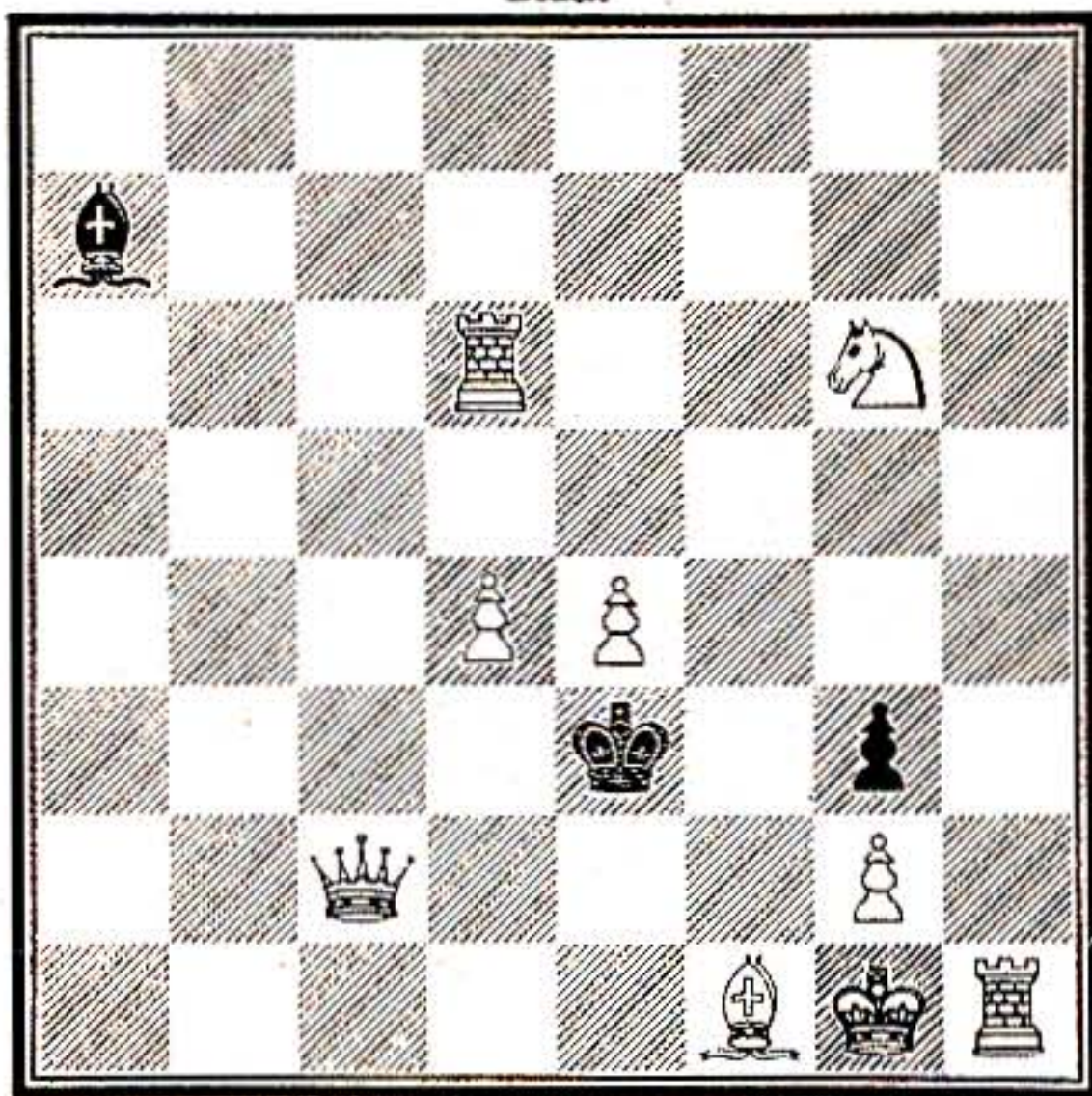


# The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PROBLEM FOR OCTOBER, 1934

DR. G. DOBBS  
Carrollton, Ga.

Black



White

SELFMATE IN FOUR MOVES

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MISTAKES OF THE MASTERS . . . . .	LESTER W. BRAND

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Vol. II, No. 12 *Published Monthly* December, 1934

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IRVING CHERNEV

## The Editor's Castle

By S. S. COHEN

With this issue THE CHESS REVIEW concludes its second year of service in the cause of American Chess.

It has been a year of continuous growth and development. Two of the more notable achievements have been the gradual extension of our News-Stand Sales and the perfection of arrangements for a weekly Chess Radio Broadcast.

We look forward to the New Year with hope and confidence. We have striven to make THE CHESS REVIEW the best chess publication on this side of the Atlantic and we believe we have succeeded.

To our readers who have helped us to attain our present position, and whose continued support we invoke for the future, we extend the compliments of the season. A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year to all.

THE EDITORIAL STAFF.

---

In this issue we are privileged to present to our readers the first installment of an article analyzing the Wilkes-Barre Variation in the Two Knights' Defense. The article is the contribution of Mr. John Menovsky of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. and represents an important addition to the status of the theory of that opening.

---

All chess players in the State of Maine having the interests of the game at heart, and desiring to further plans for a strong state organization are requested to communicate with Mr. Fred M. Wren, c/o U. S. Dept. of Labor, Immigration Service, Calais, Me.

Mr. Wren writes us: ". . . I am a native of Maine, and a product of the rural districts, where the influence of the Y. M. C. A. and other youth movements are never felt. I always knew that there was a game called chess, and in almost every small town I have ever been in there would be one or two players, but due to lack of competition these players would gradually revert to checkers, and I never saw a chess board set up properly until I was about 30 years old. I was stationed in Ellis Island for 9 months in 1927, and there I learned the moves and began to play a little. I improved my game somewhat while in Europe, but did not learn as much in five years there as I did in a year as a member of the Buffalo Chess Club . . . By my own experience I am convinced that there are hundreds of youngsters in this state who would go for the game in a



big way if it could be brought to their attention in the proper way, and I am equally convinced that a younger player will learn more in a year of fairly regular over-the-board play with stronger players than he will in ten years of poring over the games of the masters. It takes the stress and strain of tournament and match play to develop players who rise above the average dub stage, and if I get half of the support and co-operation which I have been promised in various parts of this state, an officially recognized Champion will be crowned within six months."

## News Events

### The Hastings Tournament

The annual Hastings Tournament in England is one of the bright features of the chess world. It is held each year during the Christmas Holidays and some of the world's best experts have displayed their prowess there. The winner in 1932 and 1933 has been Salo Flohr, the renowned Czecho-Slovak star. This year's competition promises to be one of the keenest on record. Entries have been received from J. R. Capablanca, former World Champion, Salo Flohr, Dr. Max Euwe, A. Lilienthal, Champion of Hungary, and M. Botwinnik, Champion of Russia. The tournament will mark Capablanca's first appearance in the chess arena since the N. Y. Tournament of 1931 and will also mark Botwinnik's first appearance in a tournament outside of Russia.

### Mexican International Tournament

The start of this tournament has been postponed from December 1 to December 15th. The leading competitors are expected to be Reuben Fine, Arthur W. Dake, Arnold S. Denker, Herman Steiner, Carlos Torre, and Capt. J. J. Araiza.

### New Jersey Championship

Wm. A. Ruth of Collingswood, N. J., is the New Jersey State Champion for 1934. After winning the South Jersey Championship, he defeated Harold Pump of East Orange, the North Jersey Champion, in a series of five games. The first two games were played in Newark and resulted in wins for Ruth. The next two were played in Camden—Ruth winning the third and losing the fourth. The final game was played in Princeton and was scored by Ruth. The final score: 4-1.

### Koshnitsky vs. Purdy

G. Koshnitsky, the Australian Champion, just completed a match with C. J. S. Purdy, Editor of The Australasian Chess Review and Champion of New South Wales. Ten games were played for a purse of 25 pounds and Purdy was the winner by the score of five wins, two losses, and three draws.

### District of Columbia Championship

The contest for the Washington, D. C. title promises to be a very keen one. D. H. Mugridge, who won the title in 1934 will try to repeat. Vladimir Sournin, winner in 1932 and 1933, F. B. Walker who held the title from 1927 to 1931, and Martin C. Stark, former intercollegiate champion, will have to be bested before Mugridge can come through, however.

### Chess in Florida

Albert H. Gerwig of the St. Petersburg Chess Club advises that the Club is going strong with a gathering of chess enthusiasts every day out in the open under the shady trees. Says Mr. Gerwig: "Outside in the balmy air, on the lawn, in the shade or sun as may be needed, is the finest way to enjoy the Grand Old Game". With Winter's blasts fast upon us in the North, we are inclined to agree.

### Chicago Championship

The Chicago City Chess League is sponsoring an individual championship tournament. Entries are being received from all over the city and the winner will be known as the "Champion of Chicago".

### Cleveland Chess League

The Cleveland Chess League is starting its fifth season with eight teams competing. They are: Metropolitan C. C., Kashdan C. C., Pirates C. C., Magyar C. C., Brooklyn C. C., Cuyahoga C. C., Alekhine C. C.; and Western Reserve University.

### Marshall C. C. Championship

Fifteen players entered the Marshall C. C. Championship. They are: R. Smirka, A. E. Santasiere, F. Reinfeld, M. Hanauer, E. Tholfen, W. Frere, D. Polland, A. Cass, L. Enquist, P. T. Schlesinger, M. Green, T. A. Dunst, M. Fisch, C. J. Byrne, and M. Hammermesh. At the end of two rounds, David Polland with two consecutive victories was leading.



## Southern Ohio Championship

A tournament to determine the Southern Ohio Champion for 1935 is scheduled to start December 12 under the auspices of the Cincinnati Chess Club located in the Mercantile Library Bldg. The winner is privileged to meet the Northern Ohio Champion for the State Title.

## City of Boston Championship

Fourteen contestants still remain in the City of Boston Championship Tourney. E. W. Marchand, President of the Harvard University C. C. is leading 5½-1½.

The annual team tournament of the Boston Metropolitan Chess League opened with 96 players representing 16 teams entered in the competition. Eight teams are entered in Class A and 8 teams in Class B.

## Brooklyn Chess League

The Brooklyn Chess League started its annual tournament with a membership of seven clubs—two more than last year. The Clubs entered are the Brooklyn Edison, the Scandinavian C. C.; the Flatbush C. C.; the Central Y. M. C. A.; the Hawthorne C. C.; the Terminal C. C.; and the Williamsburgh C. C. Matches will be played every Friday night.

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## BOOK REVIEW

### BREVIAIRE DES ECHECS

By Dr. S. Tartakower

Dr. Tartakower is the most prolific as well as the wittiest writer in the history of chess. Thus far he has written fourteen books, which have appeared in German, French, Russian, Hungarian, and Spanish! Readers of THE CHESS REVIEW will recall his fascinating article on the Caro-Kann Defense.

The present work is intended for beginners. It makes no pretensions to profundity, but aims to make the tyro's task easier by simple and amusing explanations. Dr. Tartakower's descriptions of the powers of the pieces, the elementary checkmates, the rules of the game—these are all a model of clarity. The book is rounded out by 50 striking miniature games, a rapid but reasonably thorough survey of the openings illustrated by 26 fine games. The last thirty pages or so are devoted to problems and the lighter side of chess. Perusal of this excellent manual makes one deplore the fact once more that none of Dr. Tartakower's books have been translated into English.—F. R.

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# The Wilkes-Barre Variation

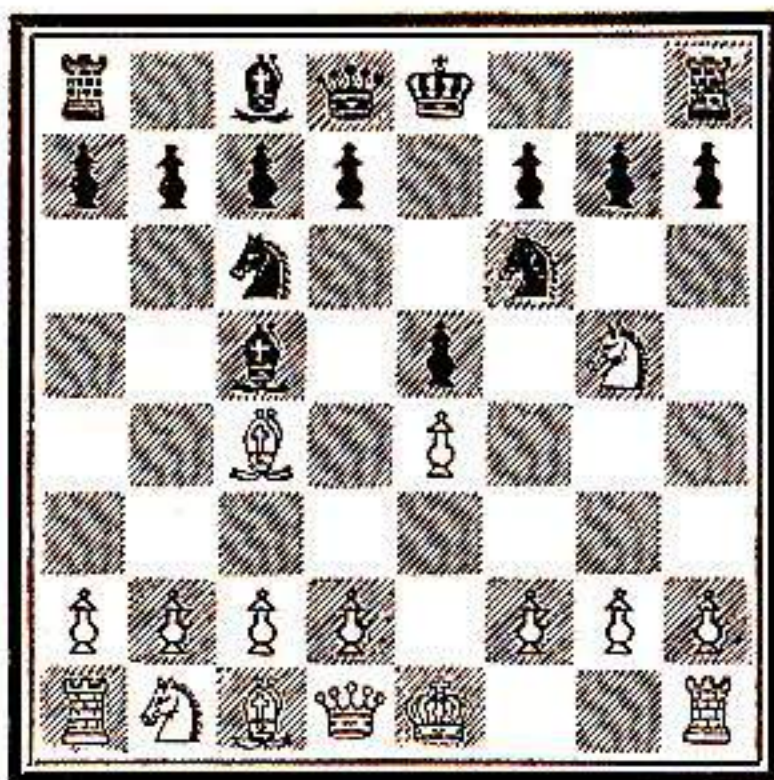
By John Menovsky

When, in the Two Knights' Defense (1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4, Kt-B3;), White follows with 4. Kt-Kt5, a double attack on Black's KBP is initiated; and Black then, in accordance with the prevailing theory, replies 4 . . . P-Q4, thereby saving the KBP, but only at the sacrifice of the QP.

THE WILKES-BARRE VARIATION begins with 4 . . . B-B4, and allows White to capture the KBP, but saves the more important QP. That move is no new discovery: for, from time immemorial, theory frowned upon it as unsound. It must be admitted, however, that beyond a few moves (with condemnatory opinion added), no extended analysis exists to demonstrate its unsoundness: and, (as Mark Twain said), "'tis a difference of opinion that makes horse races"; and, we may add, games of chess.

The Variation, based on said move, was introduced by me here in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, over fifteen years ago. Since then, it has been gradually finding favor in games over the board, and especially by correspondence. It presents, and involves, countless variety of interesting positions and real chess problems. The following analysis will include many games played by correspondence, and over the board; and is now presented for the more extended consideration of the lovers of the Royal Game.

Black



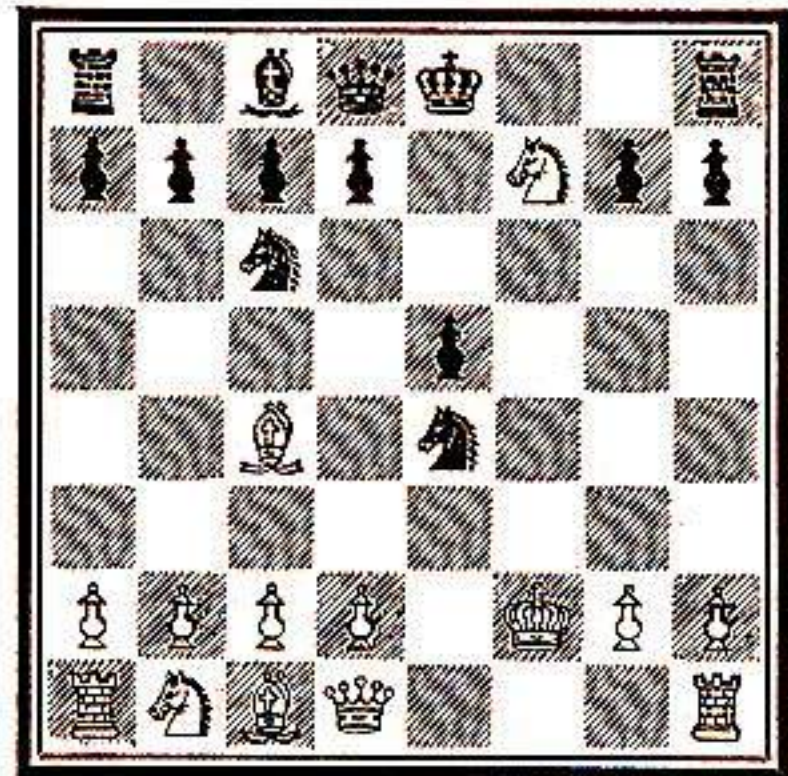
White

White has a choice of the following principal moves: (First) 5. KtxBP. (Second) 5. BxPch. (Third) 5. P-Q4. The moves will be analyzed in that order.

FIRST: 5. KtxBP, BxPch!; and now White has a choice between (1) 6. KxB and (2) 6. K-B1.

(1) 6. KxB, KtxPch; and White now replies (1a) 7. K-K3 or (1b) 7. K-Kt1.

Black



White

(1a) 7. K-K3 indicates that White intends to "grab everything"; hence it must be considered here for the benefit of the average player. Black replies: 7 . . . Q-K2; 8. KxKt, Q-R5ch; 9. K-K3, Q-B5ch; 10. K-K2, QxBch; 11. P-Q3, QxKt; and Black is a pawn to the good with a fine game. And if White varies on his 9th move and plays 9. P-KKt4, P-Q4ch!; 10. BxP, BxP; 11. Q-K1, B-B4dble.ch. wins. But White may play 7. K-K3, Q-K2; 8. KtxR and a correspondence game thereupon continued: 8 . . . Q-Kt4ch; 9. KxKt, P-Q4ch; 10. BxP, B-B4ch; 11. K-B3, B-Kt5ch; 12. K-B2, BxQ; 13. BxKtch, PxB; 14. RxB, Q-R4!; 15. R-R1, Q-R5ch; 16. P-KKt3, Q-Q5ch; 17. K-Kt2, Q-Q4ch; 18. K-Kt1, O-O-O; 19. Kt-B3, Q-B6; 20. P-Q3, R-B1; 21. B-K3, QxBch; 22. K-Kt2, R-B7ch; 23. K-R3, Q-R3ch; 24. K-Kt4, P-Kt3!; 25. KtxP, PxKt; 26. P-KR4, Q-R4ch; 27. K-R3, P-Kt4 and mates next move.

(1b) After 6. KxB, KtxPch; White may choose the more conservative 7. K-Kt1, to which Black replies 7 . . . Q-R5; 8. P-KKt3!, KtxKtP!; and now White has a choice of (A) 9. PxKt or (B) 9. KtxR.

(A): 9. PxKt, QxPch; 10. K-B1, R-B1; 11. Q-R5!, P-Q3!; 12. Kt-B3, B-Kt5; 13. Q-R2!, Q-B6ch; 14. K-Kt1, Kt-Q5; 15. Kt-KKt5, Q-B4!; 16. Q-Kt2, QxKt; 17. P-Q3, Q-B4; 18. B-K3, Kt-B6ch!

In the foregoing analysis White may vary on his 12th move and play 12. P-Q3 after which would come 12 . . . B-Kt5; 13. Q-R4, Q-B6ch; 14. K-Kt1, P-Q4!; 15. BxP, QxB; 16. QxB, Kt-Q5!; 17.

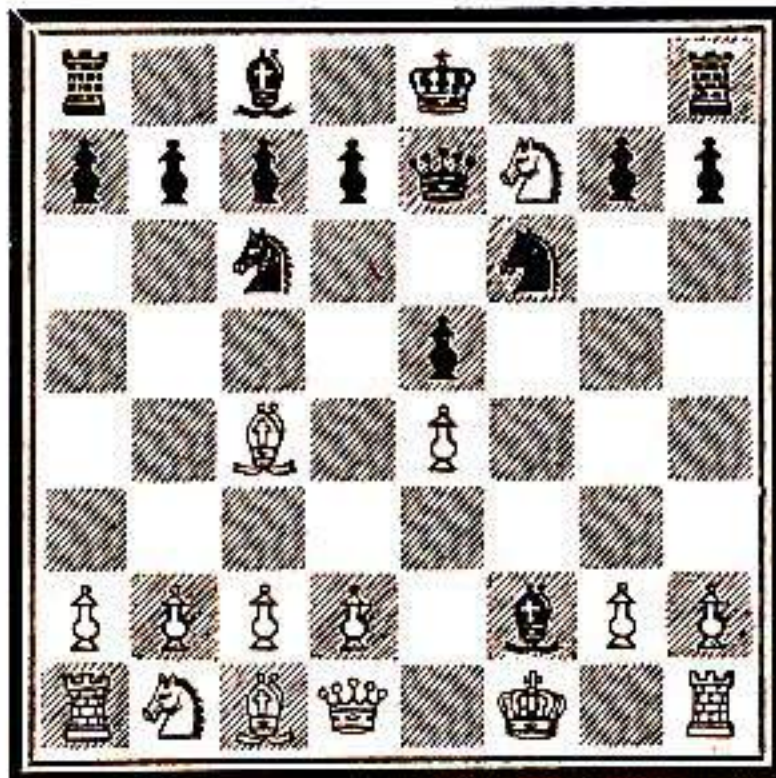


Kt-KKt5, R-B8ch!; 18. KxR, QxRch; 19. Q-Kt1!, QxQch; 20. KxQ, KtxP; 21. KtxP, KtxR; 22. Kt-R3, O-O-O; 23. P-Kt4, RxP; 24. B-Kt2, P-K5! and wins. (And if 17. Kt-B3, QxKt; 18. Q-R5, O-O-O!; 19. QxQ, RxQ; and Black's Kt controls!).

(B): 9. KtxR and a correspondence game continued: 9 . . . Kt-Q5!; 10. P-QB3, P-Q4!; 11. PxQKt, B-Kt5; 12. Q-R4ch, P-QB3; 13. BxP, Kt-K7ch; 14. K-B1, O-O-O; 15. Kt-B3, KtxP!; 16. KR-Kt1!, B-R6ch; 17. R-Kt2, RxB; 18. KtxR, Q-Kt5!; 19. Kt-K3, Q-K7ch; 20. K-Kt1, Q-K8ch; and mates in three.

And if 11. BxP, KKt-K7ch; 12. K-B1, B-R6ch; 13. B-Kt2, BxBch; 14. KxB, Q-Kt5ch; 15. K-B1, Q-B6ch; and White is lost.

Black



White

(2) 6. K-B1, Q-K2; 7. KtxR, P-Q4!; and now White has a choice of (a) 8. PxP or (b) 8. B-K2 (not 8. BxP, B-Kt5!).

(2a) 8. PxP, Kt-Q5; 9. P-QB3, (not 9. KxB?, Kt-Kt5ch; 10. K-Kt1, Q-B4! Or if 10. K-Kt3, Q-Kt4! And if 10. K-K1, Q-B3!; 11. R-B1, Q-R5ch; 12. P-Kt3, QxRP; etc.), 9 . . . B-Kt5; 10. Q-R4ch,

Kt-Q2; 11. PxKt, Q-B3; 12. PxP, Q-B5! wins.

And if 11. KxB, Q-R5ch; 12. K-K3, O-O-O!; 13. PxKt, PxPch; 14. KxP, Q-B3ch; 15. K-K3, R-K1ch and mates next move.

And if 13. P-Q6, Q-Kt4ch; 14. K-B2, R-B1ch; 15. Kt-B7, RxKtch!; 16. BxR, Q-B5ch; 17. K-K1, Q-K5ch; 18. K-B2, Q-K7ch; 19. K-Kt3, Kt-KB4 mate.

And if 9. B-K2 (correspondence game continued): 9 . . . B-R5; 10. P-QB3, KtxB; 11. QxKt, QB-Kt5; 12. Q-Kt5ch, Kt-Q2; 13. P-KKt3, O-O-O!; 14. K-K1!, P-K5!; 15. P-B4, Kt-B4; (White resigned).

And if 9. P-Q6, QxP!; 10. B-B7ch, K-K2; 11. B-R5, B-R5!; 12. P-KKt3, B-R6ch; 13. K-K1, Q-Q4! wins.

Or if 11. KxB, B-Kt5; 12. Q-B1, Q-QB4!; 13. Q-B4, Kt-K5ch; 14. K-K3, Kt-B4ch; 15. KxKt, Kt-Q3ch winning.

(2b) After 7. KtxR, P-Q4; White plays 8. B-K2, and a game thereupon continued: 8 . . . KB-R5; 9. B-R5ch, K-B1; 10. PxP, Kt-Q5; 11. P-B3, KtxB; 12. PxKt, PxP!; 13. Q-B3ch, Kt-B3!; 14. P-KKt3, QB-Kt5; 15. Q-B2, B-R6ch; 16. K-Kt1, R-K1! (wins).

(In our next issue we will examine the possibilities arising from 5. BxPch and 5. P-Q4).

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# Lest We Forget

By William Ewart Napier

## A. B. Hodges

To be the "man of the hour" confers no large and lasting glory unless the hour itself be freighted with important happenings, and peopled, so to speak, with impressive personages.

Albert B. Hodges, of Staten Island, N. Y., in one of the conspicuously great hours in chess history, became United States Champion, by defeating J. W. Showalter. The score was five to three, and one draw; and it took place in 1894!

At the time, Steinitz and Dr. E. Lasker were familiar figures in New York City, as well as Lipschuetz, Hymes, and Pillsbury, who was destined within a year to astound the world at Hastings.

In due course, Mr. Hodges was challenged to a return match by Showalter, and almost simultaneously came a challenge from the aspiring Pillsbury who, by the way, had been beaten by Mr. Hodges in the 1893 New York Tournament. It was clearly necessary in these circumstances to choose between chess and business.

Business prevailed, and chess—active chip-on-the-shoulder chess—lost a consummate artist. Thus Mr. Hodges retired undefeated.

From out of his retirement, however, he gave continuing evidence of his power by playing in all the thirteen Anglo-American Cable Matches without losing a game!

His middle initial B stands for Beauregard; and it is therefore natural to find that he was born in Nashville, Tennessee, July 21, 1861—in *Civil War times*.

He learned chess at nineteen. Within a few years he won the state championship; came north in 1889; conducted Ajeeb the famous Eden Musee automaton; won the Manhattan Chess Club championship; and entered business life; from which he retired twenty-two years later, well satisfied with his early choice of business as a career instead of belligerent chess.

In 1896 Mr. Hodges married Miss Laura I. Robinson, of Stapleton, Staten Island. At checkers Mr. Hodges never wins from Mrs. Hodges. *He dare not.*

For an estimate of his relative standing among the world's masters, I think it only necessary to consider how close was the score between Pillsbury and Showalter, and that Hodges also defeated Showalter.



To illustrate his power and style, I present a game which enjoys a peculiar distinction. It was the first loss suffered by Dr. Emanuel Lasker on his first visit to these shores.

### Exhibition Game

March 24, 1892

### RUY LOPEZ

Dr. E. Lasker White		A. B. Hodges Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 Kt-B3	P-QR3
2 KKt-B3	QKt-B3	20 Kt-Q1	Q-Kt2
3 B-Kt5	P-Q3	21 B-B3	QR-KB1
4 Kt-B3	B-Q2	22 P-Kt4	B-Q1
5 O-O	KKt-K2	23 B-Kt2	Kt-B3
6 P-Q3	Kt-Kt3	24 Q-QB4	Kt-R4
7 B-K3	B-K2	25 P-B4	P-QKt4
8 P-Q4	O-O	26 Q-B6	Kt-K2
9 B-QB4	B-Kt5	27 QxRP	KtxBP
10 P-Q5	Kt-Kt1	28 QxKtP	Q-R3
11 P-KR3	BxKt	29 Kt-B2	Q-Kt4
12 QxB	P-KB4	30 B-K4	Kt-B4
13 PxP	Kt-R5	31 Q-B4	Kt-Kt6
14 Q-Kt4	KtxBP	32 B-KB3	KtxR
15 B-Q2	Kt-Q2	33 RxKt	Q-R5
16 B-Q3	P-KKt3	34 Q-K4	KtxPch
17 Kt-K4	R-B2	35 KtxKt	QxQ
18 QR-K1	Q-KB1	36 BxQ	RxRch

And Black Won.

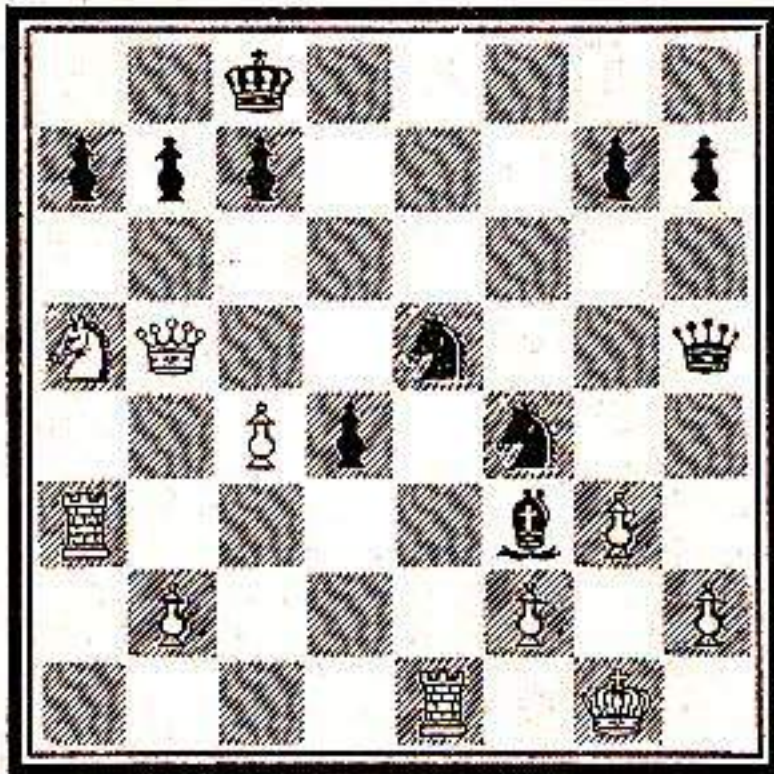


# Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Hamburg, 1922

Moritz



Emmrich

Black to Play and Win

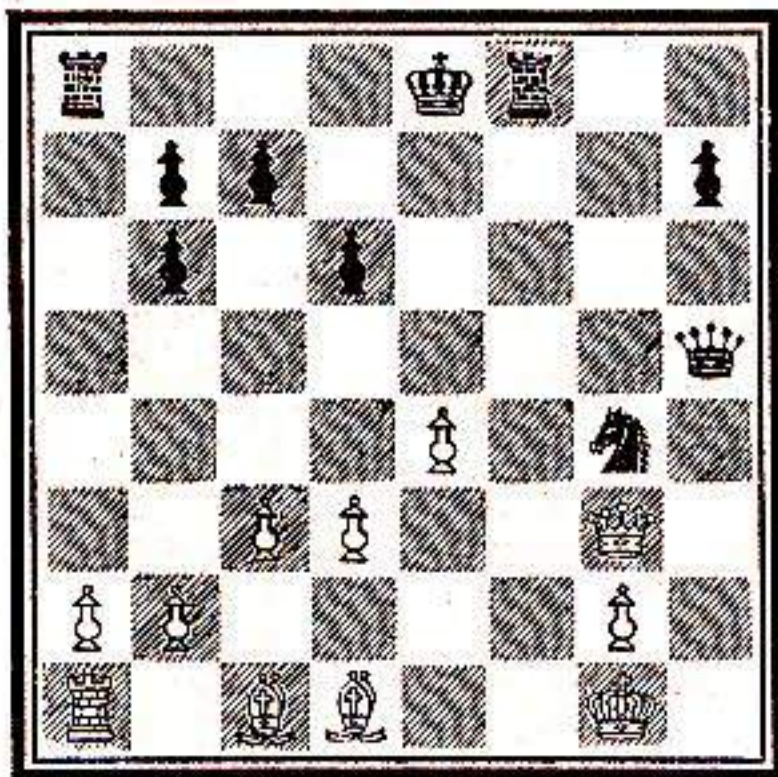
The Game:

- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 . . . . | B-Q4    |
| 2 PxB     | Kt-R6ch |
| 3 K-B1    | Resigns |

We believe astute readers of this column will espy a forced mate in four moves!

From Napier's "Amenities"

Zukertort



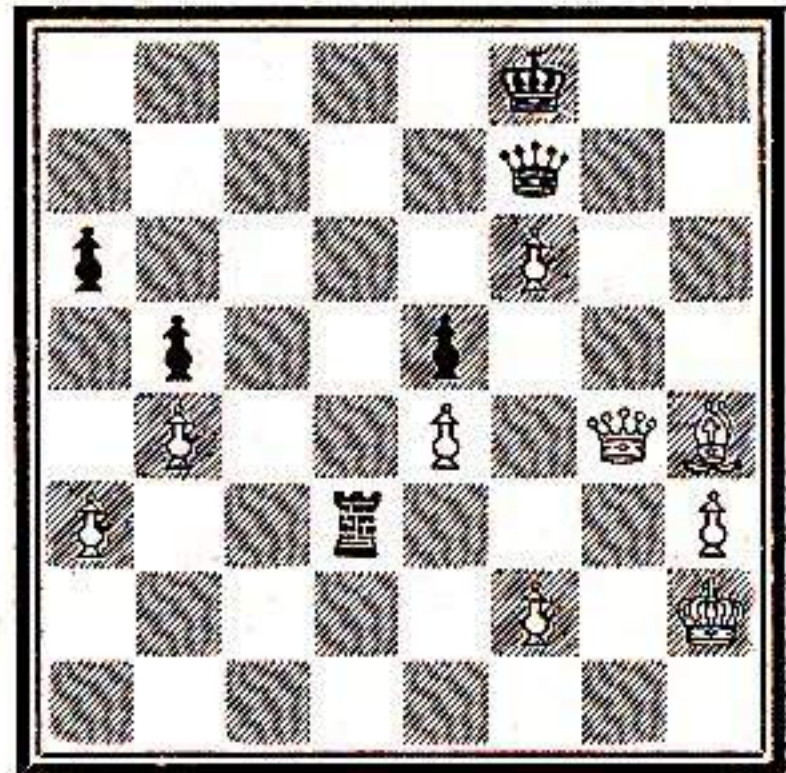
Lipschuetz

Black to Play and Win

Black played R-KKt1 and won after thirty more moves. One good move here would have forced Lipschuetz to resign at once!

Gyor, 1924

Dr. Nagy



Walter

White to Play and Win

Instead of winning easily with B-Kt5, White played instead:

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 1 Q-B8ch | Q-K1       |
| 2 QxRP   | RxKRPch    |
| 3 KxR    | Q-K3ch     |
| 4 QxQ    | Stalemate! |

Third Game of Match

Played at Berne

September, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

H. Grob

O. Naegeli

White

Black

- |           |         |           |           |
|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 P-Q4    | Kt-KB3  | 25 K-R1   | Q-K6      |
| 2 P-QB4   | P-K3    | 26 Q-Q2   | Q-B4      |
| 3 Kt-QB3  | B-Kt5   | 27 B-B7   | Kt-B5     |
| 4 B-Q2    | O-O     | 28 B-Q4   | BxPch     |
| 5 Q-B2    | P-Q3    | 29 K-Kt1  | Q-B3      |
| 6 P-QR3   | BxKt    | 30 RxKt   | PxR       |
| 7 BxB     | Q-K2    | 31 R-QB1  | RxB       |
| 8 Kt-B3   | QKt-Q2  | 32 RxQ    | BxR       |
| 9 P-K3    | P-K4    | 33 K-B2   | P-B6      |
| 10 P-Q5   | P-QR4   | 34 P-KR4  | K-Kt1     |
| 11 P-QKt3 | Kt-B4   | 35 P-R5   | P-R3      |
| 12 Kt-Q2  | B-Q2    | 36 B-K3   | R-B4      |
| 13 B-K2   | P-B3    | 37 B-Kt6  | RxP       |
| 14 PxP    | BxP     | 38 Q-B3   | R-R7ch    |
| 15 O-O    | KKt-K5  | 39 K-Kt3  | R-Kt7ch   |
| 16 KR-Q1  | KtxKt   | 40 K-R4   | R-KB1     |
| 17 BxKt   | P-B4    | 41 B-K3   | P-B7      |
| 18 B-B3   | Q-Kt4   | 42 Q-B4ch | K-R2      |
| 19 B-B1   | Kt-K5   | 43 Q-Q3ch | K-R1      |
| 20 P-B5   | P-B5    | 44 P-Q7   | BxP       |
| 21 KPxB   | QxP     | 45 BxBP   | P-Kt4ch   |
| 22 PxP    | KtxBP   | 46 K-R5   | R-R7ch    |
| 23 B-B4ch | K-R1    | 47 K-Kt6  | B-K1 mate |
| 24 R-KB1  | Kt-R6ch |           |           |



# Game Studies

Sopron Tourney  
September, 1934  
KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by R. Spielmann)

(Translated from the Magyar Sakkvilag)

E. Grunfeld	R. Spielmann
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4

This leads to the Grunfeld Defense, the variations of which I have learned through bitter experience, having lost to Lundin (Stockholm, 1933) with the Black men, and to Van der Bosch (Amsterdam, 1934) with the White forces. Having paid double tuition fees, I ought to know something about this defense by this time.

My opponent decides to continue with a quiet development, ignoring the routine 4 PxP, or the more modern 4 B-Kt5.

4 P-K3	B-Kt2
5 Kt-B3	O-O
6 B-Q2	P-B3
7 Q-Kt3	.....

The text has often been played, and the game generally runs 7.....PxP; 8 BxP, with a concentrated pressure on Black's KBP. On my recent visit to Esthonia, I conceived the idea of developing the QB on the Queen's wing, with which I successfully experimented.

7 .....	P-Kt3
8 PxP	PxP
9 R-B1	.....

Simpler is B-K2 followed by O-O. Still it is difficult to find fault with the text.

9 .....	B-Kt2
10 Kt-K5!	.....

Apparently with the idea of continuing with 11 P-B4, gaining full command of the central square K5.

10 .....	KKt-Q2
11 KtxKt?	.....

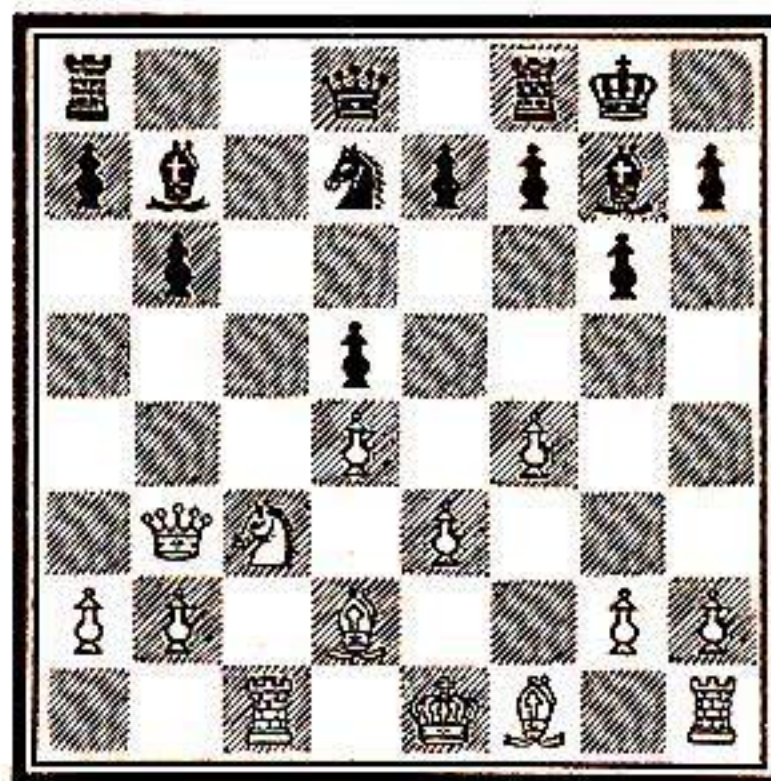
Charitably giving up two tempi in the opening. The logical continuation was 11 P-B4! and after 11 . . . KtxKt; 12 BPxKt, P-B3; 13 P-K6! Although the advanced Pawn is apparently weak, still there is no good way of getting at it. 13 . . . Q-Q3?; 14 Kt-Kt5!

11 .....	KtxKt
----------	-------

When I am ahead in development, a petty Pawn sacrifice means little to me. Should White have played 12 KtxP I would have followed up with 12 . . . P-K3 driving the Kt and then 13 . . . P-K4 with fine attacking possibilities. At all events I am intent on breaking through with . . . P-K4, cost what it may.

12 P-B4	.....
---------	-------

R. Spielmann



E. Grunfeld

12 .....	P-K4!
----------	-------

The plan is now in effect.

13 BPxP	KtxP!
14 PxKt	P-Q5

The sacrifice of the Kt probably cannot withstand a thorough analysis, and most likely would be refuted in a game without a time limit. But considering that it is played over the board, with a time limit of eighteen moves an hour, it is practically sound.

15 Kt-Q1	.....
----------	-------

To be able to interpose the Kt at B2 after . . . Q-R5ch. Had White continued with 15 PxP, Q-R5ch would have determined the game in Black's favor.

15 .....	BxKP
16 P-K4	.....

Closing the Queen's file offers the best defensive chances.

16 .....	BxKP
17 Kt-B2	B-Q4
18 Q-KR3	.....

White cannot afford 18 B-QB4, BxKtP!

18 .....	Q-K2
19 B-K2?	.....

19 K-Q1 was indicated. The game might then have proceeded with 19 . . . BxQRP; 20 B-QB4. Black would then have had three Pawns for his piece and the remnants of an attack.

19 .....	P-Q6!!
----------	--------

But White had not counted on this additional sacrifice. He had hoped for 19 . . . KR-K1; 20 O-O, or 19 . . . B-KKt2; 20 K-B1, KR-K1; 21 Q-Q3.

20 KtxP	KR-K1
---------	-------

Now 21 O-O fails because of . . . B-Q5ch and 21 KtxB fails because of . . . QxKt.

21 K-B1	BxQKtP
---------	--------

21 . . . B-QB6; 22 BxB, QxBch; 23 K-Kt1, R-K6; 24 R-K1! RxQ; 25 RxQ, RxKt; 26 P-QR3 would regain my piece but did not appeal to me because of its crudity.



22 R-K1                    Q-B3ch  
23 Kt-B2                    . . . .

Not 23 B-B3, B-B5!

23 . . . .                    B-Q5  
24 Q-KKt3                    R-K5!

Better than 24 . . . R-K4, which could be met by 25 B-Q3.

25 P-KR4                    . . . .

There is no adequate defense, e. g., 25 B-KB3, B-B5ch; or 25 B-KKt5, Q-B4; or 25 B-Q3, R-Kt5; or 25 Q-KB3, RxB!!

25 . . . .                    QR-K1  
26 B-QKt5                    RxRch  
27 BxR                        R-K6

Again I refuse to regain my piece. 27 . . . Rx Bch; 28 KxR, BxKtch; 29 QxB, Q-R8ch; 30 K-Q2, QxR, for after 31 B-B1 I would be forced to play an endgame, and the game would lose its character. It must end in a burst of lightning and thunder.

28 Q-Kt5                    RxBch  
29 KxR                        QxKtch  
30 K-Q1                        BxKtP  
31 R-K1                        B-KB6ch  
32 B-K2                        B-B6  
33 BxB                        QxBch  
34 K-B2                        BxR  
35 Q-Q8ch                    K-Kt2  
Resigns

**Bad Lovisa  
July, 1934**

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED**

(Notes by A. Becker)  
(Translated from the Wiener Schach-Zeitung)

R. Krogius White	I. Niemela Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 B-Kt5	P-Q4

Arriving at the orthodox Queen's Gambit. Alternatives were 3 . . . B-Kt5ch (4 B-Q2 loses a tempo and 4 Kt-Q2 is met by 4 . . . Kt-K5!); or 3 . . . P-B4, when 4 P-Q5 would be answered by 4 . . . P-Kt4, leading to the Blumenfeld counter gambit.

4 P-K3	QKt-Q2
5 Kt-KB3	B-K2
6 QKt-Q2	O-O
7 B-Q3	P-QKt3

When White's QKt is developed at Q2, . . . P-QB4 is the correct counter thrust in the center.

8 Q-B2	B-Kt2
9 PxB	PxP
10 Kt-K5	. . . .

Aggressively played. 10 O-O was also strong.

10 . . . .	KtxKt
11 PxKt	Kt-K5
12 P-KR4!	. . . .

Exchanges at K7 or K4 would lead to nothing.

12 . . . .	KtxB
------------	------

12 . . . BxB; 13 PxB, QxP also came into consideration, but in this line White would recover his Pawn with 14 KtxKt and retain the attack.

(14 . . . QxKtP, 15 Kt-B6ch!! followed by O-O-O wins).

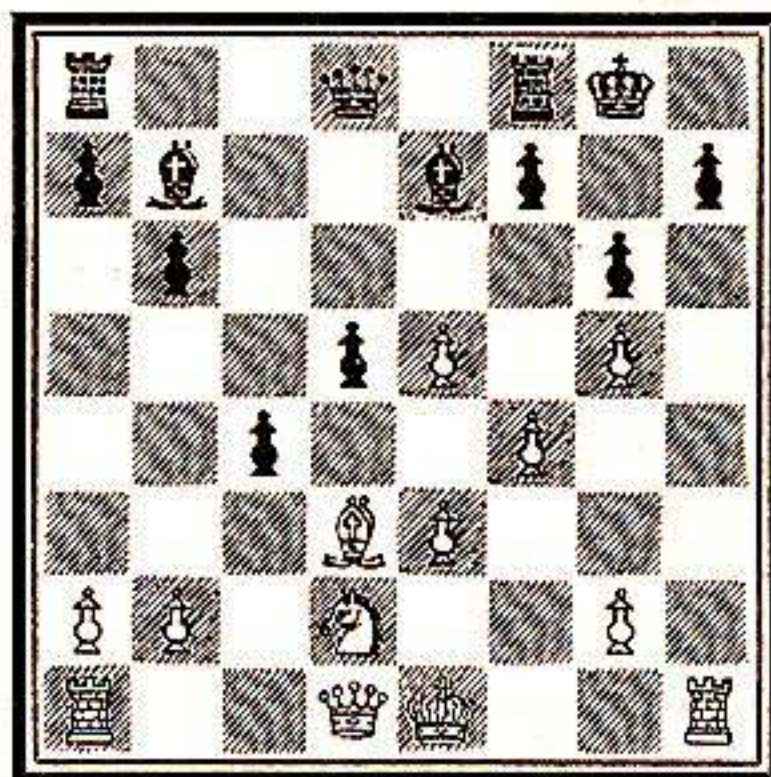
13 PxKt	P-Kt3
14 P-B4	P-QB4
15 Q-Q1!	. . . .

Laying the foundation for a grand combination.

15 . . . .	P-B5
------------	------

15 . . . BxP; 16 PxB, QxP; 17 Q-B3, QxP getting three Pawns for the piece would not be adequate compensation.

**I. Niemela**



**R. Krogius**

16 RxP!	. . . .
---------	---------

Beautiful and entirely correct!

16 . . . .	PxB?
------------	------

Capturing the Bishop is just as bad as capturing the Rook. 16 . . . KxR? 17 Q-R5ch, K-Kt2; 18 Q-R6ch, K-Kt1; 19 BxKtP, PxB; 20 QxPch, K-R1; 21 K-B2! wins. However, the counter sacrifice of 16 . . . BxP was interesting. Then would follow 17 BxKtP!, B-R5ch; 18 K-B1, PxB; 19 RxQB, Q-B1; 20 Kt-B3, QxR; 21 KtxB. White still retains the attack, but defense is quite possible.

17 K-B2!	. . . .
----------	---------

The point! The Rook still cannot be captured. 17 . . . KxR; 18 Q-R1ch, K-Kt1; 19 Q-R6 followed by 20 R-R1 wins. Now 17 . . . BxP is too late. 18 Q-R1! would end the game rapidly.



17 . . . . P-B3  
18 Q-R1 Resigns

For the threat of Q-R6 cannot be met. This game was rightly awarded the brilliancy prize.

Manhattan C. C. Championship  
October 16, 1934

PETROFF DEFENSE

(Notes by S. S. Cohen)

S. S. Cohen White I. Kashdan Black  
1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3

This constitutes the Petroff Defense. It is a favorite of Kashdan's when he handles the Black forces.

3 KtxP P-Q3  
4 Kt-KB3 KtxP  
5 P-Q4 P-Q4  
6 B-Q3 B-K2  
7 QKt-Q2 Kt-Q3

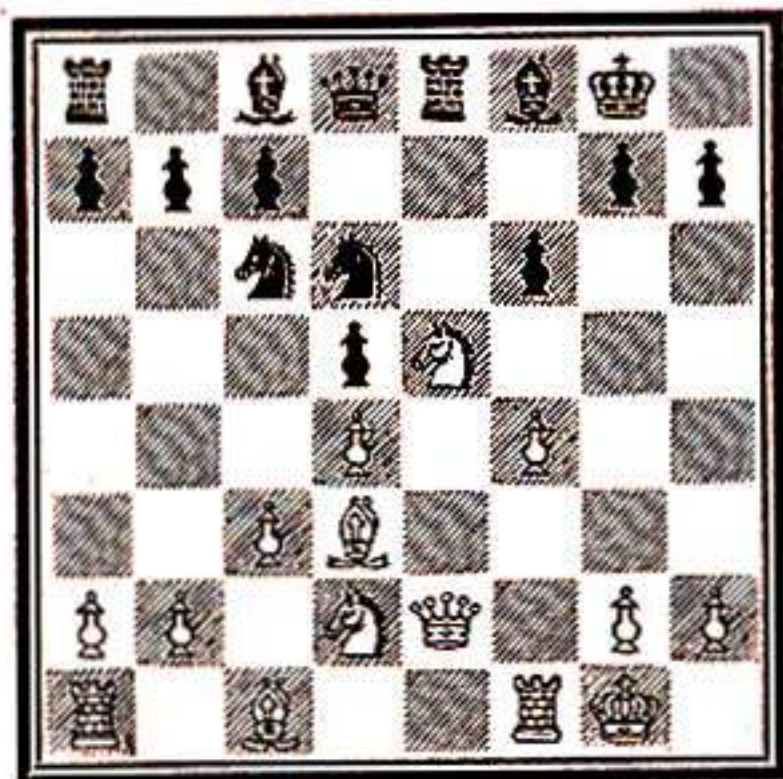
Black was confronted with two options: To retreat the Knight or to support it with 7 . . . P-KB4 or 7 . . . B-KB4. Exchanging Knights is obviously bad as it leaves White ahead in development. Supporting the Knight would have been met by P-QB4, Q-B2, etc.

8 Q-K2 . . . .

A peculiar looking move at first glance. One doesn't usually place a Queen on an open file that can be seized by one's opponent. It prevents for the moment . . . B-B4, however, and forces Black to declare himself by . . . O-O, followed by . . . R-K1.

8 . . . . O-O  
9 O-O Kt-B3  
10 P-B3 R-K1  
11 Kt-K5 B-B1  
12 P-KB4 P-B3

I. Kashdan



S. S. Cohen

This is a crucial position. Black in playing . . . P-B3 felt that White's best reply was 13 KtxKt which would be met by 13 . . . PxKt leaving Black with

a good center formation and in possession of the open King file. White, however, has other ideas in mind.

13 Q-R5! P-KKt3

Better would have been 13 . . . P-B4. Of course not 13 . . . PxKt; 14 BxPch followed by mate in two.

14 KtxP!! . . . .

White gives up a Knight for 3 pawns—a practical equivalent since his pawn position has no weaknesses—and by so doing exposes Black's King and retains the initiative.

14 . . . . PxKt  
15 BxP R-K2  
16 QxPch B-K3  
17 Q-KR5 . . . .

Threatening 18 P-Q5.

17 . . . . R-Kt2  
18 P-B5 . . . .

Solidifying the position and opening the line of the QB.

18 . . . . B-B2

Black wishes to exchange pieces believing that in the endgame his extra piece will have a greater value than the 3 pawns.

19 Kt-B3 Kt-K2  
20 Kt-R4 KtxB

This exchange is an error of judgment. Kashdan in his play shows a decided preference for Bishops and tries whenever possible to win the "minor exchange" (trading his Knights for his opponent's Bishops). Correct was 20 . . . Q-K1! This forces an exchange of Bishops since it threatens to win a Pawn, and would help to free Black's game.

White cannot answer 21 B-R6 because of 21 . . . R-R2!; 22 BxRch, KxB; etc. Neither can he play 21 R-K1 because of 21 . . . Kt(Q3)xP; 22 KtxKt, RxB! (not 22 . . . BxB; 24 KtxR!).

21 PxKt B-B5  
22 R-K1 Q-Q2  
23 B-B4 . . . .

Threatening 24 BxKt followed by 25 Kt-B5. From this point on Black is lost.

23 . . . . B-K3

This loses the exchange. However, there was little to be done. 23 . . . B-Q6 would have been met by 24 R-K3 followed by R-R3, etc.

24 B-R6 R-K1

If 24 . . . B-Kt5; 25 Q-Q5ch! And if 24 . . . R-K2; 25 BxB, RxB; ( . . . KxB; 26 Q-R8ch, B-Kt1; 27 QxPch, K-K1; 28 P-Kt7, B-B2; 29 Kt-Kt6!), 26 P-Q5!

25 BxR BxB

Not 25 . . . QxB; 26 RxB!, etc.



26 R-KB1	B-Kt5
27 Q-R7ch	K-B1
28 P-KR3	....

The Black QB is lost because White threatens RxP ch!

28 . . . .	B-B4
29 KtxB	KtxKt
30 R-B2	....

White could win the Knight at once by 30 P-KKt4 but this would allow Black counter chances by 30 . . . Q-Q3, etc.

30 . . . .	Q-K3
31 QR-KB1	Q-K6

31 . . . Kt-Q3 would hold out longer. Then would follow 32 RxPch, QxR; (not . . . BxR; 33 P-Kt7ch, etc.); 33 RxQch, BxR; 34 QxP and White has a Queen and five pawns for Rook, Bishop and Knight—an easy win.

32 K-R2	Q-Kt6ch
33 K-R1	R-K8

There is really nothing to be done.

34 RxKt	RxRch
35 RxR	Q-Kt4

Attempting to bottle in the White Queen and guarding against RxP ch.

36 P-KR4	Q-Q4
37 P-R5	Q-B5

"Hope springs eternal . . . ."

38 K-Kt1	Q-K3
39 P-R6	Resigns

Leningrad Tournament  
September, 1934

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

M. M. Botwinnik	H. Knoch
White	Black

The following game is well played by Botwinnik. But Knoch's resistance is unusually weak. The fact is the more remarkable in this instance as Knoch's play in his other games at this tourney, was a fine example of deep chess, both in its early foundation, and middle game structure.

Knoch's remarks in annotating the game in the "Wiener Schach-Zeitung" explain everything. I therefore include some of these to give the readers an insight into the psychological moments.

1 P-QB4	P-QB3
2 P-K4	P-Q4
3 KPxP	PxP
4 P-Q4	....

My variation of 4 PxP, Kt-KB3; 5 Q-R4ch, QKt-Q2; 6 Kt-QB3, P-KKt3; 7 P-KKt3, B-Kt2; 8 B-KKt2, O-O; 9 KKt-K2, Kt-Kt3; 10 Q-Kt3, B-B4 to be followed by . . . B-Q6 is not quite favorable to White.

4 . . . .	KKt-B3
5 QKt-B3	Kt-B3
6 B-Kt5	P-K3

In the recent match Botwinnik-Flohr the same position was continued with 6 . . . PxP; 7 P-Q5, Kt-K4; 8 Q-Q4, Kt-Q6ch; 9 BxKt, PxP; 10 Kt-B3 and White remained with a superior position. That experience led to the conclusion that Botwinnik's move (6 B-Kt5) forced Black to shut in his Queen Bishop with 6 . . . P-K3. As a matter of fact, I cannot see why Black, after 6 . . . PxP; 7 P-Q5, cannot continue with 7 . . . Kt-QR4! For if 8 P-QKt4, PxP ep; 9 PxP, P-K3; 10 P-QKt4, BxP; 11 Q-R4ch, Kt-B3! etc. Or if 8 BxP, KtxB; 9 Q-R4ch, B-Q2; 10 QxKt, Q-Kt3 with a difficult but promising game. After any other move the problem of developing White's King Bishop is not easy to solve.

In the meantime the theorists of Prague have discovered a drastic solution to Botwinnik's move (6 B-Kt5), 6 . . . Q-Kt3!?, which Rejfir experimented with against Spielmann at Maribor. Spielmann was thunderstruck. Soon after 7 P-B5?, QxKtP; 8 KKt-K2, B-B4; 9 Q-B1, QxQch, White was in a hopeless mess. To penetrate into all the variations would require quite a voluminous effort, and the solution to the problem presented after 7 Kt-B3, or 7 Q-Q2, or some other move will eventually be arrived at only in over-the-board play.

7 P-B5	....
--------	------

Knoch puts an exclamation point after this move, and in a resigned tone declares the position as lost. He is devoid of hope for counterchances in the center, and believes that White's Queen side majority should win.

7 . . . .	B-K2
-----------	------

Quoting Knoch "The best. To experiment with 7 . . . P-QKt3 would make matters worse. Then might follow 8 P-QKt4. Black ought not to move any of his Queen side Pawns, if he does not wish to hasten his downfall." That and the preceding note account for his timid resistance. To feel himself lost after seven moves—how depressing! And the idea of not moving the Queen side Pawns is wrong! The only possibility for success lies in counter attack, against the Pawn at Q4 or B5.

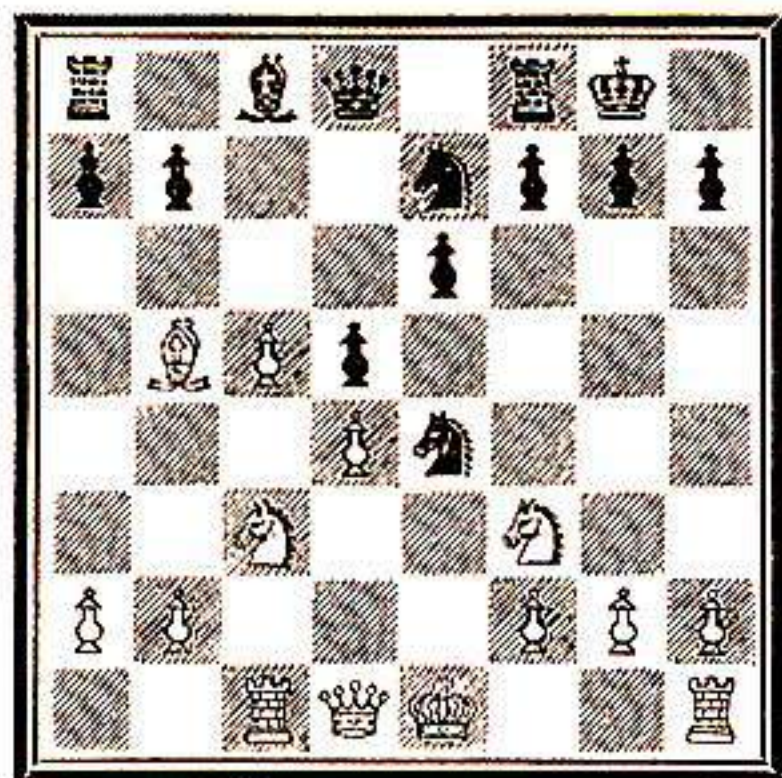
8 B-Kt5	O-O
9 Kt-B3	Kt-K5!
10 BxB	KtxB

Here Knoch points out that after 10 . . . QxB; 11 O-O (11 R-QB1, KtxKt; 12 RxKt, P-K4!), KtxKt; 12 PxKt, B-Q2; 13 R-Kt1, he could not see how to bring his pieces into action. It seems to me the logical way would have been to play 12 . . . Q-B2 (instead of 12 . . . B-Q2) and force through . . . P-QKt3 in the moves that follow. However, the text move is much better.

11 R-QB1	....
----------	------



H. Knoch



M. Botwinnik

11 . . . .

Kt-Kt3?

Black, who up to this point essayed a difficult defense, now goes astray. With 11 . . . P-QKt3 he might have obtained a promising position., e. g. 11 . . . P-QKt3; 12 P-QKt4, P-QR4; 13 P-QR3, PxKtP; 14 PxP(Kt4) PxP; 15 QPxP, (if 15 KtPxP, R-R6; 16 Kt-QKt1; 17 RxKt!, PxKt; 18 Q-R4ch, etc.), KtxKt; 16 RxKt, R-Kt1; 17 Q-K2, (if 17 Q-R4, P-Q5; 18 R-Q3, P-K4; 19 KtxP, B-B4; 20 R-Q1, Q-B2 followed by Kt-Q4 etc.), B-Q2! 18 BxB (18 P-B6, R-B1; 19 Kt-K5, B-K1, followed by P-B3, etc.), QxB; 19 R-Kt3, Q-R5; 20 Q-Kt2, Kt-B3; 21 P-Kt5, Kt-R4; 22 R-Kt4, Kt-B5!; 23 Q-Kt1, Q-R4; 24 Kt-Q4, KR-B1 and Black wins a Pawn.

12 O-O  
13 B-Q3

B-Q2  
P-B4

13 . . . Kt-B5! would hold out longer. For if 14 KtxKt, KtxB; 15 QxKt, PxKt; 16 QxKt, B-B3, etc. with freedom for the Pawn minus, or 14 BxKt, PxP; 15 KtxP, B-Kt4 and Black wins the exchange. Under these circumstances, White could probably maintain a slight advantage by 14 B-Kt1, retaining his powerful Bishop.

14 P-QKt4  
15 P-Kt3!  
16 R-K1

B-K1  
R-B1  
. . . .

An excellent move tactically. Slowly but surely the position will be fortified and Black will find himself lacking good moves.

16 . . . .  
17 P-QR3  
18 Kt-K5  
19 P-B3  
20 Q-K2

Q-B3  
Kt-K2  
Q-R3  
Kt-B7  
. . . .

20 KxKt would only draw! 20 . . . QxPch; 21 K-K3, P-B5ch; 22 PxP, QxPch, etc.

20 . . . . Kt-R3ch  
21 K-Kt2 P-KKt4  
22 Kt-Kt5 BxKt  
23 BxB R-KB3  
24 B-Q7 R-Q1  
25 P-Kt5 Q-R4  
26 P-B6 R-R3  
27 K-R1 Resigns

Manhattan C. C. Championship  
October, 1934

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. S. Denker  
WhiteR. Willman  
Black

1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	11 Kt-QR4	P-KR3
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	12 P-K5	Kt-Q4
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 Q-K2	R-K1
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	14 Q-K4	Kt-B1
5 P-K3	P-B3	15 Kt-B5	Q-Kt3
6 B-Q3	PxP	16 Q-Kt4	P-KB4
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	17 PxP ep	KtxP
8 B-Q3	B-K2	18 Q-Kt3	K-R1
9 O-O	O-O	19 BxRP	PxB
10 P-K4	P-Kt5	20 Kt-K5	Resigns

Played in Holland

## ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

A. W. Hamming  
WhiteEpstein  
Black

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	21 Kt-K4	P-Kt3
2 B-B4	KtxP	22 Kt-Kt5	R-Kt2
3 BxPch	KxB	23 R-R7ch	K-Kt1
4 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3	24 R-K7	RxKtP
5 Q-Q5ch	P-K3	25 Kt-R7	R-B5
6 QxKt	B-Kt2	26 Kt-R3	R-B4
7 P-Q4	R-KB1	27 R-Kt1	B-R3
8 Kt-QB3	K-Kt1	28 RxPch	K-R1
9 B-K3	Kt-B3	29 K-B1	R-KKt1
10 O-O-O	Q-B3	30 Kt-B6	R-B8ch
11 P-KR4	Q-B4	31 K-Q2	RxKt
12 QxQ	RxQ	32 RxR	R-Kt7ch
13 P-KKt4	R-B2	33 R-B2	RxRch
14 P-R5	P-K4	34 KtxR	B-Kt4
15 P-Q5	Kt-Q5	35 Kt-K4	K-Kt1
16 P-Q6	P-QB4	36 Kt-B6ch	K-B1
17 PxP	PxP	37 KtxPch	BxKt
18 B-R6	RxP	38 RxB	Kt-B4
19 BxB	RxPch	39 R-Q8ch	K-B2
20 K-Kt1	KxB	40 P-Q7	Resigns

Leningrad Tournament  
September, 1934

## QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Dr. M. Euwe  
WhiteKhan  
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-Kt3	QR-K1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 QR-K1	RxR
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	21 RxR	P-Kt4
4 P-QR3	BxKtch	22 B-Kt1	Kt(Q2)-Kt3
5 PxP	P-Q4	23 Kt-R5	Q-Q3
6 P-B3	P-QKt3	24 R-K5	P-B4
7 B-Kt5	B-Kt2	25 BxP	QxQRP
8 P-K3	QKt-Q2	26 B-K1	Kt-B3
9 B-Q3	P-KR3	27 B-K6ch	K-R1
10 B-R4	P-B4	28 KtxKt	RxKt
11 Kt-K2	QR-B1	29 P-Q5	B-Q2
12 PxQP	KPxP	30 P-R4	Q-Q3
13 O-O	O-O	31 Q-Q4	R-B5
14 B-B5	B-B3	32 Q-K3	BxB
15 P-K4	P-KKt4	33 PxP	R-B1
16 PxQP	KtxP	34 P-K7	R-K1
17 B-B2	P-B5	35 R-K6	Resigns
18 Q-Q2	Q-B3		



# 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.*

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## Belson Honored at Simultaneous Play

"We have watched with interest and satisfaction your rise from a little-known player locally, until now you are the first player in Canada. We wish to record that we not only admire you as an expert player, but also as a gentleman, whose character and loyalty can always be counted on, and whose modesty and sportsmanship have won our admiration." These were words read by C. A. Crompton, retiring President of the Toronto Chess Club and written in a congratulatory signed address from Toronto's chess fraternity; after which there followed the presentation of a handsome gold wrist watch to J. H. Belson on behalf of the players of Toronto and the Toronto Chess Club (of which the new champion is a member)—all as a token of appreciation for his success in winning the Canadian title and keeping it in Toronto.

Next in order was a presentation to Malcolm Sim—by B. Freedman on behalf of the Canadian Chess Federation—a splendid pen and pencil set in appreciation for his past services in assisting to promote the game in Canada.

Following these preliminaries a scheduled simultaneous performance in which Belson was the main attraction commenced. The event was staged on October 18 at Toronto's Central Y. M. C. A., and with a large keenly interested audience in attendance—the Canadian expert made the creditable record of 21 wins and 2 losses. Congratulations are extended to H. Daniels, (second prize winner in the recent Intermediate Canadian Congress), and W. N. Wilson, (of the Toronto Dovercourt Chess Club—just returned from a visit to England), for scoring their games against the Canadian Champion.

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## Manitoba and Saskatchewan

Winnipeg players number in hundreds! With the elaborate Marlborough Hotel as a "venue-ideal", Winnipeg made its debut for the present chess season by staging a monster match involving no less than 100 players! Two teams of fifty players were thrown into action—the Winnipeg Jewish Chess Club and the Dr. Lasker Club providing sufficient opposition for

the remainder of the city's best came out on top by the score of 31-19. Ernie Lancashire, ex-champion of Western Canada played first board for the losing team and had the satisfaction of winning the brilliancy prize for his game against A. Mogle, present Manitoba titleholder. E. G. Baldwinson donated the prize which consisted of an inlaid chess board. R. J. Spencer was the official judge.

At the annual meeting of the Winnipeg City Chess Club the following officers were elected: E. T. Boyce, President; Dr. La Fleche, Vice-President; H. Gregory, Secretary-Treasurer; G. Howard and C. B. Battley, Captains of Teams A and B respectively.

A round robin knockout system is the latest suggestion for the proposed Winnipeg championship tournament scheduled for December. Anticipating an entry list of upwards of 130 players, A. E. Burrows, D. Creemer and A. Mendell have been appointed to a committee to assist the Manitoba Chess Association with the organization work. Winnipeg chess certainly operates on a large scale!

It is reported that new chess clubs have been organized in Vanguard and Readlyn.

In the Western Inter-provincial Problem Solving Contest for 1934—the official report and score from the first five problems of a set of twelve specially selected shows a lead for Manitoba by 86 points! The score at this particular stage is given as Manitoba 512 and Saskatchewan 426. With seven problems to go the Saskatchewan team seriously intends to make amends by wiping out the deficit and topping-off its opposition.

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## Miscellaneous News

At the annual meeting of the Toronto Chess Club the following officers were elected: A. E. Forde, President; W. A. J. Case, Vice-President; C. A. Crompton, Secretary; R. G. Hunter, Treasurer; J. H. Belson, S. E. Gale, W. L. Hudson, A. Vasey and F. W. Watson, Directors. Messrs. J. Mitchell and A. Avery were respectively appointed as librarian and curator. Honorary Presidents: Rev. Canon Plumtre, G. K. Powell, E. G. Martin and R. E. Martin.

*(Continued on Page 234)*



# The Richter Variation

By F. Reinfeld

## PART II.

In last month's portion of this article, we saw that after 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 KtxP, Kt-B3; 5 Kt-QB3, P-Q3; 6 B-KKt5! P-K3; 7 KtxKt, PxKt, White can obtain a strong if speculative attack by 8 P-K5. Whereupon the question arises: can Black avoid this continuation? Does he have any satisfactory alternative? The answer seems to be in the negative.

Thus if Black varies by 6 . . . Q-Kt3 (instead of 6 . . . P-K3), a plausible continuation would be 7 Kt-Kt3, B-K3; 8 B-K3, Q-Q; 9 Kt-Q4, P-KKt3; 10 KtxB, PxKt; 11 B-QB4 with advantage to White (Koslowski-Wagner, Berlin 1931).

6 . . . Q-R4 also leads to interesting play. Instead of analysing this move in detail, we shall give three short games which illustrate White's advantage in the most drastic manner.

Black



White

### Game A

Alekhine-Frentz (Paris, 1933)

6 . . . . .	Q-R4
7 BxKt	KtPxB
8 B-Kt5	B-Q2

Not 8 . . . P-QR3? 9 KtxKt winning.

9 O-O	O-O-O
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Castling on the K side would be dangerous because of the broken Pawns, but the text is also hazardous.

10 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3
11 P-QR4	P-QR4

White threatened to win the Q by Kt-Q5.

12 Kt-Q5	Q-R2
13 Q-Q2	R-Kt1

This is of course a gesture, as Black cannot hope for anything definite in the way of counter attack.

14 K-R1	P-B4
15 P-KB3	K-Kt1

A mistake as the champion at once shows; . . . PxP was a bit better.

16 PxP	BxP
17 BxKt	PxB
18 KtxRP	. . . .

This has been made possible by Black's 15th move.

18 . . . .	Q-B4
19 Kt-Kt4	. . . .

White has too many Knights!

19 . . . .	K-R1
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There was no time to protect the BP because of the threat of Kt-R6ch.

20 Kt(Kt4)xP	R-B1
21 P-QB4	RxKt

Overlooking White's 23rd move. But the game was already hopeless.

22 KtxR	QxKt
23 Q-R5ch	Resigns

### Game B

Byrne-Dunst, (New York, 1934)

6 . . . . .	Q-R4
7 B-Kt5	B-Q2
8 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3
9 P-QR4	P-QR3
10 P-R5	Q-B2

Inferior to . . . Q-Q1.

11 BxKKt	KtPxB
12 Kt-Q5	Q-Q1
13 B-R4	B-Kt2
14 Kt-Kt6	QR-Kt1
15 O-O	O-O

Allowing White to decide the game in short order.

16 Kt-Q4!	K-R1
17 R-R3!	B-K1
18 Kt-B5	KtxP

The simple pleasures of the poor.

19 R-R3	P-R3
20 RxPch!	Resigns



Game C

Drasin-Balley (Philadelphia, 1933)

6 . . . . .	Q-R4
7 B-Kt5	B-Q2
8 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3

A grievous loss of a tempo—all the way back was better. But then why play out the Q to start with?!

9 BxKKt	KtPxB
10 Kt-Q5	Q-Q1
11 Q-R5	Kt-K4

. . . P-K3 was essential.

12 Kt-Q4	P-QR3
13 Kt-K6!	Resigns

The Queen is lost.

# Miniature Games

By Arnold S. Denker

Played in Semi-Finals

Correspondence Chess League of America

September, 1915

## DUTCH DEFENSE

Mr. Edgar

White

1 P-Q4	P-KB4
2 P-K4	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-KKt5	P-K3
5 BxKt	QxB
6 KtxP	Q-Kt3

Very risky. Q-Q1 was preferable.

7 B-Q3	QxKtP
8 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3

If 8...K-Q1; 9 Kt-Kt5, QxR (9...P-Kt3; 10 BxP, PxP; 11 QxR, K-K2; 12 Q-R7ch, K-B3; 13 KKt-B3!); 10 Kt-B7ch, K-K2; 11 KtxR, QxKtch; 12 K-Q2, QxR; 13 Q-B7ch, K-Q3; 14 QxBch, and mates next move.

Or if 8...K-K2; 9 Q-R4ch, K-K1 (if 9...P-Kt4; 10 KtxP, QxR; 11 KtxPch, K-Q3; 12 Q-B4ch, K-K2 (12...K-B3 would lose the Queen by 13 B-K4ch); 13 Q-Kt5ch, K-Q3; 14 Q-QB5 mate); 10 Kt-Kt3

Mr. Lott

Black

(threatening B-K4), Q-B3; 11 BxP! and wins at least an exchange.

9 Q-K5!	QxR
10 QxR	QxKtch
11 K-Q2	QxR
12 Kt-B6ch	K-K2

12...K-B2 would lead to a position similar to the actual game.

13 Kt-Q5ch	PxKt
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If 13...K-K1; 14 QxP, PxKt; 15 BxPch, K-Q1; 16 Q-R4ch and mate in two.

14 QxPch	K-Q3
15 QxKtPch	K-K2
16 Q-Kt5ch	K-B2
17 B-Kt6ch	K-Kt1
18 Q-B6!!	B-Kt5ch
19 P-B3!!	Resigns

19...QxKtPch is insufficient because of 20 K-Q1, Q-R8ch; 21 K-K2, Q-Kt7ch; 22 K-B3, QxBPch; 23 K-Kt2!

Played in a Simultaneous Exhibition

September, 1934

## DUTCH DEFENSE

A. S. Denker

White

1 P-Q4	P-KB4
2 P-K4	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 P-B3	PxP
5 KtxP	P-K3
6 B-Q3	B-Kt5

A weak move. The Black Bishop is very important as a defensive weapon in this opening and should be played to K2.

7 O-O	BxKt
8 PxP	P-QKt3

Black has no time for a fianchetto. Better, but insufficient, would have been 8...O-O; 9 Kt-K5, P-Q3; 10 Kt-Kt4, KtxKt; 11 RxRch, QxR; 12 QxKt and White should win.

B. Robbins

Black

9 B-KKt5	B-Kt2
10 Kt-K5	O-O
11 Kt-Kt4	P-Q3
12 KtxKtch	PxKt
13 BxPch!	K-Kt2

If 13...KxB; 14 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1 (14...K-Kt2; 15 Q-R6ch, K-B2; 16 RxPch wins); 15 Q-Kt6ch, K-R1; 16 RxP and wins.

14 Q-R5	PxB
15 Q-Kt6ch	K-R1
16 B-Kt8!!	Resigns

If 16...RxRch; 17 RxR, QxB; 18 Q-R6ch, Q-R2; 19 R-B8 mate. However, 16...B-K5! seems to hold out for a good while. Then would follow 17 QxB, RxP; 18 QxR etc.

Played at Riga, 1916

## FRENCH DEFENSE

A. Nimzowitsch

White

1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 PxP	KtxP
5 Kt-B3	P-QB4
6 KtxKt	QxKt

Avoiding an isolated pawn but leaving himself open to attack.

7 B-K3	.....
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The first tempo gained. White threatens to win a pawn by PxP.

7 . . . . .	PxP
8 KtxP	P-QR3

Black loses another tempo! White's threat was Kt-Kt5.

9 B-K2	QxKtP
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This is playing with fire. He cannot afford to waste so much time.

S. Alapin

Black

10 B-B3	Q-Kt3
11 Q-Q2	P-K4
12 O-O-O!!	.....

White is so far ahead in development that a piece more or less does not count.

12 . . . . .	PxKt
13 BxQP	Kt-B3
14 B-B6!	QxB
15 KR-K1ch	B-K2

If 15...B-K3; 16 Q-Q7 mate.

16 BxKtch	K-B1
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If Black plays 16...B-Q2; 17 QxBch, K-B1; 18 Q-Q8ch and mate in three.

17 Q-Q8ch	BxQ
18 R-K8 Mate	



# A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

Dr. Emanuel Lasker

## Part III.

The tenure of a champion is at best precarious, and the new century was to mark the long but futile battle of the title-holder against the world. Lasker's singular mastery of the game and his unequalled combative powers were indeed factors. But his temper, which was like flint, and his temperament, which was unyielding; and, more particularly, Time and War and Death, conspired to maintain him upon his throne for twenty-six years.

To his contemporaries he became the symbol of invincibility. Yet the head that wore a crown rested uneasily. The list of those who loomed up to challenge his supremacy carries its own message. Charousek and Pillsbury, Tarrasch and Maroczy, Janowski and Marshall, Rubinstein and Schlechter—each a great artist worthy of the highest honors. But until a late April day in Havana in 1921, no one had been able to obtain more than an occasional isolated game from him.

As early as 1899, when the London Tourney took place in the spacious but depressing St. Stephen's Hall at Westminster, casual observers noted a distinct change in the demeanor of the champion. Confident, care-free youth that played with easy grace had been superseded by languid, weary, restless maturity. Lasker just managed to draw his first two games, and though he soon struck his stride, and finally lead the field, closely followed by Pillsbury, Maroczy and Janowski, it was evident that the world title weighed heavily upon him.

As at London, thereafter he seemed able to rise to great heights and batter down all opposition, formidable as it might appear, by his coldly classical and precise style. His simultaneous and single games in his many extended tours, maintained the same high level. On the Continent he is reported to have won ninety-five percent of his exhibition games, and in England and Scotland his losses were less than four percent. During one season he played at some fifty clubs, and at twenty-eight of these he did not lose a single game.

An early challenge for the title came from David Janowski. The young Polish master had followed his fine London performances by defeating Marshall in a short match. Never unduly modest, he pressed his claims vigorously. But the terms desired by the principals were widely divergent, and the defy merely lingered for a decade, until 1909 and 1910, when in three matches the challenger was able to win a grand total of three games against seventeen for Lasker.

The German master had completed his studies at Erlangen in 1900. His mathematical dissertation gained the highest praise and was published by the University. He became the principal contributor to the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, and thereafter his pen was never idle. He published books upon chess, mathematics and philosophy, and conducted several chess columns with marked proficiency. His weekly column in the *Evening Post*, set a high standard of annotation and was closely studied by all experts.

For several years the shadow of Pillsbury's performances lay athwart his own. True he had bested the young American in their tournament strivings, and had held his own in their personal encounters. But the arresting character of Pillsbury's blindfold seances, and the prevalent belief that his chess strength was growing, foreshadowed a match between the two men at no late date. Pillsbury was confident and eager. In his parleys with Showalter he brushed aside all technicalities involved concerning the American championship with the brusque remark, "I am interested in only one title."

But the stars fought against Pillsbury, and the fleeting march of the years witnessed no contest between these two great figures of the chess world. The ill-health of the challenger, and finally his early death at Frankford in 1904, removed the one man, who in the opinion of many experts, could have given Lasker a real fight. The latter had recognized the full merit of his younger rival. He was spurred to blindfold performances and creditably played five and six games simultaneously in this manner. But he also wrote, on hearing of one of Pills-



bury's most ambitious blindfold seances, "I hope that he will not overtax his brain."

Death took away another great player when Rudolph Charousek died on April 19, 1900. Brief indeed had been his career, but in his performances many saw the ear-marks of a champion.

Two notable contenders were given full opportunity to match their skill against the title-holder, and were decisively defeated. To Janowski, the first of these, we have already referred, and the score of their third match speaks for itself—Lasker won 8, drew 3, and lost 0.

Marshall's first at Cambridge Springs and his striking successes in Europe singled him out in 1907 as a worthy rival. The score of his title match, in which he lost 8, won 0, and drew 7, though hardly revealing Marshall's real powers, showed the wide superiority of Lasker. In both cases respect for the champion was heightened until it approached veritable awe. Many a connoisseur declared learnedly that Lasker knew more about chess than any living person, and too much in fact for the ensemble of living masters.

The feud that raged between Lasker and Tarrasch is less edifying, and racked the chess world for twenty-five years. The German physician was justifiably proud of his own chess attainments. To an unrivalled tourney record, he added keen powers of analysis, and wielded a trenchant pen. His admirers included many of the leading experts on the Continent, who in fact questioned the validity of Lasker's title as Champion.

The rivalry between the two men, each amply endowed with what was currently labeled *amour propre*, deepened into a bitter personal dislike. For a long time it seemed impossible to bring them together over the board. Finally in 1908 the Town Council of Prague invited the masters to play their match, and it set aside one thousand marks as a prize fund for the winner. The contest was finally arranged. A cartoon in the "Chess World" showing the two experts in fighting togs, and entitled "Some Further Fencing Before the Boxing Starts", indicated that the patience of the chess public was sorely strained.

On the eve of the match both experts issued statements that for sheer bluntness would do credit to two wrestlers. "Frankly," wrote Lasker, in an unflattering personal appraisal of his opponent, "there is no love lost between us . . . ."

The match began on August 17, 1908, at Dusseldorf and ended in the defeat of Dr. Tarrasch. Lasker won 8, lost 3, drew 5. The

better opinion was that the Doctor of Nuremberg had not done his great talents justice, but that he had given Lasker the best fight that anyone in the world could have put forth. "It is the superiority of the trained, enterprising and determined man of action over the too scientific and circumspect theorist", wrote one commentator. Another stressed Lasker's greater "will-to-win". Actually the real facts are that neither side played championship chess in this match, but that Lasker won more games than Tarrasch.

The result did not calm the controversy that raged over the respective merits of the two men. On the contrary Tarrasch's admirers waxed more bold, and it was only after eight years that all doubts of the respective powers of the two men were laid to rest. The score of the match in 1916, when Tarrasch scored only a single draw against 5 wins for his adversary, indicated that the war and the years had taken a heavy toll from Tarrasch, while Lasker's game had suffered but little.

Less turbulent but of deep significance were the claims of Maroczy, Schlechter and Rubinstein. Early in the century Maroczy had scored several brilliant victories in major tournaments. There was much talk of a title-bout when he arrived in America in 1906, and finally the arrangements seemed complete. But actually nothing materialized. Thereafter it was Maroczy, the engineer, and not Lasker who put an end to the aspirations of Maroczy, the chessist, though no doubt as to the respective merits of the two men can exist.

Writing in Prague in 1908 after the showing of Schlechter, Vidmar and Rubinstein in the tourney of that year, Lasker said:

"Schlechter is 34; Rubinstein is 25. The latter impresses by the profundity of his style which awakens hopeful expectations of a brilliant future. And certainly Schlechter has made a marvellous record in the last three years."

Schlechter did indeed rise to the greatest heights. His record entitled him to an opportunity to contest with the title-holder. But few would have ventured to predict the actual outcome of that match. As it was Lasker escaped loss by the proverbial hair. His reputation won a negative glory, and for the first time it became apparent that he too was mortally vulnerable.

That a match with Rubinstein never took place is not merely a tragic incident in the career of the great Polish expert, but a regrettable loss to chess. After four successive victories in major European tournaments in 1912,



Rubinstein was the logical contender for world honors. In that year he easily merited comparison with Lasker. There was much talk of a contest, but it never materialized. Be it further noted that there was projected an encounter between Rubinstein and the rising Capablanca, and that to the infinite poverty of the chess world, nothing came of either of these plans. When all seemed ripe for their fruition the War intervened, left Rubinstein but a shadow of his former self, and removed from the path of Lasker an artist whose technique was fully the equal of his own.

Early in 1904 Dr. Lasker had embarked upon an ambitious venture in chess journalism. Assisted by such able enthusiasts as Halpern, Loyd, Barry, Marshall, Napier, Reichhelm, Shinkman, and Teed, he published "Lasker's Chess Magazine", a breezy journal full of anecdotes, games carefully annotated, fine endings, and not least, his own "Course of Instruction".

The February issue of that magazine (1905) contained an interesting and prophetic item.

"A young and promising player has been found by Mr. A. Ettlinger of the Manhattan Chess Club, in the person of Jose Raoul Capablanca of Cuba. Master Capablanca is now 16 years of age, and is a pupil at the Woodycliff School of South Orange, N. J.

Youthful precocity is ascribed to the young player which antedates that of any other exponent of chess known to history. It is related that at the age of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  . . . .

The principal of the Woodycliff School has advised the youthful player to forego chess until his studies are concluded . . ."

Yet apart from this casual mention, Lasker's reaction to the rising challenge of Capablanca forms the least creditable chapter in his entire career. Suffice it to say that negotiations for a title contest began shortly after the Cuban's victory over Marshall in 1909, and continued for over ten years. The champion's clutch upon his crown stiffened perceptibly as the full measure of the challenge grew upon him. Perhaps it is proper to interpret Lasker's later renunciation of his title to Capablanca as his own belated realization that his conduct toward his greatest rival had been marked by harshness. Possibly he also sensed his over-emphasis upon the vested rights of an office, that in a world of talents so easily apportioned, must ever be held by the slimmest of margins, and, not least, by a fortunate concatenation of events.

His re-entry into international competition at Maerich-Oestrau, and his showing at New York in 1924, and at Moscow in 1925, as well as his latest games at Zurich, indicate clearly that time may have blunted the sharpness of

his play, but that the zest for a hard, grim battle still remains.

In retrospect his career exhibits the magnificences of time and space. As we mark the swift transition of the eager youth, glimpse the bearded profile of middle-age, and in a swift turn of the glass, note the visage of age, we sense that Art is indeed long, and Time but fleeting. As we follow the journeyings of the grandmaster over half the globe, we wonder at the miracle of the game that makes the whole world his habitat, and unlocks the hearts of men of every clime.

The reign of Lasker encompasses the lives of many of the devotees of chess. Each year is crowded with glorious games that will endure, and each chapter is memoried with faces that have gone. The game itself and its long ruling genius binds together the tangled threads of many who fought in the ranks.

The record of Lasker is not free from error. Were he given the privilege that Franklin craved—of retracting his moves—many mistakes of judgment and many sheer oversights would be wiped clean. But both on and off the board:

"The moving finger writes,  
And having writ, moves on . . ."

Viewed in the large his story fills the chess world with justifiable pride. Happily this is an encomium and not a eulogy. There may still be surprises in store for those who feel that his days of creative achievement are done. But as it stands it needs no further contribution to entitle him to a niche in Caissa's Hall of Fame that houses but a handful of immortals.

(Continued from Page 229)

It was agreed that the club's program be continued as during former years—with handicap tourneys; rapid transit play; club championship; simultaneous exhibitions and chess lectures.

The next big attraction will naturally be the Toronto City Championship (Individual). Play will probably start in January and it is intimated that S. E. Gale will be in the thick of it. He hopes to relieve Belson from the anguished strain of holding a heavy cup for the past three years—especially now that Belson is obliged to hold another weighty trophy in 'tother arm! Belson's pockets are still jingling with prize money funds, and it is quite likely he'll need to have another pocket made for future necessities! (O! Mr. Kadish! What a picture it would make—is there any ink in your fountain pen?)



# ISAAC KASHDAN

(FAMILIARLY KNOWN AS "KASH")



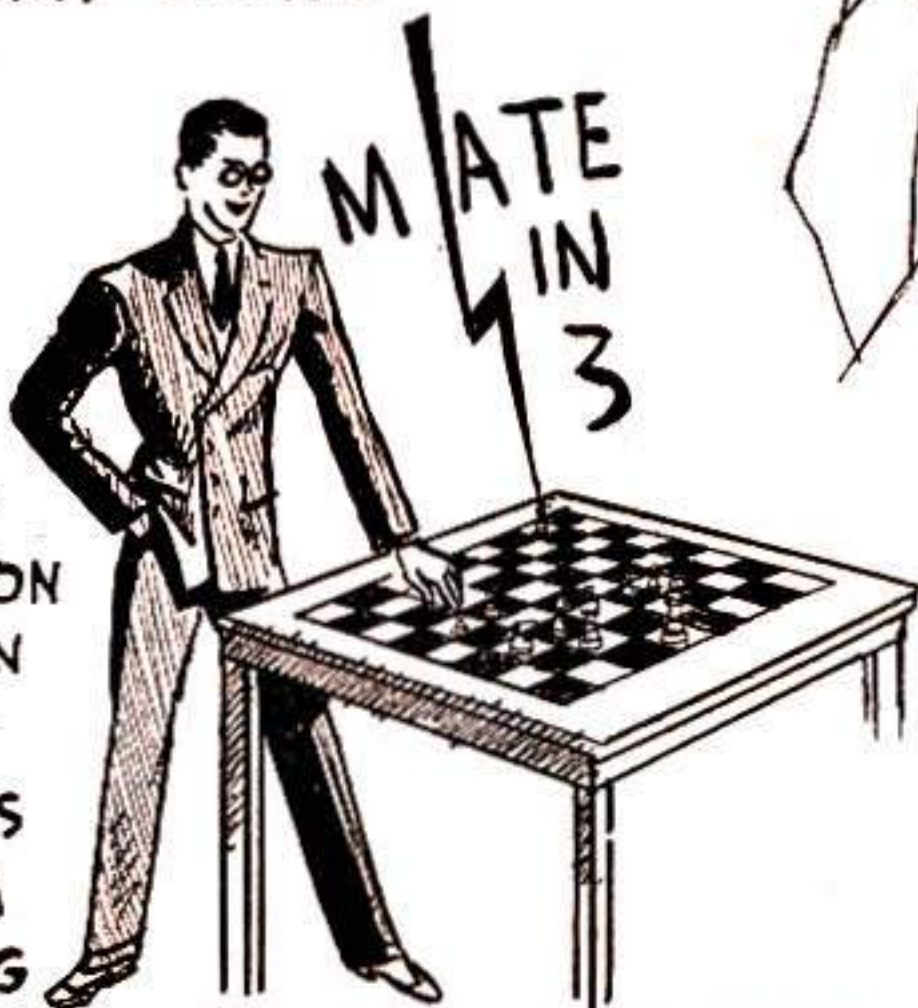
"MIDNIGHT OIL"

**KASHDAN LEARNED CHESS AT STUYVESANT HIGH IN 1921—AND LATER PLAYED ON HIS COLLEGE TEAM—C.C.N.Y.**



**PLAYED FIRST BOARD ON AMERICAN TEAM AT PRAGUE IN 1931 AND AT FOLKSTONE 1933**

**PROBABLY THE GREATEST PROBLEM SOLVER IN AMERICA—IN 1924 HE WON FIRST PRIZE—IN 1925 HE BEAT KUPCHIK, CHAJES AND JAFFE IN A PROBLEM SOLVING TOURNAMENT—IS THE AUTHOR OF MANY PROBLEMS**



**IN 1930 HE WON MANY EUROPEAN TOURNAMENTS DEFEATING SOME OF EUROPE'S GRAND MASTERS**





# Selected Games

Linz Tourney

September, 1934

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Becker  
White

Theo. de Jong  
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 R-R1	RxR
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	23 RxR	P-B3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	24 BxKt	QxB
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	25 QxQ	BxQ
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	26 R-R8	BxKt
6 P-QR3	P-KR3	27 PxP	K-Q2
7 B-R4	PxP	28 BxBP	P-B4
8 P-K4	P-KKt4	29 R-R7ch	K-Q1
9 B-Kt3	P-Kt4	30 R-KR7	B-Q2
10 P-KR4	P-KKt5	31 RxP	R-Kt2
11 Kt-K5	KtxKt	32 R-R8ch	K-K2
12 BxKt	R-KKt1	33 P-KKt3	P-K4
13 B-K2	P-KR4	34 P-R5	K-B3
14 Q-Q2	B-QKt2	35 P-R6	R-K2
15 R-Q1	P-R4	36 P-Kt4	K-Kt3
16 O-O	P-Kt5	37 R-QKt8	KxP
17 Kt-R4	KtxP	38 P-Kt5	PxP
18 Q-B4	Kt-Q3	39 B-Q5	K-Kt2
19 Kt-B5	B-B1	40 P-B6	B-K3
20 PxP	R-Kt3	41 BxB	RxB
21 PxP	RxP	42 P-B7	Resigns

First Game of Match

October, 1934

## QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

G. Stahlberg  
White

E. Andersen  
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 P-QR4	P-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	18 P-R5	Kt-Kt2
3 P-K3	P-QKt3	19 PxP	PxP
4 B-Q3	B-Kt2	20 R-R8	B-Kt5
5 QKt-Q2	P-B4	21 P-R3	BxKt
6 O-O	Kt-B3	22 QxB	Q-Kt2
7 P-B3	Q-B2	23 KR-R1	P-QKt4
8 R-K1	B-K2	24 Q-K3	P-Kt5
9 P-QR3	P-Q3	25 QR-R7	Q-Kt3
10 P-K4	R-Q1	26 Q-R6	PxP
11 Q-K2	P-K4	27 Kt-B5	PxKt
12 P-Q5	Kt-QKt1	28 KPxP	P-K5
13 Kt-B1	O-O	29 BxP	Kt-K1
14 Kt-Kt3	B-B1	30 P-B6	KtxP
15 B-Kt5	Kt-K1	31 Q-Kt5ch	Resigns
16 BxB	QxB		

Recent Match Game

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

A. Lilienthal  
White

S. Landau  
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	8 B-Q3	QKt-Q2
2 P-QB4	PxP	9 P-QR4	P-B5
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	10 B-B2	B-Kt2
4 P-K3	P-K3	11 P-K4	B-K2
5 BxP	P-B4	12 B-Kt5	QR-B1
6 O-O	P-QR3	13 R-Q1	P-R3
7 Q-K2	P-QKt4	14 BxKt	BxB

15 PxP	PxP	26 R-Q6	BxR
16 Kt-R3	Q-Kt3	27 QxPch	K-K3
17 P-QKt3	PxP	28 KtxB	Q-Q1
18 BxP	B-R3	29 KtxR(K1)	QxKt
19 P-K5	B-K2	30 Q-B6ch	K-Q4
20 P-Q5	PxP	31 Q-Q6ch	K-K5
21 BxP	Kt-B4	32 R-K1ch	K-B4
22 Kt-Q4	O-O	33 Q-B6ch	K-Kt5
23 Kt-B5	KR-K1	34 P-R3ch	K-R4
24 Q-Kt4	B-B1	35 P-Kt4	Mate
25 BxPch	KxB		

Leningrad Tournament

Brilliancy Prize Game

September, 1934

## DUTCH DEFENSE

H. Kmoch

M. Judowitsch

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-K3	21 BxPch	B-B4
2 P-QB4	P-KB4	22 Q-Q3	BxBch
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	23 QxBch	Q-B4
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	24 Q-B3	Kt-B3
5 B-Q2	B-K2	25 Kt-Q4	Q-Q2
6 Kt-QB3	O-O	26 R-Kt2	Kt-R3
7 Kt-R3	P-Q3	27 QR-KKt1	Kt-B4
8 O-O	P-K4	28 R-Kt7ch	QxR
9 P-Q5	P-KR3	29 RxQch	KxR
10 P-KB4	P-K5	30 QxP	B-K2
11 Kt-B2	Q-K1	31 Kt-B5ch	K-B2
12 P-KKt4	B-Q1	32 Q-B7	Kt-Kt1
13 P-K3	P-KKt3	33 KtxQPch	K-K3
14 PxP	PxP	34 P-B5ch	RxP
15 K-R1	K-R2	35 KtxR	KxKt
16 R-KKt1	P-B3	36 Q-K5ch	K-Kt3
17 PxP	PxP	37 P-Kt4	B-B3
18 Kt-K2	Q-B2	38 Q-Kt3ch	K-B2
19 B-QB3	Kt-K1	39 Q-B7ch	K-Kt3
20 KtxP!!	PxKt	40 QxKt	Resigns

Correspondence Game

## RUY LOPEZ

Dr. I. Balogh

Dr. Ramon Rey-Ardid

(Rumania)

(Spain)

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	21 KtxB	QxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 P-B4	P-Q5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	23 B-B2	Q-KR3
4 B-R4	Kt-KB3	24 Q-B3	Kt-K3
5 O-O	KtxP	25 B-Q7	K-R1
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	26 Q-B6	KtxP
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	27 P-K6	R-KKt1
8 PxP	B-K3	28 Q-Kt7	P-Q6
9 P-B3	B-K2	29 P-K7	Kt-K7ch
10 QKt-Q2	O-O	30 RxKt	PxR
11 B-B2	P-B4	31 R-K1	B-Kt1
12 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q2	32 P-KKt3	B-Q3
13 R-K1	P-QR4	33 RxP	BxKP
14 B-Q3	Kt-Q1	34 RxB	Q-B8ch
15 KKt-Q4	P-Kt5	35 K-Kt2	QxKtP
16 P-B3	Kt-B4	36 BxP	P-R5
17 KtxKt	BxKt	37 Q-B6	Q-Q7
18 P-KB4	B-R2	38 QxBP	P-R6
19 B-K3	P-B4	39 BxP	Resigns
20 B-Kt5	Q-KB2		



# End Game Studies

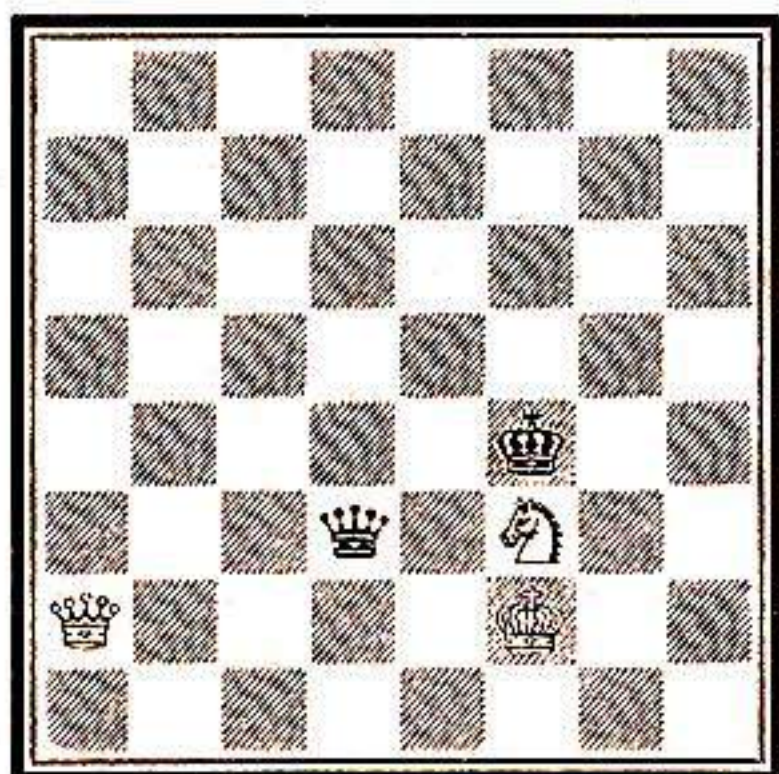
By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

## HENRI RINCK

We have spoken of the "richness" of many of Rinck's compositions. This quality will appeal most strongly to the expert; the amateur may be confused by the multiplicity of the variations.

Even more striking is the originality of many of his themes. The point of the following position lies in the inability of queen and knight alone to effect mate in the middle of the board. Therefore the moves must be so timed that the black Queen occupies the single square that would offer escape to the King.

Black



White

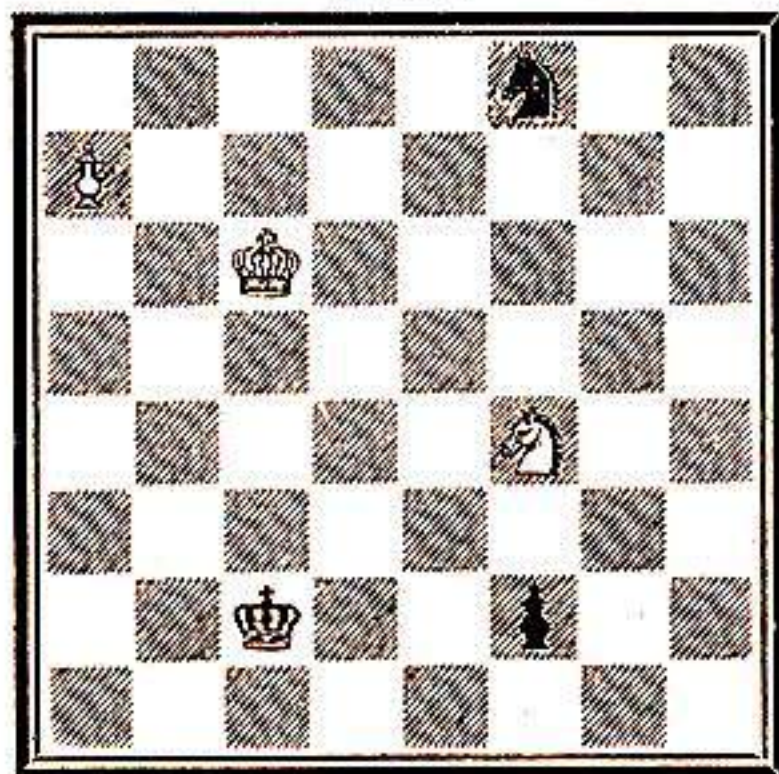
White to Play and Win.

- |                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1 Q-B7ch            | Q-B4  |
| 2 Q-B4ch            | Q-K5  |
| 3 Q-QB7ch           | K-B4  |
| 4 Q-KB7ch           | K-Kt5 |
| 5 Q-Kt7ch           | K-B4  |
| 6 Kt-Q4ch and wins. |       |

The solution which seems simple enough, is actually very difficult, and there are numerous tempting by-paths that lead nowhere.

In the next study we have a brilliant and unexpected denouement. The splendid cooperation of Queen and Knight is best exemplified in the endings of Rinck.

Black



White

White to Play and Win.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 Kt-Kt2     | K-Q7 (best) |
| 2 P-R8(Q)    | P-B8(Q)     |
| 3 Q-R2ch     | K-B6        |
| 4 Q-R3ch     | K-Q5        |
| 5 Q-B5ch     | K-K5        |
| 6 Q-Q5 mate. |             |

French Championship  
September, 1934

### QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

M. Raizman  
White

A. Gibaud  
Black

- |          |        |            |          |
|----------|--------|------------|----------|
| 1 P-Q4   | Kt-KB3 | 25 B-B1    | Kt-Q6    |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-QKt3 | 26 Kt-B5   | Kt-Kt5   |
| 3 P-QB4  | P-K3   | 27 Q-B1    | R-R8     |
| 4 P-KKt3 | B-Kt2  | 28 Q-Kt5   | B-B3     |
| 5 B-Kt2  | B-K2   | 29 Q-B4    | R(Q1)-Q8 |
| 6 Kt-B3  | P-Q3   | 30 QxP     | RxBch    |
| 7 O-O    | QKt-Q2 | 31 K-Kt2   | P-R4     |
| 8 R-K1   | O-O    | 32 PxP     | Kt-Q6    |
| 9 P-K4   | P-K4   | 33 Q-Kt6   | P-Kt3    |
| 10 P-Kt3 | R-K1   | 34 Q-K3    | Kt-K8ch  |
| 11 B-Kt2 | B-B1   | 35 KxR     | Kt-B7ch  |
| 12 PxP   | PxP    | 36 K-B2    | KtxQ     |
| 13 Kt-Q5 | B-Q3   | 37 KtxKt   | BxP      |
| 14 Q-Q2  | P-QR4  | 38 P-Kt6   | R-R3     |
| 15 R-K2  | Kt-B4  | 39 P-B4    | RxP      |
| 16 Kt-R4 | B-QB1  | 40 P-K5    | B-K2     |
| 17 R-Q1  | KtxKt  | 41 P-Kt4   | PxP      |
| 18 QxKt  | B-Kt5  | 42 KtxP    | B-Q8     |
| 19 P-B3  | B-K3   | 43 Kt-R6ch | K-Kt2    |
| 20 Q-Q2  | P-R5   | 44 R-Q2    | B-R4     |
| 21 Q-B2  | PxP    | 45 R-Q7    | B-R5ch   |
| 22 PxP   | P-QKt4 | 46 K-Kt2   | KxKt     |
| 23 BxP   | BxB    | 47 RxP     | B-Kt5    |
| 24 RxQ   | KRxR   |            | Resigns  |

# Contract Bridge

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# 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, Bellerose, 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.*

### About Broadcasts

As you know the Editorial Staff of the C. R. is conducting a chess broadcast every Sunday afternoon at 1:45 P. M. Eastern Standard Time over Station W. H. N. in New York City. Every other week I assist with a five minute talk on subjects of particular interest to problem friends.

Some of you who listened to my chats have written some lovely letters to me. I am glad I made a hit and, like any other human being, I appreciate and enjoy your generous approval, but let me impress indelibly on your minds the super-important fact, that your praise and applause, unless you direct their manifestations to the men in control of the Broadcasting Station, does not help the cause of chess a particle. The gentlemen that allot time for educational programs are not mind readers. If you neglect to tell THEM, not once, in a burst of enthusiasm, but frequently, that you value the broadcasts and desire them continued, there is no reason to expect their cooperation. Therefore, much as I prize your kind words, do not inform ME but the Program Director of W. H. N. of your reactions to our offerings.

I understand quite clearly that it is bothersome to sit down and write letters, but remember that you get nothing for nothing in this world. Sacrifice a little time and comfort once or twice a month and speak your mind, honestly, to the men in whose hands the fate of our "Chess Chatter" reposes. Do not allow, so far as you are concerned, that these broadcasts are lost to the chess lovers by a display of indifference. And—as you write, tell the truth. If your comments are numerous, sincere and grateful, who knows, we may be granted more time.

Here is your great opportunity, chess fans.

Make the most of it!

Do not "plan to write soon", do it—NOW.

### WINNER OF HONOR PRIZE FOR OCTOBER

Dr. Gilbert Dobbs (209)

### WINNER OF LADDER PRIZE FOR OCTOBER

W. Vanwinkle

Congratulations to both.

Solutions to all problems in this issue must be received on or before January 9th, 1935.

Problems received with thanks from: V. Eaton (3); Chas. S. Jacobs (2); John Hoy; Erwin Krisch (6); Walter Jacobs (3); M. W. Patrick; C. Larranaga (2); Chas. E. Adams; Dr. G. Dobbs (6); Bill Beers (7); W. Vanwinkle (2); Cancio (2); Jimeno (6); Morales; Santillan; Dr. Berliner; C. E. Silver; A. Kish (via Geo. Hume!) (5); E. J. Van Den Berg (3).

## PROBLEM-MUSINGS

### Bubbles and Troubles of Problemland

#### I. MAINLY ABOUT PROBLEM JUDGES

Problemland offers numerous intriguing topics that are apt to raise the composer's blood pressure, but few gossip themes are as inexhaustible and as argument-laden as the discussion of tournaments, the fate of our contest entries and the caliber of the men chosen to render the awards.

When a novice submits his first problem to a tourney his soul is charged with two dominating sentiments. Prior to the award: A fond expectation that his own entry is going to triumphantly emerge as the First or at least Second Prize Winner. Upon learning that his work failed to qualify: A feeling of outraged indignation, fortified with a measure of bitter scorn, that contests are being conducted among civilized folks under the guidance of so manifestly incapable and basely biased judges.

However, as the young composer and his work mature, these sentiments gradually undergo a perceptible change. No longer is the composer so unshakably certain of the merit of his problems. He begins to realize, as he examines the prize winners, that he has a lot to learn. At the same time his preconceived opinion of the judges' unfitness is assailed by secret doubts. In short, after a series of failures it dawns on him that the reason therefor may probably be found in himself rather than the tournament arbiters; and so he discards the onerous ballast of his prejudices and substitutes in its place an ever increasing cargo of introspection, sense of proportion and logic.

From that moment on the young composer becomes a real and bona fide contender in competitions.

I do not depict this evolution with any intention to embarrass or ridicule our youngsters. Far from it. Fondness of one's own children, be they offsprings of the flesh or brain, is an intensely human trait and, hence, thoroughly comprehensible. Therefore the pangs of disappointment, when the castle of our hopes crumbles before our eyes, are likewise understandable.

The question now arises—are our tourney judges just and fair? Are they qualified?

My personal experience with them, during practically a life time, has been that, with the rarest of exceptions, they are a fine, decent, fairminded, honest and capable lot. Even where an occasional decision appears warped or biased, investigation uniformly establishes honesty and sincerity if not superior acumen. In fact I have found but one source of partiality in my examinations of scores of awards, to wit, the inclination of a few judges to favor their



own countrymen from sentiments of a so-called patriotic nature. Even these instances are so sporadic that they scarcely need be mentioned. So taking it all in all, I do not hesitate a moment to gladly declare that, in my opinion which is based on long years of experience, our problem adjudicators, the world over, are indeed a superior set of upright and trustworthy adepts.

I have been singularly fortunate in the rather limited number of tourneys to which I contributed, it is true, and may be optimistic in my appraisal of judges for that reason. But on the other hand I have acted as tournament arbiter often enough to be thoroughly familiar with the enormous difficulties that beset all judges. The immense work piled on the shoulders of a tourney judge, the tremendous responsibility with which he is burdened, are sufficient in themselves to free him from any possible inclination to be partial. And so I repeat, it is my conviction that we have every right to be proud of chess tournament judges, to eulogize and, beyond all, to respect them.

However, just because of my high regard for them and just because I have absolutely no personal reasons to act the role of a disappointed sorehead, I wish to bare a case that shows rather plainly how even the most eminent expert of problem lore may "fall down" once in a while under the influence of a glamorous but mistaken impression.

The case in question illustrates how in one instance I was the victim of a wry decision. Since it all happened a good many years ago and in a foreign country, I believe I may publish the incident without hurting anyone's feelings.

I had entered a 4M Selfmate with an unusual bifurcation idea, a problem of more than average difficulty, in a tournament in a European country. The judge was an eminent expert from another European land, a man of recognized probity as well as proficiency, with a deserved reputation second to none. It so happened that, owing to a queer and to me even today incomprehensible arrangement, Selfmates were classed, in this tourney, with the fairy problems. At that particular time, the Helpmate was in rapid ascendancy and the bewitching charm of that type of fairies held all of us under a spell. A cute and clever little helpmate, but unpretentious as a problem and of lightweight proportions, caught the judge's fancy and he awarded First Honors to it, selecting my Selfmate for the Second Prize.

I accepted the verdict without a murmur, the more readily so, since I drew three honors with but four entries. It never entered my mind to protest, even though I felt poignantly that the little Helpmate, splendid though it was, could not be classed with a so much bigger work as my own entry.

When the award was reprinted all over Europe and in America I received dozens of letters from friends and strangers, deploring and condemning the judges' decision. While even then I entertained no thought of complaining, I could not withstand the temptation to find out what other composers in the U. S. A. thought of the matter. I therefore selected 30 of the better known American and Canadian problemists and mailed to them both the Helpmate and my Selfmate, without author's name or any remarks, asking the question: "Which one of the two problems is in your opinion the better one?"

Twenty-eight of the thirty replied. Of these 28 no less than 26 picked the Selfmate, many declaring that the two problems were not even in the same class. One man hedged by stating the types of the problems permitted no comparison. One said neither one was any good, because he did not "believe" in either selfmates or fairies.

So, there you are.

But, as I stated above, this mishap to one of my "pets", a problem of which I am rather proud to this very day, did not cloud my judgment. In fact, I can well understand the aberration, because I had to check my own tendency to overrate the alluring queen of the day, the fascinating Helpmate.

With the background of this experience, which might have justified me in finding fault with tourney judges, my candid expression of the great admiration I have for tourney judges ought to gain weight.

What is the reason for the lofty place the tourney judge has won for himself in Problemland?

Well, that is not so hard to figure out.

The non-existence of—"Graft".

Man will invariably strive to keep every ideal holy and clean, until "Satan Greed" enters the premises. There is no money in chess. May a benign fate decree that there never will be. For as soon as chess can be commercialized, as soon as it will yield a revenue, it will promptly go to the devil. Therefore let us watch over chess jealously, assiduously, and untiringly and keep out the clan of the "Palm-greasios", who, like the harpies of old Hellas, grab everything they can swallow and soil the rest.

So long as chess will remain a pure science, and the problem branch a lovely art, that long we shall have not only a steadily growing army of recruits but also a coterie of fine and noble men at the head of the craft from which we will be able to always select judges of the impeccable character and the outstanding ability that our present day judges display.

## SOLUTIONS

### No. 199. Dr. H. M. Berliner (2M) Sf2.

Easy waiter with restrictive Key.—Dr. Dobbs. Key move should not rob Black of flight squares.—Rothenberg. I don't like a Key that guards the only flight.—Emery. Too bad the flight had to be taken.—Vail. A good "First".—Vanwinkle. Very good for a first attempt. We could do with some more from this composer.—Hannan. Excellent for a first attempt, with an abundance of tries.—Tangeman. A good attempt.—Korsgaard. Weak Key, confining King. However, a good first attempt.—Patz. Not so good; the Key is very poor. Also, there are duals.—Ratke.

### No. 200. George Partos (2M) QxP.

The sixfold Q sacrifice is nicely accomplished, but there is a concurrent dual after QxQ.—Dr. Dobbs. Says the White Queen: Although I can be captured by six, Black is still in a h . . . of a fix.—Rothenberg. Astonishing variety in defense. Ten different mates. Several tries are defeated by only one defense.—Emery. Six-fold sacrifice. Very well done.—Vail. Six captures. Great!—Vanwinkle. The tries meet with subtle defenses.—Burke. A pretty sacrifice. Black has six ways to "take the lady".—Hannan. Commendable multi-sacrifice but construction is inaccurate.—Tangeman. Very nice.—Korsgaard. In this and the next problem his royal majesty sacrifices his consort to achieve success.—Patz. A delightful task, although I have seen a piece sacrificed seven ways.—Ratke.

(Continued on Page 241)



# FAIRYLAND

Today the fairy fans will meet three young composers that were won over to fairy chess by the C. R. pioneer work. We also become better acquainted with a lovely type of problem, the Maximumer, or as it is called lately, the Maximater.

No. 9 by the young composer Mannis Charosh, is a Promoter. Every man in the diagram, except the Kings, is promoted to the next higher rank after the completion of a move; thus  $S=B$  and  $B=R$ , etc. Place the new pieces on the board at once to forestall confusion.

Nos. 10 and 11, by the Cleveland experts Erwin Krish and John O. Hoy, are Maximaters. In these problems White moves as usual, but Black must *always* answer with the GEOMETRICALLY LONGEST move at his command, even when parrying a check. For explanation of what constitutes the geometrically longest move, see below. In No. 11 (Hoy) there is also a new piece, the grasshopper. For the benefit of those who did not see my previous explanation I shall describe the grasshopper move once more. It moves like a Queen but completes the move with a jump over one intervening man, either white or black. It stops immediately after the jump behind the jumped man. It removes the man (of opposite color) whose place it takes, just like any other chess man does, but the man *over* which it leaps is NOT removed. If there is no jump available the grasshopper cannot move at all. Thus in No. 11 (as printed, without Key-move) the G. has but one move, over Sg7 to h8.

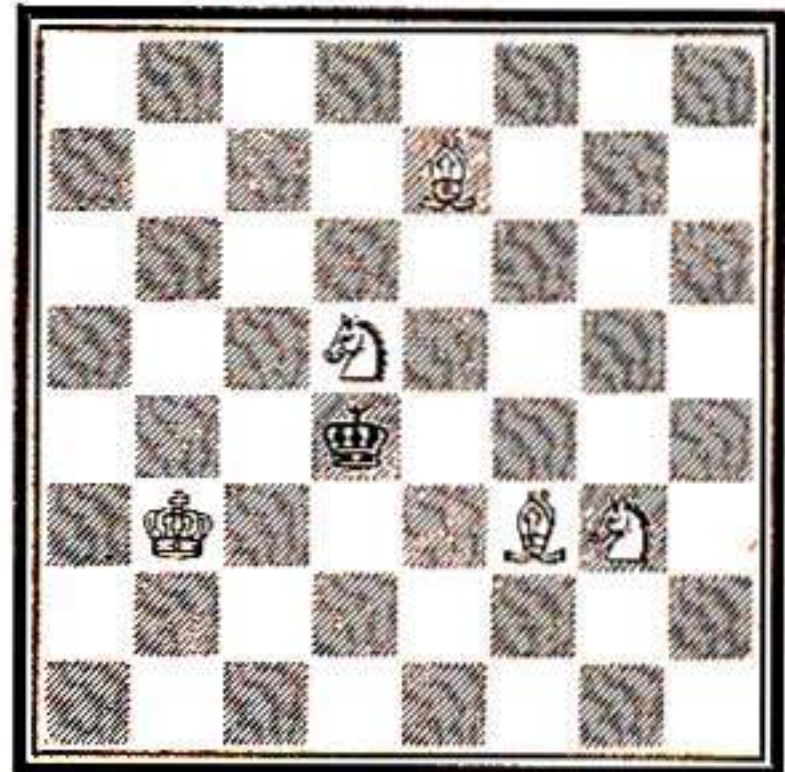
Now what is the *geometrically longest* move? Measure with a ruler the *distance from the center of a1 to the center of b1*, which is a "lateral" measure and called a *square unit*. Then measure the *distance from the center of a1 to the center of b2*. You find that this "diagonal" distance is longer. Therefore the diagonal moves of the *same* number of squares are *always* longer than the laterals. To save you the trouble of measuring the distance for every move I publish a chart I prepared which tells you accurately the exact "rotation" of all possible distances in square units. Copy it into your fairy note book for future reference.

## MAXIMUMER TABLE OF UNITS

Rank	Lateral Squares	Diagonal Squares	Total In Units
1	1		1
2		1	1.41
3	2		2
4		2	2.83
5	3		3
6	4		4
7		3	4.25
8	5		5
9		4	5.65
10	6		6
11	7		7
12		5	7.05
13	8		8
14		6	8.50
15		7	9.90
16		8	11.31

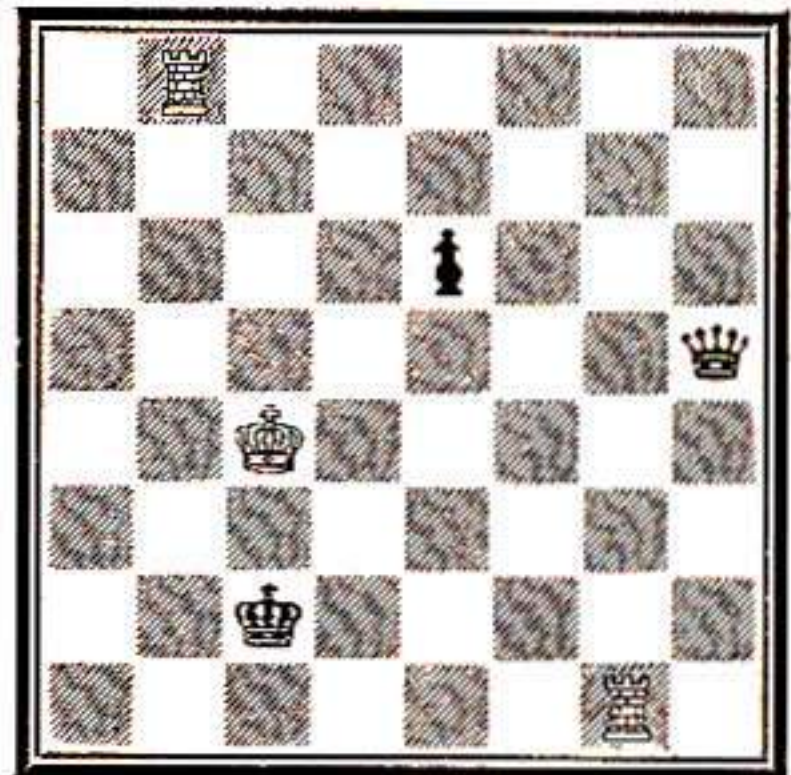
Bear in mind also that sometimes there may be two moves of precisely the identical length possible. In such cases Black has the option of making either

F 9. (Original)  
MANNIS CHAROSH  
Brooklyn, N. Y.



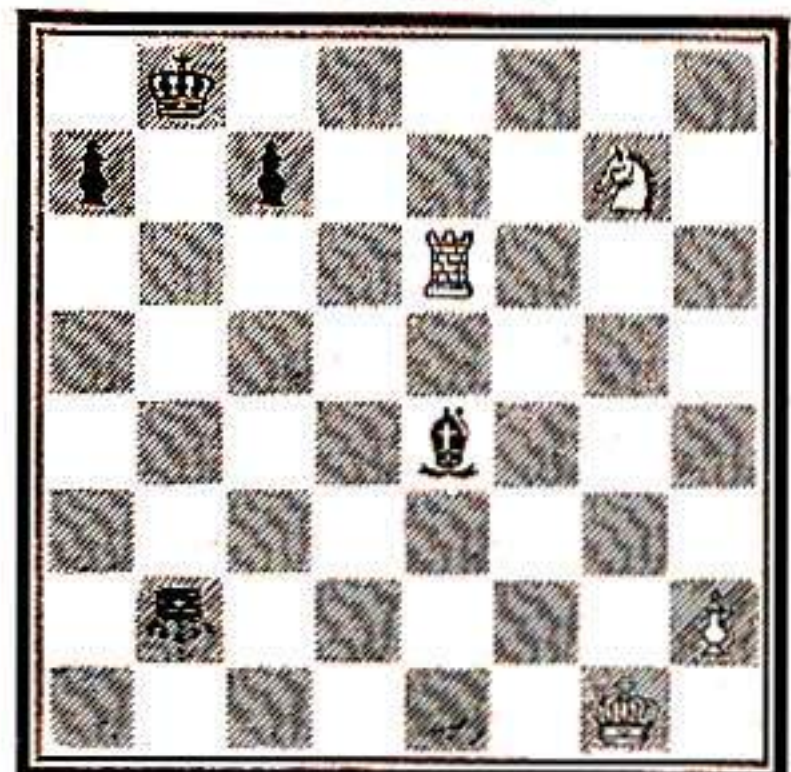
Promotion mate in 2 moves

F 10 (Original)  
ERWIN KRISCH  
Cleveland, O.



Maximumer Selfmate in 3 moves

F 11 (Original)  
JOHN O. HOY  
Cleveland, O.



Maximumer Selfmate in 6 moves  
(Grasshopper on S-2)



move. This is important for two reasons. First it allows variation play. Second, it compels the composer to look sharp when he composes and to provide mates for every contingency created by optional moves. However, the moves must be *exactly* the same. For instance, our chart tells us that move of 7 lateral squares represents 7 units, while a move of only 5 diagonal squares represents 7.05 units; therefore when both moves are possible the *diagonal* one **MUST** be made, even though the excess distance is only 1/20 of a unit. The moral is: Do not try to solve or compose Maximaters without consulting the chart!

Of course, Maximaters may be "Double", that is, both sides make only the longest moves. Those Double Maximumers are terrors to compose. Do not attempt to compose them until you have full understanding of that type of problem.

Let me remind you once again that, according to the ruling of the I. P. S., *all* fairy problems must, like orthodox problems, begin with "White to play". Thus, if you have problems in which Black begins, state it on the problem to avoid misconception.

Again I tell you also that *every* problem, in which the White King is to be mated, is a *Selfmate*. If the type is a "Helpmate" and the White King is to be mated, the problem is NOT a helpmate but a "Help-Selfmate", in which the White King is mated not by forcing the moves, as in the regular selfmate, but by the combined co-operative play of both sides. I hope this removes the uncertainty that several readers expressed in communications to me.

The solutions to Fairy Problems 1-5, by David C. McClelland are:

- I. (Yvonne). Black moves first.  
1. c5, Kb6; 2. c4, Kc7; 3. Kc5, c3; 4. d5, d4Mate.
- II. (Annette). White moves first.  
1. Kb4, c5ch.; 2. Kb3, Kc6; 3. c3, bxach; 4. Kc4, d5mate.
- III. (Cecile). White moves first.  
1. b3, c5; 2. Kb2, Kc6; 3. Kc3, b4ch; 4. Kc4, d5mate.
- IV. (Marie). White moves first.  
1. c4, Kb3; 2. c5, Kc2; 3. Kc4, d6; 4. d4, d5mate.
- V. (Emilie). Black moves first.  
1. d5, c3; 2. Kc2, Ka3; 3. Kd3, Kb2; 4. Kc4, Kc2; 5. c5, d3mate.

A very interesting quintette, accurate and with a minimum force in each case. - Dr. Dobbs. Congratulations, Mr. McClelland. A beautiful set of helpmates. - Hoy. A bouquet of orchids to McClelland for his quaint offering. - Malzberg. Five exquisite works. - Tangeman.

Solutions to all fairy (and Christmas) problems will be credited up to January, 9th, 1935.

Prizes are NOT awarded in this competition at this time.

Kindly keep solutions to fairy problems separate. Do *not* put them on the regular solution sheets. Solutions to fairy problems must give full play. Key moves are *not* sufficient, not even for 2 movers.

Put your names on every sheet.

Do not send problems on diagrams with solutions of *other* problems on the back. I make my errors without such assistance!

FAIRY SOLVING LADDER

Name	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Dr. G. Dobbs	4	4	4	4	5	21
Dr. H. M. Berliner	4	4	4	4	5	21
P. L. Rothenberg	4	4	4	4	5	21
M. Leysens	4	4	4	4	5	21
John O. Hoy	4	4	4	4	5	21
Earl F. Young	4	4	4	4	5	21
Norman Malzberg	4	4	4	4	5	21
J. B. Tangeman	4	4	4	4	5	21
M. Morris	4	4	4	4	5	21
Paul Murphy	4	4	4	4	5	21
George Partos	4	4	0	4	0	12

(Continued from Page 239)

No. 201. W. Vanwinkle (2M) QxP.

The movements of d7 are interesting and original.—Dr. Dobbs. Unexpected way of doing it.—Emery. A rather tricky lightweight.—Vail. The artistry in this problem is striking. It is a pleasure to come across such a problem.—Nash. A real gem despite the Key move.—Burke. Seems beneath Mr. Vanwinkle's standard.—Tangeman. Rather catchy.—Korsgaard. A very beautiful problem and my candidate for best of the month.—Ratke.

No. 202. Frank Vail (2M) f3.

Clever Key and mates with ingenious blocks and interferences by S.—Dr. Dobbs. The S. circles around rather frantically.—Rothenberg. Nice idea and sound.—Vanwinkle. Interesting problem.—Tangeman. Not enough by-play.—Korsgaard. The two selfblocks are neat.—Ratke.

No. 203. C. Jimeno, Jr. (2M) Sc2.

Neat cut-off Key but restrictive.—Dr. Dobbs. Complicated.—Rothenberg. The rook and S blocks are nice.—Vail. Nice mates.—Vanwinkle. Only fair.—Burke. This would be more likeable with the Queen shut off on the second move.—Tangeman. An unsuspected Key.—Korsgaard. This is a teaser and the most difficult of the 2 movers.—Geo. N. Cheney. Nice R & S blocks.—Ratke.

No. 204. Dr. G. Dobbs (3M)

1. Qc3, Kd5; 2. Qd3ch, etc.
1. . . ., Kf5; 2. Qf3ch, etc.
1. . . ., Bxd7; 2. Qd3ch, etc.
1. . . ., Bxf7; 2. Qf3ch, etc.

Dr. Dobbs presents a bit of beautiful symmetry.—Rothenberg. No. 205 is very good, No. 204 is still better.—Larsen. Echoes aplenty with pretty and pure mates.—Vail. A masterpiece. This shows the ne plus ultra in co-operation of a minor force.—Nash. A little below the usual Dobbs standard.—Vanwinkle. (???Editor). Beautiful echo play.—Burke. Does not appear as clear cut as Dr. Dobbs' problems usually are.—Tangeman. Another Dobbs gem with a neat echo.—Patz. Beautiful symmetry and economy.—Geo. N. Cheney. The moves of the White queen after the black bishop captures are most pleasing. As for the model mates, I don't care much for them.—Ratke. (Mister Ratke!!! Do you mean that?—Ed.)

No. 205. E. McCarthy (3M)

1. Kg2, Kh4; 2. Kf3, etc.
1. . . ., Kg4; 2. Qa3, etc.
1. . . ., Kh6; 2. Kg3, etc.
1. . . ., Pany; 2. Kg3, etc.

Pretty miniature despite the forward Key.—Dr. Dobbs. Light.—Rothenberg. See 204.—Larsen. King opposition is the essence of miniature-craft.—Emery. Fine Key. Variations are especially pleasing.—Nash. A very pretty minia-

(Continued on Page 243)



## Christmas Fun

A Sherlock Holmes Short Story Written for the C. R. by Maxwell Bukofzer.

We had just completed our opulent Christmas Dinner.

Reclining comfortably against the padded back of Holmes' huge armchair and stretching my legs luxuriously I followed with lazy eyes the curly ringlets of smoke that I blew into the air, keenly enjoying a very expensive "Perfecto".

I was at peace with all the world, as indeed one should be on this night of all nights, when yuletide gladness is chimed from the steeples of all the houses of God. Besides, I had in my pocket a couple of cunning chess problems that I intended to show to my friend and the pleasurable anticipation of these agreeable minutes to come increased my state of beatitude.

Holmes had just loaded and ignited his old, battered pipe. His head was almost obscured by the dense cloud of tobacco smoke that he issued from mouth and nose.

"My dear Watson," he suddenly broke the silence, "Is not this a most auspicious moment for you to let me look at the two-mover and the three-mover that the Duke of Brantingworth gave you last night for examination, and that you failed to solve so far?"

I sat bolt upright and stared at Holmes in open-mouthed amazement.

"How in the name of gehenna did you learn that I brought some chess problems with me?"

"Do you realize, my dear Watson, that this is by actual count the seventeenth time that your hand strayed to your breast pocket where your caissical treasure is hidden? And that four times, at least, you withdrew those two slips far enough to allow their identification as chess diagrams?"

"I see," I replied, "yet that does not explain how you established the fact that these two problems are a 2 mover and a 3 mover respectively."

"Elementary, my dear Watson. In your attempt to discover the solutions by playing over the variations in your mind you confirmed your brain activity with a manual exercise. You tapped the palm of your left hand with your right index finger in repeated series of three, terminating them regularly with a negative shake of your head. Deduction: You mentally examined a 3 mover but realized that you had not found the solution."

"So I did, rather unconsciously; but what about the 2 mover?"

Holmes smiled.

"Whenever the Duke entrusts some of his newly composed work to you does he not always begin with a 2 mover? Why should I expect that he changed his routine in this instance?"

"But, as you know, I have several other composer friends at the Britannia Chess Club. Why are you so sure that these problems belong to the Duke?"

Holmes' smile grew foxy.

"How about that four-shilling cigar you smoke with so much gusto. I recognized the Duke's brand. Whenever you analyze his work with him, doesn't he generally treat you with one of his costly smokes?"

"By Gum!" I exclaimed with unconcealed admiration, "You are a wizard. You surely read one's very thoughts."

Holmes' smile turned into a pleased grin.

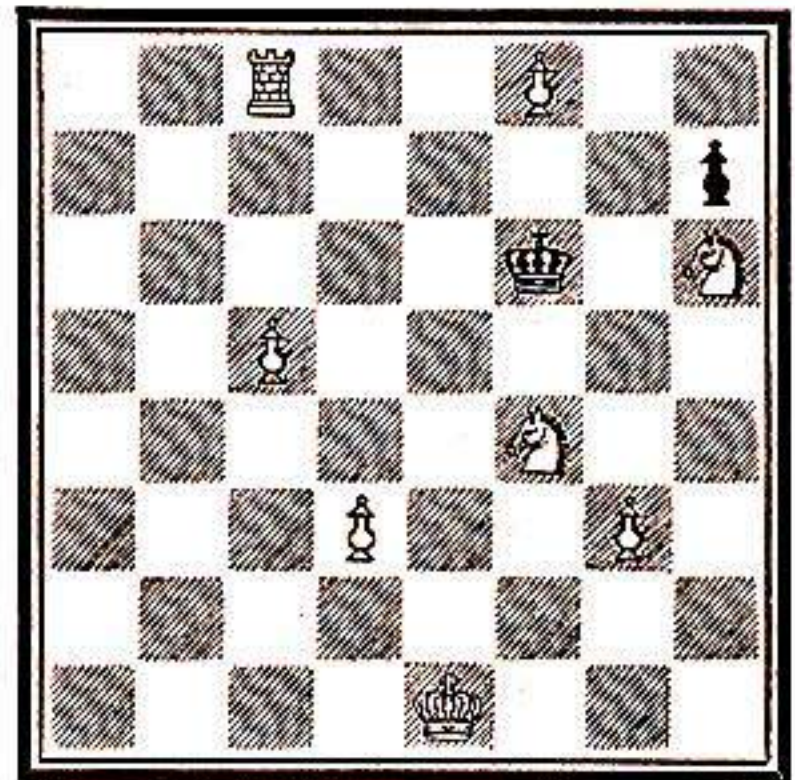
"I certainly divined *your* thoughts, Doctor. You were just about ready to mention the problems when I anticipated you with my request to produce them."

"Right again," I admitted. "Well, here they are. What do you make of this queer pair?"

I presented the two slips to my friend and this is what he beheld:

### XMAS PROBLEM

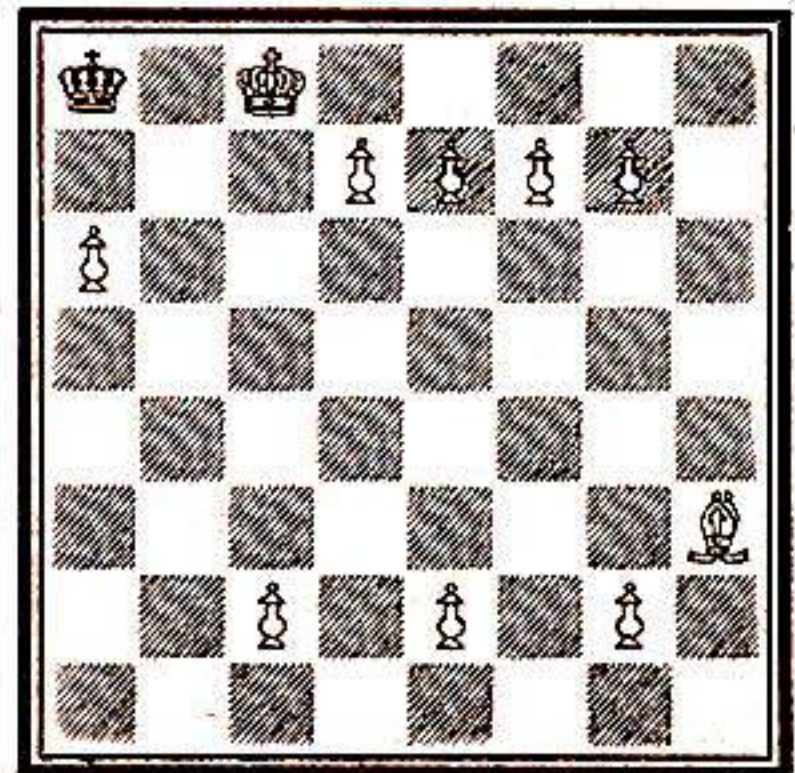
Maxwell Bukofzer, Bellaire



Mate in two moves. Key made.

### XMAS PROBLEM

Mannis Charosh, Brooklyn



Mate in three moves without queening.



For about five minutes the room became so quiet that our respirations were audible. Holmes, a pensive groove between his eyes, gazed at the two diagrams with unblinking eyes. Suddenly the deep furrow on his brows disappeared. He had discovered the solutions.

"Well?", I demanded. "What are the Keys?" Holmes' eyes danced and he laughed tantalizingly.

"My dear Watson," he said banteringly, "you can only remain a few more minutes. The train that will carry you to your sister up north leaves in about 30 minutes. You will have a lengthy journey and a short vacation, both of which you will enjoy a great deal better trying to unravel these two impish diagrams. Who am I that I should spoil a pal's pleasure?"

I rose hesitatingly and slipped into my overcoat.

"I had no idea it was so late," I exclaimed, not particularly delighted with the necessity of leaving this cheerful fireside. "However, go I must."

"Well, I shall be generous," Holmes said. "I'll give you a few hints that might prove helpful in the search for the elusive solutions of these two problems."

"You remember that awful pun in which you chose to indulge the other night when, during our discussion of chemical salts, I asked you what a nitrate was and you answered, with an asinine grin, that a Night-rate was what the telephone folks charge for calls after midnight?"

I snickered.

"My dear Watson, this 2 mover is a "Four-mate."

"A Formate? What has a 'Formate' to do with chess?"

"More than a little bit," Holmes retorted, "It is about 60% of the solution."

"Pah!" I demurred, "another one of your cryptic oracles that set the Sphinx off as a common tattle-tale. What about the 3 mover?"

Holmes smiled again with a mischievous gleam in his eyes.

"Do you recollect the artist we saw a week ago in the theatre? The fellow that hung from a trapeze by the toes of one foot and, head down, drank a glass of water?"

"Sure, I do. What the deuce has he in common with this chess problem?"

"Emulate him, my dear fellow, emulate him! Uncomfortable and precarious though such gymnastics may be for a stoutish gent like you they reveal things, mayhap the solution to a 3 mover!"

Before I could protest he shoved me toward the door.

"Off with you or you will miss your train. Give my sincere respects to your sister and, for a spell, forget Aesculap. Commit an Aescu-lapse!"

"Phooey," I roared.

Then I stepped out into the frosty night.

THE END.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO ALL MY FRIENDS; COMPOSERS, SOLVERS AND READERS.

(Continued from Page 241)

ture. My vote.—Vanwinkle. A well executed miniature.—Burke. This gets my vote for its clever construction and absolute accuracy.—Tangeman. The King must come to rescue.—Korsgaard. Quiet, simple Key.—Patz. Very neat.—Hargreaves. Very choice! A chessy problem.—Geo. N. Cheney. I found this the most difficult problem of those I solved.—Ratke.

No. 206. F. Palatz (3M)

1. Kd8, Bb3; 2. Sc4, etc.
1. . . ., Bc2; 2. Sa2, etc.
1. . . ., threatening 2. Kc8, etc.

Cooked by Sd6.

No. 207. G. V. Kinney and Bill Beers (4M)

1. Bd1, Kd3; 2. Sf2ch, KxP; 3. Bb2, Ke3; 4. Bclmate.
1. . . ., . . .; 2. . . ., Kc4; 3. Ra6, Kb5; 4. Be2mate.
1. . . ., Kd5; 2. Sf4ch, Kc6; 3. Ba4, etc.
1. . . ., . . .; 2. . . ., Kc4; 3. Ra6, etc.
1. . . ., . . .; 2. . . ., Ke4; 3. Bcl, etc.

Cooked by: Be2, Rc7, Sf2ch, Bg6ch.

A very clever remark by Nash: "Bro. Beers should get into the ladder. A longtime regimen of solving would enable him to intuitively sense cooks in problems due to suspicious ensembles of powerful forces." (Right to the point, Bro. Nash! Editor).

No. 208. W. T. Scott (4M)

1. Sd5, KxS; 2. Sc4, Be5; 3. Se3ch, etc.
1. . . ., Be5; 2. Ke4, BxS; 3. f4, etc.
1. . . ., . . .; 2. . . ., Bh2; 3. Sb7ch, etc.
1. . . ., Ke5; 2. f4ch, KxS; 3. Sf5, etc.
1. . . ., Bf6; 2. Sf7ch, d6; 3. RXPch, etc.

Mr. Scott has produced here a very creditable 4 mover.—Dr. Dobbs. Seemingly the White P. on c2 is the bait.—Rothenberg. The last variation is very gorgeous.—Emery. The continuations were hard to find.—Vail. Difficult and masterly. The number of fine variations in this problem is surprising. Scott deserves congratulations for this composition.—Nash. The most difficult problem of October issue—for me.—Vanwinkle. Rather difficult. Some excellent variations.—Burke. This gave promise to great situations that failed to develop.—Tangeman. Very good.—Korsgaard. Easy Key but difficult variations.—Szabo. Fine, difficult problem. Enjoyed it immensely. Gets my vote.—Patz. I consider this second best to 209.—Geo. N. Cheney.

No. 209. Dr. G. Dobbs (4M Sui)

1. Rb6, KxP; 2. Qd3ch, Kc5; 3. Qc4ch, KxR; 4. Qc7ch, KxQmate.
1. . . ., BxR; 2. Qe2ch, KxP; 3. Qd3ch, Kc5; 4. Qf2ch, PxQmate.
1. . . ., Bb8; 2. Rb3ch, KxP; 3. Rb4ch, Kc3; 4. Qf2ch, PxQmate.

Three distinct variations! This is by far the finest self-mate I have ever seen. My vote for the month. I believe that about 90% of my votes seem to be cast for Dr. Dobbs' problems. Call it a conspiracy.—Rothenberg. A very beautiful problem. My choice for month.—Scott. Very pretty strategy.—Malzberg. A splendid three line four mover self-mate. Congratulations to Dr. Dobbs.—Vanwinkle. Truly a magnificent conception.—Burke. A pretty and difficult sui with 3 lines of play.—Hoy. A beautiful waiter in the typical Dobbs manner. The idea is seen at first glance; the problem is its accomplishment.—Tangeman. This is what I call a real sui. It gets my vote.—Korsgaard. Perfect gem "of purest ray serene".—Geo. N. Cheney.

No. 210. G. Coeller (6M Sui)

1. Bxa7, g2ch; 2. Kg1, Kg3; 3. Sg5, Kf4! 4. Be3ch, Kg3; 5. Sg6, h3; 6. Ba7, h2mate.

Cooked by Sf7, Sf6 and Pg5.

## CORRESPONDENCE

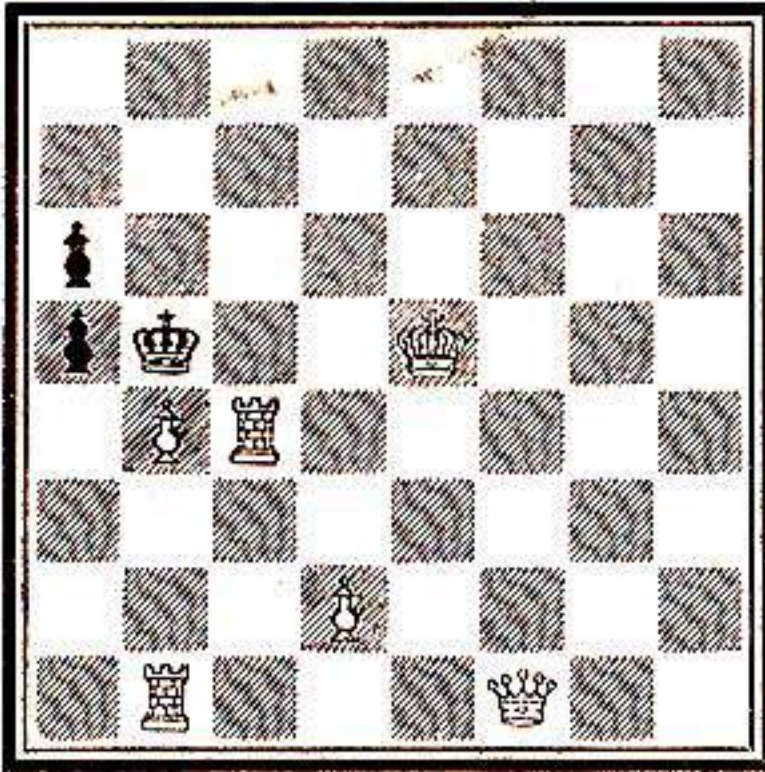
V. Eaton: It was a pleasant surprise to hear from you again. Thanks for the contributions. Please do not use both sides of the paper for problems, solutions or letters. Will you solve again?

Chas. S. Jacobs: I remember you perfectly and pat myself on both shoulders for having caused you to return to active composing. Your generous approval of my department is much appreciated. Please give your address in next communication. Kindest regards.

C. S. Kipping: Thanks for the "Problemist". After reading your write-up about me I had to look in the mirror to convince myself that I am really my wife's husband. Nietzsche says somewhere that originality is the first step to eminence. Do you get the connection?

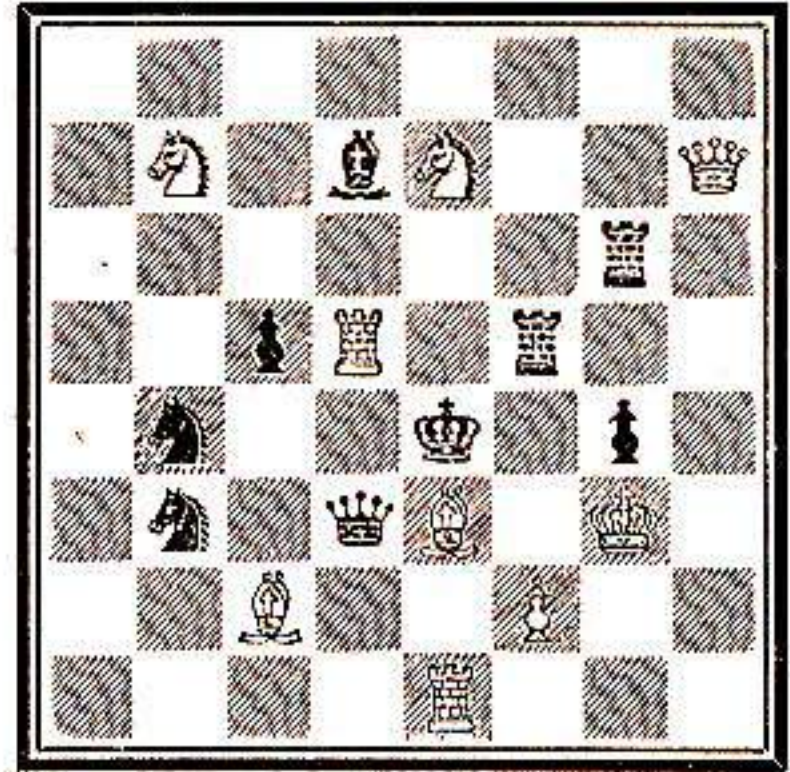


223  
(Original)  
DR. GILBERT DOBBS  
Carrollton, Ga.



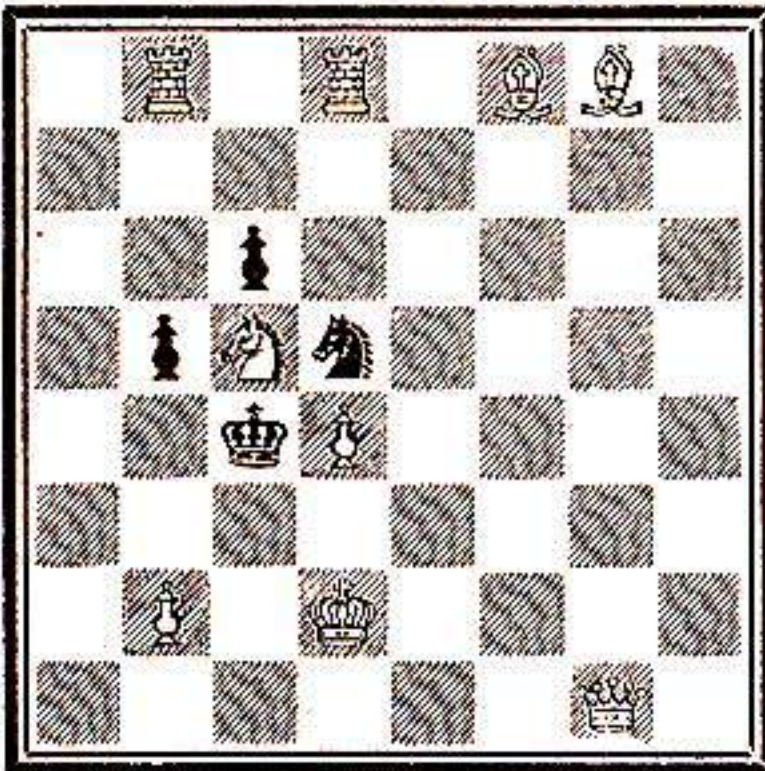
Mate in 2 moves.

224  
(Original)  
V. ROSADO  
San Diego, Calif.



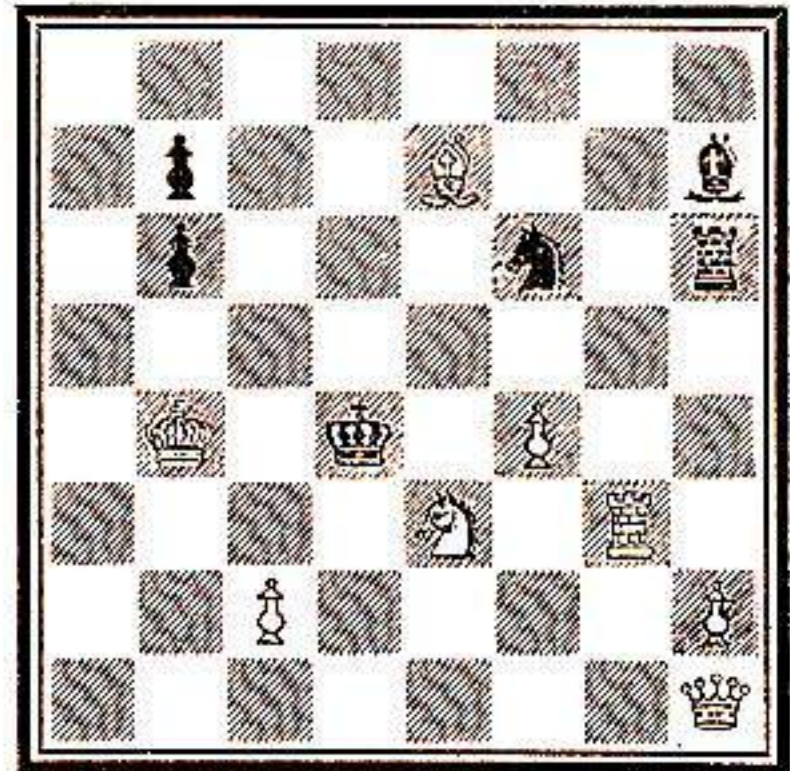
Mate in 2 moves.

225  
(Original)  
SAMUEL DRASIN  
Philadelphia, Pa.



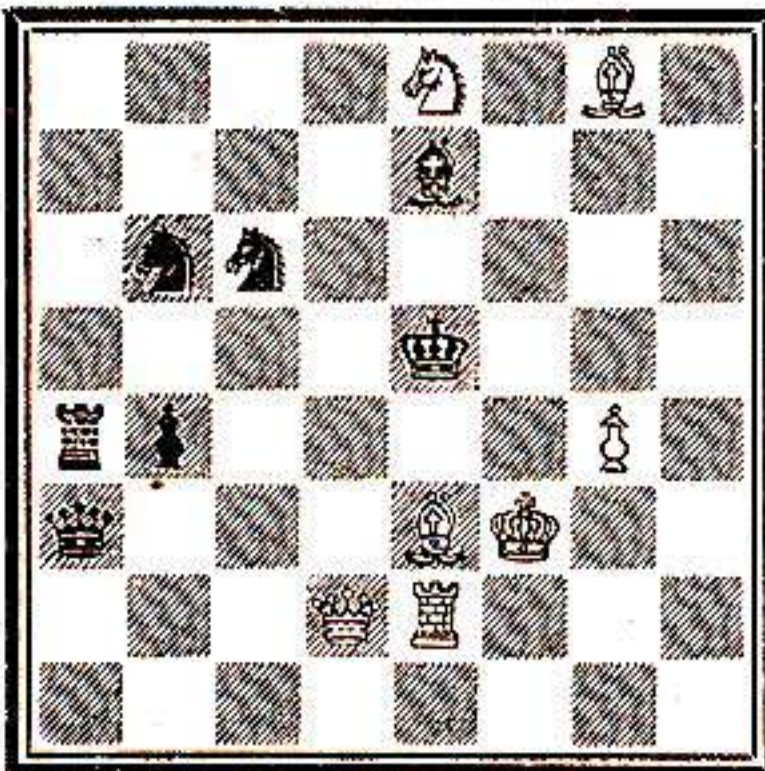
Mate in 2 moves.

226  
(Original)  
MANNIS CHAROSH  
Brooklyn, N. Y.



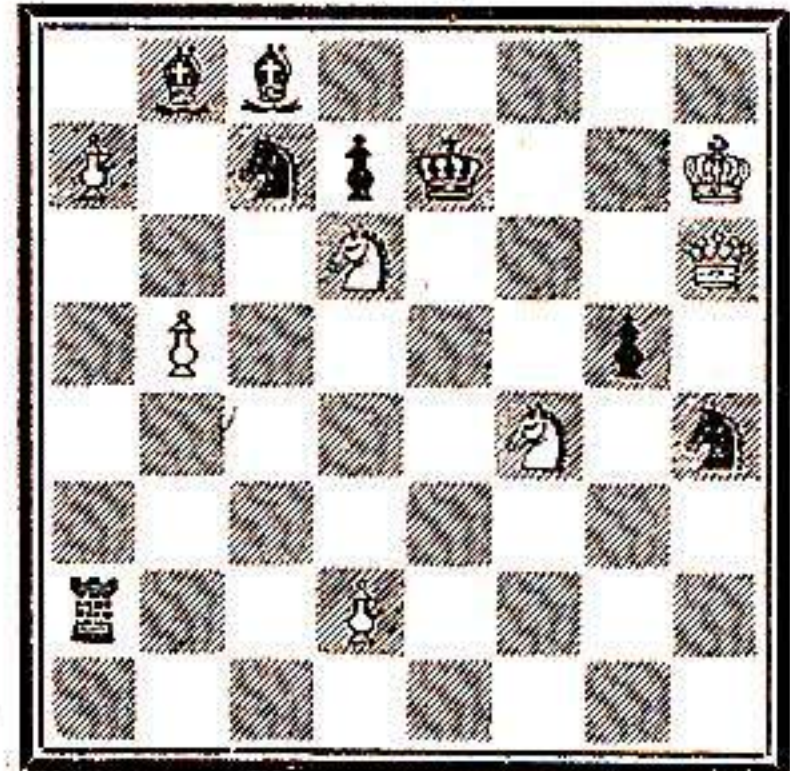
Mate in 2 moves.

227  
(Original)  
DR. H. M. BERLINER  
Bronx, N. Y. C.



Mate in 2 moves.

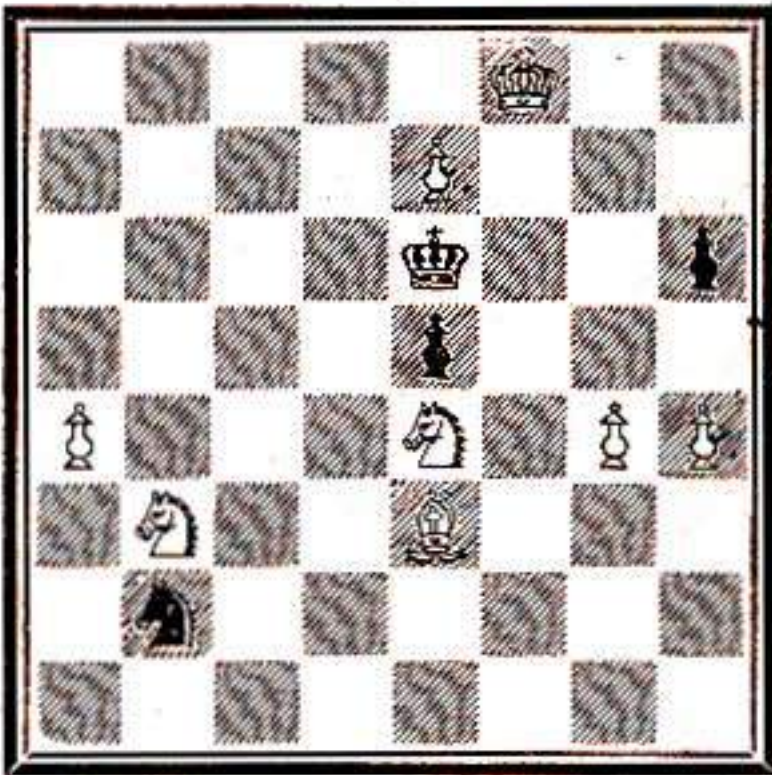
228  
(Original)  
DR. GILBERT DOBBS  
Carrollton, Ga.



Mate in 3 moves.

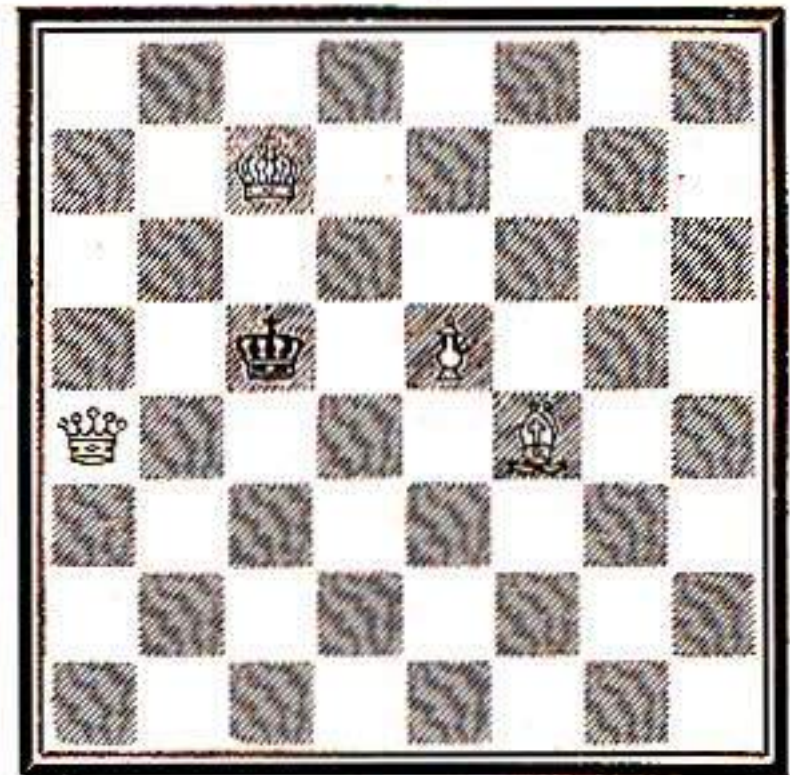


229  
(Original)  
HARVEY BURKE  
Algoma, Wis.



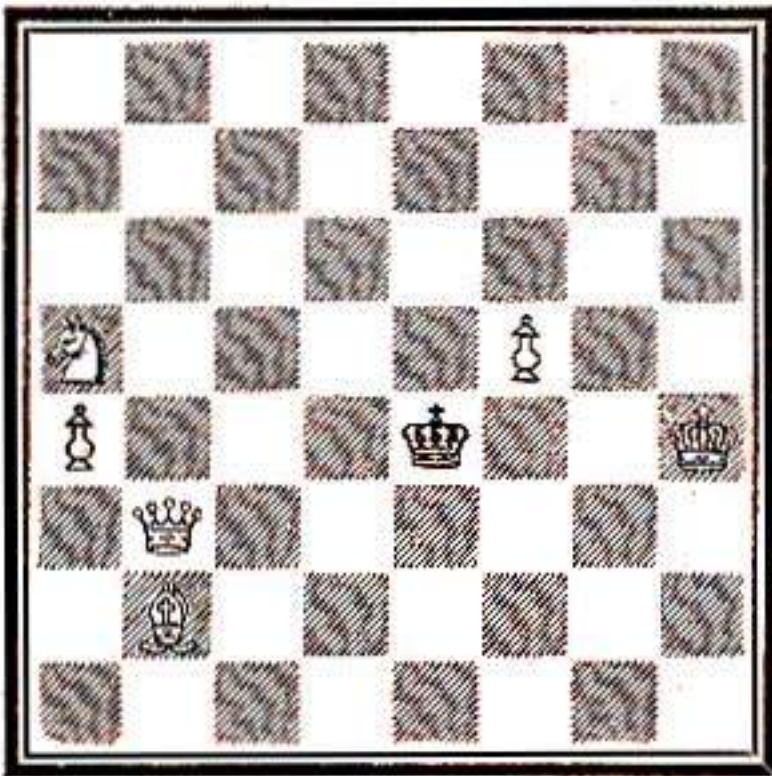
Mate in 3 moves.

230  
(Original)  
EDMUND A. NASH  
Madison, Wis.



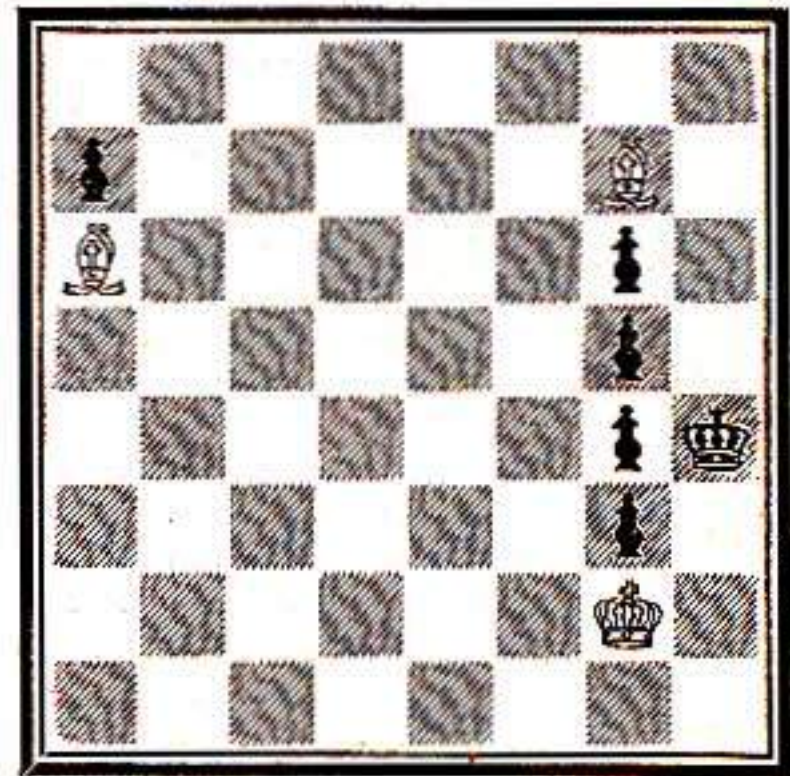
Mate in 3 moves.

231  
(Original)  
FRANK VAIL  
Rochester, N. Y.



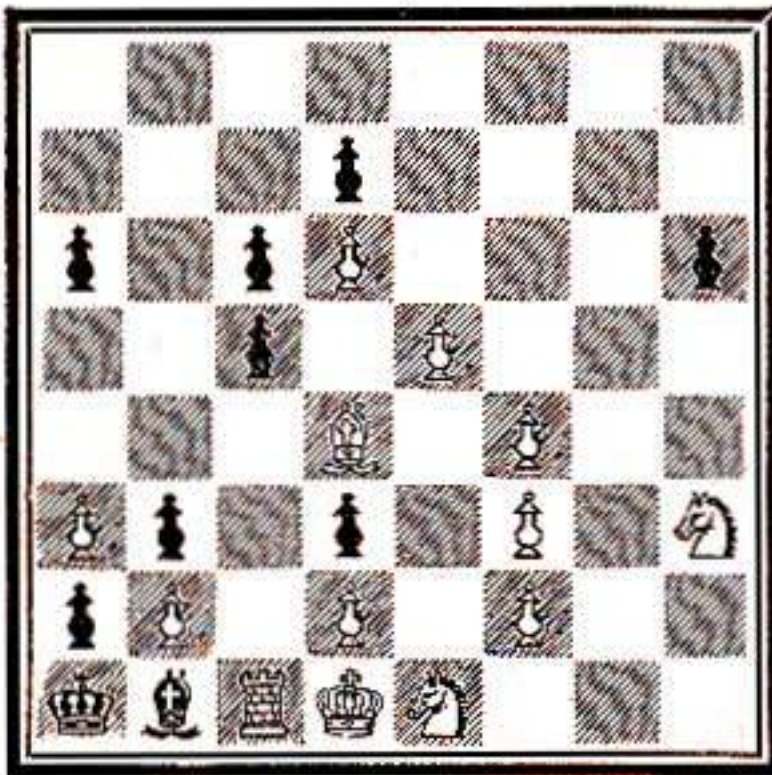
Mate in 3 moves.

232  
(Original)  
BILL BEERS  
Willmar, Minn.



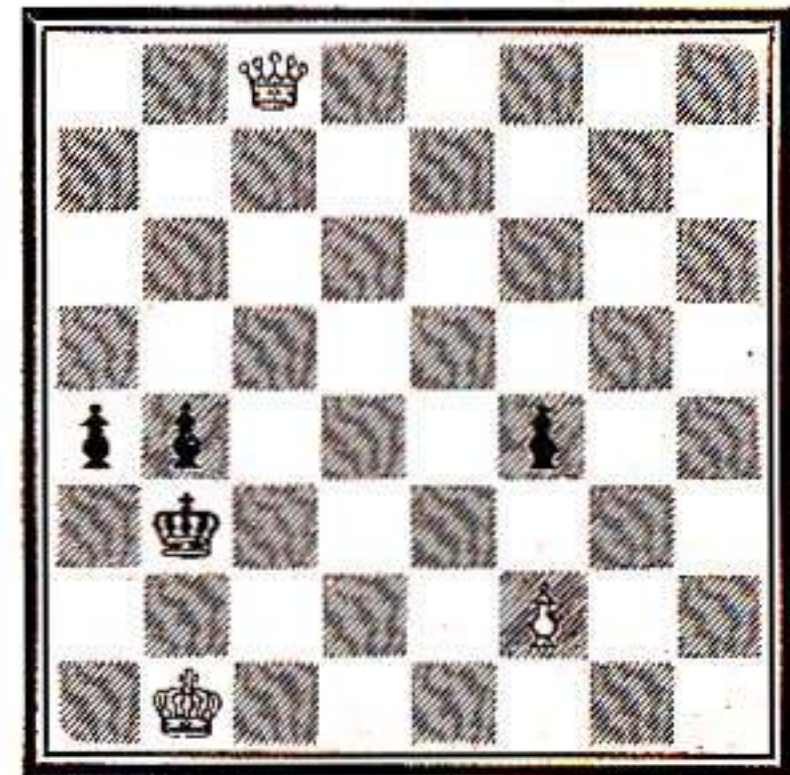
Mate in 4 moves.

233  
(Original)  
GEORGE PARTOS  
Corona, L. I.



Mate in 8 moves.

234  
(Original)  
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH  
New York City



Selfmate in 6 moves.

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS MUST BE RECEIVED BY JANUARY 9th, 1935.



**J. O. Hoy:** My old pal Keeney must suffer from amnesia. Have not heard a word from him since I sent my three problems. Were they printed? Were they sound? Thank you for the "fairy". Can you get W. H. N. now on your radio?

**Walter Jacobs:** I am very glad you returned to the C. R. fold. Nothing pleases me better than to attract worthwhile collaborators. Hope you will stay and solve.

**W. T. Scott:** Much obliged for your charming letter and your decision to solve. I actually hope, that some day, I will attach every problem composer in the U. S. A. to the C. R. There is lots of room for you and your fine work.

**H. B. Daly; John De Jaeger; R. Larsen; R. B. Fielding:** Welcome, welcome to the family.

**Bill Beers:** I can use more two movers and four movers, Bill. Best regards.

**W. Vanwinkle:** In McClelland's problem the Pawn Key does *not* cook, because Black responds with an S check. Your remarks anent testing are only too true, but what are you going to do with these touchy gents known as composers? Your good wishes are cordially returned, my good friend.

**P. L. Rothenberg:** Your praise is Balm of Gilead to the tortured soul of a deserving, pint sized problem editor. I talk every second Sunday over W. H. N.. November 11, 25, December 9, 23, at 1:45 Eastern Standard Time. Suggestions are solicited!!

**Dr. H. M. Berliner:** A hundred thousand thanks for the diploma that creates me a "Doctor of Problem Lore". Must I now grow an M. D.'s beard to look the part? Explanation of help-selfmates appear in this issue.

## PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

Name	Last Score	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	Final Score
Vanwinkle, W. ....	506	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	12	4	4	12	560
Malzberg, N. ....	475	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	512
Rothenberg, P. L. ....	429	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	24	484
Szabo, A. ....	417	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	4	4	24	475
Burke, H. ....	414	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	16	4	4	6	466
Dobbs, Dr. G. ....	409	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	4	4	18	461
Partos, G. ....	399	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	12	4	4	6	447
Riggin, C. W. ....	380	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	16	4	.	6	425
Hargreaves, G. W. ....	345	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	.	.	0	364
Hoy, John O. ....	265	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	8	4	4	24	327
Foote, A. B. ....	299	2	0	0	0	2	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	310
Emery, G. R. ....	232	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	20	4	.	12	290
Chess, A. ....	252	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	.	.	6	281
McCarthy, E. ....	219	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	8	4	4	18	275
Patrick, M. W. ....	218	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	246
Vail, Frank ....	180	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	8	4	4	12	230
Hochberg Bros. ....	190	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	12	215
Berliner, Dr. M. H. ....	175	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	212
Ratke, R. J. ....	141	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	20	0	.	18	198
Young, E. F. ....	153	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	190
Hampton, L. D. ....	158	2	2	2	2	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	6	177
Young, T. C. ....	127	2	2	2	0	2	3	3	3	4	.	.	6	154
Tudor, W. B. ....	142	2	2	.	0	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	148
Morris, M. ....	110	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	4	4	5	142
Greenwald, Dr. I. ....	107	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	4	6	139
Tiesler, G. P. ....	97	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	113
Patz, W. ....	68	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	.	6	101
Tangeman, J. B. ....	43	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	16	4	4	12	101
Mott-Smith, G. ....	71	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	4	4	.	98
Murphy, P. ....	60	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	97
Korsgaard, S. ....	55	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	4	4	6	89
Silver, C. E. ....	33	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	4	4	24	87
Hannan, J. ....	68	2	2	.	2	2	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	76
Cheney, G. N. ....	23	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	60
Scott, W. T. ....	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	12	4	4	18	55
Nash, E. A. ....	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	16	4	.	6	48
Dejager, John ....	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	12	4	4	6	45
Daly, H. B. ....	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	37
Bluestein, L. E. ....	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	4	4	6	33
Larsen, R. ....	0	2	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	.	.	25
French, Ch. E. ....	0	2	2	0	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Fielding, R. B. ....	0	0	.	0	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

All scores of solvers not recorded in this list are carried for six months and thereafter canceled. Solutions arriving after the closing date are not credited, except for foreign solvers. Credit is not allowed for keymoves only on problems longer than 2 moves. Put name and address on solution sheets and write on one side of the paper. One point is deducted for each wrong claim.



**N. Malzberg:** The fairy ladder is started but prizes will at this time not be given. When you see the ladder you will guess both reasons why.

**C. A. Adams; C. Larranaga:** Thanks for problems. Why not join the solving family.

**M. R. Cancio, Jr.:** Problems to hand. Why toil so hard to paste up pieces when a stamping set can be had for \$1.50?

**Harvey Burke:** From direct mates to selfmates is the "first lap"; to the fairy problems is the second lap. A young composer of your talent should not stop halfway. Frisch gewagt is halb gewonnen! Ask your German friends what this means.

**G. R. Emery:** Letters such as you write, my friend, *cannot* be too long. They give me lots of pleasure and reveal you as a man that can and does think for himself. Incidentally, you are one of the two solvers that found five solutions to 207. How wonderfully your solving powers have grown!

**E. Krsch:** Your energetic support is gratefully accepted. The quality of your maximaters is good. But I don't agree with you when you belittle other types. Helpmates and Reflexmates are every bit as fine as Maximaters.

**E. A. Nash:** When a solver or composer informs me that he likes my department he must repeat it a dozen times before I believe *all* he says. Your dozen is not yet full, so . . . Thanks for your loyalty!

**Many Solvers:** Please vote for the best problem. I dislike to award the Honor Prize on so small a margin as one extra vote. When many votes are cast the winner gets a lead that eliminates all uncertainty. It is such a little thing to do, yet so important.

**Carlos Jimeno, Jr.:** Muchas gracias por su apoyo tan noble. Espero que lo continúe.

**M. Charosh:** Had to advance a pawn in your Christmas Problem to stop a cook.

**M. Morris:** Delighted to have you back in the fold. Score has been restored.

**R. J. Ratke:** Your "complaints" noted. I am terribly mortified that I expressed my feelings in Latin instead of French. Mais, mon cher ami, que voulez-vous? Chaque chose a son temps, n'est-ce pas? Patience Donc!

**Dr. G. Dobbs:** All set for January number.

**L. E. Bluestein:** Welcome to the family. Please comment on the problems you solve and vote, every month, for the one you deem the best.

**G. Mott-Smith:** Many thanks for the "Bridge World". I love contract almost as much as chess. If I ever get the time I want to write to you anent so-called "Bust" No-Trump. I believe I have an "argument". By the way—buy a calendar, my friend!!!

**E. J. Van Den Berg (Holland):** Sincerest thanks for the three grasshoppers, even if they are not in accordance with the new law that *all* Fairy problems must begin with White moves. What happened to the problems I had sent to Von Pittler? I never heard or saw anything of them. Were they published?

**George Hume (England):** Your kindness and polite attentiveness is very much appreciated and I accept the Kish problems for publication because *you* sent them to me. Ordinarily I do *not* follow this course. I believe you will grasp the unspoken thought in my mind. Don't you think that a Hume problem would help to Hume-anize my dept.?

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