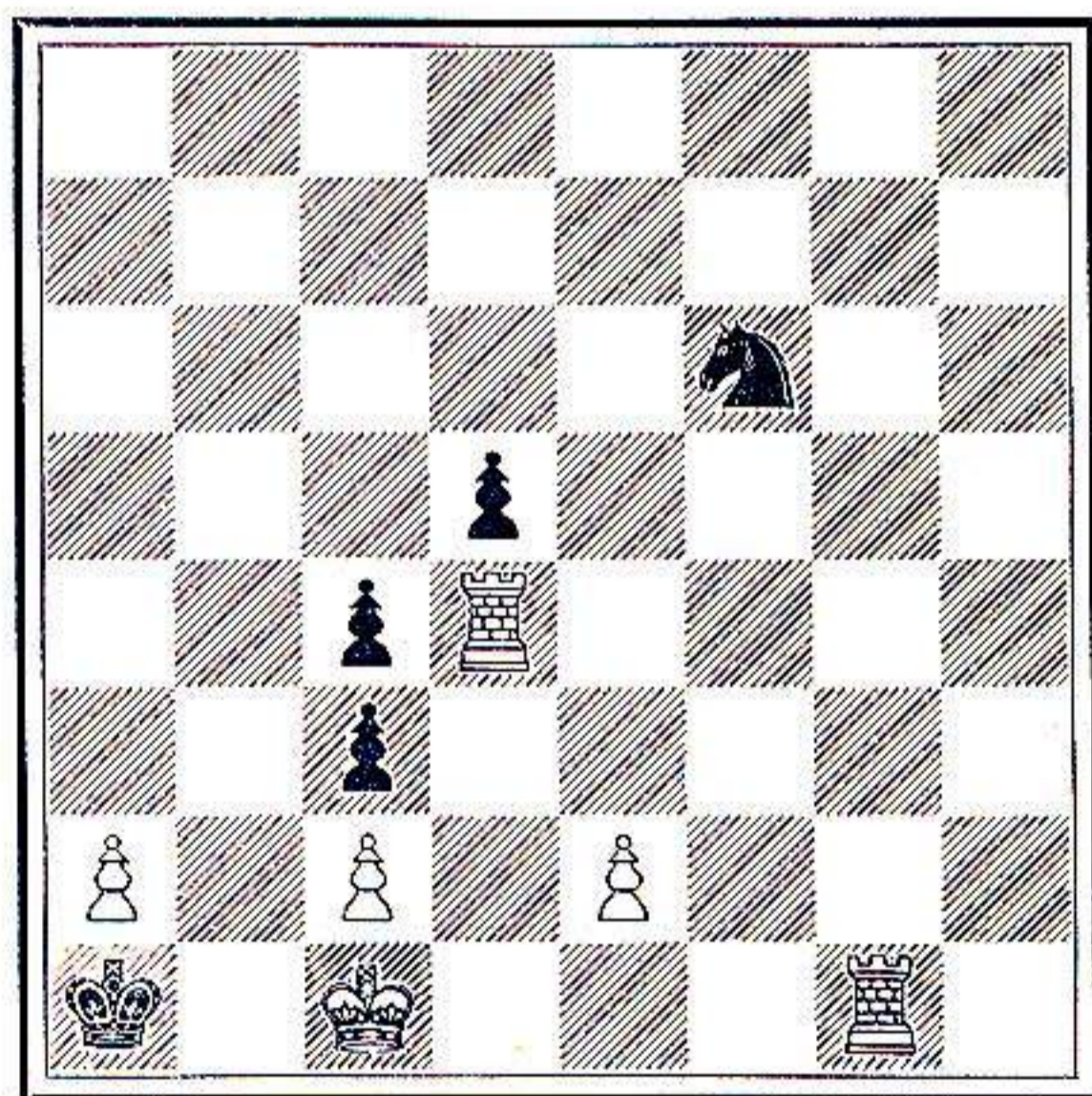


# The CHESS REVIEW

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FOR NOVEMBER, 1934

R. CHENEY - Rochester, N. Y.



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# The CHESS REVIEW

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## News Events

### Chess in Puerto Rico

We are accustomed to think of chess in the United States as confined to the 48 individual states. Actually it is very popular in our possessions, and one of the strongest centers of chess interest is the island of Puerto Rico.

The Chess Club of Puerto Rico is located in San Juan, and is affiliated with the National Chess Federation. It is the center of chess life on the island and does everything in its power to foster interest in the game.

Recently it arranged for a visit by Jose R. Capablanca. He played an exhibition game against Rafael Cintron, the Puerto Rican Champion, at the Spanish Casino. He also gave two simultaneous exhibitions: one at the Ateneo against 31 opponents, and another at the University of Puerto Rico, where he encountered 29—most of them University students. In these 3 exhibitions the former World Champion made a perfect score.

According to our Puerto Rican correspondent, it is hoped arrangements will be consummated for an exhibition by Frank J. Marshall, the American Champion.

### Mexican Masters' Tournament

As we go to press three rounds have been completed in the Masters' Tournament being held in Mexico City. Arthur W. Dake and Moises Glico are tied for the lead with three consecutive victories apiece. To the disappointment of the chess world Carlos Torre did not enter.

### The Hastings Tournament

The end of the fifth round finds Dr. Euwe and A. Lilienthal tied for the lead with scores of 3½-1½. Sir George A. Thomas has been the sensation of the tournament thus far, having scored three consecutive wins, two of them from Capablanca and Botwinnik. His score is 3-1 and he has an adjourned game with Salo Flohr, which according to reports from abroad will probably result in a draw. Capablanca has been doing poorly—losing to Sir Thomas in the second round and to Lilienthal in the fifth round. He is tied with Botwinnik for fifth and sixth place so far.

## Manhattan Chess Club Championship

The annual championship tournament of the Manhattan C. C. is always one of the strongest club tournaments in the country. The entry list this year was even stronger than usual. The list of names reads like a National Masters Tournament rather than a club championship.

The feature of the tournament was the stirring duel between A. Kupchik and I. Kashdan for first prize. Kupchik jumped into an early lead and set the pace to the very end. He

played strong, consistent chess losing only one game outright—to Kashdan—and drawing two—with I. A. Horowitz and A. C. Simonson. Kashdan got off to a poor start by losing his second round game to S. S. Cohen; but after that kept at Kupchik's heels like a bloodhound, lost only one more game, to D. MacMurray, and won all the rest to end the race in a tie for first prize.

After dividing the prize money, they played one game to decide the Club Championship for 1935 and Kupchik won.

	Platz	Denker	MacMurray	Horowitz	Hassialis	Kashdan	Schwartz	Jackson	Tenner	Cohen	Kupchik	Richman	Simonson	Willman	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total Score	Prize
1 Platz . . . . .	.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1/2	0	1	0	1	4	8	1	4 1/2-8 1/2	
2 Denker . . . . .	1	.	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	7	2	5 -8	
3 MacMurray . . . . .	1	1	.	0	1	1	0	1/2	1	1	0	1	0	8	4	1	8 1/2-4 1/2	IV	
4 Horowitz . . . . .	1	1	1	.	0	0	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	0	9	3	1	9 1/2-3 1/2	III	
5 Hassialis . . . . .	0	1/2	0	1	.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	8	1	4 1/2-8 1/2		
6 Kashdan . . . . .	1	1	0	1	1	.	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11	2	.	11 -2	I & II	
7 Schwartz . . . . .	1	1/2	1	0	1	0	.	1	1/2	1	0	1	0	7	4	2	8 -5	V & VI	
8 Jackson . . . . .	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	.	1	0	0	1	1	3	8	2	4 -9		
9 Tenner . . . . .	1	1	0	0	1	0	1/2	0	.	0	0	1	1/2	4	7	2	5 -8		
10 Cohen . . . . .	1/2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	.	0	1	0	5	7	1	5 1/2-7 1/2		
11 Kupchik . . . . .	1	1	1	1/2	1	0	1	1	1	1	.	1	1/2	10	1	2	11 -2	I & II	
12 Richman . . . . .	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	2	11	.	2 -11		
13 Simonson . . . . .	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1/2	1	1/2	1	.	7	4	2	8 -5	V & VI	
14 Willman . . . . .	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1/2	1	0	0	1	0	4	8	1	4 1/2-8 1/2		

## College Chess

The Christmas Holidays annually bear witness to the conflict between the college chess teams. Using the spacious quarters of the Manhattan and Marshall Chess Clubs as their battleground, they give vent in one short week to all the chess ardor which is pent up during the scholastic year.

This year the unusual happened—a tie occurred in *both* leagues. The championship of the H. Y. P. D. League composed of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Dartmouth (although the Dartmouth representatives did not compete this year), was shared by Princeton and Yale. In the Intercollegiate Chess League composed of City College, Columbia, N. Y. U., Yeshiva, Brooklyn Law School, Seth Low, Pennsylvania, and Long Island University; the title was shared by City College and Columbia, with N. Y. U. in third place.

## Chicago High Schools Organize

Under the capable supervision of Mr. Wm. J. Rolfe, Vice-president of the Metropolitan Chess Club of Chicago, the Chicago High Schools are organizing a team tournament and an individual tournament along the lines of the New York High Schools. This should provide the necessary raw material to produce strong opposition for some of the Eastern boys who have been garnering all the honors lately.

## Chess Comes to Broadway

At last chess has invaded the "Great White Way". Under the capable supervision of Fred M. Chapman, the Broadway Chess-Checkers Parlor has been opened in the Strand Theater Bldg. Chess players will find a cordial welcome there.

## Boston vs. Philadelphia

The second annual inter-city chess match between Boston and Philadelphia was won by Philadelphia by the score of  $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ . The match was one of 16 boards and was played by teletype. It was somewhat marred by the inability of the contestants to finish all their games; yet matches such as this go a long way toward stimulating a deeper interest in the game and creating an inter-city friendliness which otherwise would not exist.

Both sides were represented by strong teams, fairly representative of their chess talent. The Philadelphia team included such sterling players as Wm. A. Ruth, Sydney T. Sharp, Adolph Regen, Jacob Levin and Bernie F. Winkelman. Yet they had their hands full in taming the Boston aggregation under the leadership of John F. Barry, Harold Morton, H. J. Weidner, Weaver Adams, and F. R. Chevalier.

However, the individual honors were stolen from the veterans by F. J. Beucler, whose brilliant win against S. T. Coggan of Boston was a feature of the match. Philadelphia won 4 games, Boston 1, and 11 were scored as drawn, being left unfinished.

## New Jersey Chess League

Clubs affiliated with the New Jersey Chess League have been asked to vote on a proposal to change the name of the league to the North Jersey Chess Ass'n.

This is due to the activity and influence of the South Jersey Chess Ass'n, whose Champion, Wm. A. Ruth, defeated the North Jersey champion for the state title.

Since it is planned to have a match between the South Jersey titleholder and the North Jersey champion every year, the officials of the New Jersey Chess League believe it would be better to change the league's name to one that will more fittingly denote its proper sphere of influence.

## Russian Masters' Tournament

Our Russian correspondent advises that plans are under way for a big masters' tournament to be held in Russia during February, 1935. Invitations will be extended to Capablanca, Dr. E. Lasker, Flohr, Stahlberg, Pirc, Miss Vera Menchik, and other top-notch players, including 10 Russians.

## Bronx County Championship

The final round of the Bronx County Championship witnessed an upset that will provide a topic of discussion for some time to come. Edward Schwartz, who has been leading the championship race right from the start lost to Sidney Goodman, and as a result, Gabriel Hellman is the new champion—score  $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ . The titleholder was a member of last year's City College Championship Team. Edward Schwartz took second place with a score of 11-3; Alexander Simchow finished third, score  $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Gustave Littman took fourth place, score 10-4.

## Ohio Is Problem Conscious

The Cincinnati C. C. is conducting a series of problem solving contests. No fee is charged for participation, and a cash award has been donated by Dr. Henry Wald Bettmann to the solver making the best score in the shortest elapsed time. Clevelanders, not to be outdone by their Cincinnati brethren, have organized a problem club and once a week have lectures on the problem art. The first lecture discussed "Terms and Definitions" and "Classifications of Two Movers". The succeeding lecture covered "Three Move Themes".

## Colorado vs. Wyoming

The second annual inter-state match between Colorado and Wyoming was held at the Plains Hotel in Cheyenne, Wyoming, on November 17th. The final score was 10-6 in favor of Colorado.

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# The Wilkes-Barre Variation

By John Menovsky

## PART II.

SECOND: After 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4, Kt-B3; 4. Kt-Kt5, B-B4; White may elect to continue with 5. BxPch, to which Black replies with 5 . . . K-K2.

Black



White

In this continuation, Black's compensation for the pawn sacrificed is that now, in a few moves, control of the KB file will be obtained, rendering White's KB3 square weak.

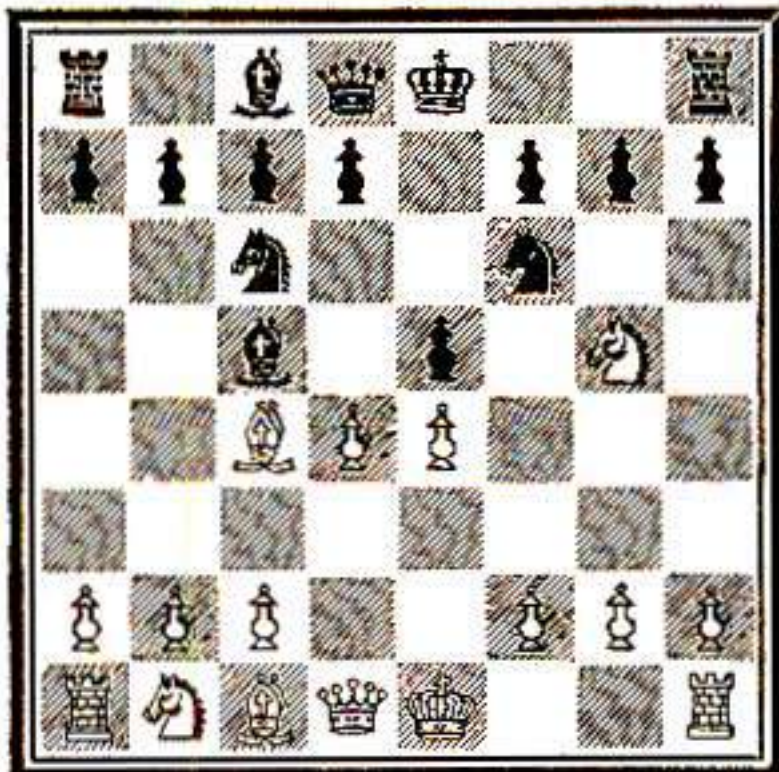
White's best continuation now is 6. B-B4 or 6. B-Kt3. Against either move Black has a choice of two main variations:

(1) 6. B-B4, R-B1; 7. P-Q3 (Black threatened 7 . . . P-KR3 and also 7 . . . BxPch, regaining his pawn in either event), P-Q3; 8. O-O, Q-K1; 9. B-K3, P-KR3; 10. Kt-B3, P-KKt4; 11. P-QB3, B-KKt5; 12. QKt-Q2, Q-Kt3, with initiative and a good game for Black.

(2) 6. B-B4, R-B1; 7. P-Q3, P-Q3; 8. O-O, QB-Kt5; 9. Kt-KB3, Kt-Q5; 10. QKt-Q2, Q-Q2; 11. P-QB3, KtxKtch; 12. KtxKt, Kt-R4; 13. QB-Kt5ch, K-K1; 14. B-KR4, BxKt; 15. PxB, Q-R6; 16. B-Kt3, KtxB; 17. PxB, QxPch; 18. K-R1, Q-R6ch; 19. K-Kt1, R-B3 wins.

THIRD: White may play on his fifth move P-Q4.

Black



White

The object of this move is to open White's center, thus obtaining greater mobility for his pieces. But this counter sacrifice gives Black equality (so far as material is concerned) and does little to wrest the initiative from him.

5 . . . BxP; 6. KtxBP, BxPch!; 7. KxB, KtxPch; 8. K-Kt1, Q-R5; 9. B-K3! This continuation was given by a master, years ago, to prove Black's 4th move of (B-B4) "plausible but unsound"; hence attention must be given to it as, most probably, it was his "opinion" that prevented the adoption of the move in the Two Knights' Defense. 9 . . . R-B1!; and the "picture" changes! We see that both of White's bishops are "in the air"; hence White can not reply 10. P-KKt3 because of 10 . . . KtxP. He must play 10. Q-K2, P-Q3; 11. P-KKt3, KtxP; 12. PxB, QxPch; 13. K-B1, B-R6ch; 14. RxB, QxRch; 15. K-K1, RxKt; 16. BxRch, KxB; and Black has 4 pawns for the Bishop!

If 11. Kt-Q2, B-Kt5; 12. Q-Q3, KtxKt; 13. BxKt, B-R4; 14. P-KKt3, Q-Q5ch; 15. QxQ, KtxQ and Black should win.

And if 8. K-K3 (a game proceeded), Q-R5; 9. P-KKt3, KtxP; 10. PxB, QxB; 11. KtxR, P-Q4!; 12. Q-R5ch, P-KKt3; 13. KtxP, Q-K5ch; 14. K-B2, B-Kt5; 15. QxRP, Q-B6ch; 16. K-Kt1, QxPch; 17. K-B1, B-K7ch!; 18. KxB, Kt-Q5ch; 19. K-Q2, Q-B7ch; 20. K-B3, QxPch; 21. K-Kt4, Q-B5ch; 22. K-R3, Kt-Kt4 mate.

And if 6. BxPch, K-K2; 7. B-B4, R-B1; 8. O-O, P-Q3; 9. P-QB3, B-Kt3! with a better game for Black.

The foregoing analysis of the Variation simply presents its fundamental strategic moves (with the tactical moves that usually accompany it), and is not anything like an exhaustive exposition of it for that would require a good size book! From what has been given however, it is submitted that it fairly casts "the burden of proof" on the White side—proof not by "opinions", but only by demonstrations.

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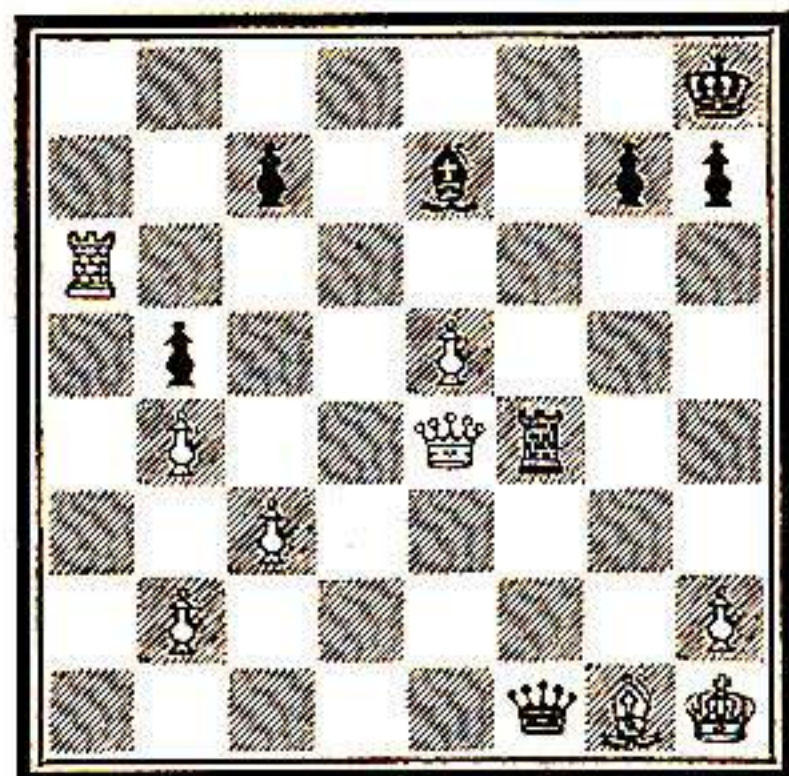
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# Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Syracuse Master's Tournament  
August, 1934

I. A. Horowitz



M. Monticelli

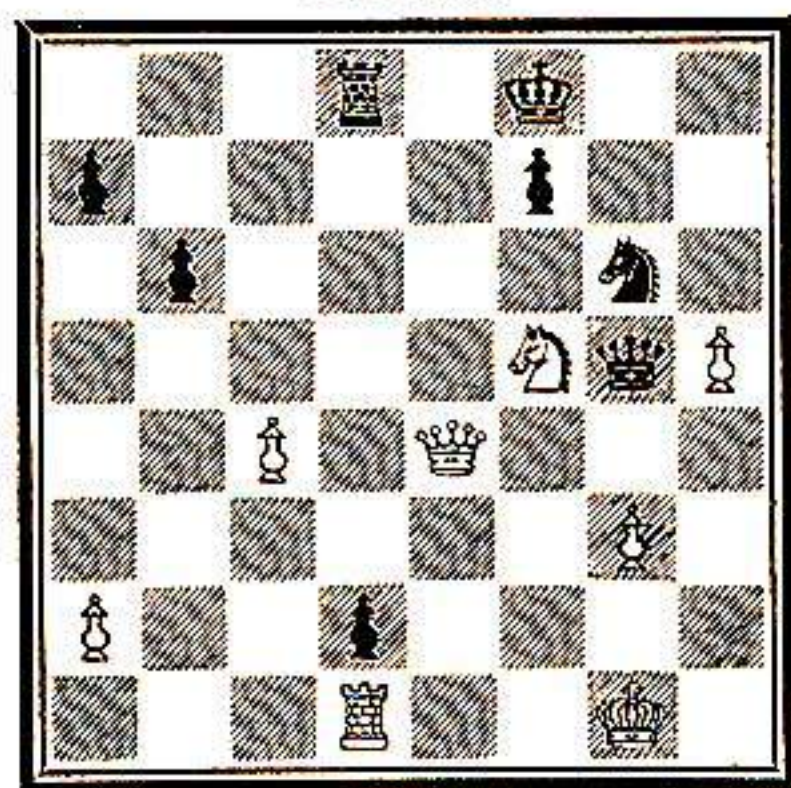
White played: 1 R-R1??

Black replied: 1 . . . RxQ???, and White won the ending.

Had Black replied 1 . . . QxR, the game would have been over, for White could not afford 2 QxR on account of . . . Q-R1ch!!

Gladbeck, 1928

Dr. Euwe



Dr. Van Nuess

Black to Play and Win

The Game:

1 . . . .	QxRP?
2 RxP!	R-K1?
3 QxRch	Resigns

Black's winning line was 1 . . . R-K1; 2 Q-B3, Kt-K4, etc. A bad day for the present candidate for world's championship honors.

Karbitz, 1924

Dr. E. Zimmer



Urban

White to Play and Win

White "figgered" he either had to lose his queen or be mated and therefore . . . resigned!

We ask our readers to find the *single move* that seems to win for White.

## CURIOUS CHESS FACTS

By IRVING CHERNEV

(1) Have you ever threatened to eat your pieces? If so—don't be alarmed. It has actually been done before! Oscar Tenner, the old maestro of the Manhattan Chess Club, swallowed everything but the board! And here is how it happened. During the World War luxuries for soldiers were few and far between. Tenner and his friends were ardent chess players; but, they had no pieces. They hit upon the happy idea of kneading them out of bread. All went well until they were put upon short rations. When it became a choice of playing chess or playing a harp—one by one the chessmen went. Swallow that one!

(2) Dr. Tarrash, the grandmaster, objected to the entrance of F. D. Yates in the Hamburg Tournament of 1910 on the ground that Yates was not strong enough to compete. Curiously enough the only game Yates won was from the worthy Doctor. What a boomerang!

(3) In 1926 Newell W. Banks, American Checker Champion, participated in a chess tournament in Chicago, in which he played against Frank J. Marshall, American Chess Champion, and Isaac Kashdan, his present challenger—and what do you think happened? You're wrong! Banks won both games.

# Game Studies

Manhattan Chess Club Championship  
December, 1934

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. Kashdan	A. C. Simonson
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-B3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	P-KKt3

If Black intends this, he should not move his BP, but plan to effect . . . P-QB4 as soon as possible.

5 PxP                      KtxP

If . . . Pxp; 6 P-K3, and Black's KB will be misplaced with nothing to aim at.

6 P-K4                      Kt-Kt3

Exchanging was preferable, as this Kt loses too much time. White already has firm control of the center.

7 B-K2                      B-Kt2

8 B-K3                      B-K3

9 O-O                      O-O

If 9 . . . Kt-B5; 10 B-B4, KtxP? 11 Q-B2, Kt-B5; 12 P-Q5 wins a piece.

10 Q-B1                      . . . . .

Better than Q-Q2, which would allow . . . Kt-B5, freeing Black's game.

10 . . . . .                      B-B5

11 B-R6                      . . . . .

With the Bishops off, White's advantage consists in the better position of his pieces, and his command of most of the lines.

11 . . . . .                      QBxB

12 KtxB                      QKt-Q2

13 P-QR4                      R-B1

14 P-R5                      Kt-R1

15 Kt-Kt3                      . . . . .

Already threatening 16 Kt-R5! for if 16 . . . BxB; 17 QxB, PxKt; 18 Kt-Kt5, Kt-B3; 19 P-K5 would win.

15 . . . . .                      Kt-B2

16 R-K1                      . . . . .

If now Kt-R5, PxKt; 17 Q-Kt5, Kt-K3 defends.

16 . . . . .                      R-K1

17 BxB                      KxB

18 Q-Kt5                      P-K3

Practically forced, if Black is to gain any freedom, Not 18 . . . P-K4 because of 19 Kt-B5ch and 20 Kt-Q6.

19 Q-Q2                      . . . . .

The point of the manoeuver is that White now plans P-K5 and Kt-K4, to take advantage of the squares weakened by . . . P-K3.

19 . . . . .                      P-KB4

This makes matters worse, as Black's King is further exposed.

20 P-R4                      R-B1

21 Pxp                      KPxp

22 Q-Kt4                      . . . . .

Establishing threats on both sides, which prove difficult to meet.

22 . . . . .                      R-QKt1

23 Kt-Kt5                      Kt-B3

The only move, in order to answer Q-K7ch with . . . K-Kt1. If instead 23 . . . R-K1; 24 RxR, QxR; 25 R-K1, wins. Or if 23 . . . Kt-Q4; 24 Q-R3 followed by Kt-K6. But not 24 Q-Q6, R-B3! 25 Kt-K6ch, K-Kt1; etc.

24 Q-B5                      P-KR3

Temporary relief, but every Pawn move creates a new target for the attack.

25 Kt-B3                      P-R3

26 R-K7ch                      K-Kt1

27 Kt-K5                      KKt-Q4

If 27 . . . QKt-Q4; 28 KtxKtP, KtxR; 29 Ktx-Ktch, K-B2; 30 Kt(K7)xKBP, with two Pawns and a powerful attack, in return for the exchange.

28 R-Q7                      . . . . .

Now KtxKtP would not be good because of . . . R-B3. The text is a pleasant alternative.

28 . . . . .                      Q-B3

A. C. Simonson



I. Kashdan

29 Q-B1                      . . . . .

Hitting the RP, which cannot be defended without some loss.

29 . . . . .                      P-B5

If 29 . . . QxP; 30 KtxKtP wins, or 29 . . . P-KKt4; 30 Kt-R5, followed by R-Kt7ch and Kt-Kt6ch.

30 Kt-K4                      Q-B4

31 Kt-Q6                      Q-K3

32 Kt(Q6)-B7                      . . . . .

It is remarkable that the White pieces should have penetrated so far through the few weak points. Black has nothing better than the coming sacrifice of the exchange.

32 . . . . .                      RxKt

33 RxR                      R-KB1

34 RxRch                      KxR

35 Q-B5ch                      K-Kt2

36 R-K1                      . . . . .

Commencing the final stage, in which this Rook is to take a leading part in the attack.

36 . . . . .                      Kt-Kt4

37 Kt-B3                      Q-B3

38 R-K8                      Kt-Q3

39 R-QKt8                      Q-K2

40 Kt-K5                      Q-QB2

41 R-QR8                      Kt-K2

Trying to shut out the Rook would be of no avail. If 41 . . . Kt-B1; 42 Q-B2, Kt(Q4)-K2; 43 Q-K4, etc.



42 Kt-Q3 Kt-B2  
 If 42 . . . Kt(Q3)-B4; 43 Q-K5ch, QxQ; 44 PxB, followed by R-QKt8.  
 43 R-K8 Kt-B4  
 44 Q-B8ch K-B3  
 45 Kt-K5 P-R4  
 46 Q-Kt8 Resigns  
 If 46 . . . KtxRP; 47 R-KB8 wins.

Sopron Tournament  
 September, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by R. Spielmann)  
 (Translated from the *Weiner Schach-Zeitung*)

K. Havasi	R. Spielmann
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
3 P-B4	P-K3
4 P-K3	PxP
5 BxP	P-B4
6 O-O	Kt-B3
7 Q-K2	P-QR3
8 R-Q1	.....

The innovation of Pirc 8 P-QR3 which he successfully essayed against me at Maribor is worthy of consideration here. In that game, I believe, I should have continued with 8 . . . P-QKt4, followed by 9 . . . P-B5.

8 . . . . .	P-QKt4
9 PxP	Q-B2
10 B-Q3	BxP
11 Kt-B3	.....

Havasi travels along a natural path. Yet it appears to me that the Knight is misplaced at QB3. Should White wish to avoid the line 11 P-QR4, PxP! (Flohr's move), he might continue with 11 P-QR3 and follow up with QKt-Q2.

11 . . . . .	B-Kt2
12 P-QR3	O-O
13 P-QKt4	B-Q3
14 Kt-K4	.....

Already the position is quite difficult to handle. 14 BxKtP is frustrated by 14 . . . Kt-K4! and against the normal development of 14 B-Kt2, Black exerts a lasting pressure with . . . Kt-K4.

14 . . . . .	KtxKt
15 BxKt	P-B4
16 B-B2	.....

16 BxKt, BxB was a lesser evil. Now observe how quickly White's game collapses.

16 . . . . .	Kt-K4
17 Kt-Q4	.....

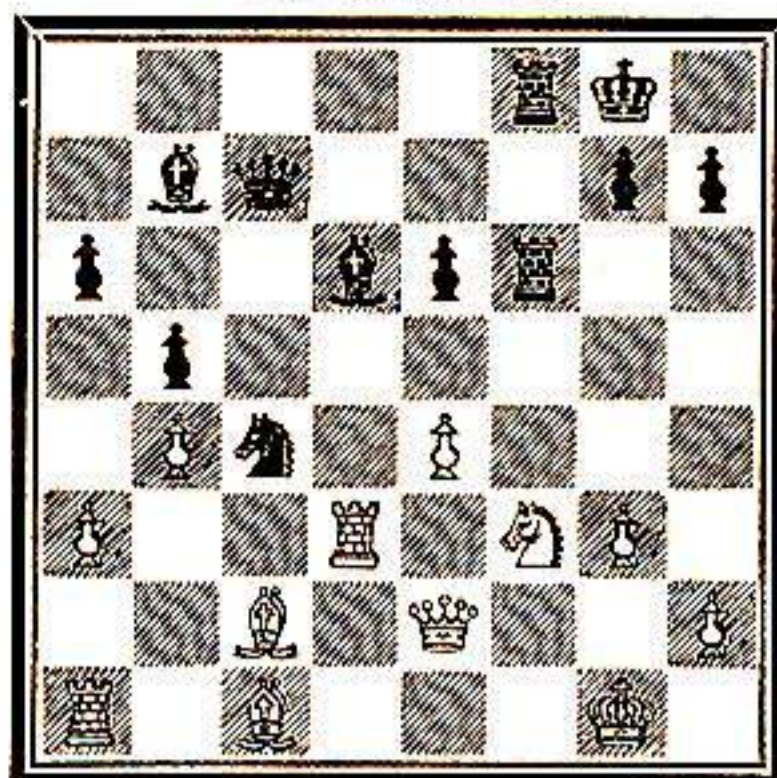
After 17 KtxKt, BxKt, the double threat of . . . BxR and . . . BxRP cannot be met. 17 Kt-Kt5 would be parried by 17 . . . R-B3.

17 . . . . .	R-B3
18 P-K4	Kt-B5
19 P-Kt3	.....

This permits the opening of Black's KB file, but White had little choice. 19 P-KR3 would be answered by 19 . . . R-Kt3 with attack, and 19 PxP, BxRPch; 20 K-B1, B-K4 is overwhelming.

19 . . . . .	P-B5
20 R-Q3	QR-KB1
21 Kt-B3	PxP
22 BPxP	.....

R. Spielmann



K. Havasi

22 . . . . . Kt-K4!

More forceful than the sacrifice 22 . . . BxKtP, which need not be accepted. 23 PxB, QxPch; 24 Q-Kt2, QxQch; 25 KxQ, BxP, etc. But 23 B-Kt5 might still prove troublesome, whereas the textmove wins at least a piece.

23 KtxKt	BxKt
24 R-R2	.....

Or 24 B-B4, RxB!

24 . . . . .	R-B8ch
Resigns	

For after 25 QxR, RxQch; 26 KxR, BxKP followed by . . . Q-B5.

Maribor Tourney  
 August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

(Notes by V. Pirc)  
 (Translated from the *Wiener Schach-Zeitung*)

V. Pirc	R. Spielmann
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
3 P-B4	PxP
4 P-K3	P-B4
5 BxP	P-K3
6 O-O	Kt-B3
7 Q-K2	P-QR3
8 P-QR3	.....

Perhaps good, perhaps bad—in any event a new move. The usual move of 8 R-Q1 can be met by 8 . . . P-QKt4; 9 B-Q3, P-B5; 10 B-B2, Kt-QKt5.

8 . . . . .	P-QKt4
9 B-R2	B-Kt2

The main variation to be considered here was 9 . . . P-B5, when the question of whose superiority was greater (Black's Queen side, or White's center), had to be weighed carefully.

10 PxP	BxP
11 P-QKt4	B-Kt3

11 . . . B-K2 is an alternative.

12 B-Kt2	O-O
----------	-----

13 R-Q1	Q-K2
14 QKt-Q2	KR-Q1
15 QR-B1	R-Q2
16 B-Kt1	QR-Q1

I believe that the present position is slightly in White's favor, even though at first glance it appears to be almost identical. The difference is that White's Knight at Q2 has a logical destination at QB5, whereas Black's QKt obstructs the diagonal of one of his Bishops.

17 Kt-Kt3	RxRch
18 RxR	RxRch
19 QxR	....

These exchanges were highly necessary. Otherwise it would be difficult to parry Kt-B5.

19 . . . . .	P-K4
20 Q-B2	P-Kt3

This and the previous move were necessary precautions against the threats at my opponent's KR2, KB3, and QB5. However, Black's position is now somewhat weakened.

21 Q-B3	Q-Q3
---------	------

A serious loss of time! It was imperative that Black concentrate immediately on his defense with . . . . . Kt-Q2.

22 B-B2	Kt-Q2
23 QKt-Q2!	P-B3

If instead 23 . . . . Kt-B3; 24 P-R3! with attack against K5.

24 Kt-K4	Q-K2
25 Q-Q3	K-Kt2

26 QxKt, followed by Kt-B6ch was threatened.

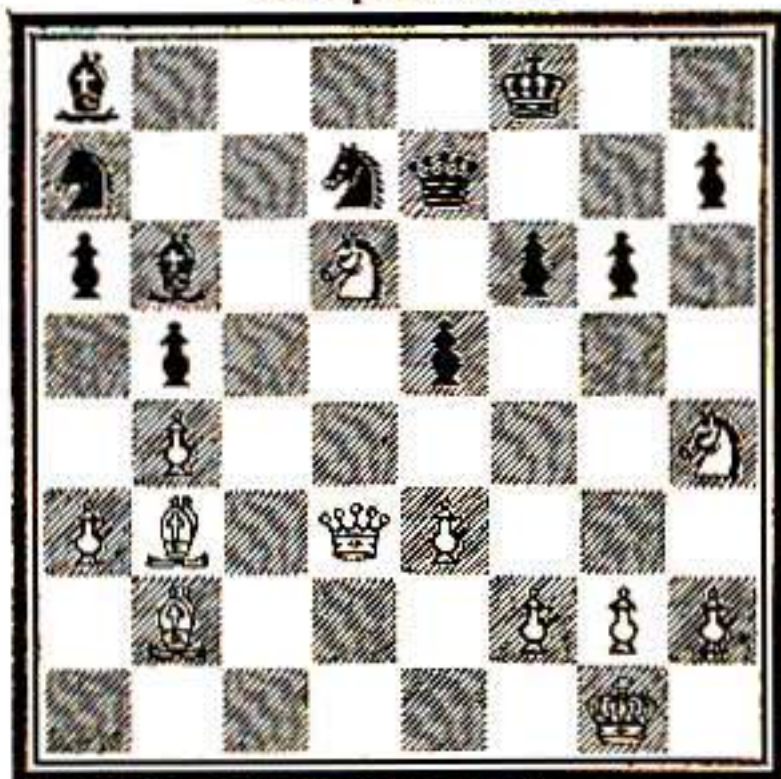
26 Kt-Q6	B-R1
27 Kt-R4!	K-B1

28 Kt-B5ch and also KtxKKtP was threatened. Black is now defenseless.

28 B-Kt3	Kt-R2
----------	-------

If 28 . . . . Kt-Q1; 29 Kt-B8, Q-Kt2; 30 Q-Q6ch wins a piece; if 28 . . . . B-B2 then follows Ktx-KtPch as in the game.

R. Spielmann



V. Pirc

29 KtxKtPch	....
-------------	------

There are several ways to finish the game: 29 QxKKtP, PxQ; 30 KtxKKtPch, followed by KtxQ, or even 29 Kt(Q6)-B5, PxKt; 30 KtxP!

29 . . . . .	PxKt
30 QxKKtP	Resigns

The various threats cannot possibly be met.

### Marshall Chess Club Championship December, 1934

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

D. Polland	F. Reinfeld
White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
3 Kt-B3	....

The continuation 3 P-K4, P-Q4; 4 P-K5, P-Q5; 5 PxKt, PxKt; 6 KtPxKt, QxP; 7 P-Q4, P-B4; 8 Kt-B3, P-KR3; 9 B-K2, PxP; 10 PxP, B-Kt5 ch; 11 B-Q2, BxB ch; 12 QxB, Kt-B3 gives Black a good game because of his attack on the hanging Pawns.

3 . . . . .	P-Q4
4 P-Q4	PxP
5 P-K3	P-B4
6 PxP	....

An indication of peaceful intentions which encourages Black to take the initiative, despite the exchange of Queens.

6 . . . . .	QxQ ch.
7 KtxQ	....

The capture with the K would save a tempo.

7 . . . . .	BxP
8 BxP	P-QR3
9 P-QR3	P-QKt4
10 B-Q3	B-Kt2

Black has already obtained a slight edge and steadily increases his advantage from this point on.

11 B-Q2	....
---------	------

The Bishop has had no past and his future is dubious. Better was P-QKt4 followed by B-Kt2, in which case Black was intending . . . . QKt-Q2-Kt3 followed by . . . . Kt-B5. Of course this maneuver would require careful preparation.

11 . . . . .	QKt-Q2!
--------------	---------

This holds out far more promise than the routine . . . . Kt-B3; besides, it is important to keep open the diagonal of the QB.

12 Kt-B3	QR-B1
----------	-------

Black is now three full tempi ahead, and has the better development to boot.

13 K-K2	K-K2
14 P-QR4	....

This attempt to weaken the Q side Pawns only turns out in Black's favor.

14 . . . . .	P-Kt5
15 Kt-R2	P-QR4
16 Kt-B1	B-Q4!

Leaving White's QKt in a wretched position.

17 B-R6	R-R1!
---------	-------

Less obvious than 17 . . . . R-B2 after which White can play 18 Kt-Q3 followed by KR-QB1. Black temporarily relinquishes the QB file to gain time for his next move.

18 B-Kt5	P-K4!
----------	-------

Now Kt-Q3 is impossible because of . . . . P-K5, winning a piece.

19 R-Q1	....
---------	------

With a view to B-K! and the threat of BxKt will be uncomfortable for Black.

19 . . . . .	B-Q3
--------------	------

Now 20 B-K1 can simply be answered by . . . . KR-Q1.

20 Kt-R4	....
----------	------

This diversion turns out badly, but White is already at a loss for satisfactory moves.

20 . . . . . B-K3  
 21 P-R3 KR-QB1  
 22 P-Kt4 . . . . .

B-Q3? would cost a piece by . . . P-K5 followed by . . . P-Kt4.

22 . . . . . R-B7  
 23 QR-Kt1 P-K5

Preventing B-Q3 and making K4 accessible to Black's pieces.

24 P-B3 Kt-K4  
 25 P x P KtxKP  
 26 Kt-Q3 KtxKtP!  
 27 Kt-B3 . . . . .

If 27 P x Kt, B x P ch; 28 Kt-B3 (28 K-K1, B-Kt6 ch.), KtxB or . . . B x Kt ch. wins easily. Now comes a second surprise.

27 . . . . . Kt-Kt6 ch.  
 28 K-K1 KtxP!  
 29 Kt-Q4 Kt-Kt7 ch!

Black could also play 29 . . . KtxR; 30 KtxR, KtxP etc. obtaining four Pawns for a piece, but the text seems simpler.

30 K-B2 RxB ch!  
 31 RxR Kt-K5 ch.  
 32 K x Kt KtxR  
 33 R-K1! . . . . .

A very good move, and the only one calculated to give Black any technical difficulties. The immediate threat is Kt-B5 ch.

33 . . . . . K-B3!

If now 34 R-K2, B-Q4 ch! followed by . . . Kt-Kt6 (but not 34 . . . Kt-Kt6; 35 RxB ch!)

34 KtxB PxKt  
 35 Kt-B2 Kt-Kt6  
 36 Kt-K4 ch. K-K2  
 37 R-Q1 . . . . .

In contrast to his previous listless play, White resourcefully makes the most of his position.

37 . . . . . R-Q1?

With this transposition Black allows the win to slip through his fingers. Correct was 37 . . . Kt-B4!; 38 RxB (38 KtxB, R-Q1), KtxKt; 39 R-Q7 ch, K-B3; 40 B-B6, Kt-B4!

38 B-B4 Kt-B4  
 39 KtxKt . . . . .

Not 39 RxB? RxR; 40 KtxKt, R-B3 etc.

39 . . . . . B x Kt  
 40 RxR K x R  
 41 B x P . . . . .

After a few hopeless winning attempts, Black conceded a draw ten moves later.

3 . . . . . P-KKt3  
 4 B-K2 B-Kt2  
 5 P-QKt3 O-O  
 6 B-Kt2 P-Q3  
 7 QKt-Q2 Q-B2  
 8 P-B4 QKt-Q2  
 9 Q-B2 . . . . .

White, who has played a quiet opening, evidently relies on his handling of the middle game. He has put no difficulties in the way of his opponent, who should equalize easily.

9 . . . . . P-Kt3?

Such positional blunders are not easy to forgive in a player of master strength. The text is pointless (could one consider the QB *developed* at QKt2?!), and helps to create a weakness later on. The straightforward continuation . . . P-K4 followed by . . . R-K1 was better.

10 O-O P-K4  
 11 KR-K1 R-K1  
 12 P-QKt4 . . . . .

Perhaps with a view to a general Queen-side advance by P-QR4-5.

12 . . . . . P x P  
 13 P x P Kt-B1  
 14 B-Q3 B-Kt5  
 15 P-KR3 B x Kt  
 16 KtxB . . . . .

The exchange has improved White's game appreciably, but Black was probably glad to get rid of a piece which had so unpromising a future.

16 . . . . . Kt-K3  
 17 B-KB1 R-K2  
 18 P-Kt3 Q-Kt2  
 19 B-Kt2 . . . . .

The Bishop's effectiveness is of course greatly heightened by Black's 9th move.

19 . . . . . P-QKt4

Otherwise P-Kt5 would be unpleasant for Black.

20 P-B5 Kt-Q4

It is understandable that Black wants to obtain a good central square for his pieces; but the text allows a frontal attack on the weak QBP, and . . . P-Q4 was therefore preferable.

21 P x P R-Q2  
 22 Kt-K5 . . . . .

P-R3 at once was simpler; Black should now continue . . . B x Kt; 23 P x B, KtxKtP and if 24 Q-Kt3, P-QR4; 25 QR-B1, R-QB1 followed by . . . Q-Kt3 and the advance of the Queen-side Pawns.

22 . . . . . RxP  
 23 P-R3 Kt-K2  
 24 QR-B1 R-QB1

If 24 . . . KtxP? 25 B x Kt, RxB; 26 KtxQBP wins.

25 Q-K4 Q-Kt3  
 26 KR-Q1 Q-Q1  
 27 Q-B3! P-B3

If 27 . . . KtxP a possibility is 28 Q x Pch, K-R1; 29 B x Kt, RxB; 30 RxR, Q x R; 31 Q x Kt (31 KtxP, KtxKt; 32 RxKt, R-B1; 33 Q-R2, Q-Q8ch; 34 B-B1, B-Q5; 35 R-B2, Q-B6!), Q x Kt; 32 Q x P or 32 Q-Kt7, Q-KB4; 33 RxP, RxR; 34 Q x R, B-Q5; 35 B-B3, Q-Kt8ch; 36 K-Kt2, Q-Kt7; 37 Q-K8ch, K-Kt2; 38 Q-K7ch, K-R3; 39 Q-B8ch, B-Kt2; 40 Q-B4ch, P-Kt4; 41 Q-B5 (threatening B-K4), and wins.

Marshall Chess Club Championship  
 December, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

R. Smirka S. Reshevsky  
 White Black  
 1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3  
 2 Kt-KB3 P-B3

If Black intends to play the Slav Defense, he would perhaps do better to play . . . P-Q4 at once.

3 P-K3 . . . . .

This move is even stronger than usual if Black continues with the Colle variation: 3 . . . P-Q4; 4 B-Q3, P-K3; 5 QKt-Q2, P-B4; 6 P-B3, Kt-B3 and Black has wasted a clear tempo.

28 Kt-Kt4

K-R1

Or 28 . . . KtxP; 29 BxKt, RxB; 30 RxR, QxR; 31 R-Q1! Q-Kt7; 32 R-Q7, K-B2 (32 . . . Kt-Q4; 33 Q-K4 threatening Q-K6ch and RxKt); 33 Q-K3, R-K; 34 BxP and wins.

29 P-Q5!!

Kt-Kt4

Or 29 . . . KtxP; 30 BxP! BxB; 31 KtxB, Kt-Kt4; 32 Q-Kt4 etc.

30 Q-Kt3

PxP

If 30 . . . KtxP; 31 BxKt, PxB( . . . RxB; 32 P-KR4, Kt-B2; 33 RxR, PxR; 34 RxR, QxR; 35 QxP!); 32 RxR, QxR; 33 RxP, Q-Q2(33 . . . RxR; 34 QxR, KtxPch; 35 K-Kt2, P-KR4; 36 KtxP, Q-B; 37 KxKt, BxKt; 38 BxBch, QxB; 39 Q-R8ch and wins); 34 RxR, QxR; 35 P-KR4 winning a Pawn, for example . . . Kt-K5; 36 Q-B7!

31 B-Q4!

P-KR4

Driving the Kt where he wants to go; Black was probably in time pressure.

32 Kt-K3

RxR

33 RxR

Kt-K5

34 BxRP

P-B4

35 BxKt

BPxKt

If 35 . . . QPxB; 36 B-B5 followed by R-Q1 or Q-K6 according to circumstances, with a stranglehold on Black's game.

36 B-B5

R-QB3

37 R-Q1

P-Q5

38 Q-B7!

. . . .

White's sealed move. The game (played in the first round) was not completed owing to Reshevsky's withdrawal from the tournament. Reshevsky maintains that the position is drawn, but it is difficult to see any grounds for this claim. If 38 . . . Kt-Kt1; 39 Q-Kt7 leaves Black helpless.

### Manhattan Chess Club Championship December, 1934

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Kupchik  
White

I. Kashdan  
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 PxP	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 Kt-K2	K-Kt2
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 Kt-B4	B-Q2
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	19 R-R3	P-KKt4
5 PxP	KPxP	20 Kt-R5ch	KtxKt
6 B-Kt5	B-K2	21 RxKt	Q-B3
7 P-K3	O-O	22 P-B4	PxP
8 B-Q3	Kt-K5	23 PxP	QxP
9 BxKt	BxB	24 P-KKt3	R-B3
10 KtxB	QxKt	25 QR-R1	Q-K6ch
11 P-KR4	Q-K2	26 K-Kt1	K-B2
12 B-Q3	P-KB4	27 R-R7ch	K-K3
13 Q-B2	P-KKt3	28 Q-B3	P-Q5
14 O-O-O	QKt-Q2	29 Q-B5	Resigns
15 P-R5	Kt-B3		

This game decided the play-off for the Club Championship.

### Linz Tournament September, 1934

#### QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

H. G. Schenk  
White

E. Ellskases  
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 BxKt	Kt-Q5
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	19 Q-Q3	B-QB3
3 P-K3	B-Kt2	20 B-K2	Q-Kt2
4 P-B4	P-K3	21 P-B3	B-B3
5 B-Q3	B-K2	22 B-K3	P-R5
6 Kt-B3	P-B4	23 R-KB1	Kt-Kt6
7 O-O	P-Q3	24 R(Q2)-Q1	B-Q5
8 PxP	KtPxP	25 B-B2	QR-Kt1
9 Q-B2	Kt-B3	26 R-Kt1	P-B4
10 P-QR3	O-O	27 PxP	KPxP
11 R-Kt1	P-QR4	28 Kt-Kt5	BxKt
12 R-Q1	P-Kt3	29 PxP	P-Q4
13 P-K4	Kt-Q2	30 BxB	KtxB
14 B-R6	R-K1	31 B-Q1	Q-R2
15 B-K2	Q-Kt3	32 P-QKt3	RxP
16 R-Q2	Kt(Q2)-K4	33 PxP	P-B5
17 QR-Q1	KtxKtch		Resigns

### Liebwerda Tournament August, 1934

#### INDIAN DEFENSE

E. Ellskases  
White

W. Henneberger  
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-K4	Kt-KR4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 Kt-Kt3	KtxKt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	17 RPxKt	Q-Kt4
4 P-K3	O-O	18 B-K4	B-Kt5
5 B-Q3	P-Q3	19 R-Q5	Q-K2
6 Kt-K2	P-K4	20 Q-B3	P-B3
7 O-O	P-B4	21 P-B4	PxP
8 PxKP	PxP	22 RxP	Kt-K4
9 Q-B2	BxKt	23 RxKt	R-Q8ch
10 KtxB	Kt-B3	24 K-R2	PxR
11 P-QR3	B-K3	25 RxB	KR-B8
12 P-QKt3	Q-K2	26 B-Q5ch	Q-B2!!
13 B-Kt2	QR-Q1	27 BxQch	K-B1
14 QR-Q1	P-KKt3		Resigns

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# A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

## AKIBA RUBINSTEIN

### AN EVENTFUL AND TRAGIC LIFE

*Translated from the German of Dr. Hannak, and forming the introduction of "Rubinstein Gewinnt", by Hans Kmoch, now being translated into English by Mr. Winkelman.*

Deep out of the shadows, out of the Middle-Ages, came Akiba Rubinstein. A dark squalid Ghetto of Russian-Poland was the Bethlehem in which his spark of life was kindled. Rubinstein was born on December 12, 1882, in Stawiski, of the Province of Lomza. For generations his ancestors had been rabbis and scholars of the Hebrew classics, equally inured to physical privation and the intensive cultivation of the mind.

In the home of Rubinstein's parents both were to be found—keenness of intellect and stark poverty. A few weeks before his birth, his father had died, leaving behind a wife and twelve children. Akiba went to the house of his grandparents who forthwith undertook his up-bringing. The lines of this "up-bringing" were marked out to a nicety. The youngster would become a teacher of the Talmud, a student of Hebrew, even as his father and his grandfather before him.

His education was indeed received in the "Cheder", the school of the Jewish community, and the "Jeschiwah", a higher academy of religious instruction. The prescribed language was Hebrew and Yiddish; Rubinstein understood no other, and had no desire for any other. He would become an ornament of the Ghetto—nothing more.

Then chess came into his life. He chanced to see two children playing the game in the "Jeschiwah". He was fascinated and from that moment chess became the ruling passion of his life. He was sixteen years of age at the time, and immediately obtained the only chess book available in Hebrew, "Chess, Checkmate", by Sossnitz. He absorbed its contents entire. Study of the Torah, the lore of the Talmud, became an evanescent dream; only chess remained.

His grandparents noted, and mourned. They cursed the devilish alchemy in whose toils the boy had become enmeshed. His mother prayed daily that the Lord bring her erring son back to the well trodden paths. But Rubinstein was lost to God; he had succumbed to a demon, that was to embody his tragic fate, and from which his life could never more be sundered. From

the petty glory of the Ghetto and a humdrum existence, his way was to lead to world-wide renown and a soul racking ambition.

At 19 Rubinstein learned that in the near-by town of Lodz there lived a real chess master, one George Salwe—a champion, who, indeed, had crossed swords with the great Tschigorin. Forthwith Rubinstein betook himself to Lodz; there he found in some way the means of subsistence, and thereafter was nowhere else to be found except in the sphere of chess. He played with those to whom Salwe gave the odds of a rook; but even against these yokels the young man of Stawiski did not shine. Clearly the lad of the Ghetto was not cut out to be a chess player.

No one had any confidence in his ability except Rubinstein. He returned to his native village, and for several months disappeared from view. Suddenly he was in Lodz once more. He entered the chess club, then direct to the table of master Salwe, and challenged him to battle.

Salwe smiled indulgently; those about the master mocked in derision. But Rubinstein seated himself, and played and *won*. The whole club went into a huddle. Without delay a match between Salwe and Rubinstein was arranged. The result was a deadlock at 5:5. A second match was played and victory rested with Rubinstein 5:3. The old champion was dethroned, and the dreamy youth from the Polish village reigned in his stead.

A year later he was sent to the Russian National Tourney at Kiev, where he obtained the 5th Prize. In 1905 he entered the international arena, and at Barmen won his spurs in the Hauptturnier A of the German Chess Association, tying with Duras for third prize. He became a recognized master. From the odds of a rook, after less than four years he bestrode the realm of chess like a Colossus.

Now began a breath-taking march from triumph to triumph. At Ostend (1905) he was third among 36 entrants. Schlechter and Maroczy alone outranked him, with such prime figures as Bernstein, Teichman, Marshall, Janowski and the whole array of Russian talent trailing behind.

Shortly after the new year was ushered in he scaled the pinnacle in competition among the great. At Ostend he shared first prize with Bernstein far in advance of 28 contenders. At Karlsbad he won undisputed first honors, and with this victory broke the supremacy of the so-

called Lasker-Pleiadies, that is, the generation of grandmasters who were contemporaries of Lasker, and who had set the standard in the world of chess since 1890. With this victory the standard was hauled down, and Rubinstein in turn became the standard bearer of his generation, which was to include Capablanca, Niemzowitch, Spielmann, Tartakower, Vidmar and all the others of the new epoch of chess.

At St. Petersburg in 1909 the Polish master demonstrated his full equality with world champion Lasker, whom he defeated in their individual encounter. In fact it was not until the last round that Lasker's score matched his own, so that both shared the first prize.

His great year of triumph, however, came three years later, in 1912. In a period of twelve months he scored no less than five first prizes in international competition, a record that in the whole gamut of chess history has never been duplicated, either before or after. San Sebastian, Pistyan, Breslau, Warsaw, and Vilna.

But in this year also the shadows for the first time flitted across the spirit of Rubinstein. None the less his record blazoned forth, and it was clear to the whole world that Rubinstein was to be the next champion. Nor was this conviction shaken by his astounding failure at St. Petersburg in 1914, the first signal rebuff of his career. A great match for the world title was scheduled to take place in the spring of 1914 between Lasker and Rubinstein. The chess world waited expectantly. Then came the War.

(In our next issue Mr. Winkelman concludes the story of the career of grandmaster Rubinstein.)

## Miniature Games

By Arnold S. Denker

Metropolitan Chess League  
New York, 1925

### KING'S BISHOP OPENING

L. Samuels  
White

J. L. McCudden  
Black

1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 B-B4 Kt-QB3  
3 P-Q3 Kt-R4?  
4 BxPch KxB  
5 Q-R5ch K-K3

If 5... P-Kt3; 6 QxP winning back the piece with a winning position.

6 Q-B5ch K-Q3  
7 P-Q4 Kt-QB3  
8 PxPch K-B4

Forced. If 8... KtxP; 9 B-B4, Q-B3; 10 Kt-B3!

9 B-K3ch K-Kt4  
10 Q-R5

10 P-K6ch, P-Q4; 11 PxP, Kt-Kt5; 12 P-Q6ch, K-R3; would also win, but the text move is much finer and wins in shorter order with the continuation Q-K2ch.

10 . . . . . Kt-R4  
11 Kt-B3ch K-B3  
12 P-K6 P-Q4

If 12... PxP; 13 Q-Kt5ch, K-Q3; 14 B-B5ch, K-K4; 15 B-K7ch wins the Queen.

13 PxPch K-Q3

White now mates in two.

14 Kt-Kt5ch K-K2

15 Q-B7 mate

Metropolitan Chess League  
New York, 1925

### IRREGULAR DEFENSE

Santasierre  
White

Rasmussen  
Black

1 Kt-QB3 P-K4  
2 P-Q4 PxP  
3 QxP Kt-QB3  
4 Q-QR4 P-Q4  
5 Kt-B3 Kt-B3

Here... B-Q2 would yield Black much better prospects. For example: 5... B-Q2; 6 KtxP, Kt-Kt5! 7 Q-Kt3, B-K3 (8Q-R4ch, P-Kt4 and Black wins a piece); 8 P-B4, KtxKt; 9 PxKt, BxP; and Black has the better game. And if, in answer to 5... B-Q2, 6 Q-Kt3, then 6... P-Q5; 7 Kt-K4, Kt-R4; 8 Q-Q3, P-QB4; 9 B-B4, Q-Kt3 and Black has a very playable game.

6 B-Kt5 B-K2  
7 O-O-O B-K3  
8 P-K4 O-O  
9 BxKt- BxB  
10 PxP!? . . . .

KtxP is much sounder here.

10 . . . BxKt(forced)  
11 PxQB BxPch  
12 KxB QxR  
13 B-Q3 QxR  
14 BxPch K-R1

14... KxB; 16 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1; 17 Kt-Kt5, KR-Q1; and White has nothing more than a draw.

15 Q-R4 P-Kt3  
16 Q-R6 KR-Q1  
17 BxPch K-Kt1  
18 PxP mate.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship  
December, 1932

### IRREGULAR DEFENSE

A. S. Denker  
White

D. MacMurray  
Black

1 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3  
2 P-B4 P-B4

This permits White to play the Maroczy variation of the Sicilian Defense by playing 3 P-Q4.

3 Kt-B3 Kt-B3  
4 P-Q4 PxP  
5 KtxP P-Q4

Black tries here to stop P-K4, but as the sequel shows, his move is weak.

6 Q-R4 . . . .

The best line, I believe, threatening to win a Pawn. If 6... Q-Kt3, the continuation would be 7 Kt(Q4)-Kt5, PxP; 8 B-K3, Q-Q1; 9 B-B4, P-K4; 10

BxP, KtxB; 11 Kt-B7ch, K-K2; 12 KtxR and White has no difficulty in extricating his Knight. And in answer to 7... P-Q5; 8 Kt-Q5, KtxKt; 9 PxKt, P-QR3; 10 P-K4! and wins easily.

6 . . . . . Q-Q2  
7 PxP KtxP  
8 KtxKKt QxKt  
9 Kt-Kt5 Q-Q2  
10 B-Q2! P-K4  
11 O-O-O B-B4  
12 B-Kt5 Q-B4

And White announced mate in three: 13 Kt-B7ch, K-B1; 14 R-Q8ch, KtxR; 15 Q-K8 mate.

# 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.*

## Reshevsky vs. Toronto

The Toronto Chess Association is to be commended on having made it possible for players of its city to meet and play against such outstanding masters as Alekhine, Marshall, Kashdan, and Reshevsky. The fact that such an idea for simultaneous displays is one bound to click every time, has been revealed before, and was proven again, with Samuel Reshevsky's latest engagement. He was welcomed by a good throng of keen-eyed spectators and determined players—when on the eve of last November 26th, he was introduced and put into action against 33 tables at the Royal York Hotel. It is exactly 13 years and 7 months to the day when the then "great boy-wonder", made his first appearance in Toronto—in the Anatomical theatre of the Biological Building at Queen's Park—a mere child ten years of age. The same Sammy Reshevsky made a clean sweep of 15 won games with only 2 draws against 17 opponents! Two years later, the "wonder-boy" visited Ottawa and won all of 26 games! And even today, Reshevsky is, without question, a hard player to beat in simultaneous, match, or tournament chess. With such an esteemed reputation it is not unusual that his recent Toronto performance attracted a large audience.

The final results included 5 draws with no losses and 28 wins to his favor against 33 opponents. Draws were secured by Messrs. W. N. Wilson, Dovercourt, C. C.; F. Blumberg and S. D. Ballard, Toronto, C. C.; P. Auerbach and F. Miller, Jordan C. C.

## Manitoba and Saskatchewan

H. W. Jordan is preparing a line-up of thirty or more Canadian chess correspondence fanciers to do battle against a U. S. team selected by The New York State Chess Association. As a means for speeding up the game (so it is rumored) carrier-pigeons are to be shipped to each team for special convenience!

The Regina chess club won a close decision over its Vibank rivals in a recent match by a 6.5 count. Results with Regina names first were: Bird 2, Stoeber 0; Wilkerson 1, L. Tobias 1; Portigal 1, Huck 1; Gershfield 0, F. Tobias 2; Rosmer 1, Lorenz 1; Darling 1, Mertz 0.

The latest report from the Saskatchewan-Manitoba inter-provincial problem solving contest is given as Manitoba 927 and Saskatchewan 696—with three problems to go.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba have been investigating the possibility of arranging a six-board match by wireless, telegraphy, radio, or by getting down to "brass tacks" and meeting at some convenient "point" where an over-board feud could be evolved!

## Miscellaneous News

Canada is now a member of the F. I. D. E. (Federation Internationale des Echecs). In a recent letter pertaining to the acceptance of Canada as a member, etc., and addressed to the Canadian Chess Federation, from the president, Dr. A. Rueb of The Hague, it is said: "We beg to thank our Canadian friends heartily for their moral support of our labor for the benefit of chess". All of which shows that Canada is finally establishing a place for itself on the chess map.

Thirteen players are listed in the Montreal Chess Club championship, and after the first two rounds L. Richard and S. B. Wilson were indicated as being pace-setters with scores of 2-0 each, while Harvey, Griffin, Gaudett and Brisebois were next in order with 1-0; adjournments unaccounted.

The Hamilton Chess Club is including with its winter-season program a continuous series of tournaments with specified openings. The latest news concerned a Muzio Gambit contest with J. W. Moncur leading by 13-6, closely followed by M. Harris 12½-5½, with the next in order F. Fagerlund, 11-6, and W. McClintock 8-3. Each contestant is scheduled to play 20 games! A Danish Gambit Accepted is another event on the card.

The Toronto Chess Club Handicap Tournament was in full sway last month—divided into two sections with six players each, and after two rounds W. A. J. Case and F. Blumberg tied for the lead with 2-0 each in one section, with W. Runkowski to the fore in his section by 1½-½.

The Toronto University Chess Club is now in the midst of a four-board tussle against the Icelandic Chess Club of Chicago, and in addition have challenged the McGill and Princeton Universities to a triangular six-board free-for-all! It surely takes these University lads to stir up trouble, and to add more to the merriment they are staging their club championship with "thirteen" rounds(?)—reporting the standing at this time as : A. D. McConnell, 5-1; R. Drummond, 4½-1½; J. Scheffer, 4-1; R. B. Hayes, 4½-1½; M. F. Sprott, 4-2; S. Shankman, 3½-2½; I. Kaplansky, 3-3; R. T. Burgess, 2½-1½; A. L. Rubinoff, 2-3; M. Rubinoff, 1-4; S. A. Jennings, 1-4; A. Gould, 0-4; D. L. Turner, 0-7; adjournments unaccounted. What most cities need is "not a good five cent cigar!" but "the very best kind of chess entertainment available." Some few players may be contented to play "skittles" just so long as they have such sort of cigar, while there are many others who prefer a good sound game of chess (without the cigars if you please!). Toronto is setting a fine example by having real chess seances with selected chess masters as mediums!

Dominion Congress, 1934

### DUTCH DEFENSE

(Notes by J. H. Belson)

J. H. Belson  
(Toronto)  
White

1 P-Q4 P-KB4  
2 P-K4 PxP  
3 Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3  
4 P-B3 P-Q4  
5 PxP PxP  
6 KB-B4 B-B4  
7 KKt-K2 - P-K4  
8 O-O B-Kt3  
9 B-KKt5 PxP  
Black would do better to develop pieces.  
10 Kt-Q5 QKt-Q2

R. Drummond  
(Toronto)  
Black

11 KKt-B4 B-B2  
12 KtxKtch KtxKt  
After the exchanges  
Black is left in a hopeless position.  
13 BxBch KxB  
14 BxKt PxB  
15 Q-R5ch K-Kt1  
16 Q-Kt4ch B-Kt2  
17 Kt-R5 Q-K2  
18 KtxPch K-B2  
19 Kt-Q5ch Resigns

## End Game Studies

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

The value of chess to its devotees lies in the guidance it offers to those who seek success in other fields. There can be no doubt that victory over the chess-board throws a revealing light upon many principles of combat that have little to do with the mere movement of the pieces.

In the same way those who seek accomplishment in the creative arts of music, or the drama or the novel, can learn much of how a great masterpiece is fashioned. From the study of the evolution of a famous chess ending or problem, they will discover that the outstanding performances are not isolated flashes of constructive genius, but represent the climax of much effort by many able minds.

So too the approach to chess and the mental processes that result in high excellence, find their counterparts in the researches and studies of a great scientist.

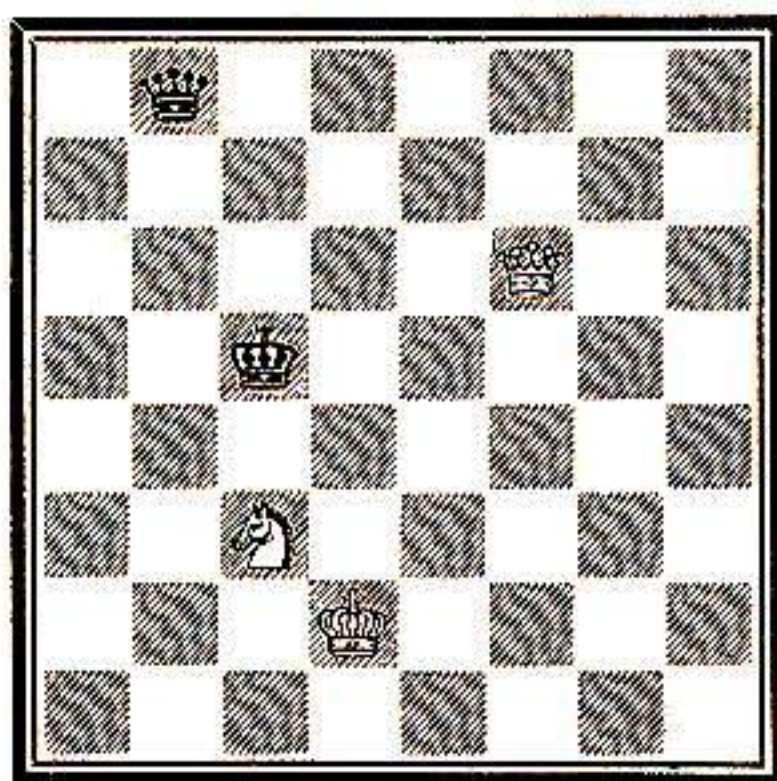
To take up chess in one's teens, and to comprehend these fundamentals before embarking upon the real work of life, is a rare privilege.

No ending ever constructed affords a keener thrill than Kubbel's famous composition that concludes his "150 studies".

It does not detract from our pleasure over this masterpiece, to understand that many of the great composers had previously published many striking examples of the "geometric" theme, of which Kubbel's gem is the supreme embodiment.

To go back to 1911, when one of Troitski's many endings of this character, appeared. It is a simple setting, but it reveals talent of high order.

Black



White

1 Kt-R4ch K-B5  
2 Q-QB3ch K-Q4  
3 Q-KB3ch K-K3  
4 Kt-B5ch K-K2  
5 Q-K4ch K-Q1  
6 Q-KR4ch K-B1  
7 Q-R8ch K-B2  
8 Kt-R6ch, etc.

Henri Rinck not only composed many examples of the "geometric" motif, but gave us endings where queen and knight gain the hostile queen and stop several pawns besides.

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# Selected Games

Linz Tournament  
September, 1934

## ENGLISH OPENING

E. Eliskases  
White

Dr. Razinger  
Black

1 P-QB4	P-QB4	21 PxP	RxP
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	22 B-B3	R-K6
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	23 QR-K1	RxR
4 PxP	KtxP	24 RxR	QxP
5 B-Kt2	KtxKt	25 Q-Kt3ch	P-B5!
6 KtPxKt	P-KKt3	26 B-Q5ch	K-B1
7 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	27 Q-R3ch	Kt-B4
8 Q-R4ch	B-Q2	28 QxP	Kt-Q2
9 Q-R3	Q-B2	29 P-Q4	Q-Q7
10 O-O	O-O	30 Q-R3ch	Kt-B4
11 P-Q3	Kt-R3	31 R-K5	Q-Q8ch
12 R-Kt1	QR-Kt1	32 K-B2	Q-Q7ch
13 B-B4	P-K4	33 R-K2	Q-B5ch
14 B-K3	B-B1	34 K-K1	Q-B2
15 Kt-Q2	R-Q1	35 PxKt	PxP
16 Kt-K4	P-Kt3	36 Q-B1	P-Kt4
17 B-Kt5	R-K1	37 B-K7ch	QxB
18 P-KB4	P-B4	38 RxQ	KxR
19 Kt-B6ch	BxKt	39 QxPch	Resigns
20 BxB	PxP		

Leningrad Tournament  
September, 1934

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. Botwinnik  
White

V. Alatorzeff  
Black

1 P-Q4	P-K3	11 BxPch	K-R1
2 P-QB4	P-Q4	12 B-B4	QKt-B3
3 Kt-KB3	B-K2	13 B-Q3	Kt-R4
4 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	14 P-KR3	Kt(Kt5)-B3
5 B-Kt5	O-O	15 B-K5	Kt-Kt1
6 P-K3	P-QR3	16 O-O-O	Kt-R3
7 PxP	PxP	17 QR-Kt1	B-K3
8 B-Q3	P-B3	18 Q-K2	B-KB4
9 Q-B2	QKt-Q2	19 BxB	KtxB
10 P-KKt4	KtxP	20 Kt-KR4	Resigns

Leningrad Tournament  
September, 1934

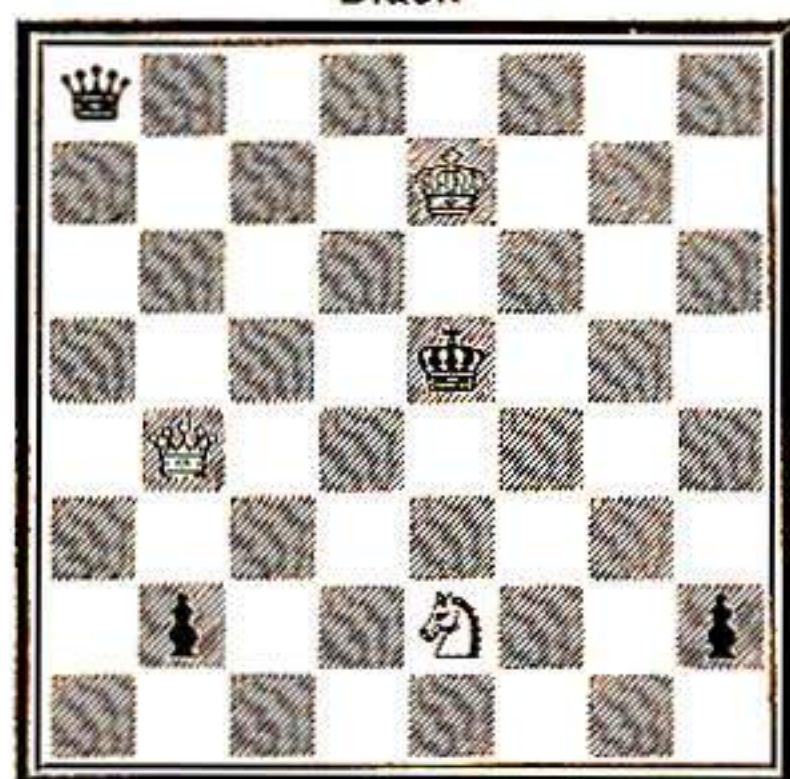
## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

N. J. Rjumin  
White

E. Rabinovitch  
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 P-Kt5	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 P-R5	K-Kt2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	19 PxP	PxP
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	20 B-Q3	R-R1
5 B-Kt5	P-KR3	21 BxP	Q-B2
6 B-R4	O-O	22 B-B5	RxR
7 P-K3	P-QKt3	23 RxR	Kt-B1
8 Q-B2	B-Kt2	24 R-Kt1	Q-KB5
9 O-O-O	QKt-Q2	25 KtxKtP	BxKt
10 K-Kt1	Kt-K5	26 Kt-K2	QxBP
11 KtxKt	BxB	27 Q-B7ch	K-R3
12 PxP	PxP	28 Q-Q6ch	K-Kt2
13 Kt-B3	B-KB3	29 RxBch	K-B2
14 P-KR4	P-B4	30 B-Kt6ch	KtxB
15 P-KKt4	PxP	31 QxKtch	K-K2
16 PxP	P-Kt3	32 R-K5ch	Resigns

Black



White

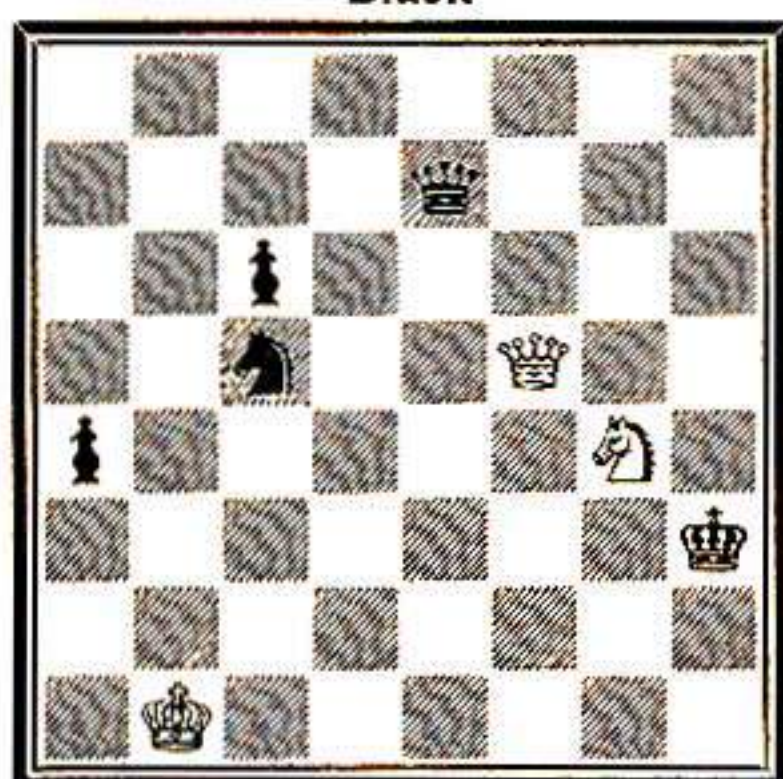
1 Q-KB4ch	K-Q4
2 Q-KB3ch	K-B5
3 QxQ	P-Kt8(Q)
4 Q-KKt8ch	K-B4
5 Q-B8ch	K-Q4
6 Kt-B3ch	K-Q5(K4)
7 Q-KR8ch and wins	

If the reader will examine the various sub-variations, and will also keep in mind the nature of the task that White's busy Queen has to accomplish, he will appraise Rinck's achievement most highly.

Both Troitski and Rinck have soared to even greater heights in their renditions of this general idea, but the study that Kubbel has given us is unequalled.

In this instance a single brilliant gem of a lesser composer sets a standard that all the many fine efforts of the masters cannot quite attain. Such at least is my own judgment, and I should be glad to learn whether my readers share this opinion.

Black



White

1 Kt-K3ch	K-Kt6
2 Q-Kt4ch	K-B7
3 Q-B4ch	K-K8
4 Q-B1ch	K-Q7
5 Q-Q1ch	K-B6
6 Q-B2ch	K-Kt5
7 Q-Kt2ch	Kt-Kt6
8 Q-R3ch	KxQ
9 Kt-B2ch! and mate.	

Leningrad Tournament  
September, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. Botwinnik

White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3  
2 P-B4 P-K3  
3 Kt-QB3 P-Q4  
4 Kt-B3 B-K2  
5 B-Kt5 QKt-Q2  
6 P-K3 O-O  
7 P-QR3 R-K1  
8 QR-B1 P-B3  
9 B-B4 P-KR3  
10 B-Q3 Pxp  
11 BxBP P-QR3  
12 P-K4 P-QKt4  
13 B-R2 B-Kt2  
14 P-K5 Kt-Q4  
15 KtxKt KPxKt  
16 B-Kt1 Kt-B1  
17 O-O Q-Kt3  
18 Q-B2 KR-B1  
19 B-K3 P-QR4  
20 Q-KB5 P-Kt5  
21 Q-Kt4 P-QB4  
22 B-B5 R-B3  
23 PxBP Bxp  
24 Kt-Q4 P-R4  
25 Q-R4 Kt-Kt3

I. Kahn

Black

26 QxP BxKt  
27 RxR BxR  
28 P-K6 B-K1  
29 Pxpch Bxp  
30 BxB QxB  
31 BxKt BxB  
32 QxB QxKtP  
33 Q-K6ch K-R1  
34 QxP R-QB1  
35 Q-R5ch K-Kt1  
36 Pxp Pxp  
37 Q-Q5ch K-R1  
38 Q-R5ch K-Kt1  
39 Q-Q5ch K-R1  
40 P-Kt4 R-B8  
41 P-Kt5 RxRch  
42 KxR Q-Kt8ch  
43 K-K2 P-Kt6  
44 Q-Q3 Q-R7ch  
45 K-B3 Q-B7  
46 Q-Q7 K-R2  
47 Q-R3ch K-Kt3  
48 Q-K6ch K-R2

Drawn

Aachen Tourney  
May, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Wachter

White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3  
2 P-QB4 P-K3  
3 Kt-QB3 P-Q4  
4 B-Kt5 QKt-Q2  
5 P-K3 P-B3  
6 Kt-B3 Q-R4  
7 Kt-Q2 B-Kt5  
8 Q-B2 Pxp  
9 BxKt KtxB  
10 KtxP Q-B2  
11 P-QR3 B-K2

Schmitt

Black

12 B-K2 P-QKt3  
13 B-B3 B-Kt2  
14 P-QKt4 O-O  
15 O-O P-QR4  
16 P-Kt5 P-B4  
17 BxB QxB  
18 Kt-K5 Kt-Q2  
19 Kt-B6 B-B3  
20 Kt-K4 Pxp??  
21 Kt-Q6 and wins

Played by Correspondence

December 1933—September 1934

EVANS GAMBIT

Dr. I. Balogh  
(Rumania)

White

1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3  
3 B-B4 B-B4  
4 O-O Kt-B3  
5 P-QKt4 BxKtP  
6 P-Q4 Pxp  
7 P-K5 Kt-K5  
8 Q-K2 Kt-B6  
9 KtxKt BxKt  
10 B-KKt5 Kt-K2  
11 QR-Q1 P-KR3

Th. E. Krick  
(Jugoslavia)

Black

12 B-B6!! PxB  
13 Pxp P-Q6  
14 RxP Bxp  
15 Kt-K5 BxKt  
16 QxB R-B1  
17 R-K1 P-Q3  
18 Q-KR5 P-B3  
19 Bxpch K-Q2  
20 RxPch KxR  
21 Q-K5ch and wins

Klosterneuburg Tournament

July, 1934

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Otto Schirok

White

1 Kt-KB3 P-Q4  
2 P-B4 P-K3  
3 P-QKt3 Kt-KB3  
4 B-Kt2 B-K2  
5 P-Kt3 P-QKt3  
6 B-Kt2 B-Kt2  
7 O-O O-O  
8 P-Q3 P-B4  
9 Pxp Pxp  
10 QKt-Q2 QKt-Q2  
11 Kt-R4 R-K1  
12 R-K1 Q-B2  
13 P-K4 Pxp  
14 Pxp B-KB1  
15 P-B4 P-QKt4  
16 P-K5 Kt-Q4  
17 Kt-K4 QR-Q1  
18 Kt-Kt5 QKt-Kt3  
19 Q-R5 P-KR3

Hugo Sauer

Black

20 B-K4 P-Kt3  
21 P-K6 KtxP  
22 Pxpch Qxp  
23 KtxQ Kt-R6ch  
24 K-B1 Pxp  
25 BxB KxKt  
26 B-KB3 RxRch  
27 RxR K-Kt1  
28 Bxp R-Q7  
29 R-K2 RxR  
30 KxR Kt-Kt4  
31 Kt-B5 Kt-Q4  
32 B-K8 Kt-QB2  
33 B-QB6 K-B2  
34 B-K5 Kt(Kt4)-K3  
35 Kt-Q6ch BxKt  
36 BxB Kt-Q5ch  
37 K-Q3 KtxB  
38 BxKt Kt-Kt5ch

and the game was drawn after a few moves.

Klosterneuburg Tournament

July, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Karl Gilg

White

1 P-Q4 P-Q4  
2 P-K3 P-K3  
3 B-Q3 Kt-KB3  
4 Kt-Q2 P-B4  
5 P-QB3 Kt-B3  
6 Kk-B3 Pxp  
7 KPxp B-Q3  
8 O-O O-O  
9 R-K1 Q-B2  
10 Q-K2 B-B5  
11 P-KKt3 B-R3  
12 Kt-K5 KtxKt  
13 Pxp Kt-Q2  
14 Q-R5 P-B4  
15 Kt-B3 BxB  
16 QRxB Kt-B4  
17 B-Kt1 P-QKt4  
18 Kt-Q4 P-QR3  
19 R-K3 Q-K2

Karl Palda

Black

20 QR-K1 B-Q2  
21 P-KB4 QR-B1  
22 P-KKt4 P-Kt3  
23 Q-R3 K-R1  
24 K-R1 R-KKt1  
25 R-Kt1 Kt-Kt2  
26 R(K3)-Kt3 Kt-R4  
27 Q-Kt2 Q-B2  
28 P-KR4 Kt-B3  
29 Kt-B3 P-R3  
30 P-R5 KtPxp  
31 P-Kt5 Kt-K2  
32 P-Kt6 Q-Kt2  
33 B-Q3 B-K1  
34 Kt-Q4 B-Q2  
35 Q-R3 Kt-B3  
36 R-Kt5 P-R5  
37 QxRP Resigns

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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, Bellaire, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.*

## A Happy New Year!

To all friends and supporters of the C. R. and, especially, the Problem Department. May 1935 bring you the fulfillment of your fondest and most cherished wishes!

Since it is customary to offer resolutions at the incipency of a new year, I resolve that the Problem Department of the C. R. will strive with unrelaxing efforts to realize its one and only aim, to become the foremost Problem Department in existence. This is a tremendous task, I know; yet, with your assistance, it can and will be attained.

I wish to thank all of you, masters and beginners, for your liberal support during 1934. Help me in 1935 by renewing your subscriptions promptly and asking your friends to join us. As we grow our abilities to satisfy your demands grow apace.

For the newcomers I repeat today a number of details: Write your solutions and criticisms separately from the chatty part of your letters. *Use ink, not pencil. Place name and address on every sheet. Write on one side of paper only. Pay attention to the Closing Date for solutions. Send problems always diagrammed, never in notations. Put full solutions on diagrams, also name and address.* Be patient when your problem must wait for publication because of the priority rights of your brother composers. Watch the Correspondence column. Don't expect private answers except in cases of urgent need.

Points are awarded as follows: 2 for 2 movers, 3 for 3 movers, etc. Cooks same as author's solutions. No Solution claims ditto. Wrong claims are penalized one point for each claim. *Fairy problem solutions must be kept separate and the complete solutions, even for 2 movers, are necessary to obtain credits.* No points are awarded for impossible position claims or duals. **TEST YOUR PROBLEMS!**

Criticisms are *always* desirable, even when unfavorable, but must be expressed in decent language. *Vote for the "best" problem every month and mention second choice, so as not to lose your vote when your "best" problem is dropped for some reason. The more votes, the fairer the award!*

Problems, especially 2 movers and 4 movers, are *always* wanted—but *only if TESTED!* Problems were received from: G. Mott-Smith (7); E. Krisch (4); O. Ludlow; B. Beers (12); Jacob Neuss (2); Hargreaves (2); Dr. Dobbs; Beers (through Dr. Dobbs); Patz (2); Goeller; C. R. Beito. *Thank you sincerely!*

NOTE: All problem scores were decimated for January 1, 1935 to avoid bulky figures. *No one gained or lost more than 1/2 point by that action.*

**WINNER OF HONOR PRIZE  
FOR NOVEMBER**

**R. Cheney (220)**

**WINNER OF LADDER PRIZE  
FOR NOVEMBER**

Tie Between

Norman Malzberg and A. Szabo

Congratulations to all!

Solutions to all problems in this issue are due February 9, 1935.

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SUNDAY - 1:45 E. S. T. OVER W. H. N.**

## HOW TO CONSTRUCT A CHESS PROBLEM

PART II.

*(Part I appeared in the October, 1934 issue)*

Now let us take a glimpse at the material that you may, with proper observance of relationship, embody into your embryo problem. Let me enumerate some of the more important and popular ones, any one of which, or any combination of which may serve your purpose.

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APPLICANTS WELCOME

These are: Crosschecks, Pins, Flight squares, Clearances, Interferences, Blocks, Selfblocks, Sacrifices, Stalemates, Symmetry, Echoes, and for a finale, Model Mates. We will now discuss these in detail.

The Crosscheck is perhaps the most beloved feature of the modern chess problem. It is spectacular, stagey, sometimes breathtakingly daring, and appeals to composers because it apparently presents a trait of generosity. True enough, this seeming generosity does not really exist. It is but a sham and a rather cruel one. Cat and mouse play. But the very appearance of a deliberate exposure is sufficient to electrify the onlooker and, therefore, the composer is fond of that bit of machinery.

Crosschecks are of two types: one that is made possible by the use of pins, the other by the employment of interfering pieces alone. The latter kind is, to my mind, the nobler, although much depends on the craftsmanship employed.

An additional reason why the crosscheck is so well liked by composers is that it fits, practically, into every type of theme. It supplies a vestige of virility to the gentle sort of problem, and enhances the robust kind.

Quite as popular and quite as serviceable as the crosscheck is the pin. A pin mate possesses a charm of its own and never fails to evoke applause. But the pin, to be worth its salt, must be carried into the mating move. A pin in the second move of a three mover, that fails to function in the mating move, is as attractive as a stale glass of beer. The prettiest pins are those that are not in evidence until, by the manipulations of the variation play, they are developed to function in the mates. Moreover, a pin must be necessary. To merely introduce a pin "for show" is poor construction indeed; and if such a pin fails to even work in the mate, it not only is useless but it becomes a deadly foe to your model mate. Therefore, when you employ pins, be sure to, first, investigate whether or not the pin effect endures in the mating move, and, second, whether your mate can be rendered purer by extirpating the, (for the mate), unnecessary pin contraption. If the pin is not active in the mate it is an eyesore. Remove it, no matter how much it hurts your vanity.

Of all the hundredfold stunts employed in the manufacturing of chess problems the most familiar and popular one is, unquestionably, the Interference. It not only injects into the problem an opportunity for brilliance and positional splendor but it lends itself peculiarly to the achievements of more or less unusual tasks. There are numerous types of interferences but they all can be grouped in four sections, namely: White-White, Black-Black, White-Black, and Black-White. In each one of these groups many kinds of interferences are possible, but the rook-bishop and bishop-rook type is, I trow, the most frequently used. The pawn-queen interference, if handled skillfully, is one of the most fetching and has the additional advantage of being less hackneyed than other examples. When interferences are presented in symmetrical form or as thematic sequences on the same row, file or diagonal, they often produce a magical effect and raise the merit of the problem far above the average level.

The only species of interference not to be recommended is the one that necessitates a capture. In truth, if a rook, for instance, captures a pawn that obstructs a bishop and so creates the appearance of an interference, that procedure, though it may be necessary is somewhat of a swindle and hence apt to dampen the solver's enthusiasm.

The famous "Pipe Organ" task is probably the most complete illustration of interference play. Unfortunately it has been done to death and thus its original glory has faded considerably. The well known two-move master Frank Janet has, I believe, treated the Pipe Organ theme in all its ramifications and has done it so ably that I would designate him an authority on the subject.

A frequent companion of the interference is the interesting Block and his twin brother, the Self-Block. Both of these are splendid maneuvers, much liked by composers. There may be many other reasons for the popularity of blocks and, especially, selfblocks, but I have the impression that a good measure of it is directly due to the fact that blocks generally release a man from mere guard duty and afford the composer the opportunity to utilize the released piece for new duties.

Selfblocks are often brought about by defensive tactics necessary to thwart an incumbent mate; the fact that thereupon the compulsory selfblock becomes an important accessory in the actual mate, is what renders the block so useful for chess play. Another feature of the selfblock is the ease with which it may be combined with a crosscheck. This particular fascinating double maneuver you find illustrated in the works of many experts, in America especially in the problems of that illustrious adept of many styles, Dr. Gilbert Dobbs, who has done this elegant maneuver even in echoed form.

There is one type of block that is somewhat difficult to render in proper mode, but, when done correctly, it often fools, by its unexpectedness, even experienced solvers. I have in mind of course, the stalemate producing block. If this stunt is bungled, if it is obvious as though labeled, it is hardly worth the labor it exacts, but whenever the trick is played stealthily and the stalemating peril of the block is neatly camouflaged, this single maneuver alone is worth all the time expended on the problem. However, such masterpieces are rare.

*(To be continued)*

## SOLUTIONS

### No. 211. William Patz (2m) Qd6.

Aside from the quadruple sacrifice it has no great appeal.—Dr. Dobbs. Placing the queen in quadruple "prise" is pretty good.—Nash. Nice Queen sacrifice problem.—Vanwinkle. The key is very obvious, the rest of the problem is not very good either.—Ratke. My first attempt. 'Nuff sed!—Patz. A finely constructed mutli-sacrifice half-pinner with a number of close tries.—Tangeman. Interesting 2 mover.—Jimeno.

### No. 212. David C. McClelland (2m) c8=S

No solution after 1. c8=S, RxS.

### No. 213, Dr. G. Dobbs (2m) c4

Good key.—Vanwinkle. The key is obvious but the play is up to Dr. Dobbs' standard.—Ratke. Not difficult. Has a neat pin.—Patz. c3 is a good try.—Szabo. Dr. Dobbs tries to deceive in this one with the plausible try c3.—Tangeman. Dr. Dobbs can do a great deal better.—Rothenberg. Fine although not difficult.—Jimeno.

### No. 214. G. W. Hargreaves (2m) Sd7

Can't brag much on this one.—Dr. Dobbs. My vote for best problem.—Hannan. Again the key is obvious. The variation play is fine.—Ratke. Another pin problem. Fair.—Patz. Very nice effort.—Burke. This half pin incomplete block appears to have been hard to construct with absolutely no duals.—Tangeman. Little interest in this one, but still a good problem.—Jimeno.

*(Continued on Page 24)*

# Who's Who In Problemdom

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

## DR. GILBERT DOBBS

"Writing up" famous composers of chess problems is always a genuine pleasure to me, because it affords me the opportunity to vent my personal grateful appreciation of the magnificent work these men performed for problem lovers, and at the same time to acquaint other problemists and the great contingent of solvers with the grandmasters of our craft.

Today, however, there is an additional delight expressed in every stroke of my pen. For the problem giant whom I am privileged to present to you is one whom I proudly call a dear old friend and who is admired and beloved the world over, as is indicated by the scores of letters demanding this write-up.

The following personal notes of the "Werdegang" of Dr. Dobbs are culled from an article that appeared on November 19, 1933, in the "Minneapolis Pawn Pusher", a distinctly worthwhile and cleverly conducted column in charge of the talented young chess expert O. A. Holt.

Gilbert Dobbs was born on December 6, 1867, third son of an eminent Baptist minister, at Richmond, Ky. Accounts of Gilbert's early life describe him as an unusually clever and gifted student who completed his college education at the remarkable age of 19. The influence of his parental home is probably responsible for Gilbert's devotion to the vocation of his father, although he might, with equal success, have chosen music or journalism for his career, being proficient in both. After Gilbert had won his degree as Doctor of Theology he was selected to occupy, successively, several pulpits in his native state, and, later, was transferred to constantly more important positions in various States of the South. Today he is the honored head of the Baptist Church in Carrollton, Ga.

In problem chess the name Dobbs has become a household word. There is no corner of the universe where, among the problems solved by the lovers of chess, you would fail to find some that bear his name and evoke enthusiastic admiration for his unique creative genius.

In the U. S. A. Dobbs is, without the shadow of doubt, the most beloved and esteemed composer living today and, with the sole exception of the "Olympian", Otto Wurzburg, also the greatest. In universality, in activity, especially on fields not chosen by problemists of the average type, Dobbs reigns supreme, a worthy companion of the immortal Shinkman, whom he



may press for his laurels if the Lord will heed the prayers of a million admirers and grant to Dobbs the generous span of life he allotted to the "Wizard of Grand Rapids".

Gilbert Dobbs is a most remarkable and unusual type of composer. Not only is he one of the world's most prolific and fertile problem artists, who amazes us with the supreme quality and astonishing quantity of his creations, but he possesses a keen sense of judgment rarely found so pertinently expressed in a creative mind. With a strong distaste for simulation, hypocrisy, conceit and pompousness he combines a clarity of appraisal that is almost uncanny. That is the reason why our youngsters hang their heads when Dobbs disapproves, and strut in elation when he praises their work. Perhaps there is no composer on earth the equal of Dr. Dobbs in the perfection of problem technique. Like Shinkman he possesses the priceless endowment to bestow a speaking voice on every problem he composes.

There is an indescribable attribute in Dr. Dobbs' work that even the term "Loveliness" does not adequately express; a daintiness, a sweetness, a beauty, a comeliness adorns his every creation, that enchants the solver, captivates his enthusiasm and compels his admiration. The purity, the Spartan economy that distinguish the Dobbs' problems, which, since the demise of Murray Marble, are the most out-

standing protagonists of the Modelmate in America, are unparalleled. Pick at random a hundred of Dobbs' problems and I defy you to locate even one single chessman in the entire number that is not needed. As I stated above, his technique is simply marvelous.

Is it, therefore, any wonder that in the composition of echo-modelmeters, the most difficult but also the most charming kind of problems, Dr. Dobbs is unexcelled.

Dr. Dobbs has given approximately 3,000 problems to problemdom of which not even one percent are below a master's standard. What other expert of the Diagram can boast of a similar record?

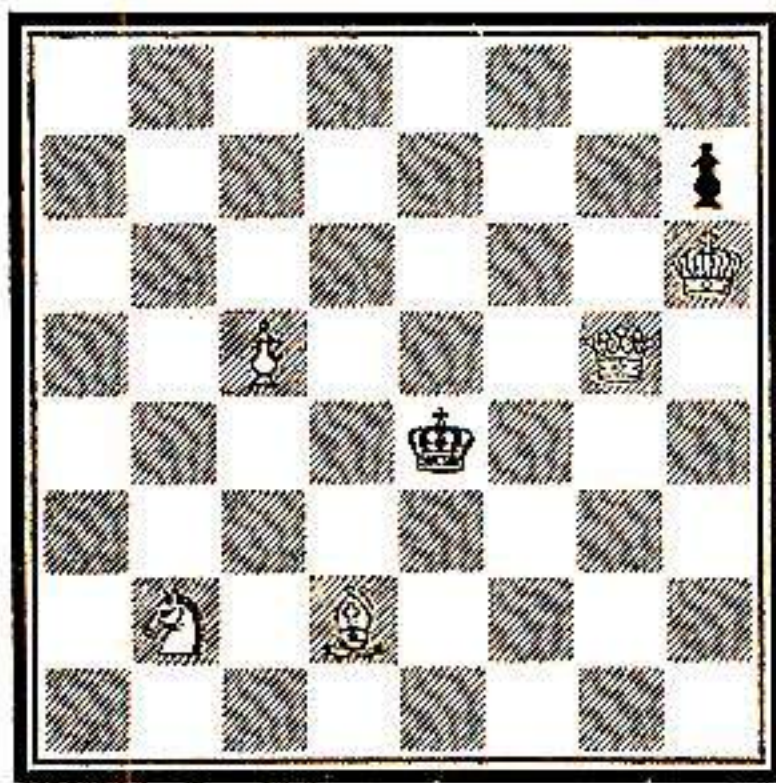
How many prizes has he conquered? Only Gilbert himself knows and he won't tell. You can, however, be certain that the number of his honors cannot be stated in less than three numerals. And probably as many more are awaiting him.

I have compared Shinkman with Beethoven and Wurzburg with Wagner. I feel that Providence has given us in Dobbs the Franz Schubert of problemland. Like Schubert's works, those of Dobbs express melody and artistic charm in every detail, loveliness and soulfulness, that entrance the hearts and minds of men, irrespective of race, creed and color.

As a solver Dr. Dobbs is unfailing. Like Wurzburg he laughs at difficulty. Nothing ever balks him. When the CHESS REVIEW reaches him his solutions come back at once, generally the first to be recorded and always complete and perfect.

### TRIPLE ECHO

Cincinnati Enquirer, 1933



Mate in four moves

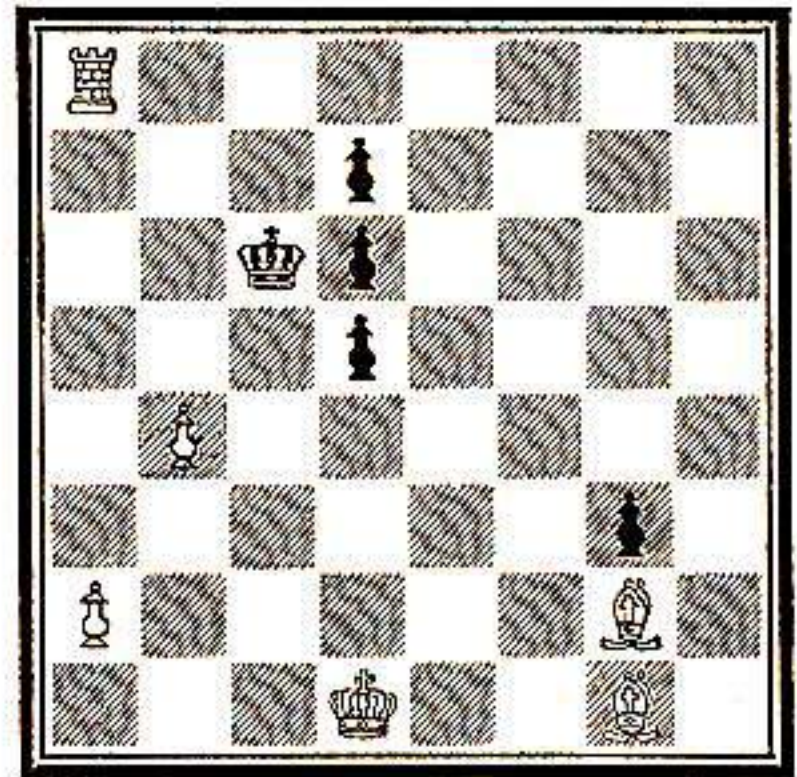
- 1 Sd1, Kd3; 2 Qd5ch, Kc2; 3 Sc3, etc.
- 1 Sd1, Kd3; 2 Qd5ch, Ke3; 3 Se3, etc.
- 1 Sd1, Kd4; 2 Se3!, Ke4; 3 Qf5ch, etc.
- 1 Sd1, Kd4; 2 Se3!, Kd3; 3 Qg2!, etc.
- 1 Sd1, Kf3; 2 Se3!, Ke2; 3 Qd5!, etc.

Dr. Dobbs is unique in still another respect. He is one of the not too numerous great masters that never tire to aid the beginner, to teach him, by advice and example, to guide him on the thorny path of fame. That is the reason why he is not merely esteemed and admired like other great adepts of chess but also beloved more than any other composer in the U. S. A.

Such is the Problem Titan of the South. May he continue for many, many years to adorn problemland with his creations of fairy-like beauty; a superartist, a grandee of the poesy of chess, an ideal for the youngsters of our land—the Creator of music in problem chess, our own Gilbert Dobbs.

### CHAMELEON ECHO

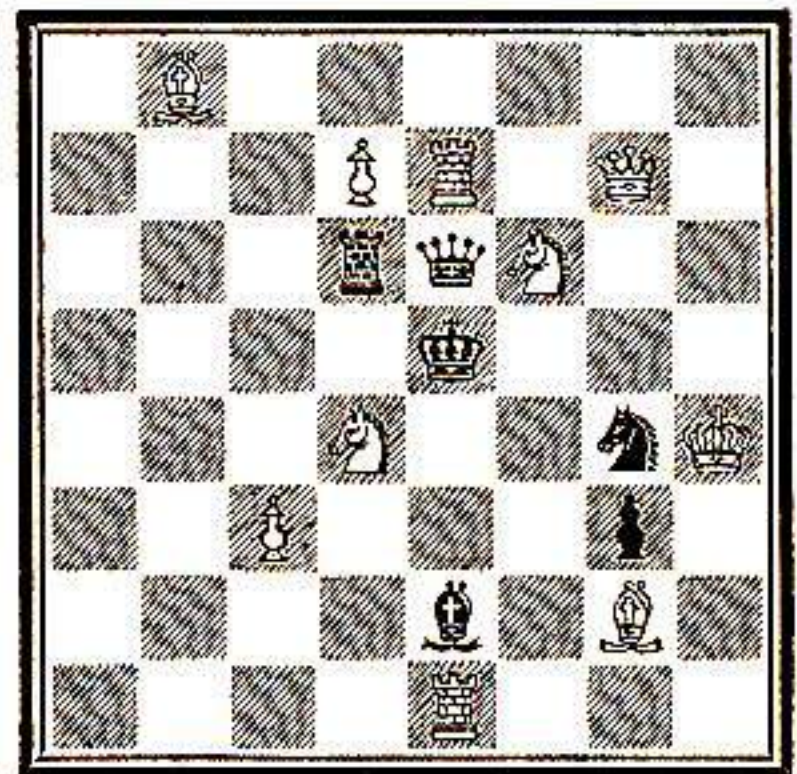
Chess Review, 1933



Mate in four moves

- 1 Bd4, Kc7; 2 Pb5, Kb7; 3 BxPch, etc.
- 1 Bd4, Kb5; 2 Bf1ch, Kc6; 3 Ra7!, etc.
- 1 Bd4, Kb7; 2 BxPch, Kc7; 3 Pb5, etc.

Wiener Schachzeitung, 1907



Self-mate in three moves

- 1 Kh5, SxSch; 2 Kg5, QxR; 3 QxSch
- 1 Kh5, Sch; 2 Sg4, Kb4; 3 Qh6ch
- 1 Kh5, Kf4; 2 Sd5ch, QxS; 3 Qg5ch
- 1 Kh5, QxR; 2 SxSch, Kf4; 3 Qg5ch

# FAIRYLAND

Fairy Problem No. 8 was wrongly conditioned as a Direct Mate instead of a 3 move Helpmate. Your Editor alone is to blame. The solution will be withheld and credit allowed until January 10, 1935.

Today again the types represented are the Maximater and the Helpmate. In the Maximater Black always makes the geometrically longest move in reply to White's moves. In the Helpmate both sides join forces to accomplish the stipulated mate. Grasshoppers, shown as inverted queens in the diagrams, move like queens, but complete each move with a jump over one intervening man, either white or black. Without the possibility of a leap they cannot move at all.

No. 12 by the Cleveland composer Erwin Krisch is a Maximater in 5 moves, cleverly conceived and executed. Consult your chart of longest moves, published in the last issue of the C. R.

No. 13 by the same author is also a maximater. Though solved in but 3 moves it is not too easy.

No. 14 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs is a Helpmate of the older type of construction, that is Black moves first and helps to mate the White King. Up to the Doctor's usual standard, it is neat and classy.

No. 15 is a corrected 4M version of a former 5M Helpmate. It is of the new type of construction, that is White moves first and both sides join to mate the Black King in 4M. After the solution is found, remove c2 and put this pawn on e2. Then helpmate again in 4M, producing the echo. One extra point will be given for the echo mate.

Mark down in your "Fairy Manual" that ALL Fairy problems begin with "White to move" unless it is stated on the diagram that Black starts.

## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS 6-8.

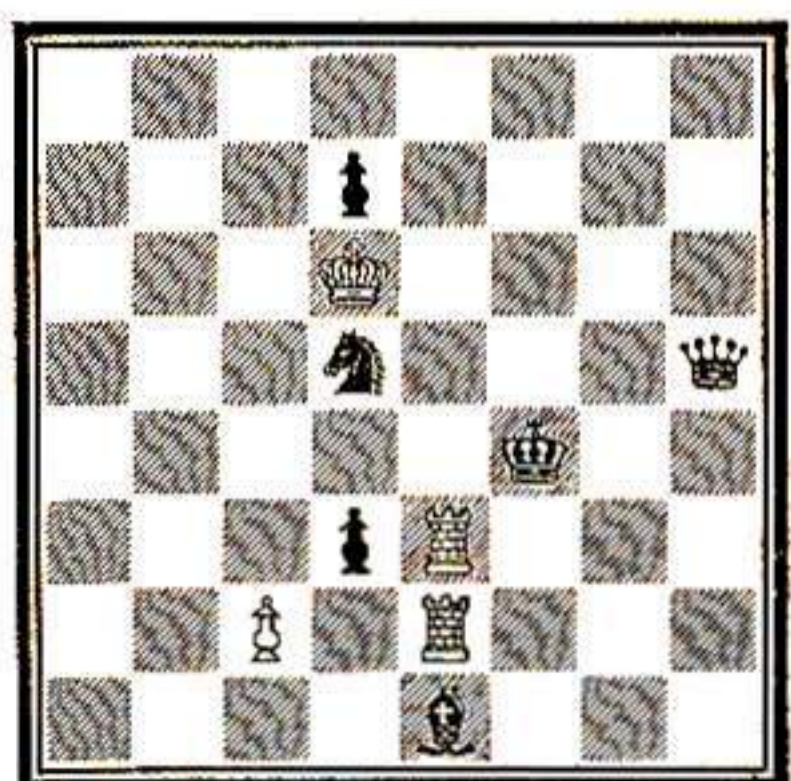
F6: 1. Bd6=S, Qb2=R; 2. Qh8=Rch, Rb8=B; RxB(h1)=Bmate.

1. . . . ., Qc2=R; 2. BxR=S, P any; 3. Q-e8=Rmate.

1. . . . ., . . . .; 2. . . . ., Bb7(c6)=S; 3. Sb7=Pmate.

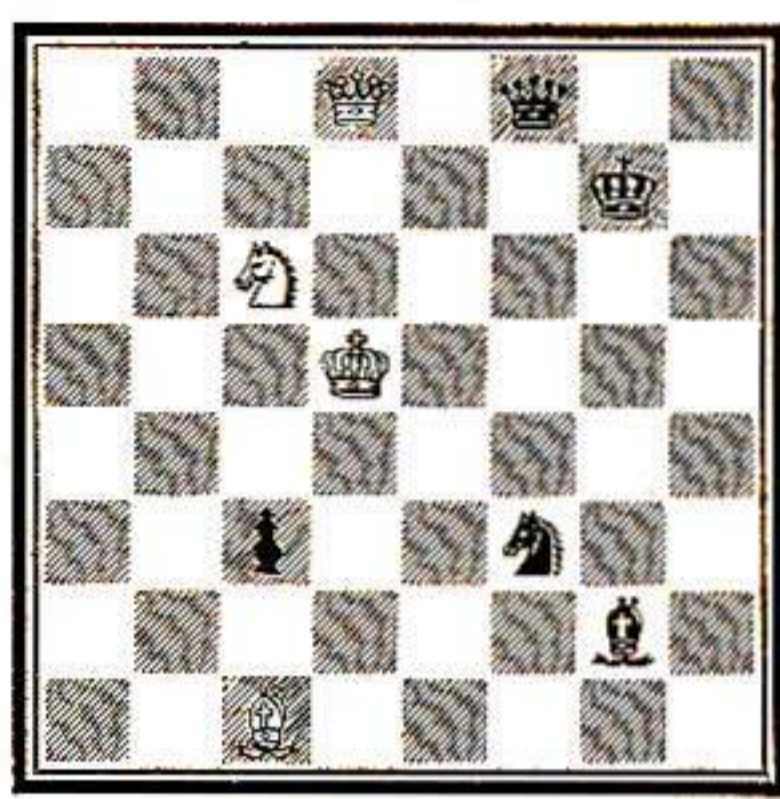
(Continued on Page 24)

12. (Original)  
ERWIN KRISCH  
Cleveland, O.



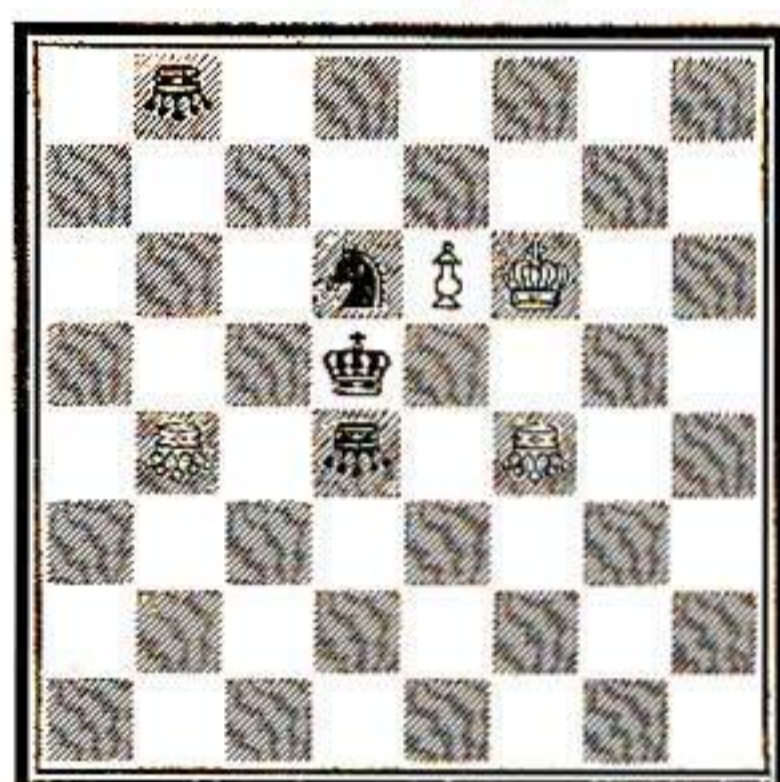
White Maxi-Selfmates in 5 moves

13. (Original)  
ERWIN KRISCH  
Cleveland, O.



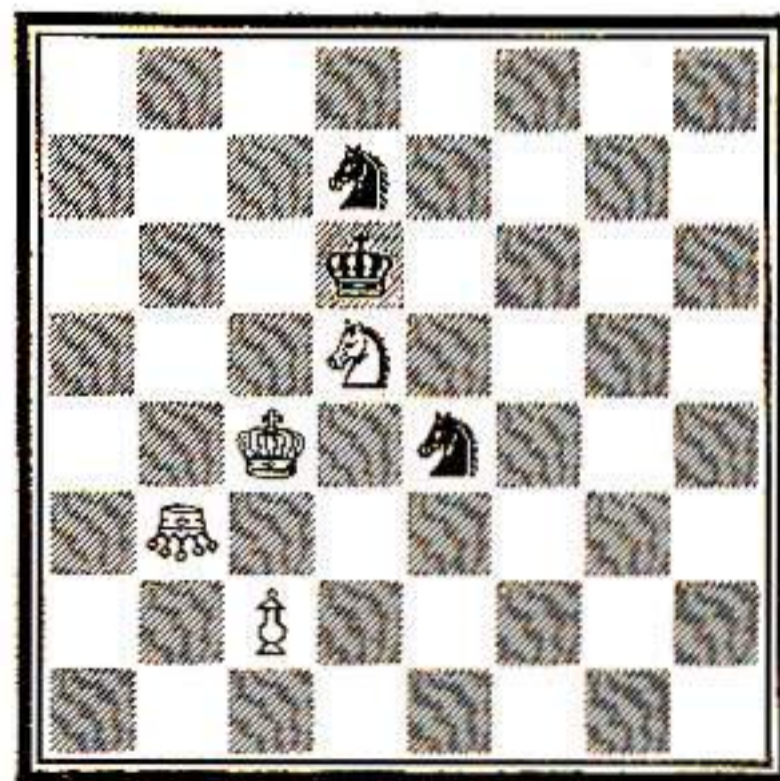
White Maxi-Selfmates in 3 moves

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



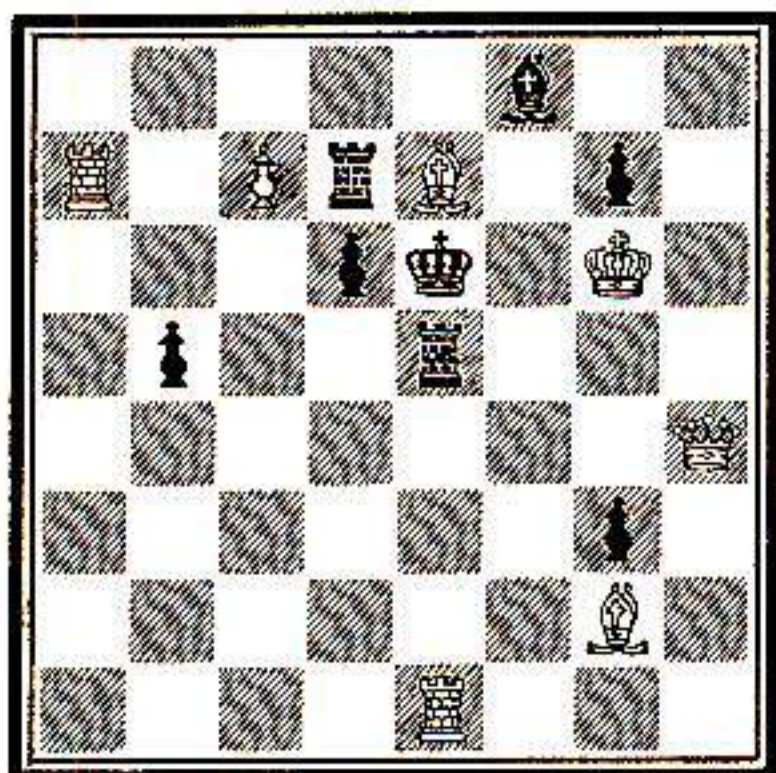
Black Plays and Helpmates in 3 moves

15. (Original)  
(Corrected Version)  
MAXWELL BUKOFZER  
Bellaire, L. I.



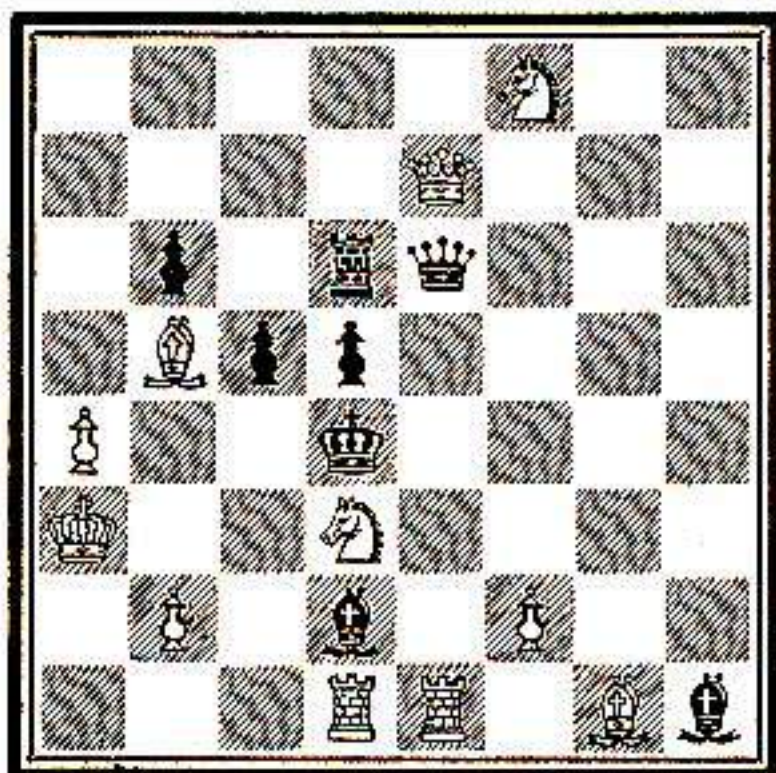
Helpmate in 4 moves  
Same with c2 placed on e2

235  
(Original)  
CHARLES S. JACOBS  
Boston, Mass.



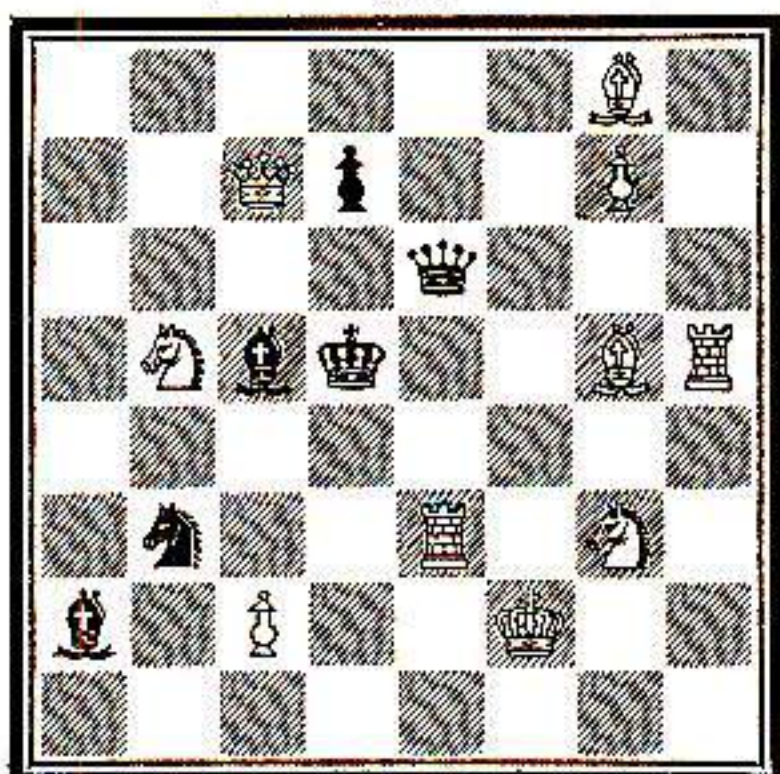
Mate in 2 moves.

238  
(Original)  
EUGENE McCARTHY  
Rochester, N. Y.



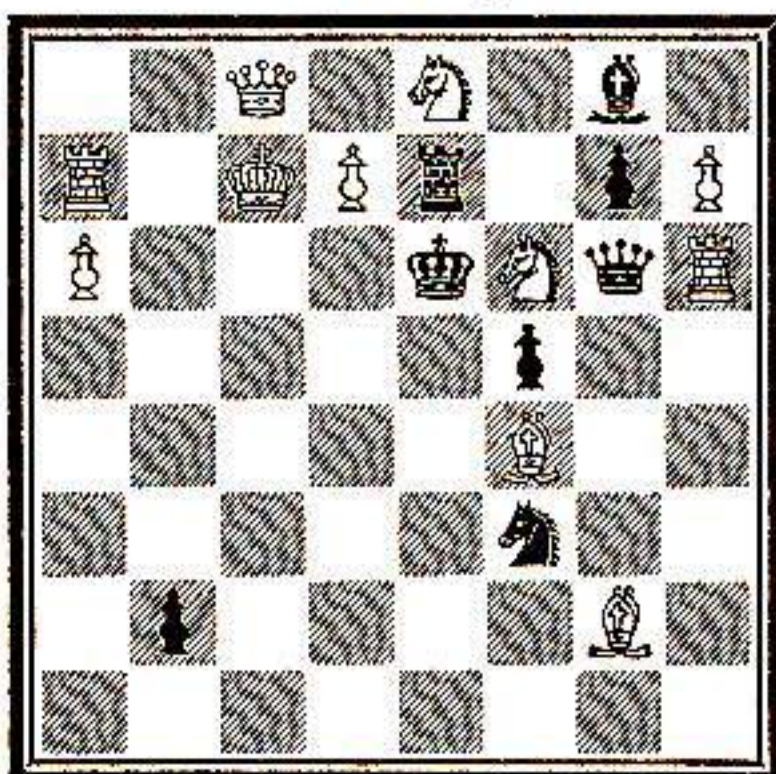
Mate in 2 moves.

236  
(Original)  
VINCENT L. EATON  
Cambridge, Mass.



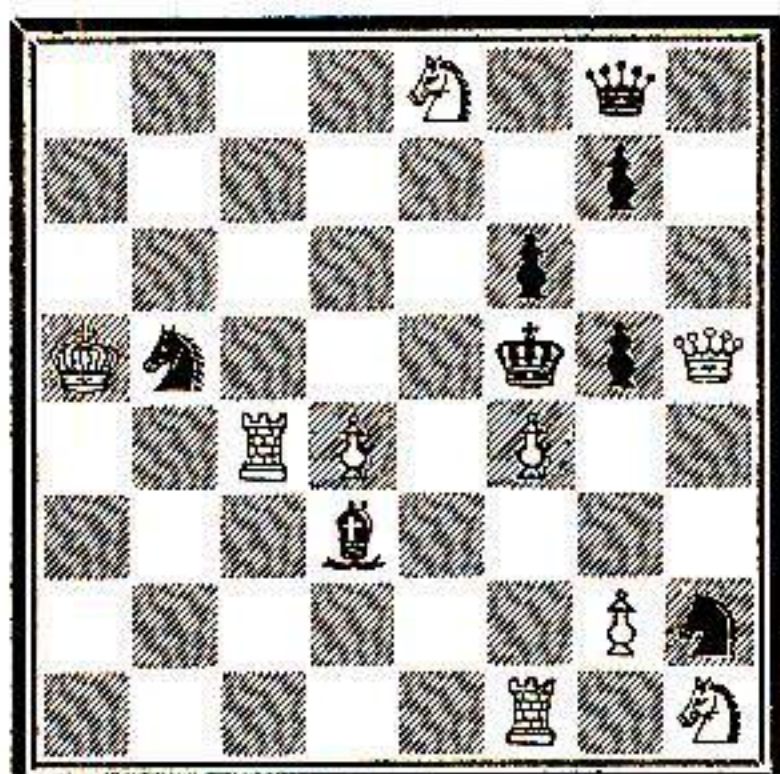
Mate in 2 moves.

239  
(Original)  
DAVID C. McCLELLAND  
Jacksonville, Ill.



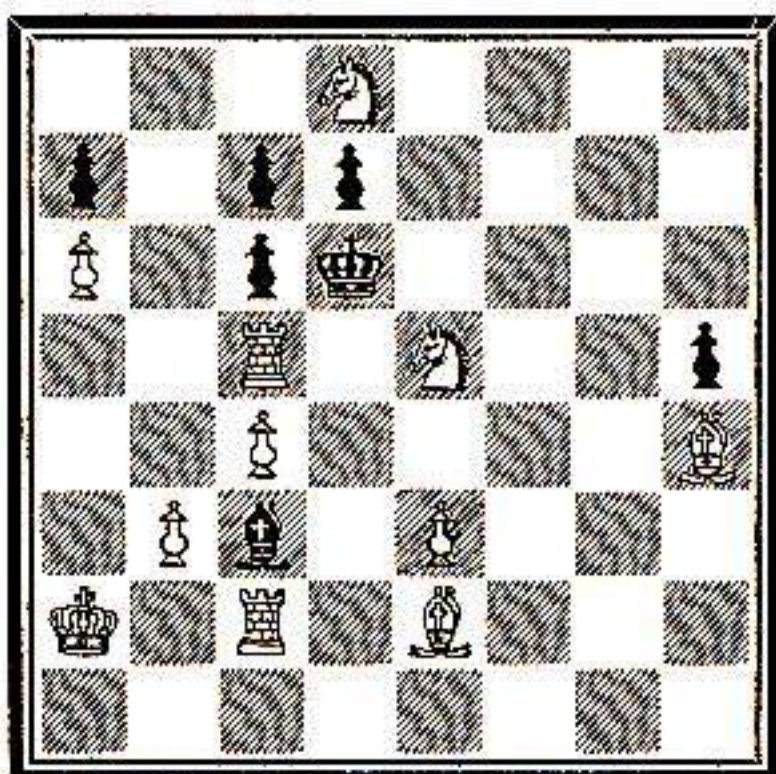
Mate in 2 moves.

237  
(Original)  
CLEMENTE LARRANAGA  
Rome, N. Y.



Mate in 2 moves.

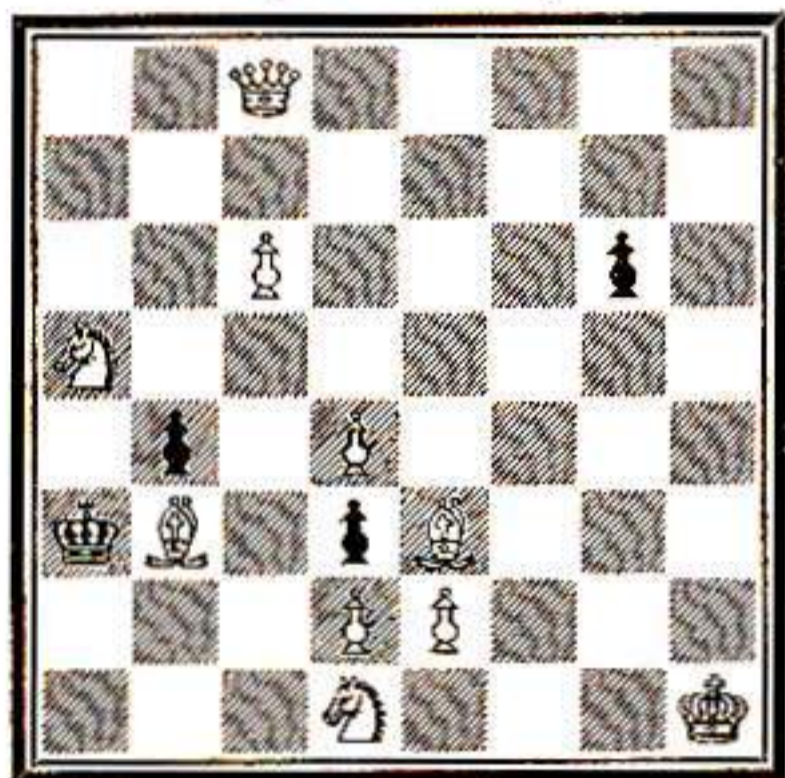
240  
(Original)  
F. A. HILL  
White Bear, Minn.



Mate in 3 moves.

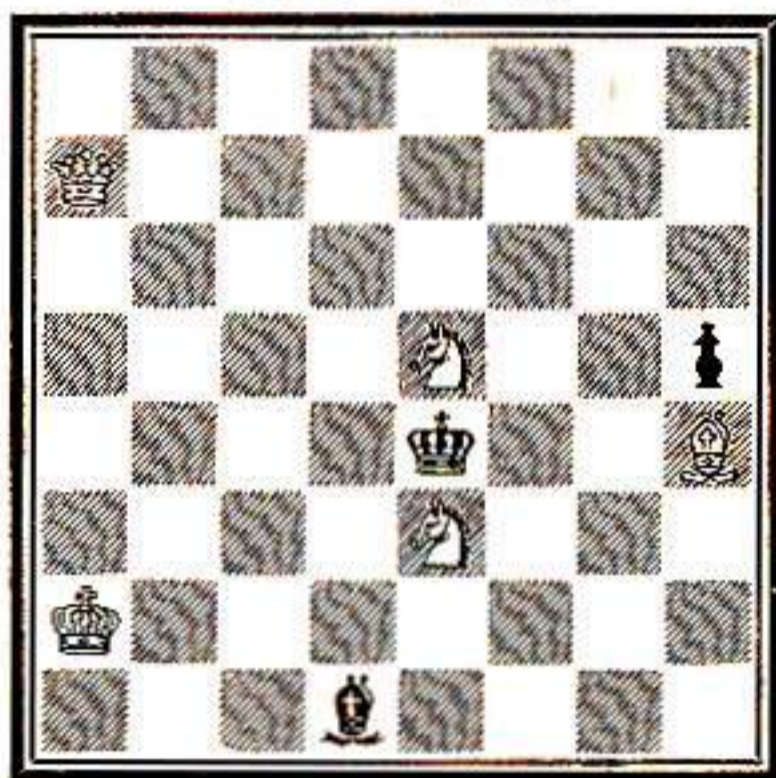


241  
(Original)  
P. L. ROTHENBERG  
New York City



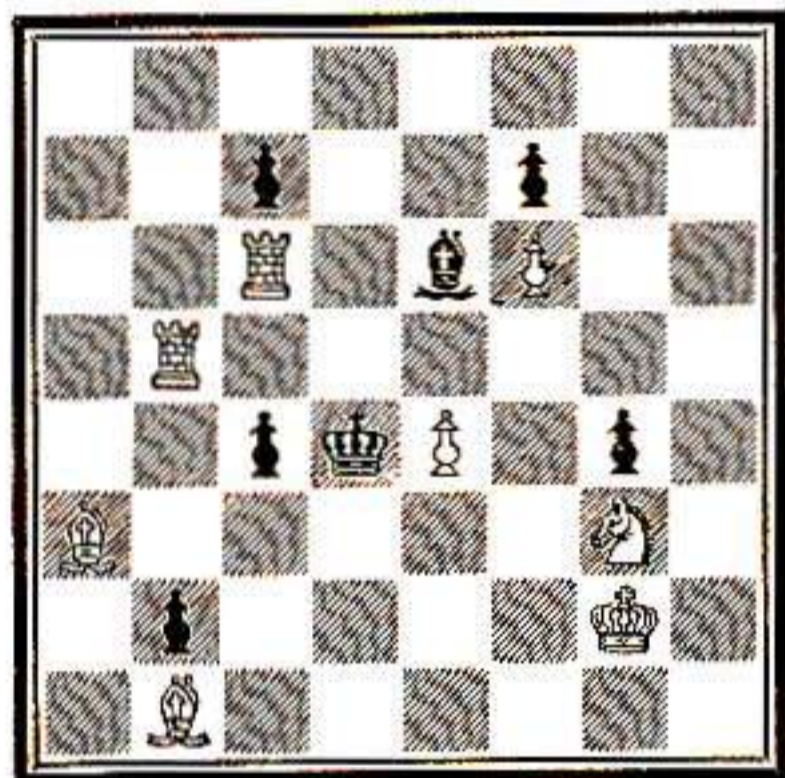
Mate in 3 moves.

244  
(Original)  
DR. GILBERT DOBBS  
Carrollton, Ga.



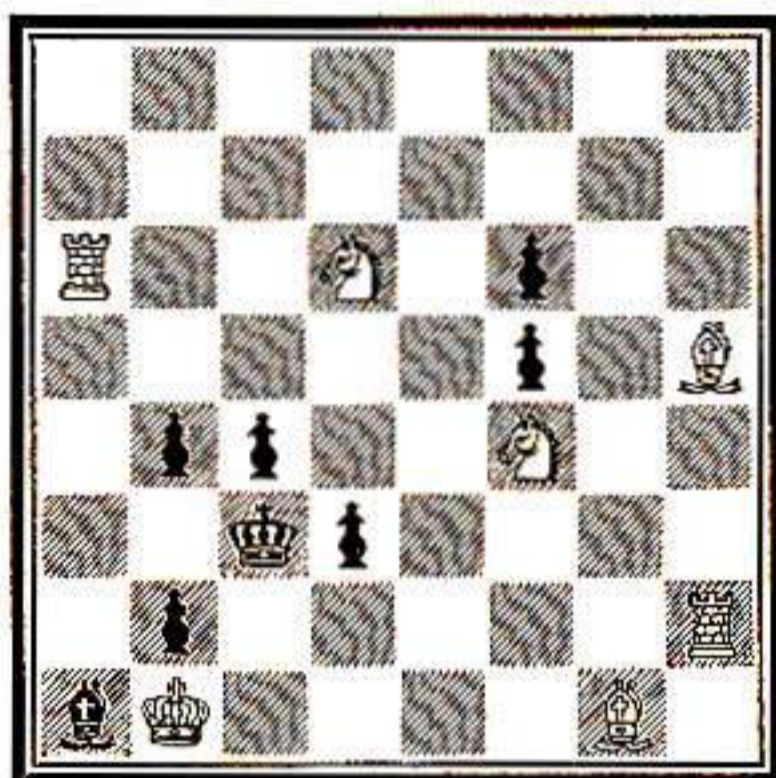
Mate in 4 moves.

242  
(Original)  
O. AARHUS  
St. Paul, Minn.



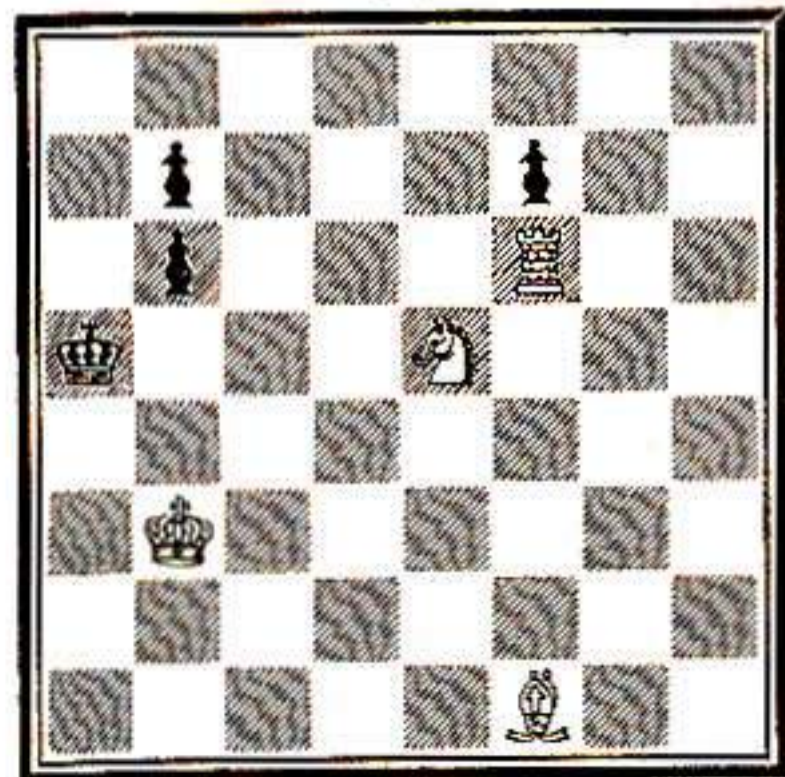
Mate in 3 moves.

245  
(Original)  
DAVID C. McCLELLAND  
Jacksonville, Ill.



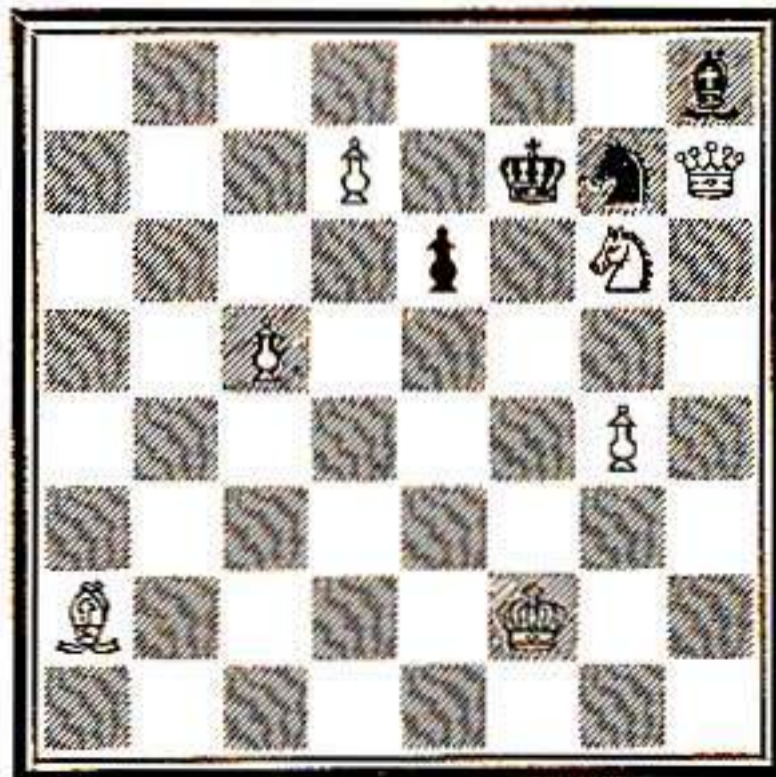
Selfmate in 4 moves.

243  
(Original)  
MANNIS CHAROSH  
Brooklyn, N. Y.



Mate in 4 moves.

246  
(Original)  
F. W. WATSON  
Toronto, Canada



Selfmate in 7 moves.

(Continued from Page 21)

F7: 1. Qg6, G.h7; 2. Qb1, G.a1; 3. Qb8ch, Sc7mate.

F8: Solution next month.

CRITICISMS: No. 6. Very clever and crafty demoter.—Dobbs. The defenses Qb2 and Qe2 introduce 2 very fine variations which certainly do not look like the work of a novice.—Tangeman. F6 is a very neat demoter and F7 shows pretty play.—Hoy. F.6 is a devil of a lot of fun and F.7 is delicious.—Rothenberg.

## FAIRY SOLVING LADDER

Name	Score	6	7	8	Score
Dobbs, Dr. G. ....	21	3	3	SOLUTION NEXT MONTH	27
Hoy, J. O. ....	21	3	3		27
Berliner, Dr. M. H. ....	21	3	3		27
Rothenberg, P. L. ....	21	3	3		27
Young, E. F. ....	21	3	3		27
Morris, M. ....	21	3	3		27
Tangeman, J. B. ....	21	3	.		24
Leysens, M. ....	21	.	.		21
Malzberg, N. ....	21	.	.		21
Murphy, P. ....	21	.	.		21
Wahby, M. ....	17	.	.		17
Partos, G. ....	12	.	.		12
Krisch, E. ....	0	3	3		6
Ratke, R. J. ....	0	3	.	3	

(Continued from Page 18)

## 215. David C. McClelland (2m) Sb3

Exceptionally good symmetrical rook play.—Dr. Dobbs. A nicely wrought piece of artistry.—Nash. Very admirable key.—Emery. Good problem and appears sound.—Vanwinkle. The rook pins are beautiful. There are many close tries.—Ratke. The prince of this issue. Gets my vote.—Patz. This gets my vote. Fine key.—Hargreaves. Many intriguing tries.—Burke. Good threat problem.—Szabo. The key is rather odd and surprising.—Tangeman. Nice symmetry.—Rothenberg. The idea is nice but too many duals.—Jimeno.

## No. 216... Mannis Charosh (3m).

1. Sd8, Ke4; 2. Sb7, etc.

The three models are pretty, but the added move counts only for difficulty in a 2 mover.—Dr. Dobbs. A triple S move in a 3 mover is certainly novel.—Nash. All three mates are models. Good.—Emery. Elegant S play, with one mirror mate.—Ratke. Very pretty. Key not easy because of a threatening stalemate.—Geo. N. Cheney. Should call this Knight Errant. Nice mates though not difficult.—Patz. A novel idea.—Burke. Nice S maneuvers.—Szabo. Light, artistic construction but devoid of subtlety.—Tangeman. A nice miniature. Good key.—Jimeno.

## No. 217. Wilbur Vanwinkle (3m).

1. Re7, Kd5; 2. Rf4ch, etc.

1. . . ., d4; 2. Be6, etc.

The Indian variation is cute.—Dr. Dobbs. What fine variations! A difficult and certainly masterly creation.—Nash. The most difficult problem in this issue and one of the most beautiful.—Ratke. An exquisite and difficult piece of workmanship - pure artistry.—Geo. N. Cheney. Harmonious cooperation of prelates and Knights.—Patz. A masterpiece of beauty and economy.—Burke. Subtle key with beautiful timing and precise play.—Tangeman. It may seem ungenerous for Mr. Vanwinkle to hog all the prizes but this problem would deserve honorable mention in any company.—Riggin. This one for the honor prize.—Silver.

## No. 218. Maurice Leysens (3m).

1. h6, K any; 2. Rg7ch, etc.

Another simple line with no second move variety.—Dr. Dobbs. This is what I call a fine problem.—Nash. A cute little Meredith. Simple but delightful.—Ratke. Puzzling for a moment as pawn keys usually are.—Tangeman. Another nice miniature.—Jimeno.

## No. 219. Carlos Jimeno, Jr. (4m).

1. Se4, PxS; 2. Rf1, PxP; 3. PxP, c2; 4. Kxc2, mate.

Being a stalemate position the strategy is easily discovered.—Dr. Dobbs. Too easy.—Nash. It seems very simple.—Emery. A beautiful S sacrifice and fine timing.—Ratke. Very neat. Everything is forced. No variations.—Geo. N. Cheney. Neat single line sacrifice play.—Patz. Not much in this.—Burke. Pretty single liner and easy to solve.—Tangeman. The problem I most enjoyed. It seemed to work so neatly.

—Patrick. Do I get points for solving this one?—Jimeno. (Certainly!—Editor).

## No. 220. R. Cheney (5m).

1. Rg7, Se8; 2. Rxd5, SxR or Sc6; 3. Re5, Sany; 4. RxS, KxP; 5. R mates.

1. . . ., Sh5; 2. Rg6, Sg3; 3. RxS, KxP; 4. Rg3xP, Ka1; 5. R mates.

1. . . ., Sg4; 2. Rd4xS, d4; 3. RxP, KxP; 4. Ra7, mate.

1. . . ., Se4; 2. RxS, PxR; 3. e3, KxP; 4. Ra7, mate.

Thanking you, Bro. Cheney, for the dedication of this pretty S grab. It gets my conscientious vote.—Dr. Dobbs. A masterpiece! The strategic encircling of the S. is exhilarating.—Nash. I cheerfully give my vote to my namesake for his masterful S mover because of its expression of unity in the central idea, the trapping of the S, and the variety.—Geo. N. Cheney. Surprising how well a rook in the middle of the board can control the S.—Dr. Berliner. Difficult until one falls to the scheme of catching the S.—Patz. A spirited encounter between two pieces.—Burke. White has a difficult time finding the three moves required to box the S.—Tangeman. The imprisonment of the Desperate Knight. My vote.—Rothenberg. Mr. Cheney's problem might be picked out as the best of the month, if Dr. Dobbs' Sui had not such artistic flavor.—Jimeno.

## No. 221. Dr. G. Erdos (3m Sul).

1. Rg8, e4 or b5; 2. Qg7, b5 or e4; 3. Bg6, Bf3 mate.

The double clearance for the masking is pleasing.—Dr. Dobbs. Very delightful.—Ratke. White pieces simulate fear and run away.—Patz. Very simple.—Burke. Same clever idea as Mr. Vanwinkle's White self-interference to give Black another move.—Tangeman. A worn out trick though cute.—Erwin Krisch. A difficult one, but I like Dr. Dobbs' (222) best.—Jimeno.

## No. 222. Dr. G. Dobbs (4m Sul).

1. Sf4, c2; 2. Sd2ch, Kc3; 3. Rb3ch, KxS; 4. Rd3ch, RxRmate.

1. . . ., Rd1; 2. Sd2ch, RxS; 3. Sd3ch, KxS; 4. Bg6ch, Rf5 mate.

1. . . ., . . .; 2. . . ., PxS; 3. Se2ch, Kd3; 4. Bg6, Rf5 mate.

Black ties himself up remarkably.—Burke. Dr. Dobbs gets my vote this month for an extremely economical rendering of a very difficult echo. A masterpiece!—Tangeman. One can depend on Dr. Dobbs presenting more than one line of play. The problem is excellent.—Rothenberg. Very attractive to see such freedom of black pieces. Best of the month.—Jimeno.

## CORRESPONDENCE

A. Szabo: Score corrected as requested. No. 222 is indeed an echo demonstration in selfmate form.

V. L. Eaton: Your "Grading System" and your Latin "corrections" are unquestionably well intended but open to discussion. You are certainly sure of yourself, my friend. As to your remarks anent foreign readers I can only say that the C. R. is primarily for Americans. As to my style—well, it is my style, for good or bad, as little apt to change as the shape of my nose. Sorry you won't join the family.

M. Charosh: Problem destroyed as requested.

E. Krisch: Many thanks for generous support. The cylinder mate I cannot use now, but will keep it for later (at least 6 months!), unless you ask for its return. Regards, also to your brother.

G. Mott-Smith: Am very grateful for your splendid rally in my behalf. You see now how correctly I appraised you from the start! I hope you will continue your much treasured assistance.

M. Wahby: Glad you did not quit us. Full credits are allowed to you for all correct solutions, bringing your total up to 126 points. Also 17 points in the fairy ladder. Why do all letters from you arrive unsealed?

J. Neuss: Thanks for your appreciative lines and the two fairies. The 4 mover is quite good. Why not join the family?

Dr. Dobbs: Your solution to the wrongly conditioned Fairy No. 8 is very ingenious but, as you yourself state, hardly legitimate. It is a simple helpmate 3 mover.

E. A. Nash: No, Bro. Nash, "masterpieces" will not be competitive, for obvious reasons. Besides, the analysis, desired by most solvers, is not possible unless the solution is given. Decimation of the score will not deprive anyone nor favor anyone. Loss or gain cannot exceed half a point. It had to be done.

G. R. Emery: Thank you very much for your charming epistle. Never mind an occasional failure in solving; you are doing excellently.

**G. F. Berry:** It hurts me to see you lose points because of tardiness in submitting solutions, but I cannot make exceptions. This time you are a week ahead of time which is, of course, not necessary.

**F. Grote:** Welcome to the family. Not much success for a start, but all beginning is hard. Try again, you will get "the hang" soon enough.

**R. Larsen:** I cannot accept notation problems. They waste my time and cause trouble. Only diagrammed problems are considered.

**W. Straus:** Welcome to the family; but your problem must be diagrammed before I can accept it.

**F. Vall:** Change of address noted. Under the unusual circumstances I decided to carry you on the list despite your temporary defection.

**C. Higgins:** Glad you will become a "Regular". Mr. A. Blumenfeld lives at 279 East Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, New York.

**B. A. Foote:** The fact is you were "too good". No. 212 had no solution. Your "gold medal award" to Bro. Vanwinkle went "off the tangent". He lost out to R. Cheney by ONE vote.

**A. Chess:** The "star system" is O. K. but try and make all solvers adopt it.

**W. Vanwinkle:** Homer nodded! Two of your NO. SOL. claims were "greatly exaggerated". You came within an ace of winning the prize *again!*

**Geo. N. Cheney:** Several solvers sent lengthy analyses of No. 196 showing that only the author's solution solves with *correct* counterplay. These are, however, so bewildering and so long that I cannot afford the space to print them. Let us give Bro. Cheney of Rochester the benefit of doubt as a gift from his critical and accurate namesake. Your solutions are excellent.

**P. L. Rothenberg:** Change of address noted.

**N. Malzberg:** Glad you are not going to forsake me.

**G. Tiesler:** Thanks for your nice, chatty letter. I have known Dr. Dobbs for about 30 years and have two pictures of him, but have never enjoyed the pleasure of a personal contact. Being a wage slave myself, I cannot travel to meet even such great composers as the Dixie Problem Giant. Please let me have the photo you mention.

**G. L. Hargreaves; Theo. Wenzl:** Your kind wishes are much appreciated.

## PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

Name	Score	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	Score
Malzberg, N.	512	2	2	0	2	2	3	3	3	4	.	3	.	54
Szabo, A.	501	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	54
Rothenberg, P. L.	484	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	52
Burke, H.	466	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	50
Dobbs, Dr. G.	461	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	50
Riggin, C. W.	425	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	.	46
Hargreaves, G. W.	364	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	.	3	.	39
Hoy, J. O.	327	2	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	36
Foote, B. A.	310	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	0	.	.	33
Davis, L.	304	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	.	3	.	33
Chess, A.	281	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	32
Emery, G. R.	290	2	.	2	2	2	3	.	.	4	.	3	.	31
McCarthy, E.	275	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	.	.	.	30
Patrick, M. W.	246	2	0	0	2	0	3	3	3	4	.	3	.	27
Halpern, L.	242	2	0	2	2	2	3	0	3	4	5	.	.	27
Hochberg, Bros.	215	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	25
Berliner, Dr. M. H.	212	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	.	24
Ratke, R. J.	198	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	.	23
Vail, F.	230	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Young, E. F.	190	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	22
Wenzl, T. C.	177	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	4	5	3	.	21
Morris, M.	142	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	18
Greenwald, Dr. I.	139	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	.	17
Tudor, W. B.	148	2	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Tiesler, G. P.	113	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	.	14
Patz, W.	101	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	.	13
Tangeman, J. B.	101	2	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	13
Murphy, P.	97	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	.	13
Wahby, M.	126	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Berry, G. F.	121	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Korsgaard, S.	89	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	3	4	5	3	.	12
Silver, C. E.	87	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	4	0	3	.	11
Hannan, J.	76	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Cheney, G. N.	60	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	4	5	3	.	9
Nash, E. A.	48	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	.	8
Daly, H. B.	37	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	7
Dejager, J.	45	2	.	2	2	0	3	3	3	4	.	3	.	7
Blustein, L. E.	33	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	7
Krisch, E.	36	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	7
Larsen, R.	25	2	.	0	2	2	3	0	3	4	.	.	.	4
Vanwinkle, W.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	0	3	0	3
Zatwarsky, C.	0	2	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	3	4	3
Jimeno, Jr. C.	0	2	0	2	2	2	3	.	3	4	5	3	4	3
French, C. E.	11	2	0	0	2	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Higgins, C.	9	0	.	0	2	.	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	2
Straus, W.	0	2	0	0	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Grote, F.	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0

All solvers not mentioned in this list who stopped solving with the August issue or later can have their scores restored to them if they send solutions for *this* number on or before February 9th, 1935.

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