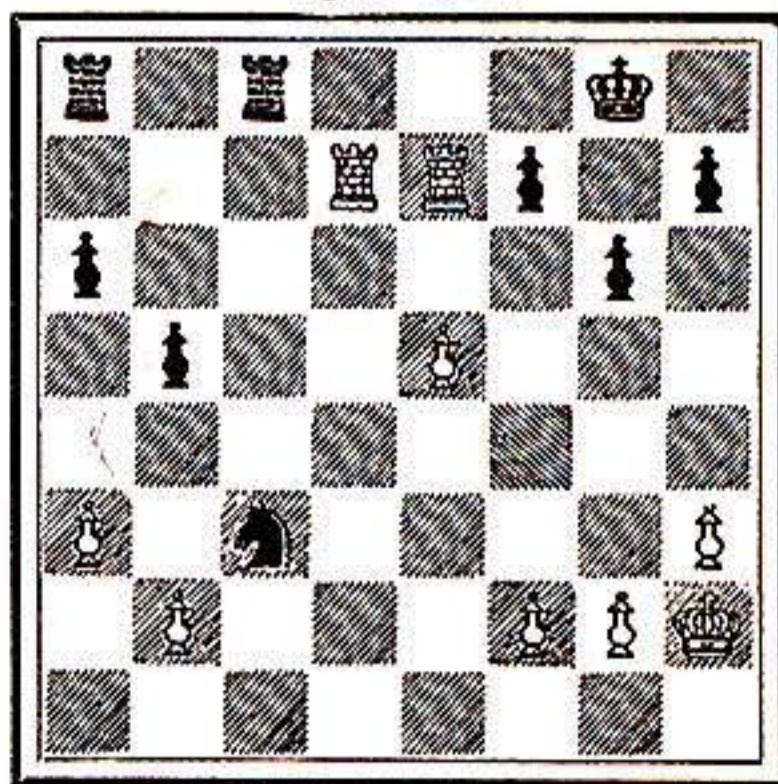


White had figured on 4 . . . KxP whereupon he would win with 5 KxP.

5 K-B6 K-Kt1
6 K-Kt6 Stalemate!

Showing there is still play in the game with only two pawns apiece on each side.

Bad Kissingen, 1928
Spielmann



Tartakower

White to play and win.

After 1 PxB? R-B1, White missed several other chances, finally permitting Black to draw.

The Win: 1 RxBP! Kt-Q4
2 R-Kt7ch K-R1

If 2 . . . K-B1; 3 R(Q7)-B7ch, K-K1; 4 P-K6 wins.

3 RxRPch K-Kt1
4 R(Q7)-Kt7ch K-B1
5 P-K6 R-K1
6 RxBP wins.

Game Studies

Syracuse Masters Tournament

August, 1934

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

I. A. Horowitz A. Kupchik

White

Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-QB3

Reverting to the pre-historic—but there is still some of the cave-man wallop in this opening.

2 B-B4

Expecting 3 P-KB4 which would lead to a King's Gambit Declined position, favorable to Black. Better is 2 . . . Kt-KB3.

3 Kt-B3

A change in tactics to take advantage of Black's weak 2nd. White now gains the center by force.

3 P-Q3

Or 3 . . . Kt-QB3; 4 KtxP, KtxKt; 5 P-Q4!

4 P-Q4 PxP

5 KtxP Kt-KB3

Instead 5 . . . Kt-K2 would avoid the annoying pin that follows.

6 B-KKt5 P-KR3

7 B-R4 Kt-B3

8 KtxKt

A good alternative would be 8 B-QKt5, B-Q2; 9 Kt-B5.

8 PxKt

9 B-Q3 Q-K2

10 O-O Q-K4

Not 10 . . . P-KKt4; 11 B-Kt3, P-KR4; 12 P-K5! The idea of the text is to follow up with . . . Q-KR4 forcing the exchange of Queens.

11 Kt-R4 B-Kt3

12 B-Kt3 Q-K2

Now 12 . . . Q-R4 would be pointless on account of White's reply 13 Q-Q2.

13 KtxB RPxKt

14 P-K5! PxP

15 BxP O-O

16 R-K1 B-K3

17 Q-B3 P-B4

17 . . . B-Q4 would be met by 18 Q-Kt3!

18 B-Kt5

The object of this move becomes apparent as the game progresses.

18 KR-Q1

19 B-B6 QR-B1

If 19 . . . R-R4; 20 P-QR4! and the Rook is shut out of play.

20 P-QR4 Kt-K1

Black must of necessity mark time and await developments.

21 P-R5 PxP

Otherwise P-R6! etc.

22 RxP P-B5

23 B-B3 Q-R5

Intending . . . Q-Kt5.

24 R-K4 Q-K2

25 P-R3 Q-Q3

26 R-Q4 Q-K2

27 R-B4 Q-Q3

28 R-Q4

Gaining on the clock, while formulating the proper plan.

28 Q-K2

29 B-Q5

To isolate Black's weak Pawns.

29 Kt-Q3

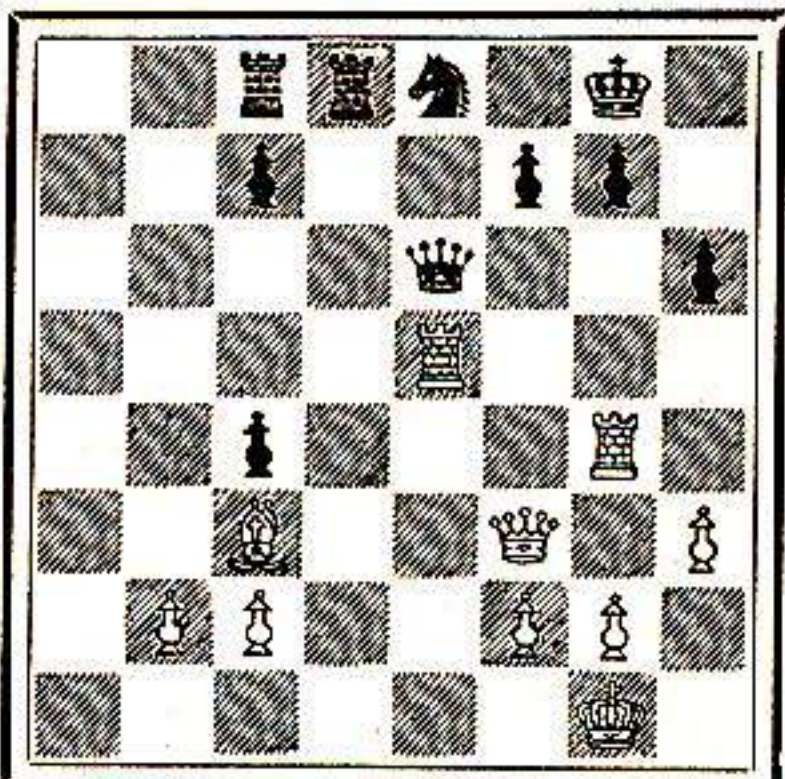
30 BxB QxB

Oddly enough the alternative . . . PxB holds out longer.

31 R-Kt4! Kt-K1

32 R-K5

A. Kupchik



I. A. Horowitz

32 Q-Q2

33 RxKtch RxR

34 RxPch K-B1

35 Q-B4

Almost depriving himself of victory. In his earlier calculations White had counted on 35 R-Kt8ch to lead to a mate, but on further examination found it to be wanting. e.g. 35 . . . KxR; 36 Q-Kt3ch, K-B1; 37 Q-Kt7ch, K-K2; 38 Q-B6ch, K-B1; 39 QxPch, K-K2; 40 Q-Kt5ch—If now 40 . . . K-B1, then 41 B-Kt7ch soon mates, or if 40 . . . P-B3; 41 QxP mate, or if 40 . . . K-K3; 41 Q-K5 mate. BU'1 40 . . . K-Q3! and wins.

Other lines that suggested themselves were 35 B-B6, and 35 Q-B6, but both fell short. After 35 B-B6, R-K8ch; 36 K-R2, Q-Q3ch; followed by . . . R-K3 with a good defensive position.

After wading through the above White found himself short of time and missed the best move 35 R-R7! This would have ended the game much sooner.

35 R-K3

36 QxBP R-KKt3

Still fearful of R-R7, but this costs another Pawn.

37 R x R	P x R
38 Q-B4ch	Q-B2
39 Q x Pch	K-K1
40 Q-R8ch	K-Q2
41 Q-Q4ch	K-K1
42 Q-K5ch	K-Q2
43 Q-Kt5ch	P-B3
44 Q-Q3ch	K-K1
45 Q-Q6	P-B4
46 Q-R6	K-Q2
47 B-K5	Q-K3
48 Q-Kt7ch	K-K1
49 P-KB4	P-B5
50 Q-K4	K-B2
51 Q-Kt7ch	.....

White overrated the strength of his position. He believed the foregoing manoeuvres would produce some tangible results—but actually little headway has been made.

51	K-K1
52 K-R2	R-O1
53 P-QKt4	P x P
54 P x P	R-O7
55 P-OKt4	Q-Q4
56 Q-B8ch	.....

Exchanging Queens here would lead to a difficult endgame, as White's QKtP is not far enough advanced.

56	K-B2
57 Q-Kt4	Q-K3
58 Q x Qch	.....

Now Black cannot prevent the QKtP from reaching the sixth.

58	K x Q
59 P-Kt5	R-Q6
60 P-Kt6	R-OKt6
61 B-B7	K-B4
62 P-Kt4ch	K-K3
63 K-Kt2	K-Q2
64 P-R4	K-K3
65 K-B2	K-O2
66 K-Kt2	K-K3
67 P-R5	.....

In spite of the occasional repetition of moves to get in under the time limit, the endgame is very instructive.

67	P x P
68 P-P	K-B3
69 K-R2	K-B4
70 K-Kt2	K-B3
71 K-B2	K-Kt2

White's plan is to march his King over to the Queen side. His Pawns on the King side tie up the Black King, and there is little further resistance.

72 P-B5	K-R3
73 P-B6	K-R2
74 K-Q2	K-Kt1
75 P-R6	Resigns

Liebwerda Tournament
August, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME
(Note by I. Kashdan)

S. Flohr	Prof. A. Becker
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-QB4	B-Kt5ch

This generally results in loss of time, as happens in this game. The idea is to disturb White's usual form of development, or to double the Pawns if 3Kt-QB3.

3 Kt-Q2	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	P-Q4
5 P-K3	O-O
6 P-QR3	B-K2
7 B-Q3	P-QKt3
8 O-O	QKt-Q2
9 P-QKt3	.....

9 P-QKt4 is also worthy of consideration. If then . . . P-QR4; 10 P-Kt5, or 9 . . . P-B4; 10 QP x P, KtP x P; 11 P-Kt5, with a strong game on the Queen side in either case.

9	B-Kt2
10 R-Kt2	R-B1
11 Q-K2	P-B4
12 KR-Q1	Kt-K5
13 QR-B1	B-KB3
14 Kt-B1	Q-K2
15 Kt-K5	BP x P

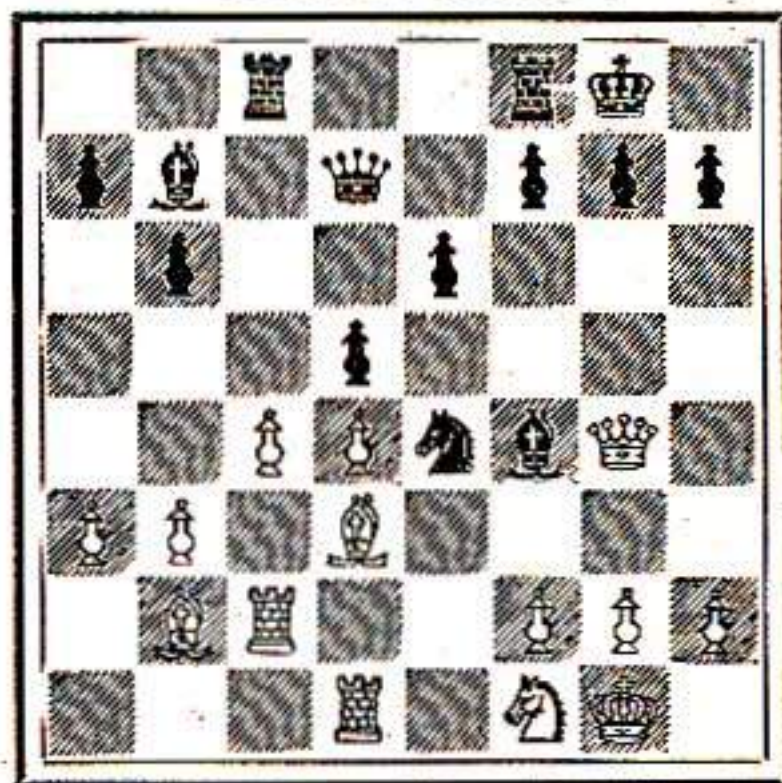
It is almost axiomatic that the player who first exchanges in this type of position gets a disadvantage. 15 . . . KR-Q1 was in order, to wait for White to declare his plan.

16 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt
17 KP x P	B-Kt4
18 R-B2	B-B5?

All this only weakens Black's game. The B was best placed at KB3.

19 Q-Kt4!
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Prof. A. Becker



S. Flohr

19	B-Kt1?
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Overlooking the force of White's plan. 19 . . . B-KR3 was now necessary.

20 B x Kt	P x B
21 P-Q5!	P-Kt3

If 21 . . . P-B4; 22 P x P, Q-K2; 23 Q x Pch! Q x Q; 24 B x Q, K x B; 25 R-Q7ch, etc., with a winning endgame.

22 P x P
----------	-------

The simplest was Q x P (K4). White is playing for the attack, which is sufficiently strong.

22	Q x P
23 Kt-K3!	.....

Well played. Black dare not exchange Queen's, and the Knight will soon enter with crushing effect.

23 QR-Q1

If 23 . . . P-B4; 24 Q-R4, threatening QR-Q2, etc.

24 QR-Q2 R x R
25 R x R B-B3
26 Q-Kt5

Now Kt-Kt4 is a terrible threat. . . . P-B4 is practically forced but Black did not realize it and played:

26 P-B3?
27 Kt-Kt4!

Of course the Queen cannot be taken because of Kt-R6 mate.

27 B-K4

If 27 . . . K-Kt2; 28 KtxP! R x Kt; 29 R-Q8, B-B2; 30 BxRch, QxB; 31 R-Kt8ch, and the Queen is lost.

28 BxB PxB
29 KtxP R-B4
30 Q-Q8ch B-K1
31 Kt-Kt4

Again this square! The Black King is too exposed to offer much resistance.

31 R-B1
32 P-R3!

Threatening to win the Queen by R-Q6, and Kt-R6ch.

32 B-B3
33 Q-B7 R-B1

This loses quickly, but there is nothing to be done..

34 Kt-B6ch K-B1
35 KtxPch K-Kt1
36 Kt-B6ch K-B1
37 Q-B4 Q-B4
38 Q-R6ch K-B2
39 Kt-Kt4 Resigns

Wiesbaden, Germany

August, 1934

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

Dr. L. Rodl White	M. Blumich Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4	P x P
4 KtxP	Kt-B3
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3
6 B-K2	P-K3

With this, Black takes a slow defensive formation, waiting for a favorable opportunity to gain the initiative. The alternative is 6 . . . P-KKt3. In either case, White has much the freer game, and the Sicilian Defense as a whole is losing favor in master play.

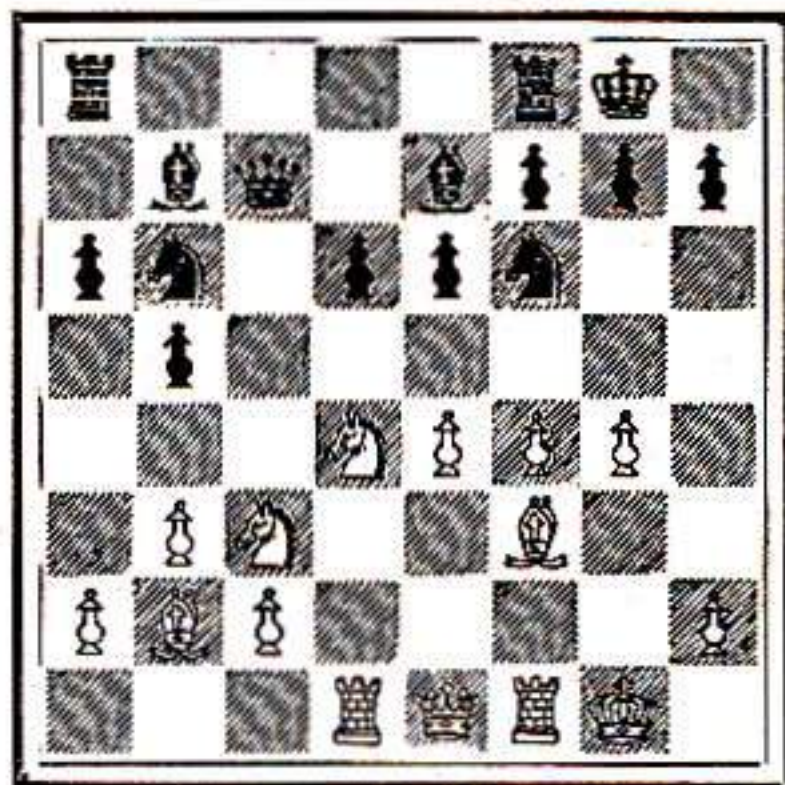
7 O-O B-K2
8 B-K3 Q-B2
9 P-B4 P-QR3
10 Q-K1

More usual is 10 Q-Q2, but the text is a clever idea to prepare for Black's threatened Kt-QR4 and Kt-B5, without having to weaken the Queen side.

10 Kt-QR4
11 R-Q1 Kt-B5
12 B-B1 P-QKt4
13 B-B3 B-Kt2
14 P-OKt3 Kt-Kt3
15 B-Kt2 O-O
16 P-KKt4!

The proper attack. White has full control of the center, and his pieces are all ready to cooperate in the advance on the King side.

M. Blumich



Dr. L. Rodl

16 KR-Q1
17 P-Kt5 Kt-K1
18 Q-Kt3 B-KB1
19 R-B2 P-K4

Black must make a bid for freedom, or White will proceed at leisure with P-KR4, or P-B5, etc., with a crushing attack.

20 Kt-B5 P x P
21 Q x P P-Q4
22 P-K5

Much better than exchanging Queens, when Black would have sufficient defense.

22 B-B4
23 Kt-Q4 P-Kt5

Preparing for his next move, which proves the decisive error. 23 . . . B-QB1, followed by . . . B-K3, was an essential precaution.

24 QKt-K2 Kt-Q2?

Here it is, apparently winning the KP. The "defense" that White found must have come as a horribly rude shock.

25 Q x Pch!!

Brilliant, and ending the game in fine style. Black will now have little time to think of the KP.

25 K x Q

If 25 . . . K-R1; 26 B-Kt4 wins quickly. After the capture it is a forced mate.

26 BxPch	K-Kt3
27 B-B7ch	KxP
28 B-B1ch	K-Kt5
29 R-B4ch	Resigns

As it is mate on the next move.

Syracuse Masters Tournament

August, 1934

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

E. Tholfsen	A. S. Denker
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3
3 P-B4	B-Kt2
4 P-KKt3	P-Q4

This move has been experimented with quite often in conjunction with the fianchetto development, but it does not seem quite logical: . . . P-KKt3 is played with a view to arriving at a close position, while . . . P-Q4 might open up the game,—and not to the second player's advantage.

5 Kt-B3
---------	-------

More straightforward seems 5 PxP, KtxP; 6 P-K4 and Black has no compensation for his opponent's commanding array of center Pawns.

5	P-B3
---------	------

5 . . . PxP would have been answered by 6 Q-R4ch; but now Black threatens to capture the Pawn and retain it.

6 PxP
-------	-------

Simple and good. If 6 P-Kt3, Black has an excellent reply in . . . Kt-K5.

6	PxP
7 B-Kt2	O-O
8 O-O	Q-Kt3

Possibly 8 . . . Kt-B3 was better: Black's attempt to deviate from the symmetry does not turn out in his favor.

9 Kt-K5	R-Q1
10 P-Kt3	Kt-B3
11 Kt-QR4!	.....

A very fine move. If now 11 . . . QxQP; 12 KtxKt, QxR (Or 12 . . . QxQ; 13 KtxPch, K-B1; 14 KtxPch followed by RxQ and White has won a Pawn); 13 KtxR, Q-K4; 14 B-B4, Q-B4; 15 Kt-B5, P-K4; 16 P-K4!! PxP; 17 B-K3 and wins, e.g. 17 . . . P-Kt3; 18 Kt-B6!

(SEE DIAGRAM)

11	Q-B2
12 B-B4	KtxKt
13 BxKt	Q-R4
14 R-B1	.....

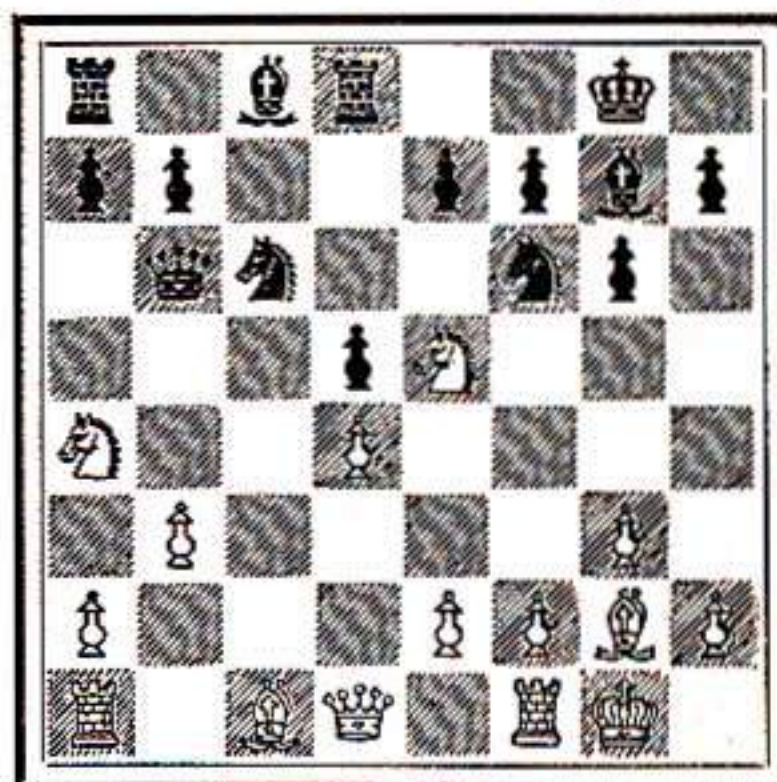
White has gained considerable time with his last few moves and his control of the black squares, coupled with his stranglehold on the QB file gives him a strategically won game.

14	Kt-K1
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After 14 . . . P-Kt3 (in order to parry the threat of B-B7), Black's Queen would be badly out of play.

A. S. Denker

Position after 11 Kt-QR4



E. Tholfsen

15 R-B5	Q-Kt5
16 BxB	KtxB
17 Kt-B3!?	.....

17 RxP was good enough, but White is carrying out a very pretty but not wholly sound manoeuvre.

17	P-K3
18 Kt-Kt5	.....

With the fearful threat of 19 P-QR3, Q-R4; 20 Kt-B7.

18	P-Kt3
19 P-QR3	Q-R4
20 P-QKt4	Q-R3
21 Kt-B7	.....

And here is the "flaw": Black can answer 21 . . . QxRP, though after 22 R-B2, R-Kt1; 23 Q-Q2, he would still have a very difficult game. White's superior mobility amply compensates for his Pawn minus.

21	Q-Kt2?
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After this move Black is simply smothered.

22 R-B3	R-Kt1
23 P-K4!

A powerful stroke; if 23 . . . PxP 24 P-B3, P-B4; 25 PxP, PxP; 26 R-B4! or 24 . . . Kt-B4; 25 PxP, RxP (25 . . . KtxP; 26 P-K5); 26 Q-B1, Kt-Q3; 27 P-K5, Kt-K5; 28 Q-B4 and wins.

23	Kt-K1
24 Q-B1	.....

Very fine play which maintains the pressure.

24	PxP
25 P-B3	Kt-Q3
26 Q-B4	P-B4

There is nothing to be done: e.g. 26 . . . P-K6; 27 Q-B6, R-B1; 28 P-B4, Kt-K5; 29 Q-K5, P-B4; 30 KtxP with a winning attack.

27 P-Kt5	Kt-K1
28 PxP	RxP

A desperate move in time-pressure; of course if 28 . . . PxP; 29 Q-B8 mate.

29 Kt-Kt	B-Q2
30 Kt-B6ch	Resigns

A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

Dr. Emanuel Lasker

Part II.

The record of young Lasker's matches scarcely offers a key to the high estimates of his skill that were aroused after his first arrival in England. Even before his participation in the British Chess Association Tournament of March 1892, the London press had stated:

"He had already made a very favorable impression on the chess world, and many people were of the opinion he would carry off first honors in the fight."

During the Tourney he was described as "a brilliant young Berlin player, now domiciled in England." It was further noted: "As this was his first important engagement in this country, public interest was from the first centred upon him."

"Young as he is," wrote another observer, during the subsequent Quintangular Match, "he looks every inch a king of chess, as he sits at the board, calm, imperturbable, and with an easy grace. He plays neither too quickly nor too slowly, and as he moves, he gives the onlookers the idea that he has the game at his finger ends. As a player he is not bound to any school. He can be as brilliant as Morphy or Blackburne, or as cautious as Staunton or Mason as the occasion demands."

"Like the B.C.A. Tournament, the Quintangular Match has ended with the success of the young Master Herr E. Lasker," ran the comment. "To commence with, he played right through the match without losing a single game, though he was opposed by the four strongest players in this country." (Blackburne, Mason, Gunsberg, and Bird).

Later in the year came his match victory over Blackburne. The young master was now the toast of the British chess world. On July 5th of that year the Continental Chess Club, of which he was Secretary, tendered him a complimentary dinner, and two days later he was the guest of honor at H. F. Gastinau's Annual garden party at his home, "Ivy House" in Peckham. The veteran Blackburne who was also on hand, spoke of his admirable sportsmanship, and averred that Lasker had shown him the greatest consideration throughout their match.

With Lasker absent on account of his health,—and possibly a desire to rest a bit on his laurels,—the Dresden Tourney resulted in another first for Dr. Tarrasch. In the interim the younger expert had chalked up a second match victory over Bird. The veteran, with British grace in defeat, expressed his belief thereafter that greater victories were in store for his opponent.

The repercussions of this series of triumphs agitated the distant centres of the chess world. At the New York City Club Herr Lasker's visit to the States became the topic of discussion. Samuel Loyd donated one hundred dollars toward a prize fund for the American player who would make the best score against the foreign menace. There was also talk of a possible match with Steinitz, which the latter discouraged; allegedly he was too busy with the second volume of his Chess Instructor.

In the fall of the year Lasker arrived in New York; after paying his respects to the world champion, he filled his engagements at the leading clubs. His successes against the best American talent were impressive and uniform, though Hodges reaped a measure of glory by scoring a brilliant game.

Reviewing the chess events of 1893, S. Tinsley in London voiced the general opinion in rating Lasker as the undoubted hero of the year. However this was coupled with the perennial cry as to why the professionals were so chary of meeting each other . . . why so much negotiation, disputes and parleys?

During his engagements in the leading American cities, his simultaneous exhibition at Baltimore, where he met 54 with but a single loss, was outstanding. At Havana in the early part of the new year he defeated Golmayo and Vasquez, the Cuban and Mexican champions, in short matches. A contemplated encounter with Walbrodt did not eventuate, and caused some irritation between Lasker and his hosts. The former, however, was interested only in a match with the champion.

Shortly thereafter he was reported to have challenged Steinitz for the title, and the latter was reputed to have acknowledged that the defi was entitled to respectful consideration. There were further victories over the leading

LISTEN IN TO OUR CHESS BROADCAST

American players, a one-sided defeat of Showalter, lectures at Tulane University on mathematics, and some rumors of his abandonment of chess for a teaching post.

Meanwhile Tschigorin and Tarrasch prepared to fight out the question of individual supremacy. Lasker continued to make a favorable showing against the American experts. But raising of the necessary stake for a world contest was still remote. At this juncture a much-touted congress of the leading American experts was finally arranged in New York. Lasker's thirteen successive wins over a field that included Albin, Delmar, Lee, Showalter, Pillsbury and Pollock, brushed aside the last doubts as to his worthiness to contest with the great Steinitz.

ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

Lasker White		Albin Black	
1 P-Q4	P-O4	17 B-KB3	O-O
2 P-QB4	P-K4	18 R-KKt1	Kt-K1
3 OPxP	P-Q5	19 Kt-Kt3	O-O2
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-OB3	20 O-O-O	Q-O3
5 P-QR3	B-KKt5	21 K-Kt1	OxBP
6 P-R3	BxKt	22 R-Kt4	Q-R3
7 KtPxB	KtxP	23 BxKt	PxB
8 P-B4	Kt-OB3	24 RxOP	R-O3
9 B-Kt2	O-O2	25 P-R5	R-K3
10 P-Kt4	P-OR3	26 OxRP	OxP
11 B-Kt2	R-O1	27 R(O4)-Q3	O-Kt7
12 Kt-O2	KKt-K2	28 Kt-O4	R-B3
13 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B4	29 R-K3	B-O1
14 O-O3	B-K2	30 Kt-B2	RxP
15 B-K4	Kt-O3	31 RxB	Resigns
16 Kt-B5	Q-B1		

Near the end of the year the Havana Chess Club made a bid for the match, and after some delays the moneys were finally secured. Over one thousand dollars was subscribed toward the event at a banquet tendered to Steinitz in Montreal upon conditions that attested the general confidence in his invincibility. The articles were duly signed and the most important chess event in nearly three decades was on.

The contest between Tarrasch and Tschigorin had just been concluded, and criticism had been evoked against the former by his adherence to a single opening,—the Ruy Lopez in ten out of eleven of his games with the white forces. A memorandum in a Russian magazine threw a prophetic though indirect light upon the chances of Dr. Lasker in the

forthcoming struggle. An astute, but partial critic wrote:

"Having studied the games of E. Lasker during the past two years, we are ready to assert that his play is superior to that of Dr. Tarrasch, and that the latter will succumb in a match".

From the outset of their meeting it became apparent that Steinitz, who had reached his 58th year, was unequal to the task of holding his younger rival. The years had indeed taken their toll. He trailed after the sessions at New York and Montreal, dropped all three games at Philadelphia, and had to bow once more in the final games in the Canadian city. The score: Lasker 10, Steinitz 5, drawn 4.

However the veteran had lost none of his native sportsmanship. As he resigned the concluding game he rose from his chair and called for three cheers for the new champion. Then Dr. Lasker asked for three cheers for the man who had so long maintained the sceptre of chess against all comers. Thus began the reign of a new chess monarch.

In Montreal the greatest excitement prevailed. The *Herald* maintained an enormous exhibition board at its offices, lighted at night by electricity and showing the position after each move. "Crowds of people who knew nothing about the game kept staring at this, and many were so interested that they picked up a respectable knowledge of chess before the match was over." (*British Chess Magazine*)

First Game of Match

RUY LOPEZ

Lasker White		Steinitz Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 Kt-K2	R-B2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 P-R5	Kt-B5
3 B-Kt5	P-Q3	19 BxKt	PxB
4 P-Q4	B-Q2	20 Q-KB3	Q-R4
5 QKt-B3	KKt-K2	21 K-Kt1	Q-K4
6 B-QB4	KtxQP	22 Kt-Q4	B-B3
7 KtxKt	PxKt	23 P-B3	R-K1
8 QxP	Kt-B3	24 KR-K1	B-Q1
9 Q-K3	Kt-K4	25 Q-KKt4	B-QB2
10 B-Kt3	P-QB3	26 Kt-B3	Q-B3
11 Q-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	27 Kt-Q2	KR-K2
12 P-KR4	B-K3	28 P-B3	P-Q4
13 BxB	PxB	29 R-R1	R-K4
14 B-Kt5	B-K2	30 P-KKt3	R-KKt4
15 O-O-O	P-K4	31 Q-Q7	Q-B2
16 B-K3	O-O	32 QxQ	KxQ

Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at
191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Manitoba and Saskatchewan

At the annual meeting for 1934-35, the Manitoba Chess Association elected as its officers: President, J. H. Booker; Vice-President, J. Dreman; Secretary-Treasurer, E. G. Baldwinson. One of the main subjects was a special match, dating back to last April, in which the Winnipeg Jewish chess club and players were overwhelming victors against an amalgamation of all other Winnipeg clubs and players—arrangements were made for a return match scheduled for October.

Problems, and more problems!—Saskatchewan challenges Manitoba to a chess problem solving contest, a new idea associated with correspondence chess. Each week, a specially selected problem is published in the Winnipeg Tribune, the Manitoba Free Press, the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, and the Regina Leader-Post. The competition is now on, the final result is anxiously awaited. The Provincial team captains are, for Saskatchewan, Mr. A. Benson; for Manitoba, Mr. S. Hall. The score recorded from the first contest problem, a three mover, favored Hall's team, with the count as Manitoba 92, Saskatchewan 83. All solvers throughout both provinces have been invited to compete.

Sid Kirk—President

The Toronto Oakwood Club will operate throughout the present season with its recently elected officers at the helm: President, S. Kirk; Vice-President, W. Sharp; Secretary-Treasurer, L. P. Essex; Tournament Director, G. Beauchamp; Team Captain, W. Sharp; with Messrs. Beauchamp and Sharp as City-league representatives. Under the supervision of Sid Kirk, a lively time is anticipated, as Mr. Kirk is an enthusiastic worker and a fine leader, having done much in the past to support and promote the game for boys, and in this part he became directly associated with the Rotary Club.

Toronto Chess League

The chess league competition in Toronto for the ensuing 1934-35 season is now a lime-light feature, and with its newly appointed live-wire executive—a bang-up program is naturally expected. The man with the little hammer is to be Mr. T. Schofield, President. Other officials are: 2nd Vice-President, A. E. Forde, Toronto C. C.; Secretary, B. Freedman, Jordan C. C.; Assistant Secretary, H. Storey, Oakwood C. C.; Treasurer, C. Lennox, Beaches C. C.

Correspondence Chess

The C.C.C.A., Major Tournament 1934-35 was commenced last month, October 1, with the Provincial Championships due to start in this month of November. The Canadian Correspondence Chess Association Championship 1934, was recently won by H. Opsahl, Temiskaming, Quebec. S. Hall, of Winnipeg, is the Manitoba correspondence champion.

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Selected Games

Syracuse Masters Tournament

August, 1934

BRILLIANCY PRIZE GAME

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

M. Monticelli

White

R. Fine

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB3	12 B-Kt3	P-QR4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 P-QR4	Q-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	14 B-Q2	O-O-O
4 KtxP	B-B4	15 Kt-B1	B-Kt5
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	16 O-O-O	Kt-B4
6 Kt-B3	P-K3	17 Q-K3	R-Q6
7 B-QB4	Kt-B3	18 PxR	KtxBch
8 Q-K2	QKt-Q2	19 K-B2	B-QB4
9 Kt-K5	KtxKt	20 Q-R3	Kt-Q5ch
10 PxKt	Kt-Q2	21 K-B1	Q-Kt6
11 P-B4	B-QB4		Resigns

* * *

Zurich Jubilee Tournament

August, 1934

RUY LOPEZ

A. Alekhine

White

P. Johner

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	25 Kt-R2	Kt-R4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	26 Kt-Kt4	Kt-B5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	27 Q-B3	K-Kt2
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	28 PxP	RPxP
5 O-O	P-Q3	29 RxRch	KtxR
6 P-B3	B-Q2	30 R-R1	K-R1
7 P-Q4	B-K2	31 R-R6	Q-B2
8 P-Q5	Kt-QKt1	32 B-Q1	R-KKt1
9 B-B2	B-Kt5	33 Q-QKt3	P-Kt3
10 P-B4	QKt-Q2	34 Q-R4	B-B1
11 P-KR3	B-R4	35 QxP	BxR
12 Kt-B3	O-O	36 KtxB	Q-Kt2
13 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	37 KtxR	KxKt
14 Q-K2	Kt-K1	38 Q-B8ch	Kt-B1
15 B-Q2	P-R3	39 BxKt	KPxB
16 K-Kt2	B-R2	40 O-K8	P-Kt5
17 R-R1	P-KKt4	41 Q-R5	P-Kt6
18 P-KR4	P-KB3	42 B-R4	Kt-R2
19 Kt-Q1	R-B2	43 B-B2	Kt-B1
20 Kt-K3	Kt-B1	44 P-K5	QPxP
21 Kt-B5	BxKt	45 P-Q6	P-B4
22 KtPxP	R-KR2	46 B-K4	Q-Q2
23 QR-KKt1	Kt-Kt2	47 Q-R6	Resigns
24 K-B1	Q-K1		

* * *

Western Chess Ass'n. Tourney

July, 1934

QUEEN PAWN OPENING

A. S. Denker

White

M. Rundell

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 B-Kt2	P-KR4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	14 B-B4	Q-K2
3 P-K3	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-Kt5	BxKt
4 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	16 BxB	O-O-O
5 P-QKt3	P-B4	17 Q-B3	Kt-Kt1
6 O-O	P-QKt3	18 KR-Q1	P-Kt3
7 Kt-K5	KtxKt	19 RxRch	QxR
8 PxKt	Kt-Q2	20 R-Q1	Q-B2
9 P-KB4	P-B4	21 Q-R8	Q-QKt2
10 P-B4	B-Kt2	22 R-Q8ch	K-B2
11 PxP	BxP	23 RxKt!	Resigns
12 Kt-B3	B-B3		

Syracuse Masters Tournament

August, 1934

BRILLIANCY PRIZE GAME

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

S. Reshevsky

White

A. S. Denker

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 P-K5	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K4	12 PxP	Kt-KKt1
3 PxP	Kt-Kt5	13 B-K3	P-B3
4 P-K4	P-Q3	14 B-Q3	PxP
5 B-K2	KtxKP	15 Kt-KKt5	Kt-B3
6 P-B4	Kt-Kt5	16 RxKt	BxR
7 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3
8 O-O	B-Q2	18 BxPch	PxB
9 Kt-B3	B-K2	19 QxPch	K-K2
10 P-KR3	Kt-B3	20 B-B5 mate	

* * *

Klosterneuburg Tournament

July 1934

PETROFF DEFENSE

Sir George Thomas

White

Dr. H. Weil

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	13 Kt-B3	B-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 KtxKt	QxKt
3 KtxP	P-Q3	15 B-K3	KR-K1
4 Kt-KB3	KtxP	16 KR-Q1	R-K3
5 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 P-QKt3	Q-KR4
6 B-Q3	B-KKt5	18 P-KR3	BxRP
7 O-O	B-K2	19 PxP	QxP
8 P-B4	Kt-KB3	20 Kt-R2	B-K4!
9 PxP	KtxP	21 P-B3	BxKtch
10 Q-K2	Kt-QB3	22 QxB	R-Kt3ch
11 B-QKt5	O-O		Resigns
12 BxKt	PxB		

* * *

Liebwerda Tournament

August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Herzog

White

Eliskases

Black

1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	by . . . KR-B1	was
2 P-Q4	P-K3	better.	
3 P-B4	P-Q4	19 B-B4	KR-B1
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	20 KR-B1	Kt-R4?!
5 P-K3	QKt-Q2	21 B-K4	KtxB
6 B-Q3	PxP	22 Q-B1	B-R3
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	23 BxQ	PxB
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	24 Q-K1	B-KKt4
9 O-O	P-B4	25 Kt-Q6	Kt-K7ch
10 P-QR4!	P-Kt5	26 K-R1	KtxR
11 Kt-Kt1	B-Kt2	27 RxKt	. . . .
12 QKt-Q2	B-K2	Or 27 KtxR!	
13 Kt-B4	O-O	27	BxR
14 Q-K2	Q-B2	28 KtxR	RxKt
15 KKt-Q2	PxP	29 KtxB	Kt-Kt3
16 PxP	Q-B3	30 P-QKt3	Kt-Q2
17 P-B3	P-QR4	31 K-Kt1	Kt-B1
18 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q4?	32 Q-Q2	R-B6
18. . . Q-B2 followed		33 Q-Kt2	Kt-K3
		34 Kt-K2	R-K6

Zurich Jubilee Tournament
August, 1934

FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. Lasker White		A. Nimzowitsch Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	34 R-K4	RxR
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	35 PxR	K-B2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	36 K-B1	K-B3
4 P-K5	P-QB4	37 K-Q2	K-K4
5 B-Q2	Kt-K2	38 K-K3	P-KR4
6 Kt-Kt5	BxBch	39 P-R3	P-R4
7 QxB	O-O	40 Kt-R3	Kt-B7ch
8 P-QB3	Kt-B4	41 K-Q3	Kt-K8ch
9 P-KKt4	Kt-R5	42 K-K2	Kt-Kt7
10 P-Kt5	PxP	43 K-B3	Kt-R5ch
11 PxP	Kt-B3	44 K-K3	Kt-Kt3
12 O-O-O	Q-R4	45 Kt-Kt5	K-B3
13 K-Kt1	QxQ	46 Kt-R7ch	K-Kt2
14 RxQ	P-B3	47 Kt-Kt5	K-B3
15 KtPxP	PxP	48 Kt-R7ch	K-K2
16 B-R3	PxP	49 Kt-Kt5	Kt-K4
17 Kt-B7	R-Kt1	50 K-Q4	K-Q3
18 KtxKP	R-B3	51 Kt-R3	P-QK5
19 Kt-B7	BxB	52 Kt-B4	P-R5
20 KtxB	Kt-B6	53 Kt-R3	P-Kt3
21 QK-Q1	PxP	54 Kt-B4	P-Kt4
22 KtxP	R-B4	55 Kt-R3	Kt-B3ch
23 QKt-B4	QR-KB1	56 K-K3	K-B4
24 Kt-Q3	QKt-K4	57 K-Q3	P-Kt5
25 KtxKt	RxKt	58 PxPch	KxP
26 Kt-Kt1	Kt-Kt4	59 K-B2	Kt-Q5ch
27 P-KR4	Kt-K3	60 K-Kt1	Kt-K3
28 R-R2	R-K5	61 K-R2	K-B5
29 P-B3	R-K6	62 K-R3	K-Q5
30 R-K2	R-B5	63 KxP	KxP
31 RxR	PxR	64 P-Kt4	K-B6
32 R-Q3	RxRP	65 P-Kt5	K-Kt7
33 RxP	Kt-Q5		Resigns

Zurich Jubilee Tournament
August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. Euwe White		O. Naegeli Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 Q-B3	Q-B1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 P-QR4	P-B4
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	24 PxPep	K-B2
4 Kt-B3	P-B4	25 Q-Kt3	Q-Kt1
5 BPxP	KtxP	26 Q-B3	Q-B2
6 P-K4	KtxKt	27 P-R4	B-B3
7 PxKt	Kt-Q2	28 PxP	PxP
8 B-Q2	B-K2	29 RxR	BxR
9 B-Q3	Q-B2	30 P-Kt4!	R-R1
10 O-O	P-QR3	31 BxPch	KxB
11 P-K5!	P-QKt4	32 Q-K4ch	K-B2
12 Kt-Kt5	BxKt	33 QxPch	K-Kt3
13 BxB	B-Kt2	34 P-B7ch	K-Kt2
14 R-K1	P-B5	35 B-R6ch	RxB
15 B-B2	Kt-Kt3	36 P-B8(Q)ch	KxQ
16 Q-Kt4	Kt-Q4	37 QxRch	K-B2
17 B-KR4	P-Kt3	38 Q-R7ch	K-B1
18 B-B6	R-KKt1	39 Q-R8ch	K-B2
19 Q-R3	P-KR4	40 R-K8	Kt-B3
20 B-Kt5	O-R4	41 R-B8ch	Resigns
21 B-K4	Q-R6		

Zurich Jubilee Tournament
August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Alekhine White		A. Nimzowitsch Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	27 R-B3	B-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	28 P-Q6!	BxR
3 P-B4	P-K3	29 KxB	B-Kt4
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	30 Kt-B4	P-B3
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	31 P-QR4!	B-Q2
6 P-K3	Q-R4	32 P-R5	PxP
7 PxP	KtxP	33 KtxP	R-B2
8 Q-Q2!	B-Kt5	34 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt4
9 R-B1	P-KR3	35 K-Kt4	P-R3
10 B-R4	O-O	36 P-Q5	K-Kt1?
11 B-B4	KtxKt	37 Kt-Q4	B-K1
12 PxKt	B-R6	38 R-R1	R-R1
13 R-QKt1	P-K4	39 K-R5!	R-Q2
14 B-KKt3	PxP	40 K-Kt6	R-B2
15 BPxP	QxOch	41 K-Kt7	R-Q1
16 KtxQ	Kt-Kt3	42 RxP	QR-Q2
17 B-Kt3	B-B4	43 K-Kt6	R-B1
18 P-K4	QR-K1	44 Kt-K6	B-B2
19 P-B3	B-B1	45 Kt-B5!	B-K1
20 K-K2	K-R1	46 R-R8!	K-B2
21 B-B7	Kt-Q4	47 KtxR	BxKt
22 BxKt	PxB	48 B-O8!	K-Kt3
23 K-Q3	P-QKt3	49 K-B7	B-Kt4
24 R-Kt3	B-K2	50 R-R5	B-K1
25 PxP	B-R3ch	51 B-K7	R-B2
26 K-B2	R-B1	52 K-Q8	Resigns

Liebwerda Tournament
August 1934

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Boros White		Blumich Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	20 KtxP!	BxKt
2 P-QKt4	PxP	21 Q-Kt5ch	K-B1
3 P-QR3	P-Q4	22 Q-B6ch	Kt-B2
4 P-K5	Kt-QB3	23 Kt-Kt5	B-Q4
5 P-Q4	P-K3	24 KtxKt	QxKt
6 PxP	BxPch	25 QxRch	K-K2
7 P-QB3	B-K2	26 Q-R6	K-K3
8 Q-Kt4	K-B1	27 KR-KKt3	R-KKt1
9 P-R4	P-KR4	28 R-Kt5	P-B5
10 Q-B4	B-Q2		If . . . K-K2; 29
11 Kt-B3	Kt-R4		RxRP, P-R3; 30 Bx
12 Kt-Kt5	Kt-R3		RP, PxR; 31 Q-Q6ch,
13 Kt-Q2	Q-B2		followed by B-Kt5ch
14 R-KR3	P-B4		and mate shortly.
15 B-R3	BxB	29 RxP	Q-K2
16 RxB	P-KKt3	30 R-R4	B-K5
17 B-Kt5!	P-Kt3	31 QxBP!	K-Q4
18 P-B4!	PxP	32 P-K6ch	Resigns
19 QKt-K4!	K-K2		

A subscription to THE CHESS REVIEW
would be a handsome Christmas gift.

Twelve issues for \$2.50

PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellaire, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

Good News

The Problem Dept. of the CR. which now brings alternately articles on "Problem Construction" and "Who's Who in Problemdom", besides sundry interspersed stories, will add two more Serials, beginning with the next number.

The one series, entitled "Problem-Musings" will comprise most any topic of interest to problem lovers. The other one, under the caption "Masterpieces" will print the elite work of famous composers, past and present, with a detailed analysis setting forth *why* the problem is a masterpiece.

You may submit entries for the "Masterpieces" serial, but observe the conditions carefully. Every problem you send must be properly diagrammed, bear name of the composer and the publication from which it was clipped, if possible date of previous publication, full solution and your own name and address. If these details are neglected the problem goes in the waste basket. Do not send the originals from your collections but *copies only*, because none of these entries will be returned, stamp or no stamp. I also announce beforehand that I reserve the unrestricted right to decide whether or not the problem deserves a write-up.

If you have a Christmas problem send it at once. I cannot print it in the December number unless it is in my hands before November 10th.

I am still short of 2 move and 4 move problems. Please come to my assistance. Have plenty of 3 move problems and a fair number of self-mates. Fairy problems are also *urgently needed*.

Please put your names and addresses on all solution sheets and problems and write on one side of the paper. Use ink, not a soft pencil.

In the January number all scores will be decimated, that is a score of 414 will be 41, of 217 will be 22, etc. This is done to save space.

Some of you do not vote for the "Best" problem. Please do hereafter. The more votes the fairer the decision.

Problems were received from Charosh (4), Rosado (2), Beers, Hoy (returned), Drasin, Burke (Correction), Watson, McCarthy (2), Kipping and Krisch (6), Thank you.

Closing date for solutions in this number: December 10, 1934.

* * *

CHESS BROADCAST: Every Sunday at 1:45 Eastern Standard Time, 297 M — W. H. N. — 1010KC.

Winner of Honor Prize: W. Vanwinkle, Winner of Ladder Prize: E. A. Nash.—Congratulations.

Solutions

No. 187 Lynn Davis (2M) Ke3

A familiar mating net.—Dr. Dobbs. Key, taking flight square spoils this effort; otherwise a nice problem for a beginner.—Beers. Variations too few but good.—Evans. Neat, quiet, simple "min".—Patz. A piquant appetizer.—Nash. Considering the few pieces a very difficult problem. Bd3 is a good try.—Stanton. The Bishop moves are interesting.—Silver. Key is quite obvious.—Burke. A pretty miniature though the mates are familiar.—Vail. A much overworked mate.—Malzberg. Artistic moves in this one.—Tangeman.

No. 188 S. J. Benjamin (2M) Bf6

Just an average Meredith.—Dr. Dobbs. Cute effort.—Beers. Not exactly a waiter but has some of the elements.—Evans. Only fair. One good mate.—Patz. Fine key.—Emery. Neat, incomplete block.—Hoy. The Knights are well placed.—Silver. Clever clearance key in this waiter.—Tangeman.

189 Frank Vail (2M) Sd4

Smart work but the rook b4 has no necessary function.—Dr. Dobbs. Clever and deceptive—Vanwinkle. Heavy but great play.—Beers. The best 2 movers are the easiest to solve. This kind develops your interest in chess.—Evans. My idea of a good blocking problem. Best 2er in this issue.—Patz. Very deceptive.—Silver. There are some nice variations.—Burke. A rather heavy position.—Rothenberg. Subtle shut-off key here; fine problem with clever tries.—Tangeman.

No. 190 G. Mott-Smith (2M) Q-c8

Attractive half pin.—Dr. Dobbs. Very, very clever key.—Beers. I think No. 190 is splendid.—Berry. Key not hard to find but good. Black certainly messes things up trying to unpin his pawn.—Evans. Nice pins by rook and queen.—Patz. Very excellent problem by Mott-Smith with neat halfpin. My selection for month.—Hoy. The position seems more than crowded.—Silver. The half-pin idea is neatly expressed here. The key also is very clever.—Ratke. The threat is well hidden.—Burke. Pretty pin mates.—Vail.—Interesting half-pin theme.—Tangeman.

No. 191 Bill Beers (2M) Qd4

The triple pin is, of course, the feature.—Dr. Dobbs. This gets my vote. I want to get ONE vote anyhow.—Beers. Bill gets no prize for this.—Evans. The triple pin is unique.—Patz. Daffiest problem I have run across in two years of solving.—Murphy. Most pitiless key I ever saw.—Emery. The pins are thoroughly enjoyable and the position is a bit humorous.—Silver. Key is very simple, but the mate after Kd1 is pretty.—Ratke. Give some of your other composers a chance.—Braverman. (Why do they not send 2Ms?—Ed.) Pleasant.—Rothenberg. Feature is a triple pin after flight.—Tangeman.

(Continued on page 212)

Who's Who in Problemdom

Otto Wurzburg

Not satisfied with the renown of domiciling William Shinkman, the problem Kaiser of the world, the city of Grand Rapids, Mich. plucked another caissical laurel leaf for itself, when, on the tenth day of July 1875, it became the birth place of Otto Wurzburg. Nephew and disciple of the senior wizard, Otto is known throughout problemland as "the Junior Wizard of Grand Rapids". Today, at the age of 59, he is still residing in the city of his birth, the most famous chess town of five continents.

I can tell you but little about Wurzburg, the man. There is a veil, woven of reserve, dignity and extraordinary modesty, wrapped securely about Otto's person, and it is hard to penetrate it. Knowing him for 25 years I am even now uninformed of his vocation in daily life. Nor have I been able to learn how many chess problems he has composed, how many prizes and honors he has conquered, save the fact that their number must be tremendous. I do know that there is scarcely a remote corner in this world where he is not hailed as one of the most eminent exponents of the composing art, that there is hardly a magazine or chess column in existence that did not, at some time or other, publish a "Wurzburg".

As a solver he ranks among the foremost. Nothing, however involved and difficult, feazes him. As a critic he is one of the most oddly notable. He rarely criticises inferior work. What he says is invariably characteristic of the man: Brief, terse, positive, honest. He possesses that fine gift of telling a story in one happily chosen word.

When Wurzburg's name is mentioned in the gatherings of problem composers and solvers, in chess clubs, two questions are frequently asked that seem to intrigue the problem lovers.

These questions are:

Has Shinkman's eminence been a benefit or hindrance to the career of the younger composer, and—is Wurzburg as great a problemist as his illustrious uncle?

On the first question some would contend that, since no star is visible in the midday glare of the sun, Otto was at a disadvantage in his composing efforts. Others would insist

that, on the contrary, Wurzburg was "Lucky", because some of his successes were in all probability due to the valuable aid and instructions he received from his uncle. To state, which of the two opinions is the correct one, is simply impossible. All I can offer to enlighten disputants is that Wurzburg, personally, in one of his letters to me, writes: "I was lucky to have Shinkman for an uncle, a guide and a monitor." I can also mention that I know plenty of problem friends, both composers and solvers, especially the latter, who rate Wurzburg above Shinkman.

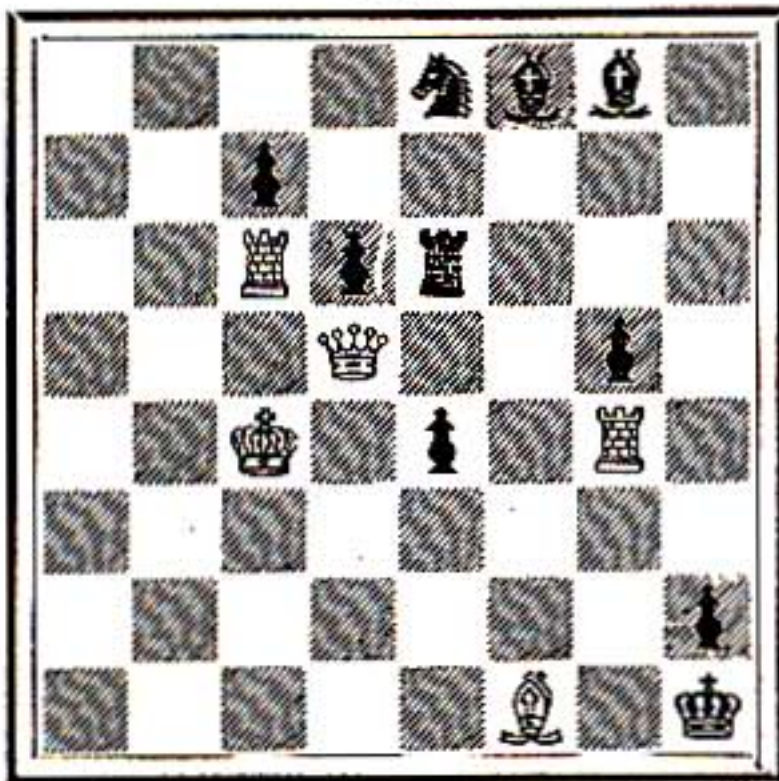
This, in a measure, supplies also the answer to the second question. It is plainly a matter of opinion.

What is my personal conception?

Being familiar with the chess work of both wizards for over 25 years, I believe that my selection of Shinkman as the greatest problemist is justified and probably accepted by a great number of composers, especially foreign experts. However, there are some words to be added to clarify the situation. Shinkman probably is the greater "all around" composer; wonderful, masterful in every branch of the composing art. Yet, in several respects, I do not hesitate to proclaim, Wurzburg undoubtedly surpasses even his incomparable tutor. Agreed that Shinkman was more versatile, prolific, captivating and witty; that his work scintillates, glitters and radiates; yet there is no denying that in the profound depth of ideas, in the terseness and vigor of admirable stratagems and the virile ruggedness of truly amazing technique, Wurzburg need not acknowledge any peers, not even his uncle. Both are about even in respect to originality, but that of Wurzburg appears greater because of the overpowering masculinity apparent in everything he composes, a masculinity strangely contrasting with the velvety, often female charm that distinguishes the creations of the older master.

I have compared the beloved Shinkman with the most beloved musician in the world: Beethoven. Continuing this comparison I would like to call Wurzburg the Richard Wagner of problems. Like Wagner's ponderous song dramas Wurzburg's problem works manifest an Olympian strain, a majestic attribute, an elementary, sometimes scarcely

OTTO WURZBURG
Pittsburgh Gazette Times, 1914
Black



White
Mate in 3 Moves

bridled force, breathtaking in unexpected volume and robust energy.

To employ another comparison, Shinkman's work is like champagne. It prickles, bubbles, intoxicates with sheer joy and beatitude. Wurzburg's compositions create a different delight, the sort you find in the taste of mature, cool Rhinewine, mellow yet dangerous with hidden power, with a tang of tartness that the epicure appreciates and the connoisseur properly praises.

Such, right or wrong, is my personal impression of the two wizards. It matters little whether I am right or wrong, since posterity will speak the final word.

Wurzburg informs me that he has done little composing during the past 5 or 6 years. He expresses a fear that his "composing vein is bloodless". That made me smile, because the concern registers the only "weakness" I ever observed in this strong personality. Olympian strain and all—Wurzburg is human.

Wurzburg has returned to active chess. As the readers of the C.R. know, he edited these very pages for a year. He also conducts a fine column for the Grand Rapids Herald that attracted some of the cleverest solvers in the land. In view of his present activities there is every hope that his allegedly dry vein will presently fill with the fluid of life as richly as ever before.

For the greater glory of problemdom, for the greater glory of the U.S.A., for the greater glory of Otto Wurzburg, may his future career be as noble as his past, may it indeed be long, prosperous, useful and famous.

(Continued from page 210)

192 M. Charosh (3M)

1. Qb1, Ke3. 2 Qclch, etc.
1. . . ., e4. 2 Bxc4, etc.
Cooked by Qb2, Qb6 and Sf7.

Mr. Charosh sent a correction, placing a black pawn on c5, which would have made the problem solvable by two keys only. But the problem was already printed when the correction arrived.—Editor

No. 193 Dr. G. Dobbs (3M)

1. Kb8, Ke4. 2 Be6ch, etc.
1. . . ., Pxf5. 2 Bb3ch, etc.
1. . . ., Kd6. 2 Bc5ch, etc.
1. . . . RxP. 2 Bc6ch, etc.

The mates are very subtle and difficult.—Vanwinkle. Dobbs' King moves rank with the best.—Evans. Fine cooperation between S and B's. Another good Dobbs problem.—Patz. Best point is the change effected by Pe6.—Every. The try Bc6ch leads to the key.—Hoy. My choice for honor prize. A quiet key and good variations.—Silver. The powerful black force stamps this as a threat problem at the first glance.—Burke. A strong threat though the Doctor manages to arrive at a number of fine mates.—Vail. The clergy does the "dirty" work. A beautiful problem.—Braverman. Splendid! Clever B and S manouvering. Gets my vote.—Rothenberg. A beautiful problem although the key is rather obvious because of the flight to Q3.—Tangeman.

No. 194 W. Vanwinkle (3M)

1. . . . Bd1, Kc4. 2 QxP, etc.
1. . . ., Kc3. 2 Qc7ch, etc.
1. . . ., Kd2. 2 Qd7ch, etc.
1. . . . P any. 2 Qc7, etc.

The echoes have been done often before.—Dr. Dobbs. A masterpiece of echo models. Play following Kc4 is the most one can desire.—Evans. Gets my vote for best problem.—Patz. A very pretty mating net on a wide open board.—Dr. Berliner. Quite difficult. The QxP var. is pleasing.—Nash. Key and play superb. All but one mate economical.—Emery. Another gem by Bro. Vanwinkle.—Hoy. Nice work.—Silver. Key rather easy but the Kc4 variation is rather difficult.—Ratke. Beautiful harmonious cooperation of the white pieces.—Burke. The best part of this problem is the continuation after Kc4.—Hargreaves. On the whole, very poor.—Blumenfeld. Cannot compare with his prize problem 158.—Malzberg. Best problem of month; gets my vote.—Braverman. Mr. Vanwinkle sure sets up some fine miniatures.—Patrick. Difficult problem with difficult continuation after Kc5.—Tangeman.

No. 195 W. T. Scott (3M)

1. Bh8, Ka7. 2 Qal, etc.
1. . . ., Kc7. 2 Qc2ch, etc.

Note: This problem was withdrawn by the editor from participation in the voting contest, because it is completely anticipated by a problem by H. F. L. Meyer, which appeared in the "Chess Boquet" in 1897. Mr. A. J. Souweine, the noted board expert, was the editor's first informant.

A pleasing little Bristol.—Dr. Dobbs. A fine and pleasing Bristol. Perfectly constructed.—Vanwinkle. Clever illustration of line clearance. Gets my vote. If I vote for Vanwinkle's problem he might get egotistic

(Continued on page 216)

FAIRYLAND

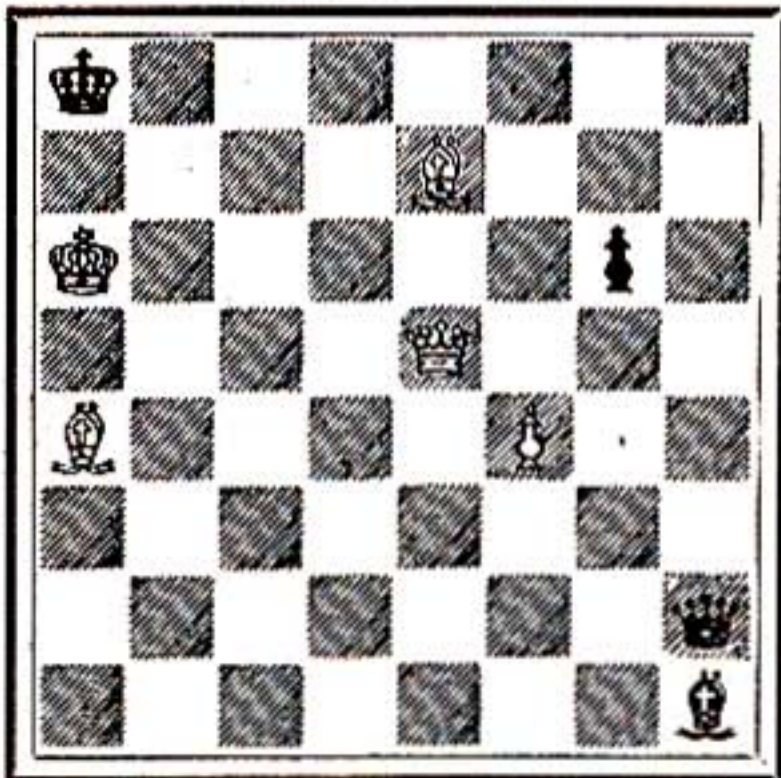
Today we offer three different type problems to the fairylanders, each one of which illustrates a neat idea.

No. 6 is a Demoter by the famous Bridge Expert G. Mott-Smith, who is evidently determined to become equally adept in problems. In view of the fact that Mr. Mott-Smith had never even heard of a Demoter until I introduced them, his problem is of most remarkable maturity. It shows complete mastery of the theme, which, as I explained, stipulates that every man aboard is reduced to the next lower rank as soon as he has completed a move. Pawns in this problem are excepted. Kings *never* change in any problem. Points will be allowed for solutions, separately from the Regulars. The "fairy ladder" herewith begun will, eventually, also reward the top man, but, of course, not until we have the necessary "crowd."

No. 7. Dr. Gilbert Dobbs, one of the greatest living problem masters and internationally renowned for his charming and beautiful creations, turned to fairy chess not so long ago; yet such is this author's acumen that, despite the brevity of his experience, he produces masterpieces from the very start. He introduces No. 7 as a helpmate. However, since the I. P. S. decreed that *all* fairy problems must begin with White moves, this problem, following a previous custom, e.g. beginning helpmates with Black moves, is no longer a helpmate but a help-selfmate. So don't forget that in No. 7 Black starts and the Black King is mated.

No. 8. An unpretentious, direct-mate Grasshopper "minnie", easy to solve, the only distinction of which is that, after the solution is found, you transfer Ba2 to b1 and, doing the whole thing over, produce the exact echo to the first position in a different direction. 3 points for one solution, 4 points if the echo is recorded also. But only fully written out solutions will win points. *This goes for all fairy problems, even 2 movers!!* It is not enough to send Keys (for fairy problems) or abbreviated hints. *Only full solutions win points.*

F. 6.
(Original)
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York City



Demotion Mate in 3 Moves
Pawns do not change

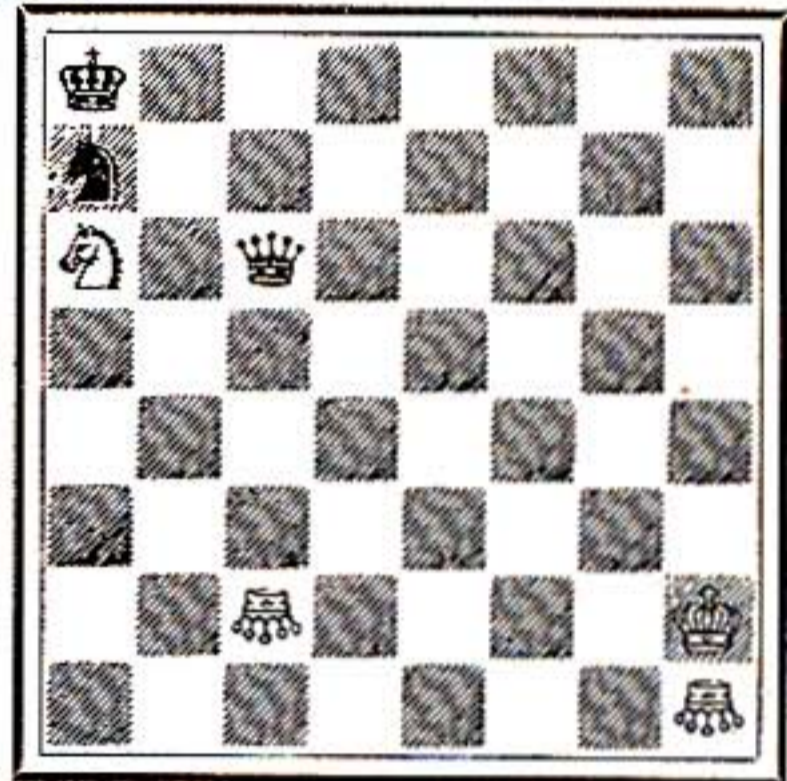
Beginning today, I am going to publish in every issue of Fairyland successive items pertaining to fairy chess, such as descriptions of new pieces, rules and regulations and numerous other details that will afford assistance to the solvers and composers.

While fairy chess is not nearly as restricted and hidebound as orthodox problem chess, it is, nevertheless, governed by certain laws which are generally accepted and have been approved by the I. P. S.

Start today a little book in which you record the important items of which you become cognizant. Such record book if properly continued, will become a useful and valuable fairy manual and aid you in both composing and solving fairy compositions.

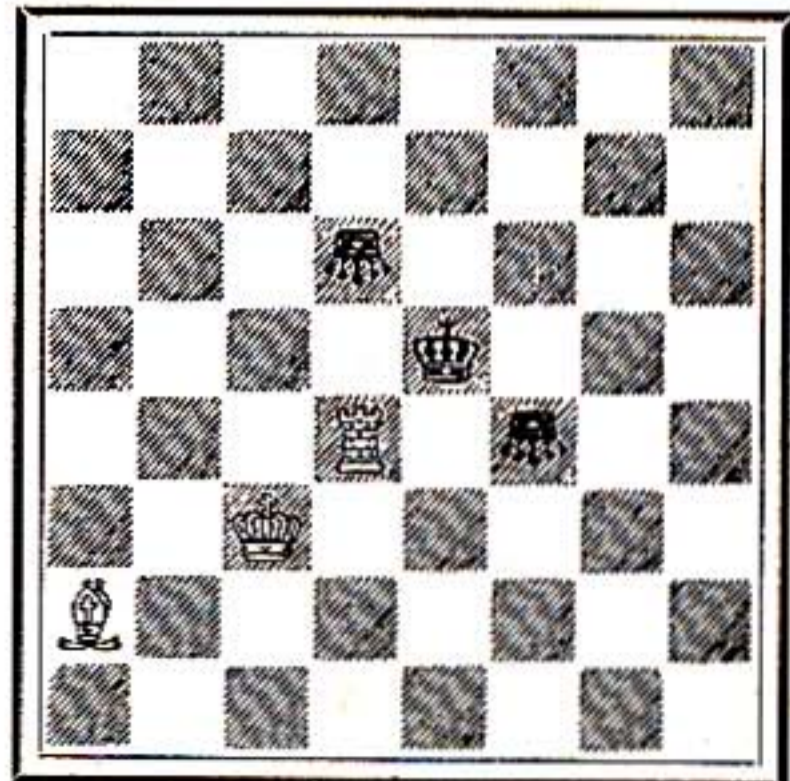
(Continued on Page 216)

F. 7.
(Original)
Dr. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



Helpmate in 3 Moves
Black Starts

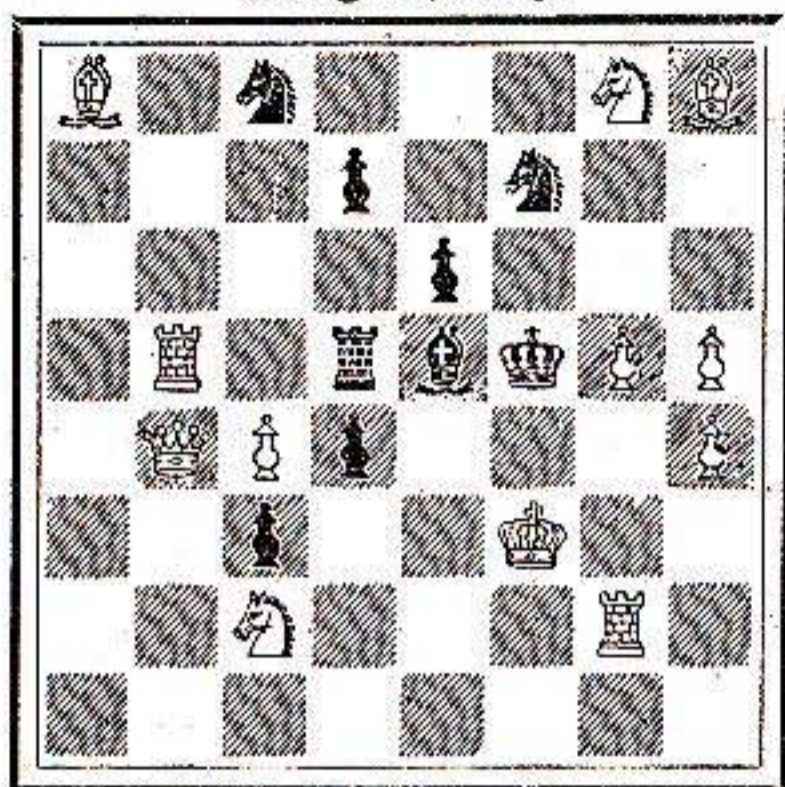
F. 8.
(Original)
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.



Mate in 2 moves.
Same with Ba2 on b1.

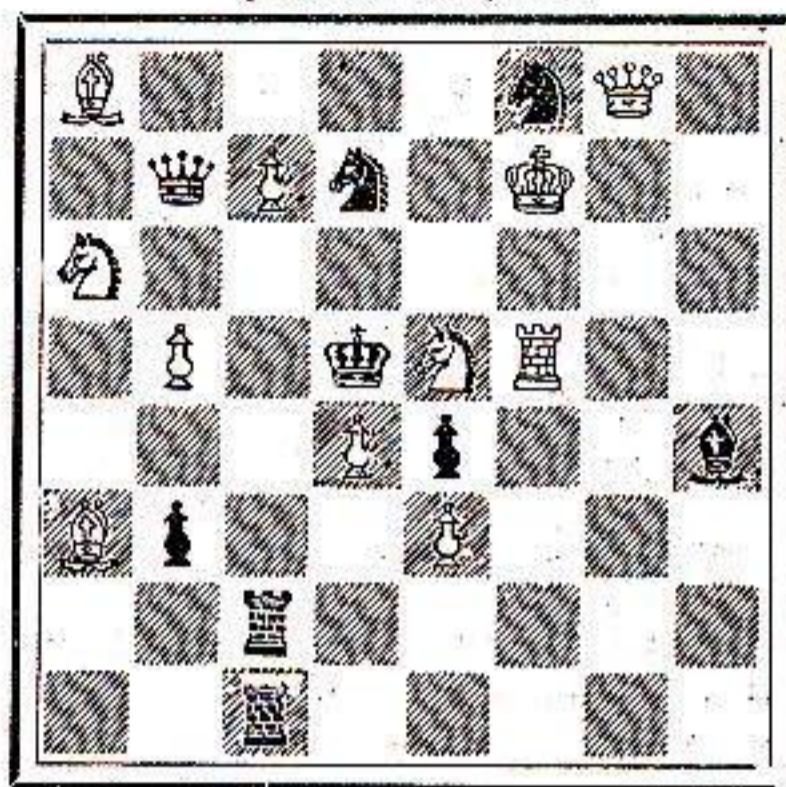
SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE ON OR BEFORE DEC. 10th 1934.

211
(Original)
WILLIAM PATZ
Irvington, N. J.



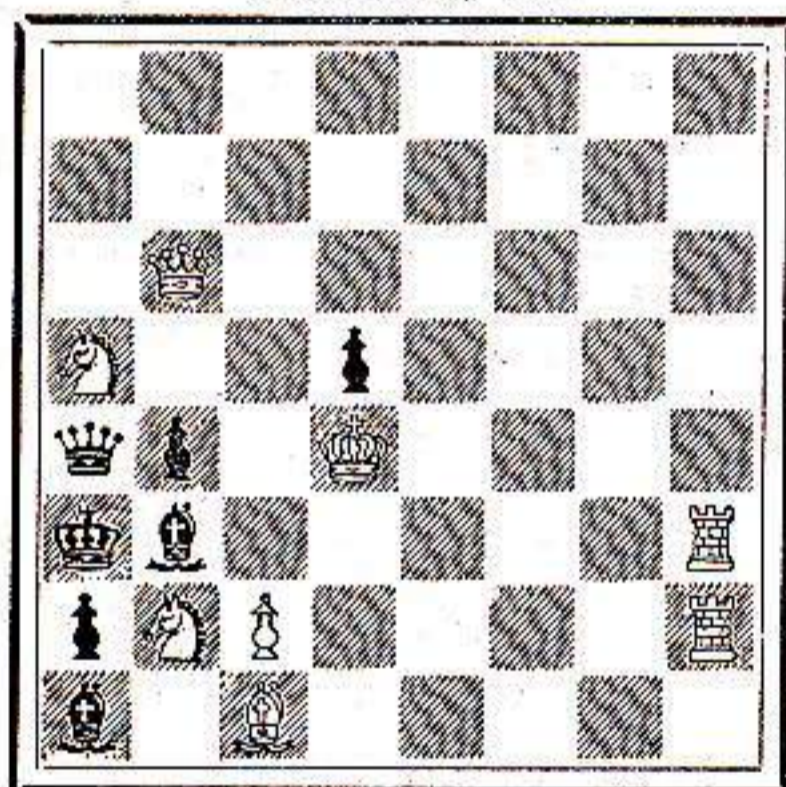
Mate in 2 moves.

212
(Original)
DAVID C. McCLELLAND
Jacksonville, Ill.



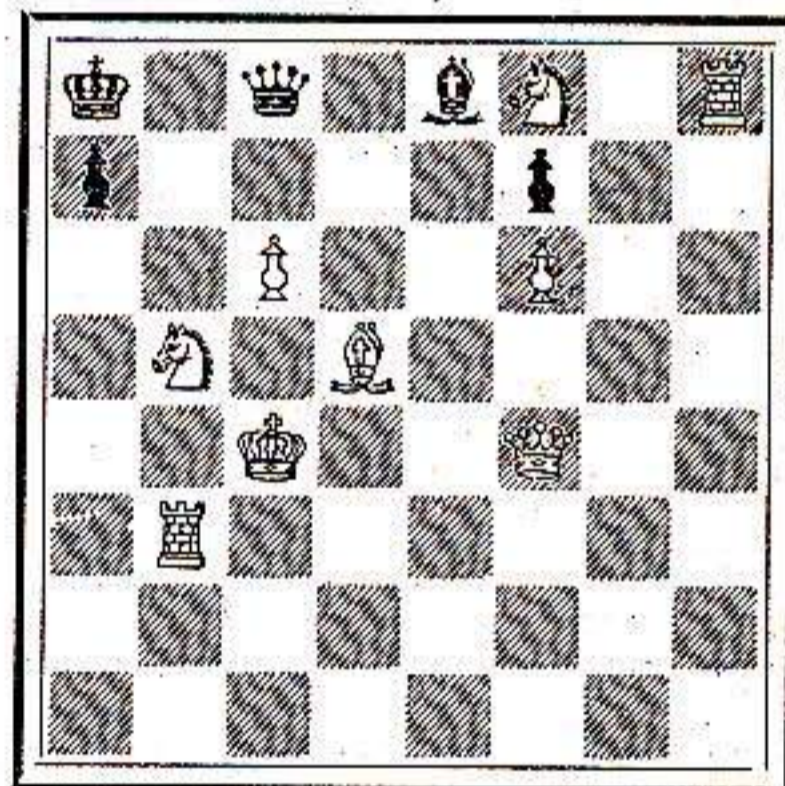
Mate in 2 moves.

213
(Original)
Dr. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



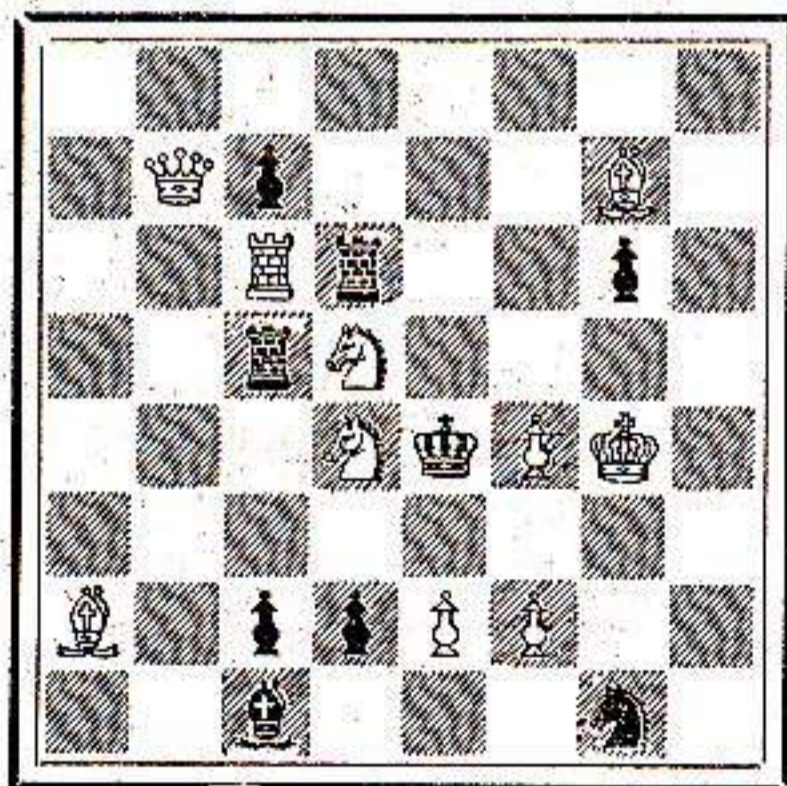
Mate in 2 moves.

214
(Original)
G. W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Ala.



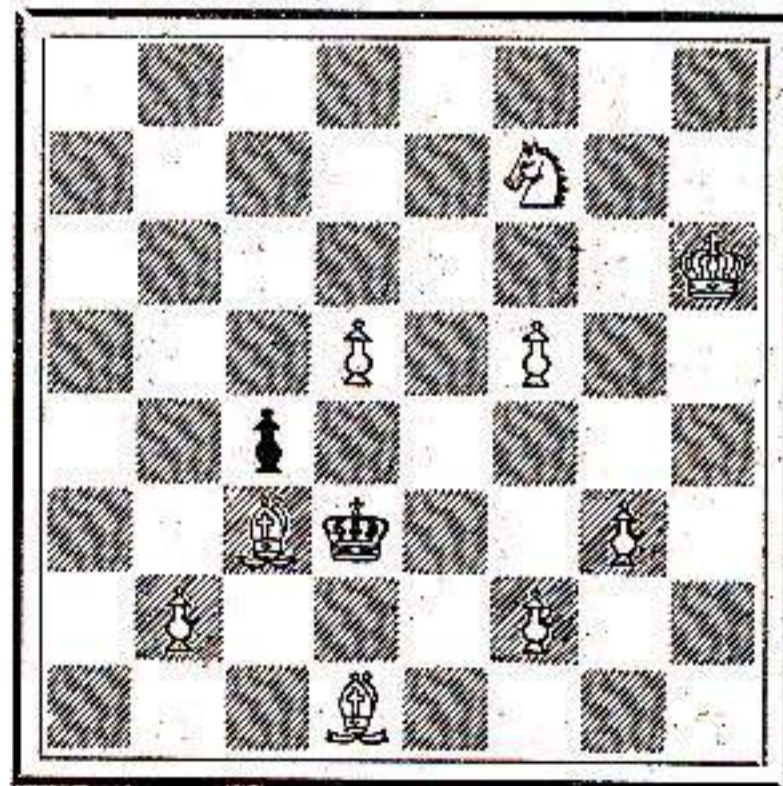
Mate in 2 moves.

215
(Original)
DAVID C. McCLELLAND
Jacksonville, Ill.



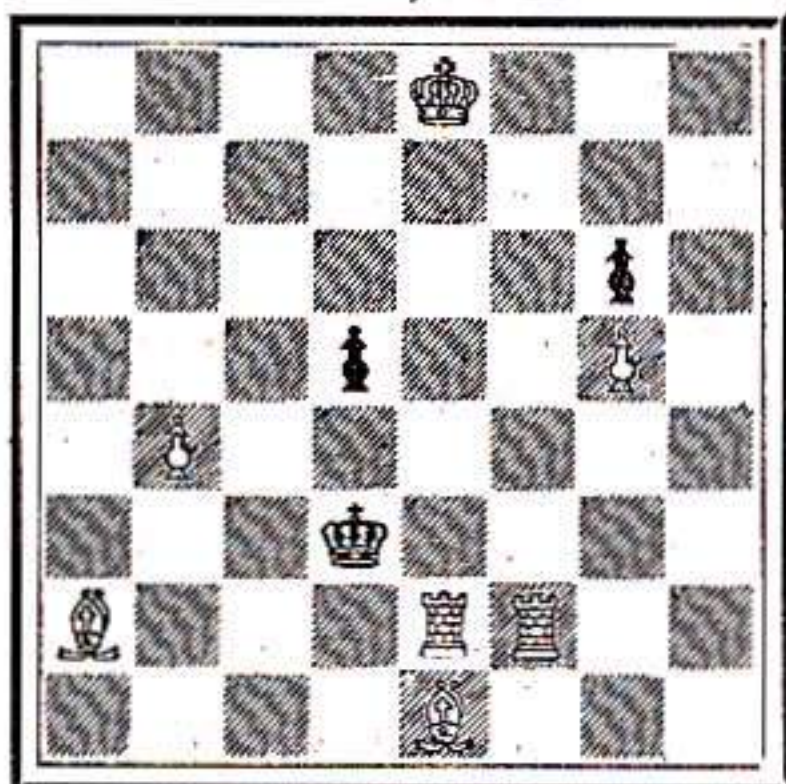
Mate in 2 moves.

216
(Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



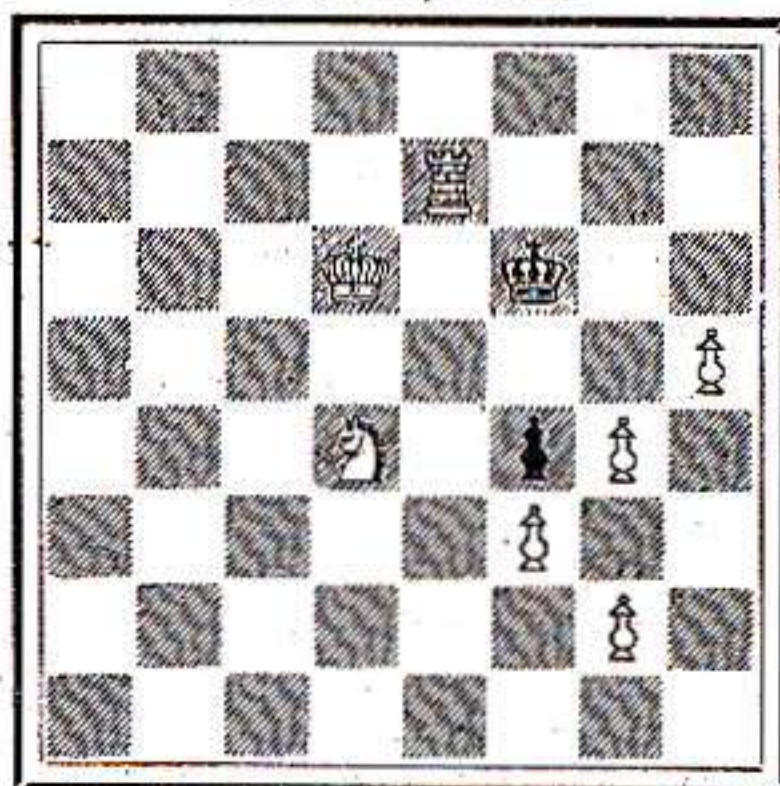
Mate in 3 moves.

217
(Original)
WILBUR VANWINKLE
Endicott, N. Y.



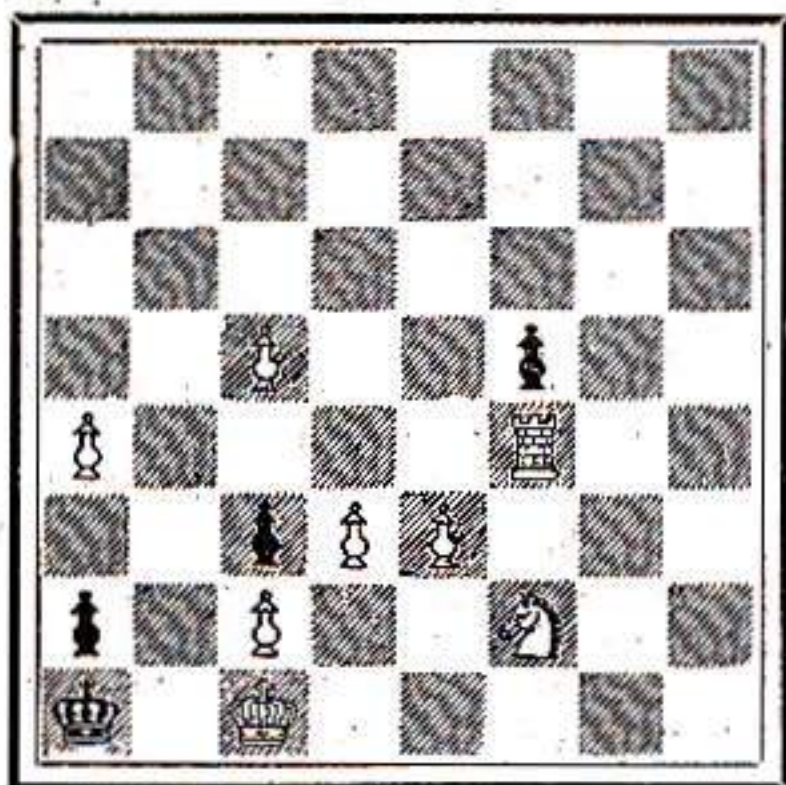
Mate in 3 moves.

218
(Original)
MAURICE LEYSSENS
Cleveland, Ohio.



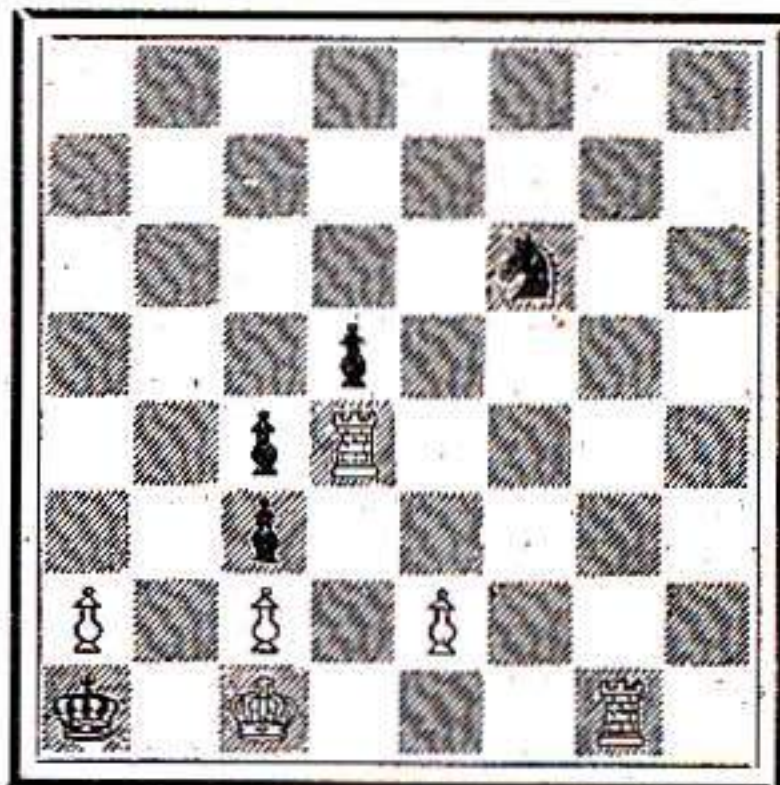
Mate in 3 moves.

219
(Original)
CARLOS JIMENO JR.
Mexico



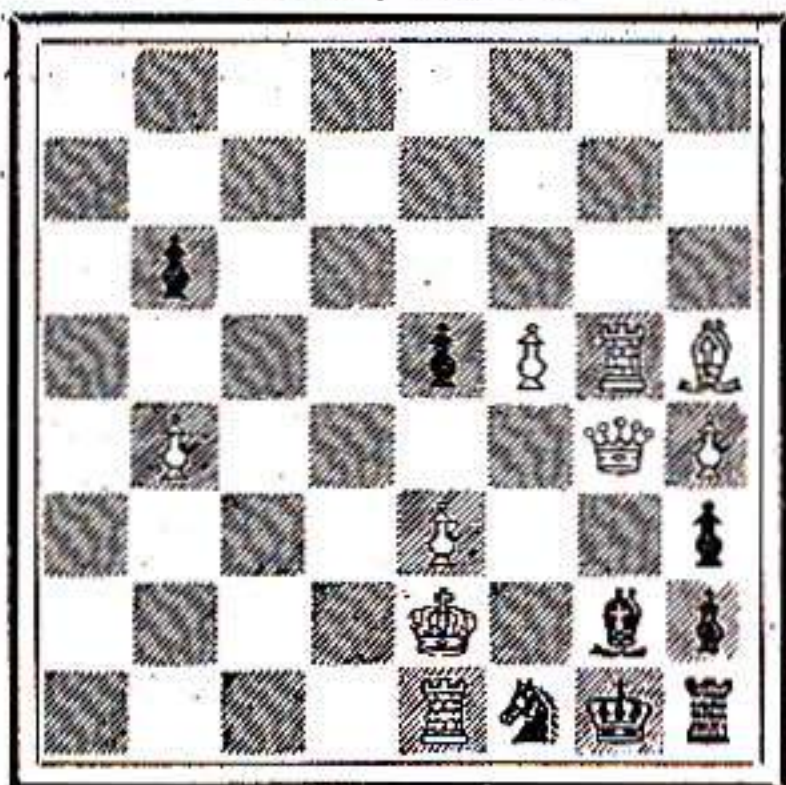
Mate in 4 moves.

220
(Original)
R. CHENEY, Rochester, N. Y.
Dedicated to Dr. G. Dobbs.



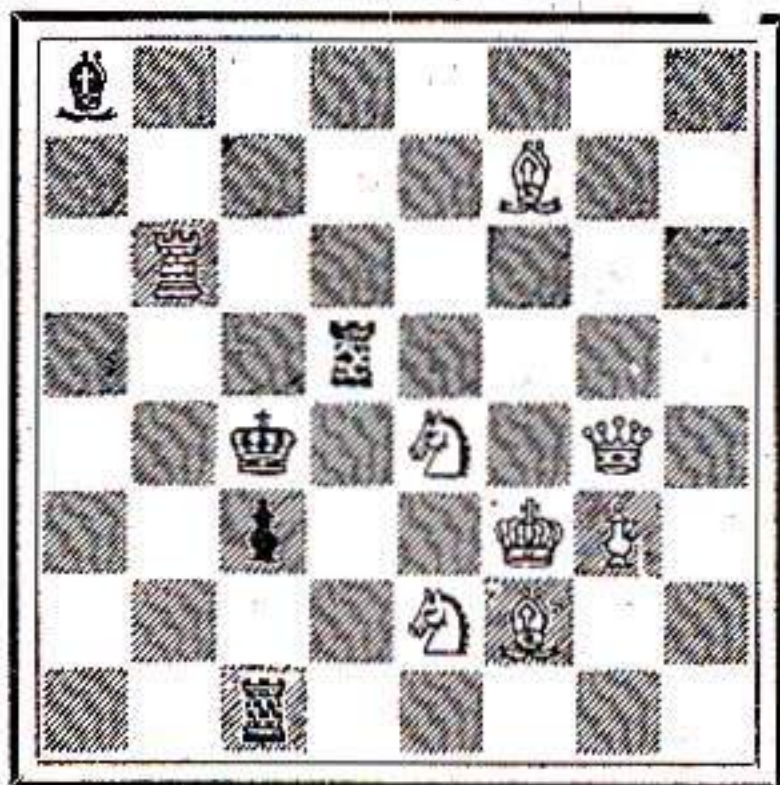
Mate in 5 moves.

221
(Original)
Dr. G. ERDOES
Vienna, Austria.



Selfmate in 3 moves.

222
(Original)
Dr. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



Selfmate in 4 moves

(Continued from page 213)

Here are a few starters:

1. In fairy problems pawns on the 7th square cannot be promoted to pieces *not* appearing in the diagram (except to orthodox men).

Thus a pawn cannot promote to, say, a grasshopper, unless there is at least one grasshopper in the diagram.

2. The demoter and promoter are regulated by the governing de or pro-motion clause, which precedes every other rule. Thus in a promoter a pawn becomes a Knight, and *only* a Knight, even on the 8th square. Of course, if in your promoter the pawn was *excepted* from the clause, then such pawn follows the general promotion rule and can become any piece of the orthodox type, or any piece of the fairy present in the diagram.

3. In demoters pawns, if *not* excepted from the demotion clause, can be *Demoted* to queens (going in the circle: Q-R-B-S-P-Q-R, etc.), but it is necessary to *state* this on the problem to avoid confusion. Pawns, *not* excepted from the demotion clause, can also be reduced to "blocks." A "block" is a pawn reduced to the nature of a mere *plug*. It can neither move again, capture or check; but it can block a square even on the promotion (8th) row.

4. The Knight is used in fairy chess for many new pieces. It is then usually inverted or lying sideways, head up or down. In such cases it is necessary to state under the problem what piece is represented by the inverted Knight and how it moves, giving the exact number of lateral and diagonal squares of the individual move.

In a later issue I shall give a detailed description of all these pieces and their moves.

So much for today. In the next issue I shall offer other details worth recording in your book.

(Continued from page 212)

and let down in his work. (But Vanwinkle, being second choice, now gets the vote anyhow!—Editor) Evans. Fine timing. B. gives necessary gain in tempo to mate.—Patz. Simple, yet tantalizing until one drops to the key.—Silver. Gets my vote as best of the month. (Too bad! A wasted vote! Ed.)—Ratke. Beautiful Bristol.—Burke. Pretty example of this theme.—Hargreaves. Fine mates after a beautiful key.—Vail. Accurate play.—Tangeman.

No. 196 R. Cheney (4M)

1. Se2, f5. 2 Qg2ch, Ke3. 3 Sf4, etc.

1. . . . Bg3 or d6, 2 S or BxB, K or P any, 3 any, Q mates.

1. . . . B else. 2 Sd4, any, 3 Sf3 ch, etc.

Like most of Cheney's miniatures this is not too easy, but the mates are nothing extra.—Dr. Dobbs. Very clever and difficult minnie, with beautiful B & S play.—Vanwinkle. Cheney is a miniature artist.—Evans. Thought I had this problem cooked with Sb3, but am glad I didn't. It is too good for that.—Patz. Difficult. The Key is likely to be overlooked, considering the difficulty of finding the right continuation.—Nash. There is a possibility of a cook by Sd3, but I had no time to go through all variations.—Silver. Subtle defense

prevents cooks.—Burke. A beautiful miniature by a master miniature composer.—Vail. Possesses the Cheney trademark but is below his standard of accuracy.—Tangeman.

No. 197 D. C. McClelland (4MSuI)

1. Bel. cxb; 2 Bxc3, PxP; 3 Bd2, etc.

1.; 2. . . . b4; 3 Rd2, etc.

∴ cxd, 2 Re3, PxP; 3 Rd3, etc.

Cooked by Re8 and an impossible position because of Ba8.

No. 198 G. Goeller (9MSuI)

1. d8=B. e5; 2 Kh3, Kxf3; 3 Bh4, Ke4!; 4 Qelch, Kf3; 5 Qd1ch, Ke4; 6 g8=S, f3; 7 Sf6ch, Kf4; 8 Qa4ch, e4; 9 Sg4, fxgmate.

Not really "cooked" but demolished, because it can be done with the author's Key in 6 moves. 1. Pd8=B, Pe5; 2 Kh3, KxS; 3 Bh4, Ke4; 4 P=B, Any; 5 Bd5ch, Any; 6 Qg4ch, PxQmate.

Only those that found the 6M solution received credit, because the problem is a *defacto* 6 mover. Credit goes only to Dr. Dobbs, N. Malzberg, P. L. Rothenberg, and Geo. Partos.

* * *

Correspondence

C. E. Silver

John B. Tangeman:- I am immensely pleased that you have joined the family. The neatness, accuracy and competency you (both!) exhibit is as remarkable as it is unusual. Will reprint the scoring for cooks etc. in an early issue. The scores will be decimated with the new year, but are always cumulative. I hope you will remain in our midst for a long time.

C. Higgins:- Welcome to the family. In a selfmate all mates must be forced by the White pieces until the white King is mated. Watch the coming articles on problem construction. Please vote for the "best" problem every month.

W. Patz:- *Lectio tuae epistolae fuit magnum gradum atque voluptas specialis. Superbus sum tenens in meo grege problematico discipulum eruditum linguae latinae. Saltationem meam habes.*

Bill Beers:- Please send me more problems, especially 2 move and 4 or 5 move: but mark down in your record that you sent them to me and don't have them published elsewhere because I cannot print them at once. I am glad you solve. Regards.

Erwin Krisch:- Welcome to our family and thanks for the fairies. Please write on one side of paper only and sign every sheet with name,—and PLEASE! don't "phooey" everything that displeases you, not even in a jocose way.

Paul Murphy:- Watch the next grasshopper fairy problem. A description of the G. move will go with its publication. Give yourself time; you will learn all that now appears queer is really not foolish but fascinating and not hard to grasp.

Michael Lynch:- If you think that I can change all the fairy names or pieces you tender me a wholly unearned compliment. Why talk to me "over the fence"? Why not rather join us? We like the beginners as much as the masters.

A. J. Souweine:- Thanks for timely information. Can't I annex you?

F. Evans:- Please write on one side of the paper only. You possess a fine sense of humor.

E. A. Nash:- The CR. Problem Dept. publishes ONLY originals, but our new serial, "Masterpieces" will take care of your request. Scores will be cut January 1935.

S. Korsgaard:- For 2 move problem only key moves need be sent. Fairy problems are printed in the "Fairyland" section, never among the Regulars.

G. Goeller:- Ihre widmungsaufgabe teilte das los aller dedicationsprobleme. Es war in 6 zuegen loesbar.—Schadel

W. Vanwinkle:- Problems from you are always desirable, any kind. You won the honor prize again and share with Dr. Dobbs the distinction of this repeat. When a 9 mover can be done in 6, 6 points is all you get if you find the solution; the rest does not count at all.

O. H. Ludlow:- See Vanwinkle reply. Thanks for kind wishes. What—No problem??

M. W. Patrick:- Please put name on solution sheets. Why no criticisms?

A. Szabo:- Score corrected. Thanks for fine letter and

congratulations on your victory in Cincinnati where you sparkled!

P. L. Rothenberg:- Your letter was a lovely tribute but I do not deserve that much laudation, my friend. Thank you most cordially and sincerely.

Hochberg Bros.:- Glad you like my broadcast but do not tell ME; write to the station direct (Program Director) and it may do some good.

C. S. Kipping:- Thanks for problem which is a "Kipping" from head to toe. Your work with your youngsters is excellent and could be a pattern for others to follow; but why quit problems?? However, you can't do it—, not for long if I know you right. Kindest regards.

S. Braverman:- Change of address noted.

Paul Negreanu, Bucharest:- Thank you for your clippings and the truly fraternal spirit you have shown me repeatedly. I deeply appreciate your unflinching courtesy. The CR. will come to you regularly.

Geo. N. Cheney:- Welcome to the family. Are you related to our R. Cheney?

A. Chess:- Many thanks for your list of prize-winners which will be used in our new series "Masterpieces".

PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

Name	Score	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	Score	Remarks
Nash, E. A.	479	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	8	.	513	Wins Prize
Vanwinkle, W.	470	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	4	4	0	506	
Malzberg, N.	443	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	4	6	475	
Rothenberg, P. L.	389	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	8	6	429	
Szabo, A.	382	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	3	4	0	417	
Burke, H.	380	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	8	0	414	
Dobbs, Dr. G.	363	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	4	8	6	409	
Partos, G.	367	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	0	3	0	4	6	399	
Riggin, C. W.	358	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	.	.	380	
Hargreaves, G. W.	320	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	4	.	345	
Davis, Lynn	274	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	304	
Foote, B. A.	284	2	0	2	2	.	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	299	
Hoy, J. O.	230	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	3	4	0	265	
Chess, A.	226	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	4	.	252	
Emery, G. R.	199	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	0	232	
McCarthy, E.	189	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	219	
Patrick, M. W.	186	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	.	4	0	218	
Hochberg Bros.	160	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	.	190	
Vail, F.	150	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	.	180	
Berliner, Dr. M.	146	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	0	4	0	175	
Young, Earl F.	123	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	153	
Tudor, W. B.	134	2	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	142	
Ratke, R. J.	108	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	.	141	
Braverman, S.	110	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	0	4	0	139	
Evans, F.	98	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	.	128	
Young, T. C.	97	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	.	127	
Berry, G. F.	113	2	0	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	121	
Greenwald, I.	78	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	0	4	.	107	
Blumenfeld, A.	78	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	4	0	104	
Tiesler, G. P.	66	2	2	2	2	2	12	3	3	3	.	.	.	97	
Wahby, M.	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	
Patz, W.	42	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	.	.	68	
Hannan, J.	58	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	
Murphy, P.	30	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	60	
Korsgaard, S.	32	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	4	0	0	55	
Stanton, St.	33	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	49	
Tangeman, J. B.	0	2	2	2	2	2	12	3	3	3	4	8	0	43	
Ludlow, O. H.	0	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	3	4	0	35	
Silver, C. E.	0	2	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	3	4	4	0	33	
Krisch, Erwin	0	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	3	3	0	4	0	32	
Cheney, G. N.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	3	0	4	.	23	
Beers, W.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	
Higgins, C.	0	2	.	.	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	

Scores of solvers whose names do not appear in this list are kept recorded for six months and then cancelled.