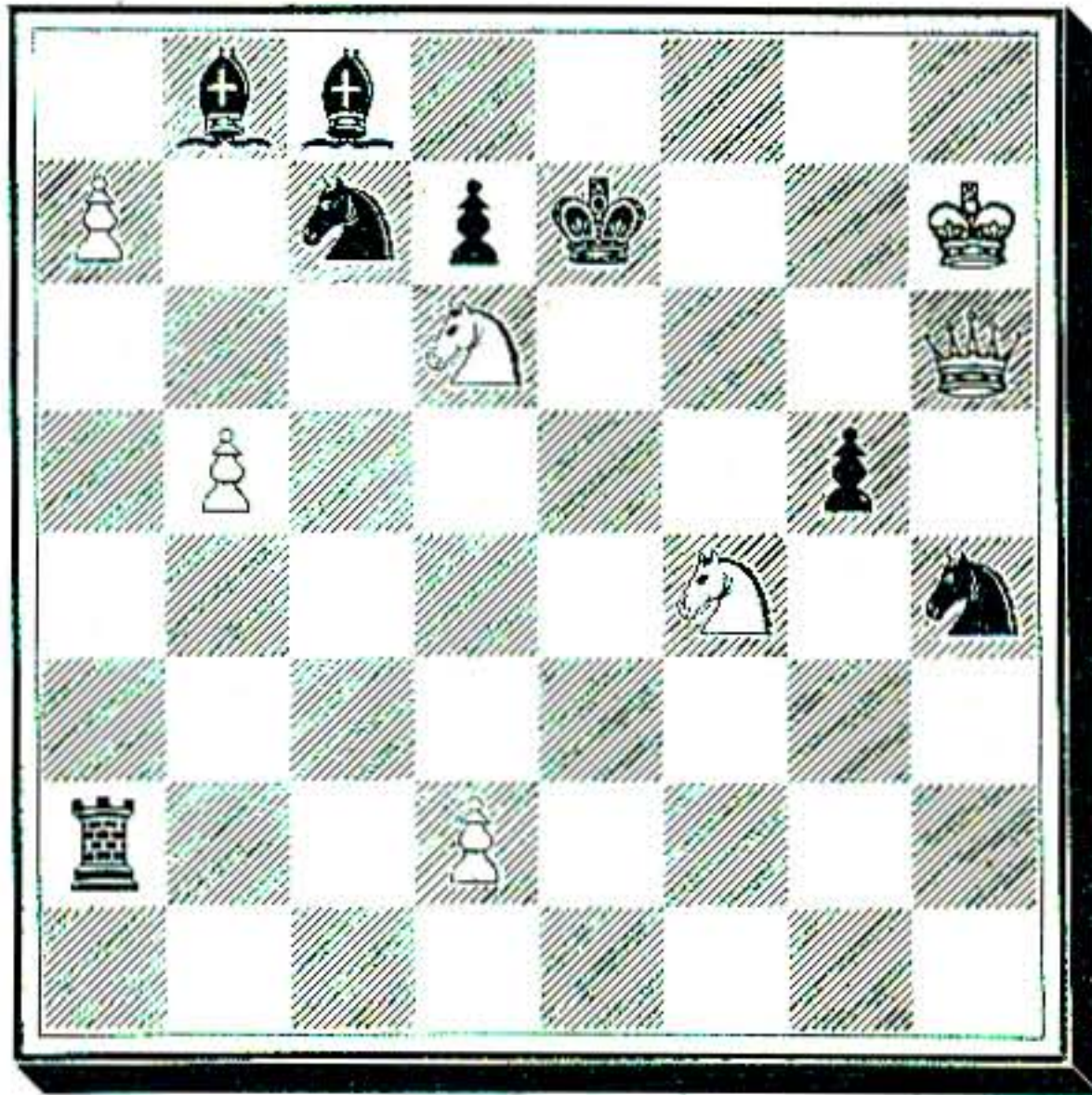


# The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM  
FOR DECEMBER, 1934  
DR. GILBERT DOBBS  
Carrollton, Ga.



MATE IN 3 MOVES

## IN THIS ISSUE

THE UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP  
THE HERO OF HASTINGS!

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CURIOUS CHESS FACTS . . . . .	IRVING CHERNEV
MASTERPIECES . . . . .	MAXWELL BUKOFZER

FEBRUARY, 1935

MONTHLY 25 cts.

ANNUALLY \$2.50



# The CHESS REVIEW

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Vol. III, No. 2 *Published Monthly* February, 1935

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Published monthly by THE CHESS REVIEW, 59-12 Woodside Avenue, Woodside, N. Y. Yearly subscription in the United States \$2.50. Six months \$1.50. Elsewhere \$3.00. Single copy 25 cts. Copyright 1935 by THE CHESS REVIEW.

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## Mexican International Tournament

It is an interesting coincidence that the conclusion of the second International Masters Tournament staged in Mexico (just as the Hastings Tournament in England) was marked by a triple tie for first place. Arthur W. Dake, Reuben Fine, and Herman Steiner each scored 11 victories and 1 loss. Dake defeated Fine. Fine defeated Steiner, and Steiner defeated Dake. Each of the leaders made a clean sweep against the rest of the field. Fourth place went to Capt. J. J. Araiza the Mexican Champion, whose score was 8-4.

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## Rio Grande Valley Tournament

During the month of December the second annual tournament for the championship of the lower Rio Grande Valley was staged in Brownsville, Texas (the southernmost city in the United States). Although a number of participants were from Mexico, the championship remained in this country. John H. Hunter of Brownsville was the winner and received a beautifully inlaid chess board bearing the inscription "Rio Grande Valley Chess Champion—1934."

Mr. Hunter is now playing a five game match with Mr. Landin, the 1933 champion, who did not defend his title this year.

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## Marshall Chess Club Championship

As the players enter the homestretch, the tournament for the championship of the Marshall Chess Club looms up more and more as a struggle between Fred Reinfeld and Milton Hanauer, both former New York State Champions. At present they are tied for the lead with scores of 10½-21½. The complete results of the tournament will appear in our next issue.

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## Jersey City Chess Club Championship

By defeating Vincent P. Fitzgerald, the defending champion, in the final round, Norman Malzberg of Brooklyn, New York, attained the championship of the Jersey City C. C. by the score of 7½-11½. Meyer Shapiro, former N. Y. U. star, placed a very close second 7-2. Fitzgerald finished third 5½-3½.



## The Hastings Tournament

The fine showing made by Sir George A. Thomas in the recent Hastings Tournament has aroused more comment in the chess world than any other event since Dr. Alekhine wrested the World's Championship from Jose R. Capablanca in 1927.

Had it not been for a final round upset in which he lost to his fellow countryman, R. P. Michell, Sir Thomas would have taken undisputed possession of first prize. Today, all England mourns his missed opportunity. He played magnificent chess—defeating Capablanca, Botwinnik and Lilienthal; drawing with Flohr; and losing only to Euwe of the "Big Five". To score  $3\frac{1}{2}$  points out of 5 against such opposi-

tion as the former world champion, the recognized contender for the next world's championship match, the Champion of Russia and two of the Crown Princes of Chessdom, is a feat worthy of recording in Caissa's Hall of Fame.

Sharing honors with the Baronet, Salo Flohr, of Czechoslovakia, and Dr. Max Euwe of Holland, also distinguished themselves. Next in order were Capablanca, Botwinnik and Lilienthal of Hungary. The young Hungarian master made an impressive showing by drawing with Euwe, Flohr, and Botwinnik, and particularly by defeating Capablanca in a short, spectacular game.

The Christmas tournament at Hastings will go down into history as the turning point in the career of many of the participants.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total Score	Prize
1 Thomas .....	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	6	2	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$	I, II, & III
2 Flohr .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	4	0	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$	I, II, & III
3 Euwe .....	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	0	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$	I, II, & III
4 Capablanca .....	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$	IV
5 Botwinnik .....	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	3	2	4	5 -4	V & VI
6 Lilienthal .....	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	6	5 -4	V & VI
7 Michell .....	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	3	4	2	4 -5	
8 Menchik .....	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	4	3 -6	
9 Barry .....	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	.	1	1	7	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$	
10 Norman .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	.	0	6	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$	

## Steiner Exhibits

On his way to participate in the International Masters Tournament in Mexico City, Herman Steiner stopped off at Tucson, Arizona, and gave a simultaneous display against 23 players—one of them without sight of the board. He won all his games.

## Boston Championship

Harlow B. Daly won first prize in the City of Boston Championship Tournament with a score of 11 wins, 1 loss and 2 draws. In the Class A tournament which was run simultaneously Wm. H. Hodges finished in first place with a perfect score of 10 consecutive victories.

## North Jersey Chess Association

The New Jersey Chess League has voted to change its name to the North Jersey Chess Association. This change was made to clarify its sphere of influence. It is planned to hold yearly matches between the winner of the North Jersey title and the winner of the South Jersey title for the State Championship. Six clubs are entered in the annual winter competition of the North Jersey Chess Association and at the close of 1934 the Newark Rice Chess Club and Elizabeth Chess Club were tied for first place with 2 victories apiece.

## Metropolitan Chess League Schedule

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Chess League the start of this year's inter-club competition was set for February 2nd. Six clubs will participate in the Class A Section, and the first round pairings are Marshall vs. Queens, Empire City vs. Caissa, and Manhattan vs. International. Nine clubs will participate in the Class B Section and they are: Borough Park C. C., Bronx C. C., Empire City C. C., Hawthorne C. C., Richmond Hill C. C., Seth Low, Staten Island C. C., West Side Y. M. C. A., and Universal C. C.



# Miniature Games

By Arnold S. Denker

On January 6th, the United States Champion celebrated his 30th wedding anniversary. We therefore think it fitting to devote a column to some of his brilliancies.

## KING'S GAMBIT

Marshall White		Maroczy Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	Then would follow 12
2 P-KB4	PxP	... QxQ; 13 RxQ, Bx-
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt4	B; 14 Kt-Kt7ch, K-Q1
4 B-B4	P-Kt5	(forced); 15 B x P
5 Kt-B3	PxKt	(threatening Kt-K6-
6 QxP	P-Q4	mate), Kt-B1; 16 RxB,
7 KtxP	P-QB3	and White has three
8 KtxP	Q-B3	Pawns and a fine posi-
9 P-B3	B-R3	tion for his piece.
10 P-Q4	Kt-K2	12 Kt-Q5! KtxKt
11 O-O	O-O	13 QxQ KtxQ
		14 BxB QKt-Q2
		15 BxR KxB
		16 P-K5 Resigns

Here 11... Kt-Q2 is forced; then if 12 Kt-Q5, PxKt; 13 QxQ, KtxQ and Black remains a piece ahead through all ensuing combinations. After 11... Kt-Q2, however, White would have at his disposal 12 Kt-R5!

For if 16... Kt-Q4; 17 BxKt, PxB; 18 P-K6, Kt-Kt3; 19 RxPch, K-Kt1; 20 R-B6 and Black is in a position where he must wait for the axe to fall.

Breslau Tourney, 1912

## FRENCH DEFENSE

Lewitzky White		Marshall Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	20 Q-R5 QR-KB1
2 P-K4	P-Q4	If 20... P-KKt3; 21
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	Q-K5!
4 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	21 R-K5 R-R3
5 KP x P	KP x P	22 Q-Kt5 RxB
6 B-K2	Kt-B3	23 R-QB5 . . . .
7 O-O	B-K2	
8 B-KKt5	O-O	
9 PxP	B-K3	The threat is R-B7,
10 Kt-Q4	B x P	followed by Q-K5, or
11 KtxB	PxKt	Q-K7, but Marshall has
12 B-Kt4	Q-Q3	taken everything into
13 B-R3	QR-K1	consideration.
14 Q-Q2	B-Kt5	23 . . . . Q-KKt6

This pin gives Black a decided advantage.

15 BxKt	RxB
16 QR-Q1	Q-B4
17 Q-K2	BxKt
18 PxP	QxP
19 R x P	. . . .

A determined effort to win back his Pawn, but it seems that he did not see quite as far into the position as his opponent.

19 . . . .	Kt-Q5
------------	-------

This is by far the finest and most artistic Queen sacrifice that I have ever seen, and for this reason I take the permission to publish it despite the fact that the game exceeds 20 moves. If 24 BP or RP x Q, Kt-K7ch, forces mate. If 24 Q x Q, Kt-K7ch; 25 K-R1, KtxQch; 26 K-Kt1, KtxR and wins.

## St. Louis Chess League Notes

After a spirited contest the St. Louis Y. M. C. A. team won the championship of the St. Louis Chess League retaining possession of the Wheaton C. Ferris Chess Trophy. Next month will mark the beginning of the individual championship competition. The title is now held by Hyman Gordon.

## Empire City Chess Club Championship

The championship tournament of the Empire City C. C. got under way with nine contestants striving for premier honors. In the first round Thomas McDermott defeated Samuel Silberman, Joseph Richman defeated Benjamin Ackerman, Nathan Beckhart defeated Gustave Littman, Sidney Goodman drew with Walter Jacobs, and Harry Fajans had a bye.

First Brilliancy Prize

Ostend Tourney, 1905

## GIUOCO PIANO

Marshall White		A. Burn Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 BxQKt RPxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	If 14... BPxB; 15
3 B-B4	B-B4	Kt-K5, Q-K1; 16 Q-Q3
4 P-B3	Kt-B3	and wins.
5 P-Q4	PxP	15 Kt-K5! PxB
6 PxP	B-Kt5ch	16 KtxKtPch K-B2
7 K-B1	KtxKP	17 RxBch KxKt
8 P-Q5	Kt-K2	18 Q-Q3ch K-R3
9 Q-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 P-KR4 P-Kt5
10 B-KKt5	Kt-Kt3	20 P-R5 Resigns
11 QKt-Q2	P-KR3	

If 11... O-O, White gets a very strong attack by means of P-KR4, etc.

12 R-K1ch	K-B1
13 B-Q3	B-K2

After 20... KtxP, White would mate very prettily by 21 Q-B5, P-Kt3; 22 RxKtch, P x R; 23 Q-B6 mate.



## LAJOS STEINER DEFEATS ANDREAS LILIENTHAL

Prior to participating in the Hastings Tournament, Andreas Lilienthal, the talented young Hungarian master, played a short match of six games with Lajos Steiner in Budapest and the result was a win for Steiner by the score of 3 to 1 and 2 draws. This only confirms the fact that L. Steiner, despite his shy and retiring nature, which prevents him from securing the limelight as often as others, is one of the world's leading players. Readers of THE CHESS REVIEW are well acquainted with the fine quality of his analytical comments. We are privileged to present exclusively to our readers the scores of all six games—the first two annotated by Mr. Steiner.

### First Game of Match

#### FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

Lajos Steiner White	A. Lilienthal Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-KKt5	PxP
5 KtxP	B-K2
6 BxKt	PxB
7 P-KKt3	.....

The success of White's play in this form of the French Defense depends on whether he can counter Black's thrust of . . . P-QB4 with P-Q5. Control of the square Q5 is absolutely essential, and that is the reason for fianchettoing the KB. A better way to accomplish this purpose was demonstrated in the fifth game of our match when I played 7 Kt-KB3, P-Kt3; 8 B-B4.

7 . . . . .	P-KB4
8 Kt-QB3	B-B3
9 KKt-K2	Kt-B3!

A complete surprise! Instead of hindering White's apparent threat of P-Q5, Black forces it. The usual 9 . . . P-B3; 10 B-Kt2, P-Kt3; 11 Q-Q2 would lead to a better game for White.

10 P-Q5	Kt-Kt5
---------	--------

Better than 10 . . . PxP; 11 QxP, QxQ; 12 KtxQ, BxP; 13 KtxPch, K-Q1; 14 R-QKt1 etc.

11 B-Kt2	KtxQP
12 BxKt	.....

12 KtxKt falls short because of 12 . . . PxKt; 13 BxP, P-B3; 14 B-Kt2, QxQch; 15 RxQ, BxP, etc.

12 . . . . .	PxB
13 QxP	BxKtch
14 KtxB	Q-K2ch
15 Kt-K2	.....

15 K-B1 (15 K-Q2?, B-K3!) would be too danger-

ous; e. g. 15 . . . B-K3; 16 QxKtP, O-O and the Black Rooks and Bishop are quite mobile.

15 . . . . .	O-O
16 Q-Q2	R-K1

From the 9th move on the moves for both sides have clearly been forced. Now for example, Black must at all cost prevent White from castling Q side. Otherwise, with the White King in safety, and his own exposed, the game must go against him. Black's choice was also limited. 16 . . . R-Q1 would be met by 17 Q-K3 and again Black could not very well afford to exchange as he would be left with the inferior endgame.

17 O-O-O	QxKt
18 Q-Kt5ch	K-B1
19 Q-R6ch	K-Kt1
20 Q-Kt5ch	Drawn

### Second Game of Match

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

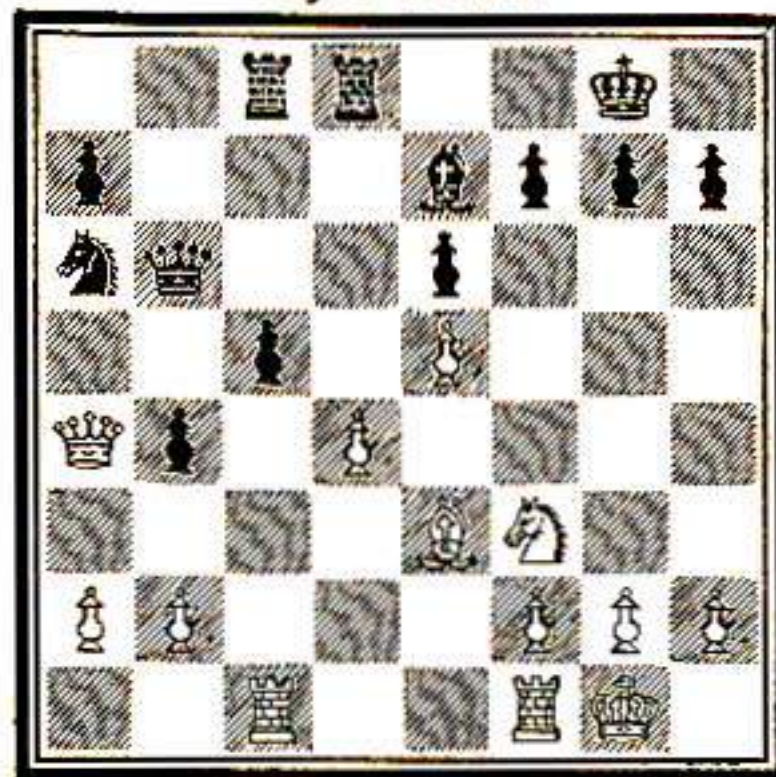
(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

A. Lilienthal White	Lajos Steiner Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 P-K3	P-K3
5 Kt-B3	B-K2
6 B-Q3	O-O
7 O-O	PxP
8 BxP	P-QKt4
9 B-Q3	P-Kt5
10 Kt-K4	B-R3
11 KtxKtch	BxKt
12 BxB	KtxB
13 Q-R4	Q-Kt3
14 P-K4	.....

Up to this point the game is identical with that of Pirc-L. Steiner, at Maribor. Pirc played here 14 B-Q2, and the prospects then were about even.

14 . . . . .	P-B4
15 P-K5	B-K2
16 B-K3	KR-Q1
17 QR-B1	QR-B1

### Lajos Steiner



### A. Lilienthal

18 PxP	.....
--------	-------



This harmless looking move gives Black the upper hand. But White was in a quandary as to the best method of meeting the threat of . . . P-B5. Instead 18 R-B4!, PxP; 19 BxP, Q-Kt2; 20 KR-B1, RxR; 21 RxR, Kt-B2; 22 P-KR3 was a better line.

18 . . . . . BxP  
19 BxB . . . . .

Forced as now 19 Q-B2 fails because of . . . BxB! 20 QxR, B-B4 and the Queen is imprisoned.

19 . . . . . KtxB  
20 Q-B2 P-Kt6!

A bad mistake would have been 20 . . . Q-R3; 21 KR-Q1, Kt-Q6; 22 RxKt, QxR; 23 QxR, and White has gained a piece.

21 PxP . . . . .

21 Q-B4 might have been met favorably by 21 . . . PxP; 22 P-QKt4, P-R8(Q)!; 23 RxQ, Kt-Q6; 24 Q-R6, QxQ; 25 RxQ, R-Q2; 26 P-Kt5, R-Kt1, etc.

21 . . . . . QxP  
22 Q-B3 QxQ  
23 RxQ Kt-Q6  
24 R-R3 R-Q2  
25 R-Kt3 . . . . .

25 R-R2 would be answered by 25 . . . R-B7; 26 KR-R1, Kt-B8, etc., and 25 P-QKt3 by . . . R-B4; 26 P-R3, P-QR4; 27 KR-R1, R(Q2)-Q4; and after 28 . . . P-R3 (not 28 . . . KtxKP; 29 P-QKt4!) 29 . . . KtxKP, etc.

25 . . . . . P-KR3  
26 R-Kt5 R-B7  
27 P-QKt3 R-B4  
28 R-Kt8ch . . . . .

If 28 RxR, KtxR; 29 P-QKt4, Kt-R3; 30 P-Kt5, Kt-B2, the Pawn is lost.

28 . . . . . K-R2  
29 P-QKt4 QR-B2!

29 . . . QR-Q4; 30 P-Kt5, KtxKP; 31 KtxKt, RxKt; 32 P-Kt6, would grant too many drawing chances.

30 P-Kt5 R-Kt2  
31 RxR RxR  
32 R-Kt1 K-Kt3  
33 R-Kt3! . . . . .

33 P-Kt4 would unnecessarily weaken White's Pawn chain and could be refuted with . . . R-Q2. It would give Black good winning chances despite the rook ending. The textmove prevents the King from approaching the center in a novel manner.

33 . . . . . Kt-B4  
34 R-Kt1 Kt-Q2  
35 P-R3 P-R3

If . . . K-B4; 36 R-K1.

36 Kt-Q4 PxP  
37 RxP RxR  
38 KtxR KtxP

This is the critical stage of the game. Black must now strive to centralize his forces and weaken the White Pawn chain.

39 K-B1 Kt-Q6  
40 K-K2 Kt-B5ch  
41 K-B3 P-K4  
42 Kt-Q6 P-R4  
43 Kt-B4 K-B3

Better than 43 . . . K-B4; 44 P-Kt4ch, exchanging a Pawn, which Black must try to avoid.

44 P-R4 . . . . .

To prevent . . . P-R5, which would fix all the Pawns. 44 K-K4, Kt-Kt3; 45 K-Q5, P-R5 lead to nowhere, as White would soon be short of moves.

44 . . . . . K-B4  
45 P-Kt3 Kt-Q4  
46 Kt-Q6ch K-K3  
47 Kt-K4 P-B4  
48 Kt-Q2 Kt-B3  
49 K-K2 K-Q4  
50 Kt-B3 Kt-K5  
51 Kt-K1 Kt-B4

Black's aim is to play . . . P-B5 or . . . P-K5 followed immediately by . . . P-B5.

52 K-K3 K-K3  
53 Kt-B2 Kt-K5  
54 Kt-K1 Kt-B3  
55 Kt-B2 Kt-Q4ch  
56 K-K2 . . . . .

White is now unable to parry one of the threats. 56 K-B3 would be met by . . . P-K5ch; 57 K-K2, K-K4 followed by . . . P-B5. If 56 K-Q3, P-K5ch; 57 K-Q4, Kt-B3; 58 K-K3, Kt-Kt5ch; 59 K-K2, K-K4, etc.

56 . . . . . P-B5  
57 PxP . . . . .

57 K-B3, PxP; 58 PxP, K-B4! etc.

57 . . . . . KtxPch  
58 K-B3 Kt-Kt3  
59 K-Kt3 Kt-K2  
60 P-B3 Kt-B4ch  
61 K-R3 K-Q4  
62 Kt-Kt4ch K-B4  
63 Kt-R6ch K-Q5  
64 Kt-Kt8 K-K6  
Resigns

Third Game of Match

FRENCH DEFENSE

Lajos Steiner White		A. Lillenthal Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	22 B-K4	PxBP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 K-B2	PxP
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	24 BxKt	P-B7
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	25 R-Q2	RxB
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	26 PxP	R-B2
6 BxB	QxB	27 R-QB1	K-B1
7 Q-Q2	P-QR3	28 R(B)xP	K-K2
8 P-KB4	P-QB4	29 Kt-K4	KR-QB1
9 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	30 RxR	RxR
10 P-KKt3	PxP	31 Kt-Q6	B-R5
11 KtxP	KtxKt	32 K-K3	B-Kt6
12 QxKt	Kt-Kt1	33 K-Q4	B-Q4
13 Kt-R4	Kt-B3	34 K-Q3	B-Kt6
14 Q-Kt6	O-O	35 R-QKt2	B-R5
15 B-Q3	B-Q2	36 R-R2	B-Kt6
16 Q-B5	QR-B1	37 R-R8	P-R3
17 P-QKt4	QxQ	38 R-QKt8	B-Q4
18 KtxQ	R-B2	39 R-K8ch	K-Q2
19 P-QR3	P-QR4	40 R-KKt8	K-K2
20 P-B3	P-Q5	41 RxP	K-B1
21 R-Q1	R-Q1	42 R-R7	Resigns



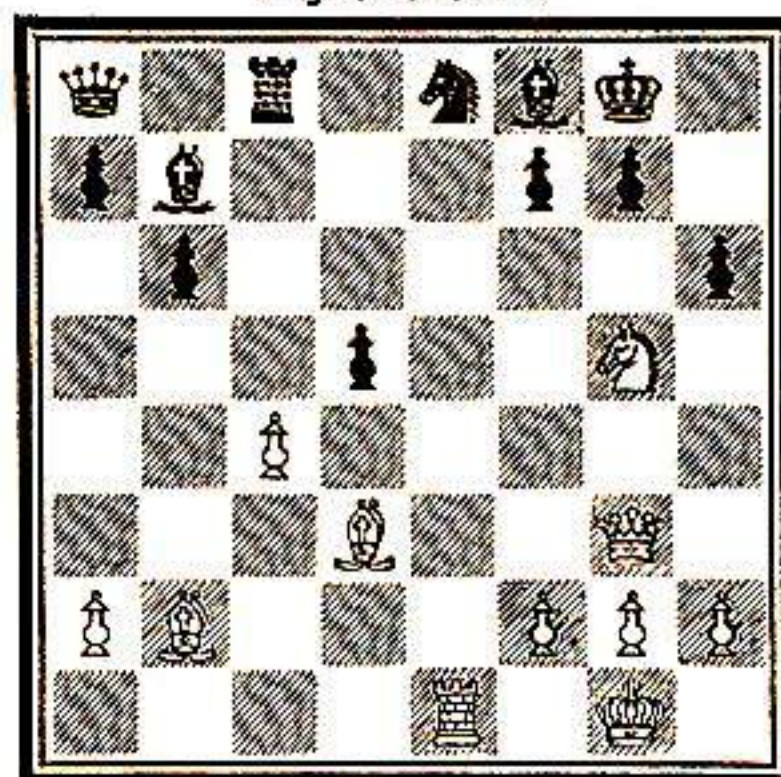
## Fourth Game of Match

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

A. Lillenthal  
WhiteLajos Steiner  
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 KtxB	PxKt
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 R-B1	KR-K1
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	19 Q-B3	Q-Q2
4 Kt-B3	PxP	20 B-Kt5	Kt-B3
5 P-QR4	B-B4	21 R-B5	R-K5
6 P-K3	P-K3	22 KR-B1	Q-K3
7 BxP	B-QKt5	23 B-K3	Kt(B3)-K2
8 O-O	O-O	24 B-Q3	P-QKt3
9 Q-K2	P-B4	25 R(B5)-B4	R-Kt5
10 Kt-R2	Kt-B3	26 BxP	KtxB
11 KtxB	KtxKt	27 QxR	Kt(Q4)xB
12 B-Q2	Kt-B7	28 PxKt	QxPch
13 QR-Q1	PxP	29 K-R1	P-Kt3
14 PxP	Kt-Q4	30 Q-B3	Q-K1
15 B-KKt5	Q-B2	31 QxR	Resigns
16 Kt-R4	Kt(B7)-Kt5		

Lajos Steiner



A. Lillenthal

Position after 25 Kt-Kt5!

## Fifth Game of Match

## FRENCH DEFENSE

Lajos Steiner  
WhiteA. Lillenthal  
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	11 K-Kt1	Kt-Q2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 B-R6	O-O-O
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	13 BxBch	KxB
4 B-KKt5	PxP	14 P-B4	Kt-B1
5 KtxP	B-K2	15 P-Q5	P-KB4
6 BxKt	PxB	16 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt3
7 Kt-KB3	P-Kt3	17 PxPch	K-Kt1
8 B-B4	B-Kt2	18 Kt-Q4	P-QR3
9 Q-K2	P-B3	19 P-B5	P-Kt4
10 O-O-O	Q-B2	20 Kt(B3)xP	Resigns

## Sixth Game of Match

A very exciting game!

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Lillenthal  
WhiteLajos Steiner  
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 Q-Kt3	Kt-K1
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	22 KR-K1!!	R-K2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	23 RxR	BxR
4 P-K3	P-K3	24 R-K1	B-B1
5 QKt-Q2	QKt-Q2	25 Kt-Kt5!	PxP
6 B-Q3	B-K2	26 B-R7ch	K-R1
7 O-O	O-O	27 B-B5	R-B2
8 P-QKt3	P-B4	28 KtxPch	RxKt
9 B-Kt2	PxQP	29 Q-Kt6	RxB
10 KPxP	P-QKt3	30 RxKt	QxR
11 Q-B2	B-Kt2	31 QxQ	K-R2
12 Kt-K5	R-B1	32 K-B1	B-B4
13 KR-K1	P-KR3	33 P-B3	BxP
14 QR-Q1	R-B2	34 PxP	RxPch
15 QKt-B3	Q-R1	35 K-Kt2	R-B7ch
16 Q-K2	B-Kt5	36 K-R3	RxB
17 R-KB1	PxP	37 Q-K4ch	K-R1
18 PxP	KtxKt	38 QxP	P-QR4
19 QxKt	KR-B1	39 Q-K6	R-KB7
20 P-Q5	PxP	40 K-Kt3	Drawn

## CURIOUS CHESS FACTS

By IRVING CHERNEV

In 1850 an old passion for chess awoke in Szechenyi (founder of the Magyar academy) and took an insane character. It became necessary to pay a poor student to play with him for ten or twelve hours at a time. The unfortunate student went mad, but Szechenyi slowly became sane. (Authority Lombrosos' "The Man of Genius.")

Two of Morphy's greatest critics died on his birthday, June 22. They were Howard Staunton and William Steinitz.

In the 11th game of the World's Championship match between Capablanca and Alekhine, a position occurred wherein there were four Queens on the board. Needless to state, that condition of affairs didn't last long.

Harry Pillsbury was able to play blindfold simultaneously ten chess and ten checker games, meanwhile taking part in a game of whist.

The present U. S. Match Champion at Checkers has been known to duplicate this remarkable feat substituting billiards for whist.

In a game played at Ostend 1907, Dr. Tarasch forced a smothered mate of Burn's Queen although all of Burn's pieces were still on the board.

Maroczy playing simultaneously in Europe from June 1927 to March 1928 compiled the almost unbelievable score (from 943 games) of 825 wins, 113 draws and only five losses!

Dr. Vidmar, one of the world's grand masters, played in tournaments for 28 years before winning a major first prize at Sliac, 1932, and that one was shared with Flohr.

The Carlsbad tournament of 1929 is full of curious incidents, as witness these:

A spectator offered 500 crowns in the 14th round to the master first winning his game in that round. Strangely enough the

(Continued on Page 34)



# The United States Championship

Quoting from the August, 1934, issue of **THE CHESS REVIEW**: "We stand second to none in our respect and admiration for Frank Marshall who has so long and so capably upheld the honor of American chess, and for Isaac Kashdan, whose sterling performances both at home and abroad have earned him the right to be considered the foremost challenger for the title. But over and above any individual chess player, or group of chess players, stands the great chess public. *They want action! They are entitled to it.*"

What has been done since then to bring the negotiations for a Kashdan-Marshall match to a close? A review of the entire proceedings should cast some light on the question.

Prior to January 1st, 1934, there were several conferences between Frank J. Marshall and I. Kashdan as a result of which it was agreed that they were to play a championship match. Mr. Harold M. Phillips was requested to form a committee for the purpose of securing the required fund, the match to be held under the conditions promulgated by the National Chess Federation and with the sanction of that Federation.

On January 4th, 1934, a trust account was started in the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 320 Broadway, New York City, in the name of Fritz Brieger, Treasurer and Trustee of the U. S. Chess Championship Committee and an initial deposit was made of \$500 representing a contribution from Mr. Fritz Brieger of \$250 and a like sum from Mr. Harold M. Phillips. Thereafter through various newspaper notices small contributions totalling \$15 in all were deposited to the credit of this account.

On June 1st, 1934, Mr. Phillips visited the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago with a view to discussing personally with various firms and concessionaires the possibility of arranging for the playing of this match at Chicago, but he met with no success.

Thereafter and during the month of June, 1934, Mr. Phillips entered into a long correspondence with some seventeen firms and concessionaires at the Century of Progress in an attempt to have one of these firms sponsor the match. The names of the firms referred to include The Ford Motor Co., the Standard Oil Co., Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., the General Motors Co. and other gigantic corporations.

To all of his letters the Chairman received responses to the effect that these firms "were not interested."

In September of 1934 Mr. Phillips was again in Chicago at which time he discussed this match with the officials of the National Chess Federation.

On the 25th of September, 1934, Mr. Phillips conferred with both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Kashdan as a result of which an agreement was entered into in writing whereby after this match the winner would permit the title of Chess Champion of the United States to be played for in a national tournament to be arranged by the National Chess Federation at any time after two years from the date of the completion of this match with the understanding that the first prize would not be less than \$750 together with a reasonable expense fund for the champion.

Letters were sent to the presidents of the Chess Clubs in the metropolitan area inviting them to be members of the Committee to be formed for the pur-

pose of promoting this match. Among those invited was Mr. Charles E. Kelley, President of the Marshall Chess Club. Several letters went back and forth between Chairman Phillips and Mr. Kelley as a result of which Mr. Kelley refused to be a member of this Committee. Nevertheless, a Committee was formed consisting of the following: Prof. E. B. Adams, Pres., Brooklyn Institute Chess Club; Dr. B. Bloch, Pres., Empire City Chess Club; Walter Ekeroth, Pres., Edison Inter-Company Chess & Checkers Committee; Harry A. Herisse, Pres., West Side Chess Club; F. Norris Monzert, Pres., Brooklyn Chess League; Thomas Robinson, Pres., Queens Chess Club; Conrad Totten, Pres., New York Edison Co. Chess Club; A. C. Wilcox, Pres., Commercial Chess League; H. R. Bigelow, New York Post; I. A. Horowitz, The Chess Review; H. Helms, American Chess Bulletin; and Col. G. P. Northrup, Newark Evening News.

October 9th, 1934.

Mr. Harold M. Phillips,  
2 Lafayette Street,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Replying to your letter of October 3rd, I do *not* want to serve on the Committee being formed by you to raise the \$5,000. purse for the proposed Marshall-Kashdan match. Such is my personal wish.

Last evening at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club, I so advised the Board and the Board agreed. Therefore please do *not* include my name in your Committee.

The whole matter of the Marshall-Kashdan proposed match was discussed at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club last evening, and I am instructed in their behalf, and in behalf of Frank Marshall, to write you as follows regarding the proposed match:

Mr. Marshall personally and the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club both heartily approve of the proposed match and will do everything they can to bring it about. However, we think that there has been already too much delay. The challenge was received by Mr. Marshall from Mr. Kashdan in October of 1933. Mr. Kashdan did *not* deposit his forfeit of \$250 as required by Paragraph 11 of the United States Championship Rules of the National Chess Federation of the United States of America. In January, 1934, the Marshall Chess Club wrote you, as sponsor for Mr. Kashdan, that it was ready and willing to post, in behalf of Mr. Marshall, the \$250. required to be posted by the champion under the latter part of Paragraph 11 of the said rules.

Up to the present time Mr. Kashdan has not posted the \$250 forfeit so required. We think that the next thing to be done, and to be done promptly, is for Mr. Kashdan, or someone in his behalf, to post a \$250. forfeit as required by the rules. Mr. Marshall will immediately thereafter post his \$250. forfeit.

The rules state that the stakeholder shall be appointed by mutual consent of the players. It is perfectly agreeable to Mr. Marshall that Mr. Fritz Brieger shall be the stakeholder, if he is agreeable to Mr. Kashdan. Will you not please do your best to see that the \$250. forfeit is promptly deposited by Mr. Kashdan or in his behalf with Mr. Brieger and that Mr. Brieger writes Mr. Marshall an acknowledgment that he has received the forfeit and will hold it as stakeholder to be disposed of under the United States Championship rules. The procedure of posting the later forfeits by both the challenger and the champion, and of depositing the full amount of the purse money should then be carried out within the limits of time stated in the United States Championship rules. I am authorized and directed by the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club to advise you that in each instance they will see that any sum required by Mr. Marshall to be posted will be posted promptly.

I cannot impress upon you too strongly the importance, from our viewpoint, of this proposed championship match being proceeded with promptly and in accordance with the United States Championship rules. There has already been a year of delay, and in behalf of Mr. Marshall, we do not want to have the chess playing public get the impression that he, Mr. Marshall, is not willing and anxious to defend



his championship. You know and I know that Mr. Marshall is willing and anxious to defend his championship, and that the delays in bringing this proposed match to a head have not been delays on his part. Indeed I think that, under the present circumstances, if the United States Championship rules cannot be now complied with promptly and fully, we, in behalf of Mr. Marshall, will have to consider Mr. Kashdan's challenge abandoned.

As positive proof to you and to the chess playing public that Mr. Marshall and his sponsors are not only willing but anxious to have the proposed match for the championship played, I am authorized and directed by the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club to advise you that we will contribute the last \$1,000. of the required \$5,000. purse providing the remainder of the purse and the necessary expenses of the players, both as provided for in the United States Championship rules, are raised and deposited by Mr. Kashdan with the stakeholder in accordance with the terms of the United States Championship rules.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES E. KELLEY.

CEK:H

October 11th, 1934.

Charles E. Kelley, Esq.,  
400 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Kelley:

Of course, as it is your wish not to serve on the Committee that is being formed for the Marshall-Kashdan match, naturally, your wish will be honored, and to my personal regret and, no doubt, to the regret of the rest of the Committee your name will be missing from the list.

This is unfortunate because to have other Chess Clubs represented by their presidents and the name of the President of the Marshall Chess Club omitted will, no doubt, cause considerable astonishment in Chess circles. I do hope that the Chess world will not blame the Chairman of the Committee for this omission but I fear that it will be very difficult to avoid such an impression. To avoid such misunderstanding on the part of the Chess world, it might be necessary to give your letter or portions of it to the press. Do you see any objection to such publicity?

As for the attitude of the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club and the whole question of the forfeit, etc., may I be permitted to say this:

In the first place, there seems to be considerable misunderstanding as to the work of this Committee, its hopes, ambitions, and labor in the cause of Chess. You say that the Marshall Chess Club will put up the last thousand dollars. Permit me to draw your attention to the fact that Mr. Fritz Brieger and myself have already put up the first five hundred dollars as far back as January 4th, 1934. This proposed match was written up in the Chess columns of the newspapers and Chess periodicals suggesting that contributions are required and how they can be made and only fifteen dollars was collected in three contributions of five dollars each, the first one from Mr. Robert S. Goerlich of Bethlehem, Pa., as far back as March 6th, 1934.

My recollection is that it was sometime this year about February or March that a meeting took place between Marshall and Kashdan at the rooms of the Marshall Chess Club at which the match was decided upon and the terms tentatively agreed upon; and with the summer coming on, it looked like a hopeless task to endeavor to raise the funds. It was only when the National Chess Federation began to insist that a match be held or else that it would formulate new rules to determine the championship in a tournament, that I realized the necessity in the interests of Mr. Marshall to go to work intensively in an endeavor to raise the necessary moneys, so that the match can take place for substantial stakes.

My secretary is constantly busy; I too have spent hours and hours on this work and there is postage and printing and not a penny of the fund has been touched for these purposes, and it is my intention and hope that I shall be enabled to bear the financial burden as well as the clerical and secretarial work necessary to raise this fund without touching the trust moneys. Do you or your Board of Governors happen to know that I made special trips to Chicago at my own expense (I am not talking about the last ones when I passed through Chicago on my vacation) in the interests of this match? Do you or your Board of Governors know that I had personal interviews with some concessionaires at the World's Fair in the hope of inducing such companies as Ford, Swift, and Armour to put up all of the moneys required? Do you know that I have lengthy correspondence with eighteen different other concessionaires in the World's Fair in the hope of securing this fund?

Has it occurred to you or your Board that in consenting to undertake this work at the request of the National Chess Federation, I am doing this wholly in the interests of Chess

sport and I really had hopes that all lovers of Chess, particularly, those strongly affiliated with Mr. Marshall will see the situation in a different light from what heretofore was regarded as a private affair between two players,—namely, the champion and the challenger.

The challenger cannot possibly raise the sum of \$5,000 required and I presume neither can Mr. Marshall. It is the general Chess world that has to contribute the huge sum (by present day standards) that I am endeavoring to collect. I was in hopes that the personal friends of Mr. Marshall, particularly, the Club bearing his name would rally to the banner and instead of promising the last thousand dollars would make an immediate contribution so that the Committee could announce the possession of such a sum as would encourage expectant contributors to come forth in large numbers and speedily so that the whole money can be placed at the disposal of the Trustee of the fund or any other stakeholder who may be selected by both players and their sponsors as soon as the Committee has announced the possession of the full sum required.

It is certain that if this match be abandoned the National Chess Federation will change its rules, arrange a tournament at which Mr. Marshall will be invited to defend his title and the winner declared the champion. I am too good a friend of Mr. Marshall to have this come about without an effort to avoid it. And all of his friends, if they would feel the same way, would realize the necessity of co-operating in the work of raising this fund.

I hope I am not mistaken, but somehow or other I feel that your letter was written as though it were addressed to someone promoting some event for personal gain or profit. It is very painful to have that feeling especially when one is endeavoring at a great sacrifice to himself to do something in the cause of a game that has so many lovers and so few practical votaries.

The rules of the National Chess Federation requiring a deposit or even an agreement between the parties for a deposit seems to me entirely beside the point. Does anybody doubt that Mr. Kashdan is anxious to play for the title and the money? And I assure you that I have no doubt that Mr. Marshall is willing to play for the money and to defend his title to the utmost of his ability.

When so much difficulty is experienced raising the funds for this match, and when so powerful a Club financially like the Marshall Chess Club offers to put up only \$1,000 at the end after \$4,000 has been collected, it requires great courage to go on. And you will realize this when you learn that sometimes several letters are required in order to secure a \$5 or \$10 contribution. It is nearly two weeks since I wrote nearly all the individuals (that is I omitted letters to the Clubs and organizations) who contributed to the expenses of the Folkestone Team. I signed each letter personally, enclosed a self-addressed envelope requiring no postage, and the net result of it is \$95. I have drafted another letter to be sent out to over one thousand Chessists throughout the United States. The draft is complete and ready to go to the printer. I have ordered special letterheads waiting to be completed upon the formation of the full Committee.

Suppose I took \$250 out of my pocket in addition to the money already contributed by me and made the deposit and then the Chess world refuses to put up the fund required—how will that help anybody? What I am striving for is to raise the money and when a sum near the amount required is on hand, place the fund at the disposal of the two players by a stakeholder of their own choosing and let them play for it under such rules and regulations, hours of play, days of play, which they may both agree to and to which, no doubt, the National Chess Federation will give its sanction.

It may well be that once the required fund is collected an amount of \$250 should be set aside to belong to the player who is on hand on the date agreed upon for the beginning of the match if the other defaults. But I don't believe that would be a problem at all because I am certain that barring death or unforeseen serious illness or some other catastrophe, once the fund is on hand both players will be eager for the fray.

Won't the Marshall Chess Club help me bring this match about? I realize and the whole Chess world realizes that Mr. Marshall is the champion and the challenged party and can place the onus of raising the fund, etc., upon the challenger, and, yet, such an attitude on his part confirmed by his friends is not conducive to success in raising the necessary funds. The sentiment of the Chess world is for a match. At the request of the National Chess Federation I assumed the task of converting that sentiment into practical results by securing contributions. I relied upon the greatest possible co-operation from the Marshall Chess Club. Without such co-operation I fear very much that I shall have to acknowledge failure in my efforts.

Will you, therefore, please to reconsider the question of joining the Committee and if the amount that the Marshall Chess Club will contribute is \$1,000, place it in the hands of the Trustee, let me announce that fact to the Chess world, and the stimulus thus gained would almost insure the col-



lection of the balance of the moneys. Please to let me hear from you.

With assurances of my kind personal regards to yourself and to the fellow members of the Club, I remain

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) H. M. PHILLIPS.

P. S. You understand that any moneys in the hands of the Trustee will be returned to the contributors in full with the possible exception of a pro rata share of the \$250 forfeit money if for any reason the match does not take place.

October 15th, 1934.

Mr. Harold M. Phillips,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I duly received your letter of October 11th. After mature consideration, and speaking for Mr. Marshall, our decision is that Mr. Kashdan must deposit his forfeit with the stakeholder without any more delay and that the purse (and expense money if any games are to be played outside New York) must be raised not later than November 15th. Otherwise the challenge will be considered abandoned.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) CHARLES E. KELLEY.

October 16th, 1934.

Charles E. Kelley, Esq.,  
400 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Kelley:

I am very sorry that you only replied to the least important of the points covered by my letter of October 11th.

I noted what you said about the forfeit. I shall talk with Mr. Kashdan and write you again.

I haven't in my possession the Rules of the National Chess Federation covering United States Championship Matches. Whatever the Rules are, they are useless in the absence of the fund. As I said, this is not a personal affair involving Mr. Kashdan—it is a case of the Chess world endeavoring to raise \$5,000 for a championship match with Mr. Kashdan as the outstanding, and, in fact, the only challenger.

My recollection of the Rules is that there is nothing in those Rules which would prevent Mr. Marshall from playing anybody else who challenges him who has the \$5,000 available and who will be passed upon by the National Chess Federation as of sufficient skill to justify him to contest for the Chess championship of the United States. Under the circumstances, I cannot see the force of the point that the challenge will be regarded as abandoned by Mr. Marshall.

I might add that I shall continue my labors in the hope of raising the fund as soon as possible as the Chess-loving public is anxious to have the match as soon as possible, although I am not too hopeful of my ability to raise the required moneys. If after the most heroic efforts I conclude that the Chess world is not interested, I shall so announce, return the moneys to the various contributors, and, as far as I am concerned, Mr. Marshall can continue to be the Chess champion of the United States for the rest of his life with a profound prayer that it be prolonged way beyond the normal span of human beings.

I might add further that I shall be delighted to continue my contribution and yield my position as Chairman of the Committee to anybody else who will be willing to undertake the task.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) H. M. PHILLIPS.

The Chairman then drafted a letter asking for contributions and more than a thousand such letters addressed to chess lovers were circularized throughout the United States. Contributions were small and were received slowly, in fact, in some instances two and three personal letters would be written by the Chairman only to result in a contribution of five dollars. Up to date the sum on deposit in the Trust Account is \$875.50 which includes the initial deposit of \$500. Acknowledgments were mailed to the various contributors immediately upon receipt of the respective funds. It is interesting to note that among these contributors was one, John Keeble of Norwich, England, who was kind enough to donate \$5 towards this fund.

On November 21, 1934, fifty-eight personal letters signed by the Chairman were sent to Chess Clubs throughout the United States asking for contributions to this fund.

On November 22nd, 1934, personal letters signed by Mr. Phillips, were sent to nineteen persons who had contributed to the Folkestone Tournament but who had thus far failed to aid our fund.

On January 16th, 1935, the last meeting of the Committee was held at the office of the Chairman at 2 Lafayette Street, New York City, at which time on behalf of the Treasurer a report was submitted of the contributions received and now on deposit in the Trust Account and the disbursements thus far personally expended by the Chairman, of which the Treasurer, Mr. Brieger, agreed to bear one-half, in connection with this tournament. A sub-committee was appointed to interview Mr. Marshall, and propose some modifications of the conditions of the match. The following letter is the last word on the subject to date:

UNITED STATES  
CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP COMMITTEE

January 23rd, 1935.

Mr. Frank J. Marshall,  
23 West 10th Street,  
New York City.

Mr. I. Kashdan,  
c/o Alamac Hotel,  
71 Street and Broadway,  
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to both of you to inform you that the Committee has finally concluded that it is impossible to raise at this time the sum of Five thousand dollars toward the match for the Chess Championship of the United States.

A Sub-Committee was appointed at the last meeting of the Committee held on Wednesday, January 16th, to interview Mr. Marshall and to propose to modify some of the conditions of the match. This letter is written upon the suggestion of Mr. Marshall as reported by the Sub-Committee.

The following is a financial statement to date:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MATCH

1- 4-34--Fritz Brieger .....	\$250.00
1- 4-34--H. M. Phillips .....	250.00
3- 5-34--Robert S. Goerlich .....	5.00
3-20-34--Mrs. Michael Newland .....	5.00
5-23-34--Voe Liken .....	5.00
10- 3-34--Edwin Dimock .....	10.00
10- 3-34--Alfred C. Klahre .....	5.00
10- 6-34--Dr. Eli Moschcowitz .....	10.00
10- 6-34--Arthur S. Meyer .....	10.00
10- 6-34--Sidney V. N. Este .....	5.00
10- 9-34--Joseph H. Stopford .....	5.00
10-10-34--Leonard B. Meyer .....	10.00
10-10-34--Bradley Martin .....	25.00
10-10-34--Arthur Williams .....	10.00
10-10-34--J. Gennert .....	5.00
10-12-34--Stewart L. Tatum .....	5.00
10-15-34--Dr. Wm. A. Boyd .....	5.00
10-15-34--Louis A. Zimmerman .....	5.00
10-15-34--Silas W. Howland .....	25.00
10-22-34--Arthur Malkenson .....	25.00
10-22-34--Dr. Martin Biederman .....	5.00
10-25-34--Frank Francis .....	5.00
10-29-34--I. S. Turover .....	50.00
11- 2-34--James Quinn .....	5.00
11- 2-34--James H. Morse .....	10.00
11- 2-34--Roy Wakefield .....	1.00
11- 7-34--Edward R. Hintz .....	1.00
11- 7-34--Frank B. Walker .....	5.00
11- 7-34--Paul Weiss .....	2.50
11- 7-34--Wilmer Thompson .....	1.00
11- 7-34--Geoffrey Mott Smith .....	5.00
11- 7-34--Paul Sommer .....	5.00
11- 8-34--Wm. N. Witt .....	5.00
11- 8-34--C. E. Pester .....	10.00
11-12-34--Wm. Rennaker .....	5.00
11-12-34--A. G. Zimmerman .....	10.00
11-12-34--Sidney Rosenbaum .....	10.00
11-15-34--David Rosenbaum .....	15.00
11-16-34--Grand Rapids Chess Club.....	2.00
11-21-34--J. Keeble .....	5.00



11-22-34—Henry Atlas .....	10.00
11-22-34—L. A. Kempf .....	5.00
11-28-34—Schenectady Chess Club .....	5.00
11-28-34—C. W. Hewlett .....	5.00
11-28-34—Stuyvesant Chess Club .....	5.00
12-18-34—Eric Chess Club .....	3.00
1-16-35—Thomas T. Robinson .....	10.00
	\$875.50

The whole of this sum intact is on deposit with the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 320 Broadway, New York City, in the name of "Fritz Brieger, Trustee."

The following disbursements which are all the disbursements to date have been advanced so far by the Chairman of the Committee:

Multigraphing 58 letters, filling in 58 letters name and amounts....	\$ 4.15
950 letters multigraphed	
848 letters filled in	
844 envelopes addressed	
848 pen signatures	
844 enclosed and delivered.....	\$34.00
Stamps used:	
158 2c stamps .....	3.16
686 3c stamps .....	20.58
1450 letterheads, 2 lots	57.74
1500 envelopes	
1500 return envelopes	
1250 Sun Newspaper clippings and line reproduction .....	52.10
120 stamps used for letters to Chess Clubs and receipts 3c .....	3.60
	\$117.59

The Committee bearing in mind that the Marshall Chess Club stood ready to contribute One thousand dollars if Four thousand dollars is raised hopes that the Marshall Chess Club would contribute Five Hundred Dollars if the sum of Two thousand dollars be raised and if Two thousand five hundred dollars will suffice as the purse for the match.

The difference between the amount on hand and the Two thousand dollars required would be made up by contributions from Chicago of about \$200 to \$250, and the rest from club contributions and gate receipts. The Treasurer and the Chairman will stand ready to make good any deficit should the gate receipts fall below the amount requisite to make up a total of Two thousand dollars.

Realizing that the amount is thus cut in half, the Committee feels that the division of the purse must be altered somewhat and a resolution was passed to suggest to both players that all the games be played in New York City and in the immediate vicinity; that \$750 be allowed outright to the present Champion and of the remaining \$1,750, \$1,000 to go to the winner, and \$750 to the loser, or any other proportions as you two players may agree upon.

If you will reply forthwith agreeing to the financial modification, leaving all other terms of the agreement unchanged, the Committee will at once write to Chicago asking the consent of the National Chess Federation to those modifications. No doubt the National Chess Federation will be delighted to acquiesce and there is no reason why the match should not proceed within a month at the latest from the date of the receipt of a favorable reply.

In this connection let it be understood that if the gate receipts total more than sufficient to make up \$2,500 and the expenses in connection with the tournament and in connection with services in the sale of tickets and in the management of the playrooms, etc., of course, any such excess in gate receipts will be divided between the contestants share and share alike or in the proportion as the \$1,750 is to be divided.

Will you please each of you reply in writing to the Committee without any delay so that this match can get under way?

I might say that I should like to invite both of you to listen to a recital of the amount of labor expended so far that resulted in a collection of \$375.50 since the initial deposit of \$500 on the 4th of January, 1934.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD M. PHILLIPS,  
*Chairman.*

HMPsb

Anyone perusing the detailed account of the proceedings of the United States Championship Match Committee, cannot fail to be impressed by the intense effort and incessant zeal with which the Chairman has labored for the success of the match.

In our next issue we hope to be able to give our readers definite information on this subject.

(Continued from Page 30)

winner of the prize was Dr. Tartakower who had not won a game up to that round. To make it more surprising his opponent was the dangerous Bogoljubow.

Yates, a Queen ahead in a pawn ending, allowed Marshall to escape with a draw, and yet he was the only one to win a game from the first-prize winner, Nimzowitsch.

Tartakower, who lost only three games in this tournament, could not do better than ties for 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th places.

Rubinstein, playing a rook ending against Mattison, extracted a win from such a "hopelessly drawn" position, that the editors of the tourney book united in the assertion that had this occurred 300 years ago, Rubinstein would have been burned as being in league with evil spirits.

Maroczy experienced misfortune in the 4th round against Samisch. In a Queen ending, which should have been drawn, Maroczy overstepped the time limit. This has happened before to masters, but in this instance, the players had fought 14 hours!

Dr. Zukertort and Rosenthal played a match in 1880. One of the curious articles in the agreement drawn up was that neither player must leave the other alone during the midday adjournment but must lunch and stay together until the afternoon session began. Another clause stated that Rosenthal had the right to postpone the match to Autumn should the temperature reach 67° Fahrenheit.

The year of 1932 was perhaps the most unlucky one for chess players, the world losing by death Yates, Colle, Noteboom, Takacs, Mattison and Weenink.

In Russia chess is though of so highly that it is taught in public schools, yet blindfold play is forbidden by law!

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## The Hero of Hastings



We are particularly fortunate in being able to give a short autobiography of Sir George A. Thomas, whose recent performance at Hastings has made him the cynosure of all eyes.

" . . . . I was born the 14th of June, 1881. Started chess as a very small boy; but had very limited opportunities for practice in my youth, as I lived mostly in a provincial town where there were no strong players. As I expect you know, I concentrated much more on tennis, badminton and hockey so long as I was young enough. Consequently I never played in a really important tournament until 1923—when I was of course much too old to benefit by the experience. I never even played in the British Championship until 1920.

I won the British Championship in 1923; the City of London Chess Club Championship twelve times; tournaments at Deal (1907), Sevenoaks (1908), Hastings (1909), Tunbridge Wells (1912), Hastings (1913), Bromley (1920), Canterbury (1930); and was equal first at Spa (1927) and Tunbridge Wells (1927). Not much to boast of, I fear; but owing to my fondness for other games, my chess was more of the "might-have-been" order than anything else. I have captained England at three different games—badminton, chess and lawn tennis. Badminton was my best game; I won between 300 and 400 first prizes in open tournaments. . . . ."

Characteristic of the warm human qualities of the Baronet is the following anecdote.

Mr. Edgar Denhaene, Editor of "De Schelde," an Antwerp newspaper, composed the following little verse in the presence of Sir Thomas.

### CHESS

*My notions of the game are few  
That's why I'm feeling blue  
I do not play chess, alas!  
As well as Sir George Thomas.*

Whereupon Sir Thomas simply added this last line.

*There is then, still hope for you!*

### Hastings Masters' Tournament December, 1934

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

J. R. Capablanca		Sir G. Thomas	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	28 Q-Kt2	B-R1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	29 QR-Q1	Q-K2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	30 Q-Q4	P-KR3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	31 Q-Q6	QxQ
5 P-K3	P-B3	32 RxQ	Kt-Kt3
6 P-QR3	B-K2	33 P-K6	PxP
7 Q-B2	O-O	34 QRxP	K-KB2
8 Kt-B3	R-K1	35 R-R6	R-B2
9 R-Q1	Kt-B1	36 R-Kt1	Kt-K2
10 B-Q3	PxP	37 P-KR4	Kt-B1
11 BxP	Kt-Q4	38 R-Kt5	B-Kt2
12 BxB	QxB	39 R-B5ch	K-Kt1
13 O-O	P-QKt3	40 R-K6	Kt-K2
14 Kt-K2	B-Kt2	41 R-B4	B-Q4
15 P-K4	Kt-B3	42 R-Q6	R-B1
16 Kt-Kt3	KR-Q1	43 R-R6	R-B8ch
17 KR-K1	QR-B1	44 K-R2	Kt-B3
18 Q-Kt3	Q-B2	45 P-R5	R-B7
19 Q-R2	P-B4	46 R-B5	B-K3
20 P-Q5	P-QKt4	47 R-B4	R-B5
21 BxP	PxP	48 P-Kt4	B-B1
22 P-K5	Kt-K5	49 RxKt	RxR
23 KtxKt	PxKt	50 RxP	K-B2
24 Kt-Q2	RxKt	51 R-R4	R-R3
25 RxR	Q-R4	52 R-B4ch	K-K2
26 P-QKt4	QxB	53 R-K4ch	K-B3
27 PxP	QxP	Resigns	

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# Game Studies

Maribor Tournament  
August, 1934

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by V. Pirc)

(Translated from the Wiener Schach-Zeitung)

V. Pirc	Dr. L. Astalos
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5	B-K2
5 P-K3	O-O
6 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
7 R-B1	P-B3
8 Q-B2	Kt-K5

Bogolubow and other masters are of the opinion that this leads to a draw. I do not believe that this is necessarily so.

9 BxB	QxB
10 B-Q3	.....

White gains nothing by 10 KtxKt, PxKt; 11 QxP, Q-Kt5ch; 12 Kt-Q2, QxKtP; 13 Q-Kt1 (the Pawn sacrifice with 13 R-QKt1 is incorrect), QxQ, followed by the eventual . . . P-K4 or . . . P-B4.

10 . . . .	KtxKt
------------	-------

This exchange was recommended by the Vienna master H. Wolf. Bogolubow continues here with 10 . . . P-KB4; 11 O-O, R-B3! with attack. But instead 11 Kt-K5! R-B3; 12 P-B4, KtxKKt; 13 BPx-Kt, R-R3; 14 BxKt, BPxB; 15 O-O, leaves White, I believe with a great advantage.

11 QxKt	.....
---------	-------

The sacrifice 11 BxPch, K-R1; 12 PxKt, P-KKt3; 13 BxP, PxP; 14 QxP is unfavorable. Black is too well developed.

11 . . . .	PxP
12 BxP	P-QKt3
13 O-O	B-Kt2
14 B-K2	.....

In a similar position against Frydman I played here 14 B-Q3 which was a good alternative.

14 . . . .	KR-Q1
15 KR-Q1	P-QB4
16 Q-R3	.....

Getting a bind on the position.

16 . . . .	K-B1
------------	------

16 . . . Q-B3 would be met by 17 P-QKt4! gaining immediate control of the QB file.

17 B-Kt5	.....
----------	-------

Concentrating everything on the attack against QB5.

17 . . . .	P-QR3?
------------	--------

Up to this point, Black essayed a stout defense. Of the various possibilities, he now chose the worst. If 17 . . . PxP; 18 QxQch, KxQ; 19 KtxP, and White still maintains the upper hand by virtue of his control of QB6. e. g. 19 . . . QR-B1; 20 RxR! Best was 17 . . . BxKt; 18 PxP, PxP; 19 QxQch, KxQ; 20 RxP, P-QR3; 21 B-K2, and even here

White has the better endgame.

18 BxKt	QxB
---------	-----

18 . . . RxB; 19 Kt-K5 would not alter matters.

19 Kt-K5	Q-B2
----------	------

Or 19 . . . Q-Q4; 20 P-B3! followed by P-K4; or 19 . . . Q-K2; 20 PxP, PxP; 21 P-B3 and the weakness of Black's QBP must tell against him.

20 P-QKt4	P-B3
-----------	------

Black cannot avoid the loss of a Pawn.

21 KtPxP	PxKt
22 P-B6ch	Q-K2

And now we arrive at an endgame which is lost for Black. 22 . . . K-B2 would retain Queens, but after 23 PxP, QxP; 24 PxP, White's position is overwhelming.

23 QxQch	KxQ
24 PxP	QR-Kt1
25 R-B7ch	R-Q2
26 RxRch	KxR
27 PxPch	K-K2
28 R-Q6	.....

Less enterprising but perhaps safer was 28 P-B4, followed by K-B2 and R-Q2.

28 . . . .	RxP
29 P-B4	R-B2!

Seeking counterplay.

30 RxKtP	R-B8ch
31 K-B2	R-B7ch
32 K-B3	RxRP
33 P-Kt4	.....

33 P-R3 was a bit more cautious, but White banks on the advance in the center to carry through. The play is now interesting.

33 . . . .	RxP
34 RxRP	P-R4
35 K-Kt3	R-K7
36 P-B5!	KPxP

If instead 36 . . . RxPch; 37 K-B4 and 38 RxPch, etc., or if 36 . . . RPxP; 37 RxPch, K-B2; 38 K-B4! P-Kt6; 39 R-KKt6, R-B7ch; 40 K-K4, P-Kt7; 41 P-K6ch, K-B1; 42 K-K5 followed by P-K4, K-Q4-K3-B3, etc.

37 K-B3	R-K8
38 PxBP	P-R5
39 R-R7ch	K-B1
40 R-R8ch	K-K2
41 R-R8!	R-KR8
42 R-R7	K-B1
43 K-Kt4!	R-K8
44 K-B4	R-KR8
45 P-K4!	.....

So that White can defend everything with R-R4.

45 . . . .	P-R6
------------	------

If 45 . . . K-Kt1; 46 P-K6! and Black cannot afford to capture the Rook.

46 P-K6	P-R7
---------	------

If 46 . . . R-B8ch; 47 K-Kt3, R-Kt8ch; 48 K-B3, R-KR8; 49 R-R4! and then K-Kt3! If 46 . . . K-K1; 47 RxP! P-R7; 48 P-B6, R-KKt8; 49 R-QR7, R-Q1; 50 P-B7ch etc.



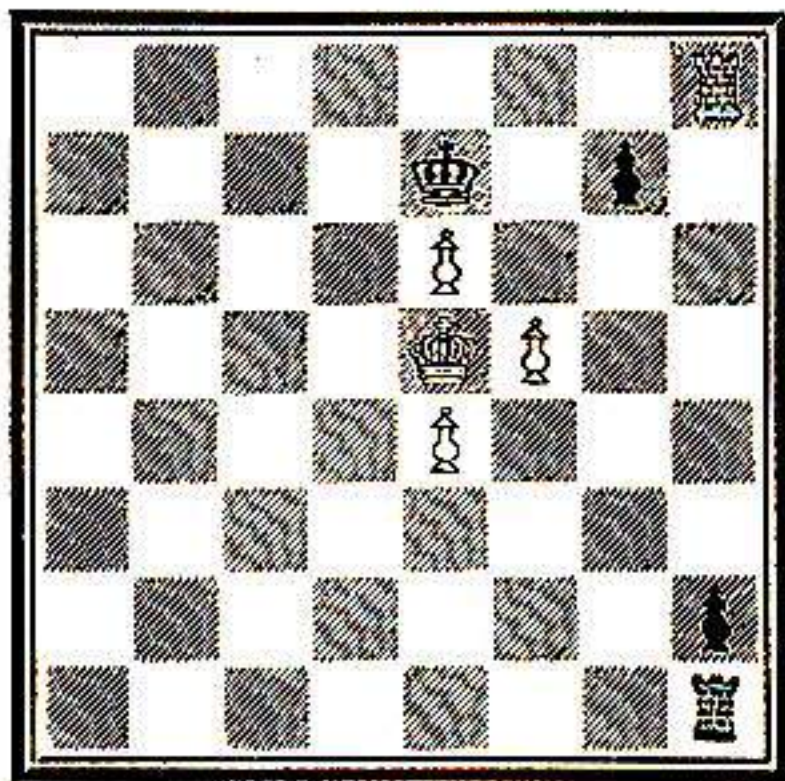
47 R-R8ch . . . .

47 K-K5 would only draw! 47 . . . K-K1! 48 R-R8ch, K-K2; 49 R-R7, K-B1.

47 . . . . K-K2  
48 K-K5 Resigns

Black is "Zugzwang".

Dr. L. Astalos



V. Pirc

Zurich Masters' Tournament  
August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

G. Stahlberg	H. Grob
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	PxP

Lately 4 . . . P-B4; 5 BPxP, KtxP; 6 P-K4, KtxKt; 7 PxKt, PxP; 8 PxP, B-Kt5ch has been played a great deal.

5 P-K3 . . . .

5 P-K4, B-Kt5; 6 B-Kt5, P-B4! leads to interesting complications not unfavorable to Black. The quieter text is more likely to produce an advantage—if it is at all attainable in this opening.

5 . . . .	P-B4
6 BxP	P-QR3
7 P-QR4	. . . .

To prevent . . . P-QKt4, which, from the cumulative knowledge gained from many master games, may be said to assure Black equality.

7 . . . . P-QKt3

An unfortunate idea which heads Black straight into difficulties. The point is, he does not want to play . . . B-K2 and lose a tempo should White reply PxP. This plan could have been executed more precisely by 7 . . . Kt-B3; 8 O-O, PxP; 9 PxP, Kt-QKt5; 10 Q-K2, B-K2 followed by castling and the fianchetto of the QB. Black's execution of this plan is wretchedly timed—a circumstance which the alert Stahlberg soon turns to his advantage.

8 O-O	B-Kt2
9 Q-K2	Kt-B3
10 R-Q1	PxP

Black plays too schematically; . . . Q-B2 was safer.

11 PxP	Kt-QKt5
12 B-KKt5!	B-K2

H. Grob



G. Stahlberg

13 BxKt!	PxB
----------	-----

. . . BxB would be even worse because of 14 P-Q5 and if 14 . . . BxKt; 15 PxP etc.

14 P-Q5!	. . . .
----------	---------

In return for the Pawn, Stahlberg hopelessly compromises Black's game and makes it impossible for him to castle.

14 . . . .	PxP
------------	-----

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Or 14 . . . KtxP; 15 KtxKt, BxKt; 16 BxB, PxP; 17 Kt-Q4, QR-B1 and White maintains a powerful game with Kt-B5 or QR-B1.

15 B-Q3!

Very fine. Black is now unable to castle because of Kt-Q4 and Q-R5. Nor does exchanging the Bishop lighten his burdens appreciably.

15 . . . . .	Q-Q2
16 QR-B1	Q-K3
17 Q-Q2	KtxB
18 QxKt	R-Q1
19 R-K1	Q-Q2
20 Q-K3!	. . . . .

Beginning the attack in real earnest. The helplessness of the Bishops is curious.

20 . . . . .	KR-Kt1
21 Kt-Q4	. . . . .

Threatening Kt-B5.

21 . . . . .	K-B1
--------------	------

. . . R-Kt4 would be no better, for then 22 P-B4, R-R4; 23 Q-K2, R-R3; 24 Kt-B5 wins. The text, however, allows a deep combination which is admirably calculated.

22 Q-R6ch	R-Kt2
-----------	-------

Or if 22 . . . K-K1; 23 QxBP(QxRP, Q-Kt5), K-B1(. . . R-Kt3; 24 Q-R8ch); 24 Q-R6ch(Kt-K6ch, QxKt!), K-K1; 25 QxKtP, Q-Kt5; 26 P-KKt3, R-Q2; 27 KtxP!! R-Kt3; 28 Kt-B6ch, RxKt; 29 QxR, QxKt; 30 RxBch! and wins. Even simpler is 26 RxBch! KxB; 27 R-K1ch etc.

23 RxB!!	. . . . .
----------	-----------

This move has an obvious look about it but the artistic sequel dispels that impression.

23 . . . . .	Q-Kt5
--------------	-------

Not 23 . . . QxR; 24 Kt-B5.

24 Kt-K6ch!!	KxR
--------------	-----

Forced, for if 24 . . . PxKt; 25 QxPch, K-Kt1; 26 RxRch, QxR; 27 QxRch wins easily.

25 KtxR	P-Q5
26 R-K1ch	K-Q2

Now how is White to retain his extra piece?!

27 P-B3!	BxP
28 Q-Q2!	K-B1

28 . . . QxKt would have led to 29 QxPch, K-B1; 30 Q-B4ch, K-Kt1(30 . . . K-Q2; 31 Q-Q3ch); 31 Q-B4ch etc. or 29 . . . K-B3; 30 Q-B4ch, K-Q2 (. . . K-Kt2 leads to mate); 31 Q-Q3ch etc.

29 Kt-K8!	. . . . .
-----------	-----------

A fitting conclusion to the masterly combination begun on the 23rd move; if 29 . . . PxKt; 30 QxPch followed by Q-B7ch etc.

29 . . . . .	B-B3
30 KtxP	QxPch

30 . . . Q-Kt3; 31 Kt(B3)-K4 would have lengthened out the game—with no hope of a better result. The remainder is plain sailing: 31 QxQ, BxQ; 32 KxB, PxKt; 33 PxP, R-Q7ch; 34 K-Kt1, R-R7; 35 R-K4, P-R3; 36 P-R4, P-Kt4; 37 PxP, PxP; 38 R-QKt4, R-R6; 39 Kt-K4, R-R4; 40 RxP! R-R8ch; 41 K-Kt2 K-Q2; 42 R-Kt6, R-R6; 43 Kt-B6ch, K-Q1; 44 Kt-Q5, R-R7ch; 45 K-Kt3, R-Q7? 46 R-Q6ch and Black resigns as he must lose the exchange.

## Off-Hand Encounter Paris, 1934

### QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

Dr. O. S. Bernstein      Dr. R. Rey-Ardid

White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 B-B4	. . . . .

A welcome deviation from the far more frequent P-B4.

3 . . . . .	P-K3
4 P-K3	P-B4
5 P-B3	Kt-B3
6 QKt-Q2	B-K2

Black has two other systems of development at his disposal, beginning with . . . Q-Kt3 or . . . B-Q3. The text is not bad, but it requires careful handling.

7 Kt-K5	. . . . .
---------	-----------

With this move White reveals his intention of playing for the attack, which he carries on with considerable ingenuity—while his opponent conducts the defense with equal skill!

7 . . . . .	O-O
-------------	-----

Capturing the Kt at once would be premature, since after 7 . . . KtxKt; 8 PxKt, Kt-Q2; 9 Q-Kt4! would be troublesome.

8 B-Q3	KtxKt
--------	-------

Now this exchange is satisfactory, for the recapture with the Pawn would give Black an opportunity to break through the center later on with . . . P-Q5.

9 BxKt	B-Q2
10 Q-B3	B-B3

Black is planning to free his game with . . . Kt-K5. White crosses this intention with a diabolical trap.

11 Q-R3	P-KKt3
12 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2!

But not 12 . . . Kt-K5? 13 Q-R6! P-B3(13 . . . Kt-B3; 14 Kt-Kt5 or 13 . . . B-B3; 14 BxKt, PxP; 15 Kt-Kt5! and wins); 14 BxKt, BPxP(14 . . . QPxP; 15 Kt-Kt5!); 15 BxKtP, PxP; 16 QxPch, K-R1; 17 Q-R6ch, K-Kt1; 18 QxPch, K-R2(18 . . . K-R1; 19 KtxP threatening QxKB! in addition to Kt-B7ch); 19 KtxP and White has ample compensation for the missing piece.

13 Q-R6	KtxB
14 KtxKt	. . . . .

Also here the recapture with the Pawn would allow Black to counter with . . . P-Q5.

14 . . . . .	B-B3
--------------	------

First . . . B-KKt4 was a more cautious line of play, as it would have prevented White's next move.

15 P-KR4	B-Kt2
16 Q-B4	PxP
17 KPxP	Q-K2

Intending to initiate a counter-action in the center with . . . P-B3 and . . . P-K4.

18 Q-Kt3	. . . . .
----------	-----------



With a view to playing P-KB4 so as to prevent P-KKt4 after P-R5.

18 . . . . . BxKt  
19 QxB . . . . .

Again, if 19 PxB, P-Q5!

19 . . . . . P-B3  
20 Q-K3 . . . . . P-K4  
21 P-R5 . . . . . P-KKt4  
22 B-B5 . . . . .

Necessary, else . . . P-K5 blocks out the Bishop and prepares for . . . P-B4 with an overwhelming position for Black.

22 . . . . . QR-K1

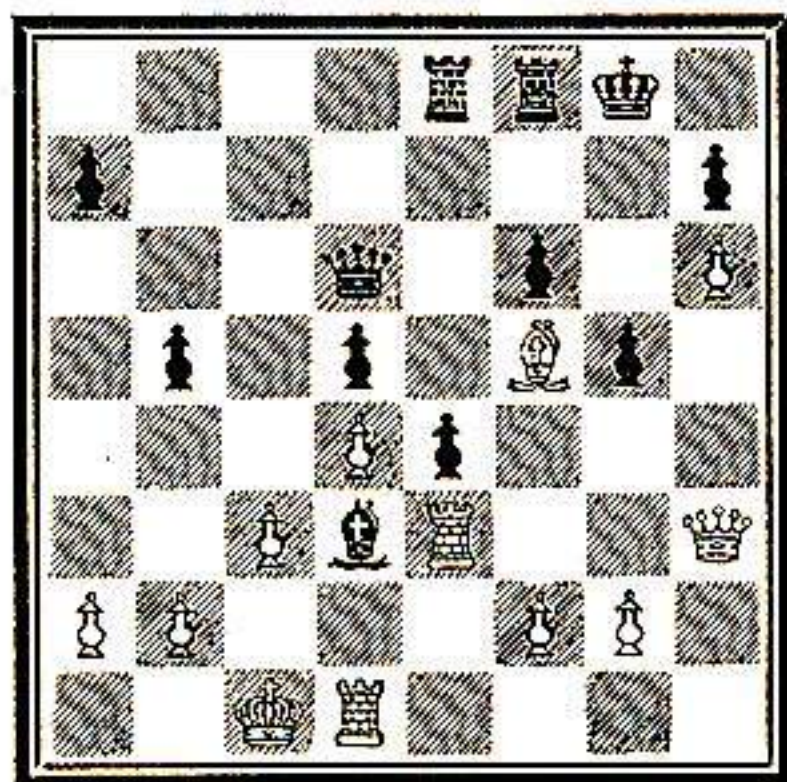
Threatening to win a Pawn by . . . PxP.

23 O-O-O . . . . . P-K5  
24 Q-R3 . . . . . B-Kt4!  
25 KR-K1 . . . . .

Preparing a clever trap.

25 . . . . . Q-Q3  
26 R-K3 . . . . . B-Q6  
27 P-R6!! . . . . . P-Kt4!

Dr. R. Rey-Ardid



Dr. O. S. Bernstein

And not the plausible . . . Q-R3, which would have been defeated by 28 BxPch!! K-R1; 29 Q-Q7, R-KKt1; 30 BxR, RxB; 31 QRxB, PxR; 32 R-K7. Or if Black captures the Bishop, then 29 Q-B5ch, K-R1( . . . K-Kt1 or . . . KxP leads to mate in two); 30 QRxB! PxR; 31 Q-Kt6, R-KKt1; 32 RxR and wins!

28 P-R3 . . . . . P-R4  
29 QRxB . . . . .

This shows a good understanding of the position. Black's attacking prospects ( . . . P-Kt5) were becoming too strong.

29 . . . . . PxR  
30 RxR . . . . . P-Q7ch!

A finesse! If 30 . . . RxR; 31 QxP assures White excellent chances, as he must win another Pawn, since Black could not go in for 31 . . . Q-B5ch; 32 K-Kt1, QxBP? 33 BxPch, K-R1 or . . . K-B1; 34 Q-Kt6 and wins, or 33 . . . K-B2; 34 B-Kt6ch winning easily.

31 K-B2! . . . . .

If 31 KxP, RxR (not 31 . . . Q-B5ch because of the interposition at K3); 32 Q-Q3, Q-B5ch; 33 K-B2, QxPch; 34 K-Kt1, R-K7 and wins.

31 . . . . . RxR  
32 Q-Q3 . . . . . Q-K2

Now . . . Q-B5 would not be so good because of BxPch.

33 QxQP . . . . . Q-K8!

The most economical method of play; . . . Q-K7; 34 B-Q7! and White wins a Pawn.

34 B-Q3 . . . . . QxQch  
35 KxQ . . . . . R-Kt1  
36 B-B5 . . . . . R-Kt3

After this the game is legitimately drawn. . . . K-B2 offered some winning chances.

37 P-QKt3 . . . . . R-Q3  
38 P-KKt4 . . . . . R-Q1  
39 P-B3 . . . . . R-Q3  
40 K-Q3 . . . . . R-Kt3  
41 P-QB4? . . . . .

An ill-judged attempt to win?! By simply maintaining the status quo, White had nothing to fear.

41 . . . . . KtPxPch  
42 PxP . . . . . R-Kt6ch  
43 K-K2 . . . . . PxP  
44 P-Q5 . . . . .

Or 44 B-K6ch, K-B1; 45 BxP, RxRP and the QRP must decide the issue.

44 . . . . . RxRP  
45 P-Q6 . . . . . R-Q6!!

A very pretty move which reduces the game to mere arithmetic 46 BxR, PxBch; 47 KxP, K-B2; 48 K-B4, K-K3; 49 K-Kt5, KxP; 50 KxP, K-K4; 51 K-Kt6, K-B5; 52 K-B6, KxP; 53 K-Q6, KxP; 54 K-K6, P-B4; 55 K-B6, P-B5; 56 K-Kt7, P-B6; 57 KxP, P-B7 and White resigns.

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## AKIBA RUBINSTEIN

*The acknowledgment is made of our indebtedness to Dr. Hannak's introductory biography of Rubinstein in Kmoch's compilation of his games.*

### Part II.

Among the millions who fell victims to the ravages of the Great War is to be numbered Rubinstein, chess genius. The post-war Rubinstein is a far different master than the triumphant hero of 1914 who was to contest with Lasker for the Championship of the World. The soul of the sensitive Rubinstein had been most delicately poised even at the height of his career, and was most sorely tried by the ravages and hardships of the war years. Gone was that inner harmony so essential for the complete fulfillment of the powers of a chess artist.

It is true that even in the last fifteen years he has garnered a long list of tournament successes, and not a few first prizes, and has played games that take their place among the gems of chess literature. But Rubinstein has lost the supreme confidence in himself that is the necessary equipment of a champion. He suffers in fact from an inferiority complex, deeming himself superfluous, no longer a necessary adjunct to every great tourney, nor indeed welcome.

Ever modest and retiring, his shyness has become an obsession to the point of a real mental aberration. Yet we can be sure that were he to overcome this fixation, and to find some degree of contentment, attaining that calm and clear vision that most distinguished his play in his earlier period, he would once more find his place in the fore-front of the masters in spite of his fifty years.

There can be little doubt that Rubinstein has added more to the present status of chess theory and technique than any master since Steinitz. More innovations in the openings and more of the lines that are today recognized as the ultimate in correctness and strength can be traced to his genius and originality than can be ascribed to any other master. The standard defense of the Ruy Lopez—B-K2, P-Q3, P-QKt4, P-QB4, etc.—owes most to him. In the Four Knights both Kt-Q5 (leading to a draw) and Q-K2 (followed by Kt-Q), were formulated by him, and so potently aided Black, that they have all but banished this opening from serious play. In the Queen's Gambit Declined, it was Rubinstein who perfected the Fianchetto

of the King's Bishop against Tarrasch's defense of P-QB4, and sent that variation into semi-retirement for many years. Indeed he most signally celebrated the triumph of this variation by resounding victories over Lasker (1909) and Capablanca (1911).

In recent years he has introduced new attacks and defenses in the most hyper-modern positions. Against Black's 3. B-Kt5 in the Queen's Pawn Opening, his simple P-K3 followed by Kt-K2 is especially noteworthy. Less well known is his novel sacrificial line against the Blumenfeld Counter Attack, while his crushing treatment of the Queen's Fianchetto Defense by a solid phalanx of pawns that aimed at QB5, was classically illustrated in his game against Thomas. His 2 . . . Kt-KB3 is in my judgment one of the best of Black's resources in the Sicilian.

He is a pioneer and originator who hews out new paths in the domain of chess. He is not content merely to win games, to take advantage of some lapse on the part of his adversary, to entrap his opponent into pitfalls that have been dug by others. He views himself as an artist and at each session he endeavors to add something worth while to the literature of chess and some new thought to its technique.

As a result the record of his victories constitutes the most valuable compilation of games that has been brought together by any master. As we go over these one by one we are amazed at their superiority in depth and strategy over the masterpieces of those we have long honored with the label of champion. In the opinion of the writer only the games of Capablanca reach a higher standard of perfection. But Capa built largely on the labors of others, adding merely the final mark of his own great talent. His is a great gift of selection. Rubinstein is the creator and his moves bear the imprint of his own personality.

Of Lasker it was indeed said that he played P-K4 with a view to the end game. But Lasker's chief forte was the complex struggle of the mid-game, and he added little to our knowledge of the openings, being content to trod the best paths, and to leave the blazing of new trails to some more adventurous spirits.

And be it said for Rubinstein that he stands as the greatest end-game player of all time, if not indeed, the most finished master we have known. In fact so profound an impression did



his games make upon the writer, that in a brief colloquy with Reuben Fine he ventured the thought that the Polish master ranked with Capablanca in the sheer artistry of his victories. Mr. Fine not only agreed with this appraisal, but indicated his belief that Rubinstein should be placed at the very head of the list.

Why then such disparity between his talent and his recent performances? Dr. Hannak writes:

"Rubinstein's character is too noble for the rough and tumble of life. His colleagues know best the splendor of his personality, his considerateness of others. So solicitous is he that his opponent be not disturbed in his reflection, that as a matter of principle, he leaves the board after each move, and only returns after his adversary has completed his play. Naturally much time is lost thereby, and his own thinking suffers, and many a surprising loss of Rubinstein can no doubt be attributed to this factor."

He is indeed the Spinoza of chess. *More geometrico*, with crystal-clear, mathematical detachment, he builds up his position—grace, ease and restraint most markedly apparent in the process. Yet his game throbs with the zeal of the artist, revealing the throes and pains of the creator, all of which are held in check by a judicial appraisal, a calm logic. His games remind us of a great symphony that flows evenly and majestically, yet contains within itself deep tones of approaching storms. From time to time the wild spirit breaks forth from the confines of its Olympian repose, giving us games like his imperishable contest with Rottlewi. Yet even in his most dashing attacks there is the supreme mastery of the elements—the sacrifice of a queen (against Duras in 1908), not to overwhelm his adversary, but to win a pawn, and some twenty-five moves later, by the most refined technique, to translate the pawn advantage into victory.

This is the great feature of his play—its great strategic depth. He is never superficial, never cheap or tawdry. He is never seeking merely to win, but always to create a "Work of Art". He never plays to the score or to the weakness of his opponent, but ever to the board and to give us his best. All this is at once his great strength and his weakness. It explains his occasional lapses, when he is unable to see the obvious. Lost in the profundities of his plan, he overlooks the superficial. Hence his record, which is glorious indeed, lacks the outstanding excellence which is his due. We give a single example of his skill.

San Sebastian, 1912

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

Dr. Tarrasch		Rubinstein	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	30 PxP	B-Q5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	31 R-QB	R-QKt2
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	32 R-B2	K-B2
4 B-Kt5	B-B4	33 Kt-B2	R-Kt7
5 KtxP	Kt-Q5	34 RxR	BxR
6 B-R4?	Castles	35 R-Q2	B-Q5
7 P-Q3	P-Q4	36 Kt-R3	K-K3
8 B-KKt5	P-QB3	37 R-B2	K-Q3
9 Q-Q2	R-K	38 P-B5	R-QB
10 P-KB4	P-QKt4	39 B-Q	RxR ch
11 B-Kt3	P-KR3	40 BxR	K-K4
12 B-R4	KtxKP	41 P-KKt4	B-K6
13 BxQ	KtxQ	42 K-B3	K-Q5
14 KxKt	RxB	43 B-Kt3	B-Kt2
15 Kt-K2	KtxKt	44 K-K2	B-QR3
16 KxKt	R-K	45 B-B2	B-QKt4!
17 K-B	B-Kt2	46 P-R4	B-Q2
18 P-B3	P-B3	47 K-B3	K-B6
19 Kt-Kt4	P-KR4	48 KxB	P-Q5 ch
20 Kt-B2	B-K6	49 K-K2	KxB
21 B-Q	P-R5	50 Kt-B4	BxRP
22 P-KKt3	P-R4	51 Kt-K6	B-Kt6!
23 B-B3	P-Kt5	52 KtxP ch	K-Kt7
24 K-Kt2	PxBP	53 Kt-Kt5	P-R5
25 PxBP	B-R3	54 K-K3	P-R6
26 P-B4!	QR-Q	55 KtxP	KxKt
27 PxQP	PxQP	56 K-Q4	K-Kt5!
28 KR-Q	R-K2		Resigns
29 Kt-Kt4	PxP		

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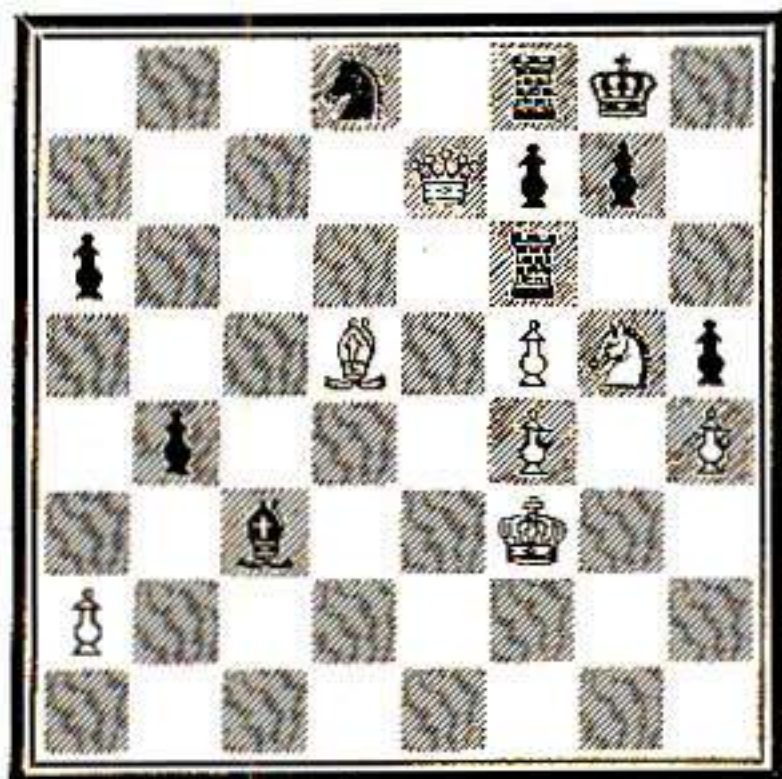
APPLICANTS WELCOME



# Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Steinitz

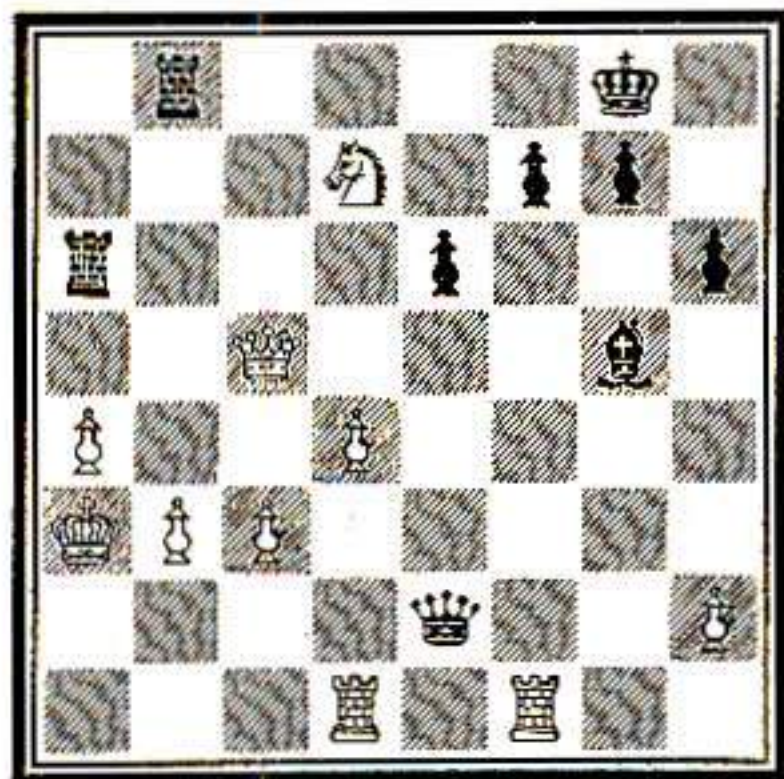


Minckwitz

White only drew this game, although the diagram position was reached twice. A likely continuation:

1 Kt-R7!	KxKt
2 QxR(B8)	Kt-B3
3 BxP wins	

de Meo



Holl

Black to Play and Win

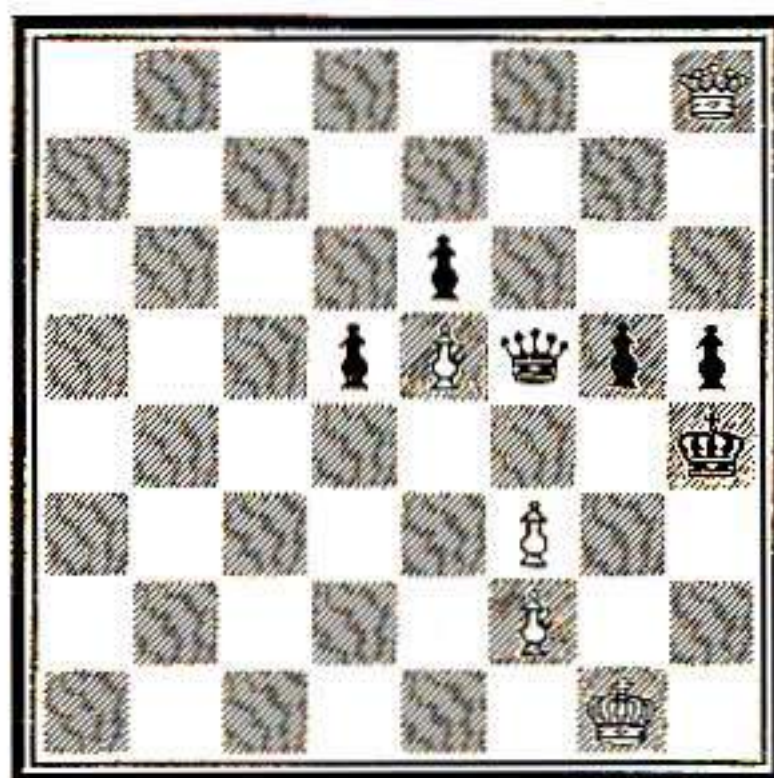
Black lost this game. The win:

1 -----	RxRPch
2 KxR	Q-R7ch
3 Q-R3	R-R1ch
4 K-Kt5	QxQ wins

If 2 PxR then 2 . . . Q-Kt7 mate.

Victoria, 1922

Loughran



Harrison

White to Play and Win

Australian Harrison lost this game instead of winning as follows:

1 Q-B6	Q-R6
Or 1 . . . Q-B5;	2 K-Kt2, P-Q5;
3 QxKP, P-Kt 5;	4 Q-KB6ch, Q-Kt4;
5 P-KB4 and wins.	

2 Q-B7	P-Q5
3 Q-B8!	P-Q6

If 3 . . . Q-B4, 4 QxQ, PxQ and White wins.

4 Q-Kt4ch	P-Kt5
5 Q-K7 mate	

A "zugzwang" study of rare beauty.

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# Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

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

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## Vera Menchik Determines Prize Move

Vera Menchik, the women's world champion, honored Canada's 1934 Dominion Congress by officiating as judge in the part of selecting a best played move from the tournament games—for which a liberal money-prize was offered by H. W. Jordan, of Moose Jaw. The decision was made in favor of Maurice Fox, Montreal, for his game against J. B. Harvey, in which the proffered sacrifice of a Rook caught Vera's eye.

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## Manitoba and Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan-Manitoba problem solving contest (1934) is now in the past, with a victory reported for the Manitoba team by a margin of 291 points. Final scores give Manitoba 1279 points, and Saskatchewan 988. Forty-six solvers shared the task of delving into the intricacy of twelve chess problems—two movers, three movers, four movers, sui-mates, etc., compositions of Jan Kotrc, Karel Traxler, J. Berger, J. C. J. Wainwright, K. A. L. Kubbel, A. Simay-Molnar, F. M. Teed, A. Van der Ven, S. Herland, B. R. Cheney, J. J. P. A. Seilberger, and P. A. Koetsheid. One problem was selected each week and printed on diagram by four western Canadian newspapers—the Regina *Leader-Post*, the Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix*, the Winnipeg *Tribune*, and the Manitoba *Free Press*. Mr. A. Benson was the appointed Saskatchewan team-captain, with Mr. S. Hall as team-captain in opposition.

Regarding Winnipeg's city championship, the following is an extract from chess column edited by J. H. Booker in *Winnipeg Tribune*:

"Arrangements are under way to commence the city of Winnipeg chess championship on the first Monday in February. The objective of the Manitoba association will be 128 members, and entries will definitely close on Jan. 19th. This tournament will be run off on the knockout flight system and each entry will be guaranteed at least three games. The first round will be played en masse and the committee is arranging for a suitable hall. Each succeeding round will be played at a place to be named by the even numbers and must be played during the first four days of the week to allow for draws and

adjourned games to be played off during the latter part. Each entrant will be notified as to his opponent by the secretary. Those drawing odd numbers will have choice of White or Black. No defaults will be allowed during the first three rounds, and any player so defaulting will be ruled out of the tourney. The committee in charge of this event are: A. E. Burrows, J. H. Booker, C. B. Battley, J. Dreman, D. Creemer and E. G. Baldwinson."

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## Richard or Griffin?

L. Richard, or G. F. Griffin will probably be proclaimed champion of the Montreal Chess Club for 1935. This event recently in progress was slightly in favor of the former after eight rounds by 6½-1½ against 6-1, with G. Gaudet next nearest with 5½-1½, and Keller-Wolf tie with S. B. Wilson 6-2, being followed by J. B. Harvey 5-3. The club title was won by Richard in the 1934 tournament.

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## Toronto News

Results from the first series in Toronto's chess league might have justly caused a slight feeling of disappointment for the Oakwood Club—with Jordan finishing in front by one-half point. The official standing is posted in order: Jordan 4½, Oakwood 4, Dovercourt 2½, Beaches 2, Gambit and Toronto 1. Oakwood is confident of winning the second series to qualify for a play-off against Jordan.

S. W. Stock, W. A. J. Case, and F. Blumberg finished in respective order of one-two-three in the recent Toronto Chess Club Handicap tournament, with prizes awarded accordingly. The event was decided on a play-off series basis, with two sections—each comprising six players—to be represented by qualified finalists. The two section winners played a sudden-death game for first and second prizes, and the two players with second standing in each section provided a similar contest for third prize. F. Blumberg (giving Pawn and move) defeated W. F. Despard, while Stock gave Pawn and two moves to Case. It is odd that the section which did not win first prize, won second and third! A late report concerning the University of Toronto club championship indicated a slow pace with



## Selected Games

Played at Zandvoort, Holland  
August, 1934

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

A. Lilienthal White		A. W. Hamming Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 O-O	O-O
2 P-QB4	P-K3	11 P-B5	Q-B2
3 QKt-B3	PxP	12 B-KKt5	Kt-Kt3?
4 P-K4	P-QB4	13 BxKt	KtxB
5 P-Q5	P-QR3	14 Kt-KKt5!	P-R3
6 P-QR4	Kt-KB3	15 Q-R5	R-K1
7 BxP	P-K4	16 BxKtP	KxB
8 P-B4	B-Q3	17 P-B6ch	Resigns
9 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2		

Maribor Tournament  
August, 1934

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Prof. Stupan White		V. Pirc Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 Kt-QR4	P-KR3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	13 BxKt	QxB
3 P-B4	P-QB3	14 R-K1	R-Q1
4 P-K3	Kt-B3	15 R-QB1	PxP
5 B-Q3	PxP	16 KtxP	Kt-K4
6 BxBP	QKt-Q2	17 Q-B2	P-B4
7 O-O	B-Q3	18 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B6ch!!
8 Kt-B3	O-O	19 K-B1	KtxPch
9 P-K4	P-K4	20 K-K2	B-Kt5ch
10 QB-Kt5	P-Kt4		Resigns
11 B-Kt3	P-Kt5		

only one round being played each week. The standing of leaders after nine rounds is given as: Scheffer 7-2, Drummond 6½-1½, McConnell 6-1, Hayes 5½-1½, Spratt 5-3, and A. L. Rubinoff 4-3. Adjournments unaccounted.

Toronto chess authorities have been debating whether the city championship should be billed for the latter part of January, or early in February—or, when? The event should now be in full sway.

Toronto boasts of a prodigy boy player in young G. Breckles, 9 years old—and recognized as Canadian boy champion, after Dominion Congress, 1934, in which he tied with K. Davies for first place in the boys' tournament and won the play-off. Breckles recently emerged a winner in a boys' rapid transit tourney at the Jordan Club; many of Toronto's lads are exceedingly good players. Davies and Breckles—both are members of the Toronto Oakwood Club, and the boy-prodigy is a regular player on the club's team.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship  
December, 1934

Brilliant Prize Game

### ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

E. S. Jackson White		A. S. Denker Black	
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-Kt5	R-KB1
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	16 Q-Q3	P-QB3
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	17 KtxP(Q4)	PxP
4 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	18 PxP	R-B1ch
5 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	19 K-Kt1	RxP
6 P-KR3	BxKt	20 Q-QKt3	R-QB4
7 QxB	Kt-QB3	21 Q-K3	Q-B4ch
8 P-K6	PxP	22 KtxQ	RxPch
9 B-K3	Q-Q2	23 K-R1	PxKt
10 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	24 R-Q4	R-Kt5
11 O-O-O	B-Kt2	25 B-Kt5ch	QRxB
12 P-KR4	P-K4	26 R-Q1	BxRch
13 P-Q5	Kt-Q5	27 QxB	RxQ
14 BxKt	PxB		Resigns

Hastings Masters' Tournament  
December, 1934

### INDIAN DEFENSE

A. Lilienthal White		J. R. Capablanca Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-K2	R-Q1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 O-O	P-QR4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	16 Q-B2	Q-B5
4 P-QR3	BxKtch	17 P-B4	R-QB1
5 PxP	P-QKt3	18 P-B5	P-K4
6 P-B3	P-Q4	19 PxP	QxKP
7 B-Kt5	P-KR3	20 PxKt	QxQ
8 B-R4	B-R3	21 PxP	R-KKt1
9 P-K4	BxP	22 Kt-Q4	Q-K5
10 BxB	PxB	23 QR-K1	Kt-B4
11 Q-R4ch	Q-Q2	24 RxQch	KtxR
12 QxBP	Q-B3	25 R-K1	RxP
13 Q-Q3	QKt-Q2	26 RxKtch	Resigns

Marshall Chess Club Championship  
December, 1934

### INDIAN DEFENSE

E. Tholfsen White		T. A. Dunst Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 KtxKt	PxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	17 BxP	Q-R5
3 P-B4	P-B4	18 Q-B3	Kt-Q2
4 P-Q5	P-KKt3	19 R-KKt1	Kt-B3
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	20 Kt-B2	PxP
6 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	21 B-Kt6	Kt-R2
7 B-Kt2	O-O	22 BxKtch	KxB
8 O-O	P-K4	23 Kt-K4	B-K4
9 P-KR3	P-KR3	24 B-Q2	B-B4
10 P-K4	Kt-K1	25 B-B3	QR-K1
11 Kt-K1	P-B4	26 KtxQP	BxB
12 Kt-Q3	Kt-KB3	27 KtxB	RxKt
13 K-R2	P-KKt4	28 R-Kt4	Q-Kt6ch
14 P-B4	KtPxP		
15 KtPxP	KtxKP		Resigns



Mexican Masters' Tournament  
January, 1935

ENGLISH OPENING

R. Fine  
White

A. W. Dake  
Black

1 P-QB4	P-K4	20 P-B4	R-KB1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	21 Kt-Q5	Q-B2
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	22 QR-Q1	KtxKt
4 P-K4	B-Kt5	23 PxKt	Kt-R4
5 P-Q3	P-Q3	24 Q-Q4	QxBP
6 B-K2	O-O	25 QxQ	RxQ
7 O-O	BxKt	26 R-K7	Kt-B5
8 PxP	Q-K2	27 RxBP	KtxB
9 Kt-K1	Kt-K1	28 RxQKtP	Kt-B5
10 Kt-B2	P-B4	29 RxRP	Kt-K6
11 PxP	BxP	30 R-Kt1	RxQP
12 Kt-K3	B-K3	31 P-QR4	R-Q8ch
13 P-Q4	B-B2	32 RxR	KtxR
14 B-R3	Kt-B3	33 P-R5	KtxP
15 R-K1	KR-K1	34 P-Kt3	R-B2
16 B-B3	Q-Q2	35 R-R6	R-Q2
17 Q-Q2	B-R4	36 R-Kt6	Kt-Q4
18 PxP	RxP	37 R-Kt8ch	K-B2
19 BxB	RxB		Resigns

Mexican Masters' Tournament  
January, 1935

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

A. W. Dake  
White

H. Steiner  
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 P-Kt5	Kt-Q1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 QxP	P-Q3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	21 Q-R4	Q-Kt3
4 Q-Kt3	P-B4	22 Q-B2	P-KB5
5 PxP	Kt-B3	23 Kt-K1	PxP
6 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	24 PxP	Kt-B2
7 B-Q2	KtxQBP	25 P-KR4	Kt-R3
8 Q-B2	O-O	26 R-B4	RxR
9 P-QR3	BxKt	27 PxR	Q-Kt6
10 BxB	P-B4	28 B-KB3	Kt-Kt5
11 P-QKt4	Kt-K5	29 BxKt(Kt4)	Q-K6ch
12 B-Kt2	P-QKt3	30 K-R2	QxPch
13 P-K3	B-Kt2	31 K-Kt1	QxB
14 B-K2	R-B1	32 Kt-B3	R-B1
15 O-O	Kt-K2	33 R-Q3	Kt-Kt6
16 QR-Q1	Q-K1	34 Q-B2	P-K4
17 Q-R4	Kt-QB3		Resigns
18 P-B5	PxP		

Maribor Tournament  
August, 1934

RUY LOPEZ

Dr. Drezga  
White

R. Spielmann  
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	8 PxP!	PxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	9 QxBP	KtxP
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	10 QxR	Kt-Q6ch
4 B-R4	P-Q3	11 K-Q2	Kt-B3
5 P-B3	P-B4	12 Q-B3	Kt-B4
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	13 R-K1ch	B-K2
7 B-Kt3	BPxP	14 B-Q5	KtxB

15 QxKt	B-Kt2	31 B-K5	BPxP
16 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3	32 Q-Q1	B-B7
17 Q-R4	BxP	33 Q-Q2	B-Kt6ch
18 P-Kt4	Kt-Q2	34 K-Kt1	PxRP
19 K-B2	Kt-K4	35 K-B1	R-R4
20 Q-Kt3	Q-R1!	36 R-K1	K-B2
21 Kt-Q2	R-B1	37 B-Q4	P-R7
22 P-KB4	Kt-B5	38 RxP	BxR
23 KtxKt	B-K5ch	39 QxB	Q-Kt6
24 K-Kt2	PxKt	40 RxBch	KxR
25 B-K3	P-QR4	41 QxRP	Q-Kt1
26 P-QR3	Q-B3	42 Q-B5ch	K-B2
27 B-Q4	P-Q4	43 B-K3	Q-Kt2
28 Q-Kt4	R-B4	44 B-Kt1	Q-K2
29 R-KB1	Q-Kt2	45 Q-Kt6	R-R6
30 K-R2	P-B4		Resigns

Brooklyn Chess League  
January, 1935

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Moskowitz

A. Marder

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 QR-K1	QR-Q1
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 Q-R3	P-Kt5
3 P-K3	P-B4	23 B-B1	P-Q5
4 P-B3	P-K3	24 PxQP	BxP
5 B-Q3	Kt-B3	25 B-K4	BxB
6 Kt-K5	KtxKt	26 KtxB	K-R1
7 PxKt	Kt-Q2	27 Kt-B6	B-Kt3
8 P-KB4	P-B5	28 R-B3	Q-QKt2
9 B-B2	B-B4	29 P-QKt3	P-B6
10 O-O	P-KKt3	30 Q-Kt4	R-B2
11 K-R1	P-B3	31 R-R3	P-B7
12 PxP	KtxP	32 Q-K2	Q-B3
13 Q-K2	O-O	33 Q-Kt4	Q-B2
14 Kt-Q2	P-QKt4	34 QxP	R-Kt2
15 P-K4	B-Kt2	35 Q-R5	Q-Kt2
16 P-K5	Kt-R4	36 Q-B3	R-Q8
17 Q-Kt4	Kt-Kt2	37 R-B1	Kt-Kt6ch
18 Kt-B3	Kt-B4	38 RxKt	RxR
19 Kt-Kt5	Q-K2		Resigns
20 B-Q2	P-QR4		

Marshall Chess Club Championship  
January, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. P. Schlesinger

F. Reinfeld

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 P-Kt5	R-B1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 Kt-K2	Kt-B4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	23 Kt-Q4	Kt-Kt2
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	24 B-R6	Q-K2
5 Kt-B3	P-B3	25 R-R2	R-QB2
6 PxP	BPxP	26 P-B3	KR-B1
7 P-K3	B-K2	27 P-Kt4	K-R1
8 B-Q3	O-O	28 R-KKt2	R-KKt1
9 O-O	P-QR3	29 PxP	KtPxP
10 P-QR4	P-QKt3	30 B-Kt5	Q-B2
11 Q-K2	B-Kt2	31 B-B6	Kt-Q2
12 QR-B1	Kt-K1	32 KtxKP	KtxB
13 B-KB4	B-Q3	33 KtxR	QKt-R4
14 Kt-K5	BxKt	34 R-B1	P-Q5
15 PxP	P-B3	35 B-R2	Q-K2
16 Q-R5	P-Kt3	36 BxR	Q-R6
17 Q-R3	Kt-B4	37 R-B1	QxPch
18 B-Kt1	P-B4	38 K-R1	Q-Q6
19 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt6	39 RxKt	KxR
20 R-B2	P-QR4	40 Q-Kt2ch	Resigns



# PROBLEMS

## "The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

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

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### Composers, Take Notice!

When a chess problem, after its publication, is found to be faulty or unsound, because it has no solution or too many of them, there is among the teeming millions of this earth's inhabitants just one person to blame—the author of the demolished work. It does not matter that he offers explanations of the why and wherefor of the mishap. To demand republishing of the problem, correction, time extension for solving, is an unjustifiable attempt to unload the consequences of personal carelessness on someone else's shoulders.

Overloaded with work, I have been unable myself to give sufficient attention to some of my problems that I have sent to other editors. A few were cooked and one had no solution. Did I write vitriolic letters to the editors and insist on having my contributions reprinted? Did I request that they should be held over until a correction would remove the flaws? Certainly not! On the contrary, I feel that I owe the much plagued editors an apology. As for myself, I take my medicine, consoled by the conviction that this planet is not going to crumble to dust because "my masterpieces" are more "pieces" than "masterly".

A publication such as THE CHESS REVIEW, which brings only Originals, cannot and is not going to reprint a demolished problem, least of all one that, however dear to the heart of the composer, is not of the heroic proportions and the outstanding merit the author imagines.

Therefore, I repeat what I have urged a score of times: Test your problems before you submit them. Once they are in print and thereafter plucked to bits, it is, to use a colloquial expression, just too bad for you, because no republishing will be granted. To bombard me with threatening or cajoling letters and phone calls benefits only Uncle Sam's Postmaster and the Telephone Company.

In conjunction with this explanation, I want to mention another matter. A few readers keep on commanding me to disregard the beginners, to deny them space for their "not too perfect" problems and to eliminate their "often immature" criticisms. This will NOT be done under any circumstances. I do not criticise other chess publications that are conducted for the benefit of master composers and overflow with scientific articles. The mere fact that they endure proves that there is a field for them. But THE CHESS REVIEW is ruled by other principles. We want every lover of chess, beginner, average type and expert. We try to offer something for everybody. We exclude no one. Those that disparage the beginner may well remember that a few years hence some of these identical tyros may outstrip them. At any rate, I reiterate that this department will not bar the beginner.

A few correspondents urge me to pattern the problem department of THE CHESS REVIEW after some European prototype. I could present half a dozen

convincing reasons why this suggestion should be disregarded, but one is enough, that is: The Chess Review is edited and published primarily for Americans. *Verbum sat est.*

Problems are acknowledged with thanks to the following: G. B. Spencer (2); J. F. Tracy (3); C. Larranaga (3); V. L. Eaton; T. R. Dawson (6); C. M. Fox; C. E. Silver; E. Krisch (3); F. Palatz; M. Charosh (4); Lajos Steiner (3); H. Legler; Th. C. Wenzl; E. A. Young; Bill Beers (complete set of all previously sent problems).

NO NOTATION PROBLEMS WILL BE ACCEPTED!

---

### WINNER OF HONOR PRIZE FOR DECEMBER

Dr. Gilbert Dobbs (228)

with more votes for 228 than all the rest together!!!

### WINNER OF LADDER PRIZE FOR DECEMBER

Harvey Burke

Sincere congratulations to both brothers.

Problem solutions for all problems in this issue will be credited up to March 10th, incl.

Owing to the valiant support this department received from the composing members of our family, I am now fairly well supplied with every type of problem except 4 movers. Of course 2 movers are *always* welcome. Please do not send too many 3 movers or long selfmates. I have plenty of those on hand. Of fairy problems I desire Reflexers and Helpmates; I hold enough Maximaters. Demoters or Promoters and other conditionals are also welcome. Test your problems before sending them and inclose a return envelope, especially with helpmates.

Solvers are again cordially requested to vote for the best (and if agreeable, the second best) problem. Scant votes cause the winning on one extra vote, not a desirable margin. "Second best" votes prevent loss of vote on cooked problems.

Listen to our broadcast every Sunday 1:45 P. M., E. S. T., over W. H. N.

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### MASTERPIECES

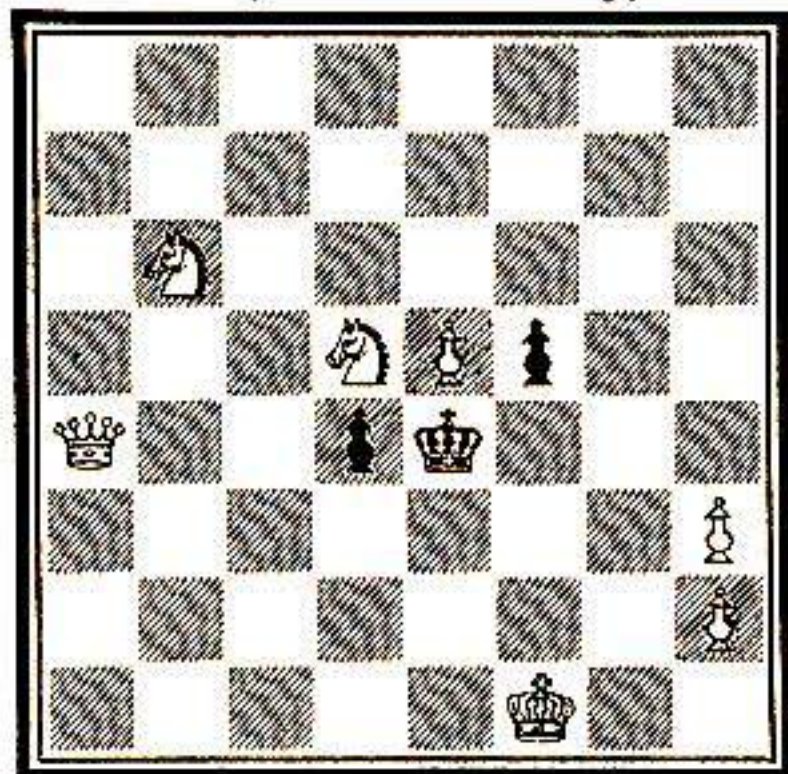
This is the first article of a new series the aim of which is to acquaint problem friends with the elite work of the world's foremost problem composers, past and present. A detailed description of the features that stamp the problem as a masterpiece will be given, naturally with the understanding that the opinion presented is individual and by no means dogmatic. For that reason no discussion with disputing correspondents will be entertained.



The problem presented as No. 1 of this series is a 4 mover by B. G. LAWS OF ENGLAND whose death deprived that country and the entire chess world of one of the greatest problem composers of Europe. Laws is famous as Great Britain's "Bohemian". Alain C. White published 113 of Laws' finest contributions in his 1933 Christmas Book under the caption, "An English Bohemian." From that book this selection has been culled. (Page 126).

MASTERPIECE NO. 1  
B. G. LAWS - England

First Prize, Chess Monthly, 1891-5



Mate in 4 Moves

The Bohemian school stresses artistry, economy and purity, sometimes called the "Three Graces of Problem Construction". Laws' problem is a cabinet piece of daintiness and beauty, called (by Mr. Keeble?) a "classic". It surely deserves that distinction. Let us see why.

In appearance it is airy and attractive, representing the "Meredith" pattern of not over 12 pieces. The key move, Qc6, is a so-called battery move, not exactly subtle but good, because it unpins the Queens Pawn and thus adds a variation to the play. The first variation is thus:

1 Qc6, Pd3. 2 Sc7ch, allowing 4 King moves, to d4, e3, f4 and the capture of the KP. If the K remains on the K's file, White continues with Sc4ch, forcing the black K to d4 or f4. White now mates with either Sb5 or e5, creating two charming Model-mates that echo each other. If in reply to White's second move the K remains on the 4th row (d4 or f4), then the two S moves are reversed and the mate occurs as before. The elegance of this variation, its accuracy and purity, are charming.

Quite as artistically perfect as the foregoing play is that following the other Pawn move. After 1 Qc6, Pf4, follows Qg6ch. There is some fringe play when the King goes to f3 after a short mate, but when the King captures the Pawn the continuation is indeed beautiful. White's third move is quiet: Sb4, allowing the choice of either Pawn advance as reply. Accordingly the Sb4 gives echo mates on c6 and d3, all pure models.

The balance of problem play, when the King moves instead of the Pawns, is only slightly less attractive. The mates are not perfectly pure but at least perfectly accurate. There is an enchanting unity in this prob-

lem that makes every continuation appear strictly logical and thematic. Add to this the fact that there are only three active white men engaged that bring about six different mates and I wonder if anyone could ask for more. Truly, it needs no eulogy, this wonderful demonstration of problem artistry; it speaks for itself.

No doubt there are going to be a few that will advise me of their disapproval. There are no caveman tactics in this Laws' masterpiece, no crosschecks, Schnittpunkt-interferences, Queen sacrifices and other modern thrill-contrivances; but for those that consider a chess problem a product of art there is an ocular demonstration of artistic manipulation of chess pieces of the highest order.

Laws has left us, but his artistic soul lives in his superb work, for ever and anon. Albion can be proud of his son.

SOLUTIONS

No. 223. Dr. G. Dobbs (2m) Qf8

A beautiful 2 mover. Clean cut and exact.—Vanwinkle. A fine problem.—Nash. Very pleasing construction.—Emery. Reminiscent of a classic Shinkman position, but it has the Doctor's usual deft touch.—Eaton. Perfect! Dr. Dobbs rates both first and second this month.—Riggin. Very pretty.—Partos. Charming, piquant, P-b5 with discovered check-mate is a pleasant surprise.—Patz. Nice.—Cheney. Good, but few variations.—Ratke. Very neat, especially the cut-back.—Murphy. A neat 2 mover.—Hoy. Neat and original.—Patrick. Key is fine and mates are attractive.—Tiesler. Charming 3 piece uncover from Pawn battery.—Krisch. I don't think the doctor could compose a bad problem if he wanted to do so.—Braverman. The spring-back variation is clever.—Rothenberg. "Best" in my opinion.—Tangeman. Contains a nice Switch-back.—Wenzl.

No. 224. V. Rosado (2m) f4

Black's threat Rf3ch demands attention.—Vanwinkle. Difficult and excellent.—Nash. Selfpins and unpins in excellent variety.—Emery. A good setting of an idea which has limitations.—Eaton. Fine setting of this brilliant theme except for the unprovided-for check.—Dr. Dobbs. Interesting key.—Partos. Prettiest mate results after PXP e. p. Has unfortunate duals.—Patz. Excellent key.—Rosado. Key poor, variation play fine.—Ratke. Second best of month.—Murphy. Nice work, but the check gives the key away.—Dr. Berliner. Complex enough.—Burke. Neat work, Rosado!—Krisch. Obvious, for a check from Black must be stopped.—Rothenberg. Check indicates key but the threat is well hidden.—Tangeman. Lots of fireworks.—Wenzl.

No. 225. S. Drasin (2m) Qa1

A fine key.—Nash. Good alternate pins but the variety is scant.—Dr. Dobbs. Best 2 mover in this issue.—Patz. Ingenious and interesting.—Cheney. Variations good but scanty.—Ratke. Some nice features but too top-heavy.—Murphy. Rather easy.—Patrick. Pretty self pins with a not too obvious key.—Tangeman. Pleasing.—Wenzl.

No. 226. M. Charosh (2m) QXP

Cooked by: 1. Qa1ch, 1BxSch, Sf5ch and Qf1.

For the benefit of those solvers that thought I stopped a cook in this problem by a Pawn position change, I call attention to the fact that I said: "In your (Mr. Charosh's) Christmas problem"; not in this problem, I never change a problem without authorization except it appears in one of my articles.—Ed.

No. 227. Dr. H. M. Berliner (2m) Re1

Accurate and delightful.—Vanwinkle. Such a quiet key is bound to please.—Emery. Pretty fair.—Dr. Dobbs. Excellent! Good example of clearance theme. Congratulations to Dr. Berliner.—Patz. The key is subtle.—Cheney. Very clever key with excellent variations.—Ratke. Very good.—Murphy. "A poor thing but mine own".—Dr. Berliner. A carefully concealed threat.—Burke. Neat and effective interferences.—Patrick. The Doctor's "second" shows a marked improvement.—Rothenberg. A first class key to an economically portrayed idea; a decided improvement over 199.—Tangeman. A clean clearance.—Wenzl.

(Continued on Page 52)



# FAIRYLAND

During the last few weeks I received a tremendous number of helpmates from composers who evidently turned to that type of problem lately. Practically all of these problems were unsound. It is a well known fact that helpmates are easy to construct, hence the unreasonably high percentage of them among the fairies, but it is as well known a fact among the experienced Fairy composers that fully 90% of all helpmates are cooked. Being grateful for the generous support I took whatever time I could find to test these problems, to write out the various cooks and to return the problems. I cannot do this any longer. If you send faulty problems, faulty they will be published. Nor will I return anything unless a stamped envelope is provided. I appreciate support from composers as sincerely as any other chess editor, but I cannot accept it in a manner that bankrupts both my time and purse.

Today we become acquainted with another fascinating kind of fairy problem, the Reflexmate.

What is a Reflexmater? A conditional Selfmate.

The condition is extremely simple: "Whenever there is a mate on the move possible, for either White or Black, that mate **MUST** be administered". Note well, that mates in two or more moves are *not* compulsory, but mates in *one* move, sometimes called spotmates, must be applied.

This condition renders it essential for the Reflexmate composer to:

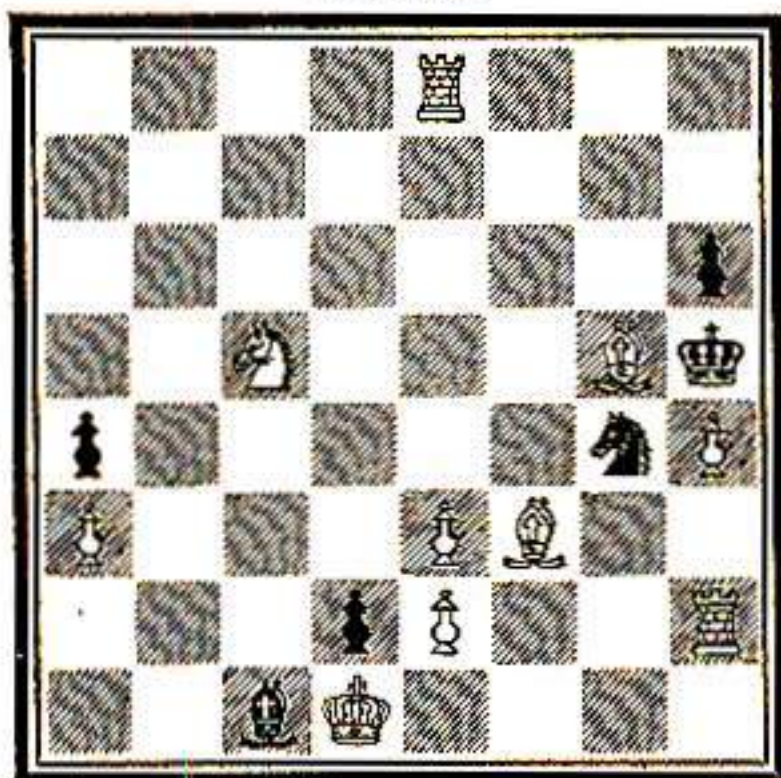
1. Avoid a mate in one for the White pieces.
2. Create a mate in one for the Black pieces.
3. Time this mate so that it is possible only when wanted.

Otherwise the play is exactly as in other selfmate positions, e. g. the moves must be forced (until the reflexmate can be applied).

Naturally there should be only one way of mating for every variation. Double or triple mates spoil a reflexmater just as surely as they ruin any other type of problem.

If you have followed my advice and started a "fairy manual" enter this description of the reflexmate, so that you will be able to refresh your memory anent the *modus operandi* of reflexers when this copy of THE CHESS REVIEW has passed from your hands. Do not trust your memories lest you compose problems on a wrong premise.

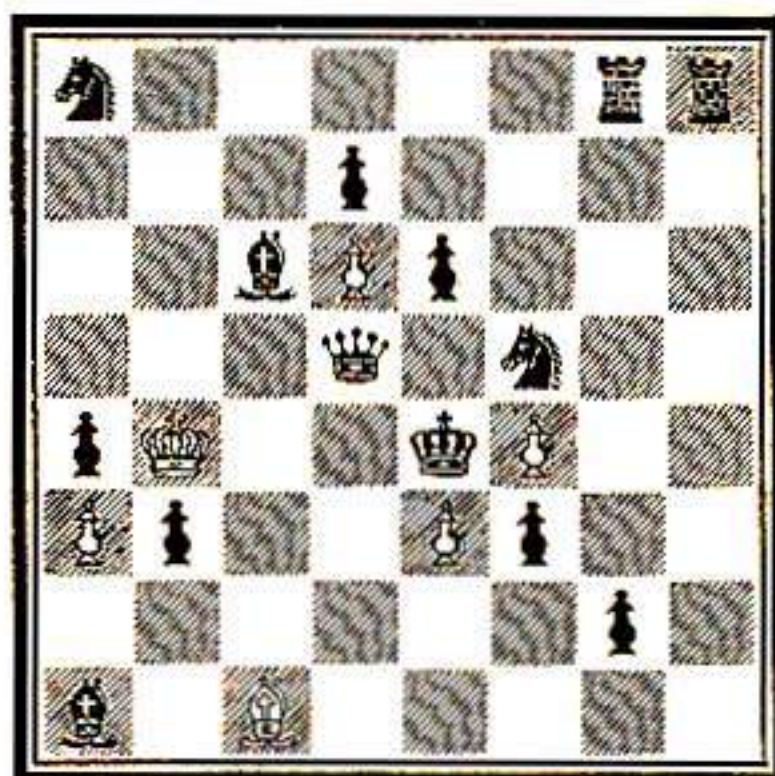
F. 16. (Original)  
T. R. DAWSON  
England



Reflexmate in 2 moves

F. 17. (Original)

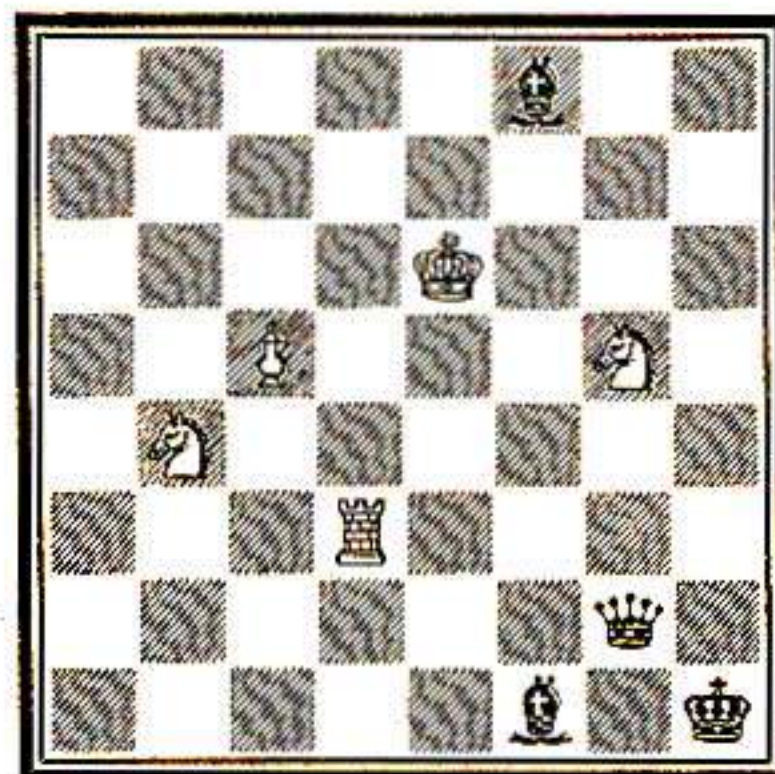
M. BUKOFZER  
Bellaire, L. I.



Maxi-Selfmate in 37 moves

F. 18. (Original)

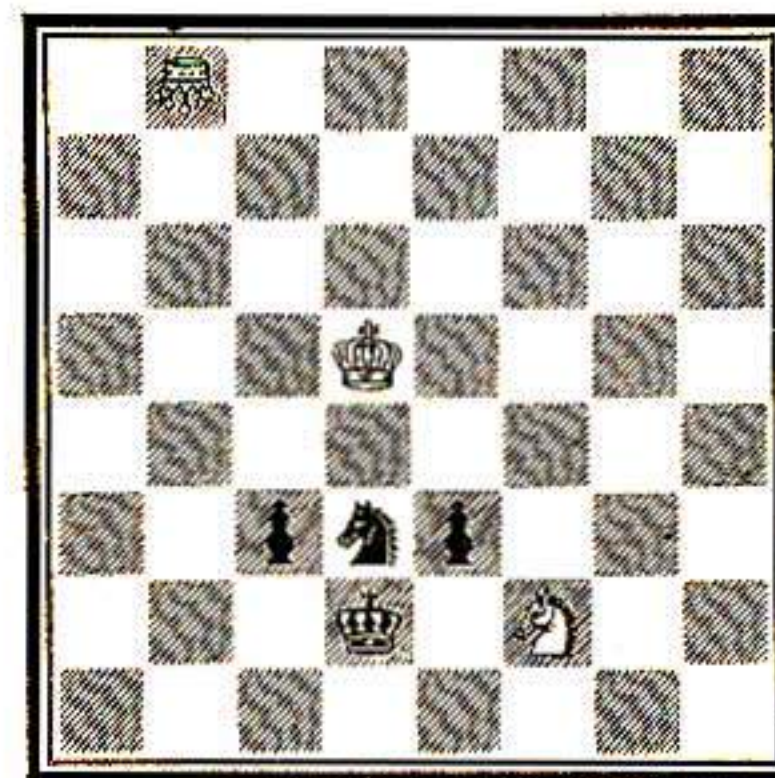
ERWIN KRISCH  
Cleveland, O.



Maxi-Selfmate in 3 moves

F. 19. (Original)

E. J. VAN DEN BERG  
Holland



BLACK Help-Selfmates in 4 moves



The reflexer I offer as initial gift is what we Americans are apt to designate as "a peach". It is composed by no less a problemist than Thomas R. Dawson, the famous T. R. D., the greatest living authority on Fairy Chess. Being beholden to my friend Dawson for much of the scant knowledge of Fairies that I possess, I experience an unusual and particular joy in being able to present his masterful work for the instruction of those unfamiliar with the reflexmater. At some future day I hope to present the one and only Tommy to you in one of the "Who's Who in Problemdom" sketches. Today you get a taste of the sapid fare in store for you. I hope you enjoy the choice morsel published as No. F. 16.

No. F. 17 is a maximater intended as a New Year's feat from your P. E. Unfortunately it was crowded out of the last number. Do not allow yourselves to become scared because of the length of this problem. It is not difficult. It is merely a semi-Durbar (King's Excursion) in maximater garb. I hope the position is sound.

No. F. 18 is also a maximater, another composition of Mr. Erwin Krisch of Cleveland, Ohio. It is not very complicated but requires attention.

No. F. 19 is a Grasshopper, Help Selfmate offering from the noted Dutch composer E. J. Van Den Berg. Please take notice that in that problem *Black moves first*.

I conclude this article with another warning. Do not send me DOUBLE maximaters unless White or Black has optional moves. When both sides have only one line of play the problem is altogether too simple. I stated that good double maximaters are "terrors" to compose, but I forgot to mention that optional moves must be presented in them for at least one side if not for both. Test them carefully as to length of the moves. Look at your maximater chart and check up.

## FAIRY LADDER

Name	Score	∞	9	10	11	Score
		F.	F.	F.	F.	
Dr. Dobbs	27	4	6	3	6	46
Rothenberg, P. L.	27	.	8	3	6	44
Hoy, O.	27	.	6	3	6	42
Young, Earl	27	.	2	3	6	38
Tangeman, H. G.	24	.	4	3	.	31
Murphy, P.	21	.	6	3	.	30
Partos, G.	12	.	6	3	6	27
Berliner, Dr.	27	.	.	.	.	27
Morris, M.	27	.	.	.	.	27
Krisch, E.	6	.	6	3	6	21
Leysens, M.	21	.	.	.	.	21
Malzberg, N.	21	.	.	.	.	21
Braverman, S.	0	4	6	3	6	19
Wahby, M.	17	.	.	.	.	17
Ratke, J.	3	.	2	3	.	8
Halpern, L.	0	.	2	.	.	2

Write fairy solutions out in full, on a separate sheet, and sign your name.

### SOLUTIONS TO CHRISTMAS PROBLEMS

#### 2 Mover: Bukofzer

White played f7-f8 announcing "mate next move". "Hold on," said the opponent, "you did not claim your piece. Therefore, I can call for any or all the four pieces to mate. I insist that you mate with Queen, Rook, Bishop and Knight."

"That is easy," said the first player. "Only, I decide what piece mates, according to your move."

This is how he mated:

1. f8, Kg5; 2. Claims a Queen and mates with Qg7.
1. f8, Kg7; 2. Claims a Rook and mates with Sf5.
1. f8, Ke5; 2. Claims a Bishop and mates with Bf8-g7.
1. f8, Ke7; 2. Claims a Knight and mates with Sf4-d5.

Correctly solved by:

Dr. G. Dobbs.—Well done with its echoes and a peculiar kind of symmetry, but  $P=Q$  alone could have taken care of his black majesty. Tangeman.—I am panting and red in the face. Murphy. E. Young.

#### 3 Mover: Charosh

Turn the diagram upside down; then the solution eliminates the claim of "Impossible Position". It is:

1. d8 = B, Kh2; 2. b8 = B, Kh1 or Kxh3; 3. Bb7 or c8 mate.

Correctly solved by:

Dr. G. Dobbs.—The author says nothing about "bishoping", accordingly the solution is d8 = B, etc. Tangeman. Murphy.

### REAL MERIT

The King called to his Pawn: "Come here!  
You're tardy, soldier. Zounds! I fear  
To duty you're not tending right,  
You march the slowest to the fight."

The Pawn replied: "I'm slow, 'tis true,  
But of the men that fight for you,  
However swift they're on their feet,  
I, sire, alone—do not retreat."

—MAXWELL BUKOFZER.

### SOLUTIONS TO FAIRY PROBLEMS 8-12

#### F. 8: Bukofzer

1. Be6, Gd6-f6; 2. Kd3, Gf4-d6ch; 3. Re4mate (Ba2 on b1)
1. Bf5, Gf4-f6; 2. Kc4, Gd6-f4ch;
3. Rd5 mate.

#### F. 9: Charosh

- Author's solution 1. Bf6 = R  
Cooked by 1. Be2 = R  
1. Bd6 = R  
1. Sf4 = B

#### F. 10: Krisch

1. Rg3, Qa5; 2. Rb5, Qe1; 3. Rc3ch, QxR mate.

The mate is well concealed.—Dr. Dobbs. I played blindfold chess with this. Solution came to me after I had laid away the magazine.—Tangeman. Cute!—Rothenberg.

#### F. 11: Hoy

1. Se8, Ba8; 2. Rb6ch, gg7; 3. Rb1, c5 or a5;
4. Kh1, a5 or c5; 5. Rg1, Ka7! 6. Sg7, gh7 mate.

Pretty and difficult. Move 3 and 4 can be reversed—the only flaw.—Dr. Dobbs. Very pretty! Congratulations to Hoy.—Partos. Delicious!—Rothenberg. Too bad, 3rd and 4th move can be interchanged, yet a fine problem as it is.—Krisch.

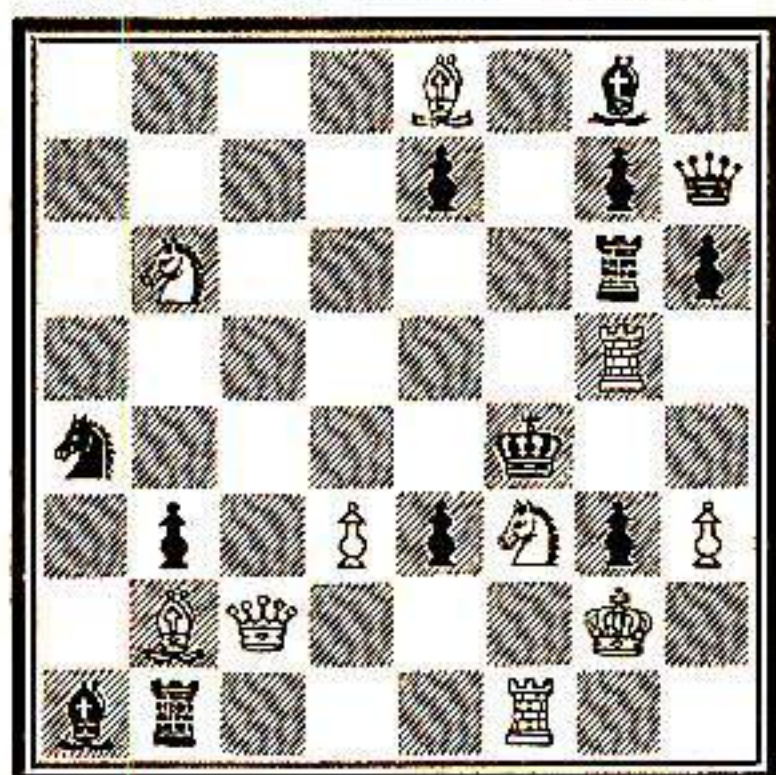
Solutions to the problems in Fairyland must be received on or before March 10, 1935.

As soon as the solvers of fairy problems are spaced reasonably as to point scores, a monthly book prize will be offered to the ladder leader.

Test your fairies well before sending them!!



247

*(Original)*C. JIMENO, Jr., Mexico  
Dedic. to Maxwell Bukofzer

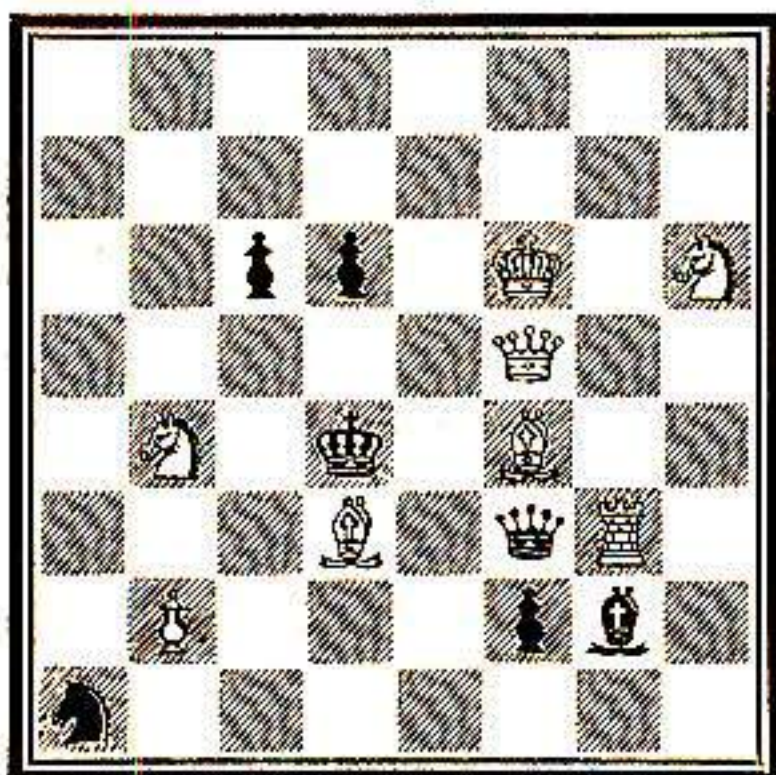
Mate in 2 moves.

250

*(Original)*ENRIQUE MORALES  
Vera Cruz, Mexico

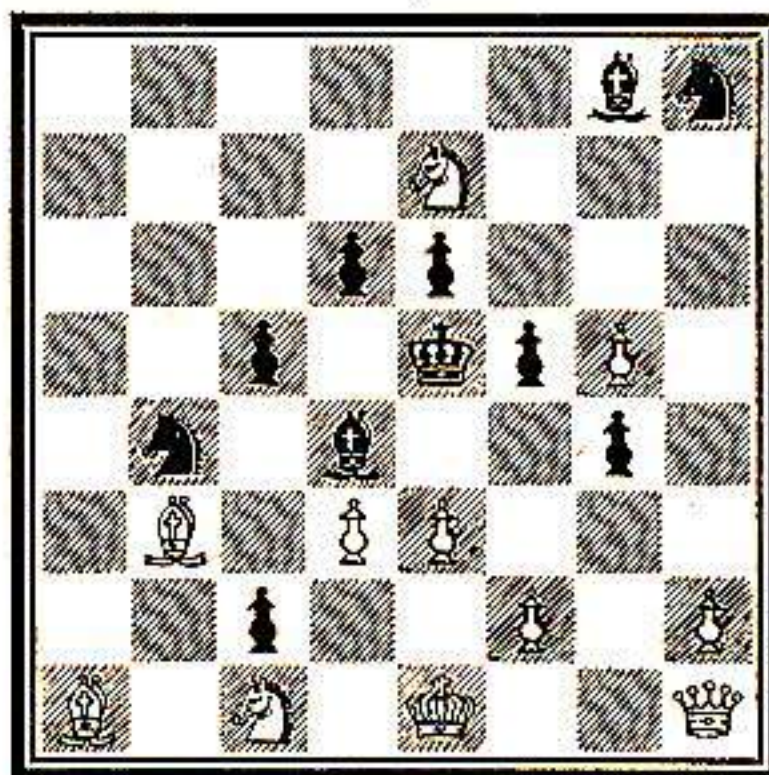
Mate in 2 moves.

248

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

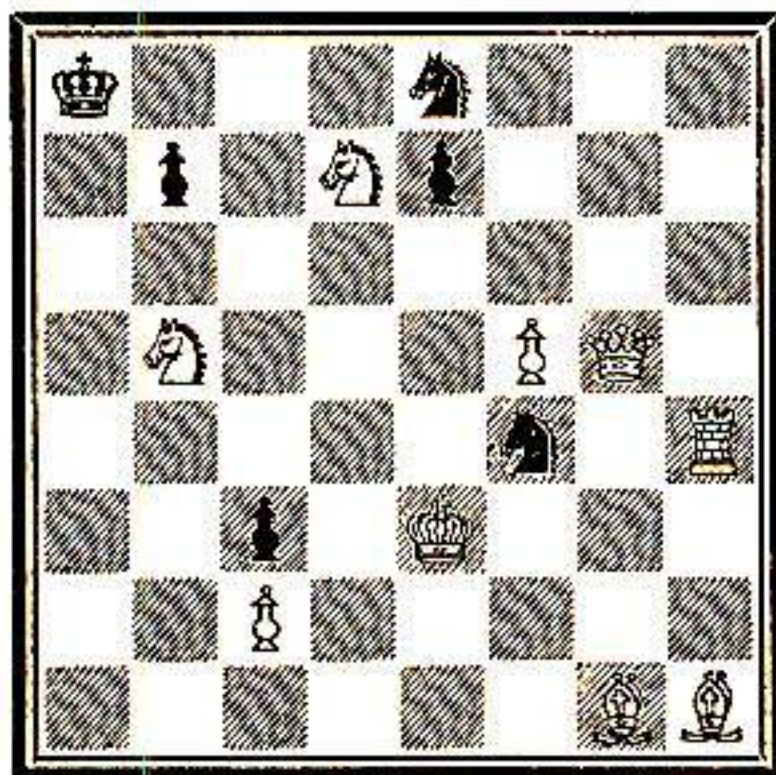
Mate in 2 moves.

251

*(Original)*BILL BEERS  
Willmar, Minn.

Mate in 2 moves.

249

*(Original)*M. W. PATRICK  
Elyria, Ohio

Mate in 2 moves.

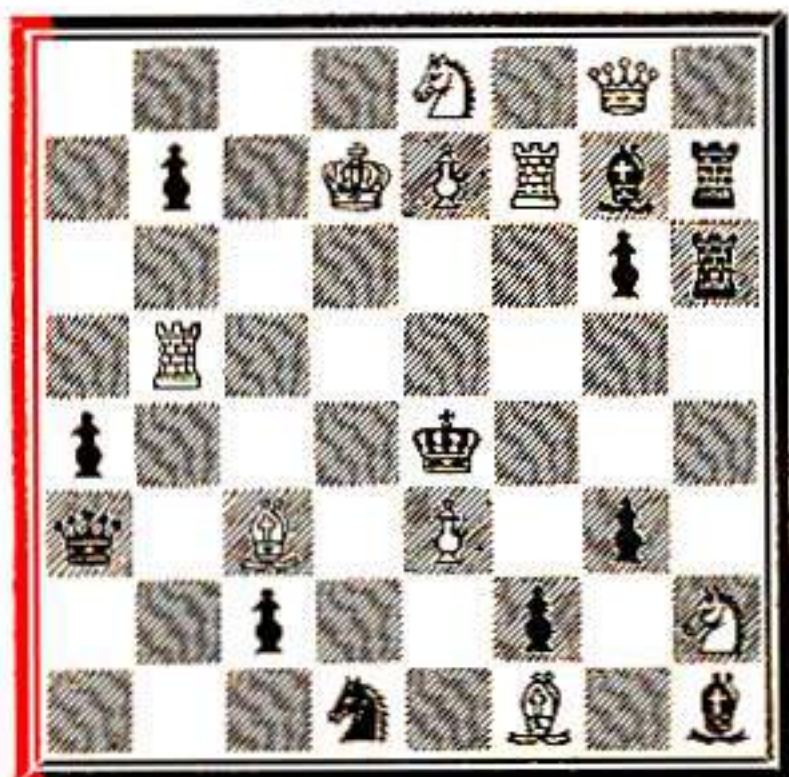
252

*(Original)*H. C. MOWRY  
Malden, Mass.

Mate in 3 moves.

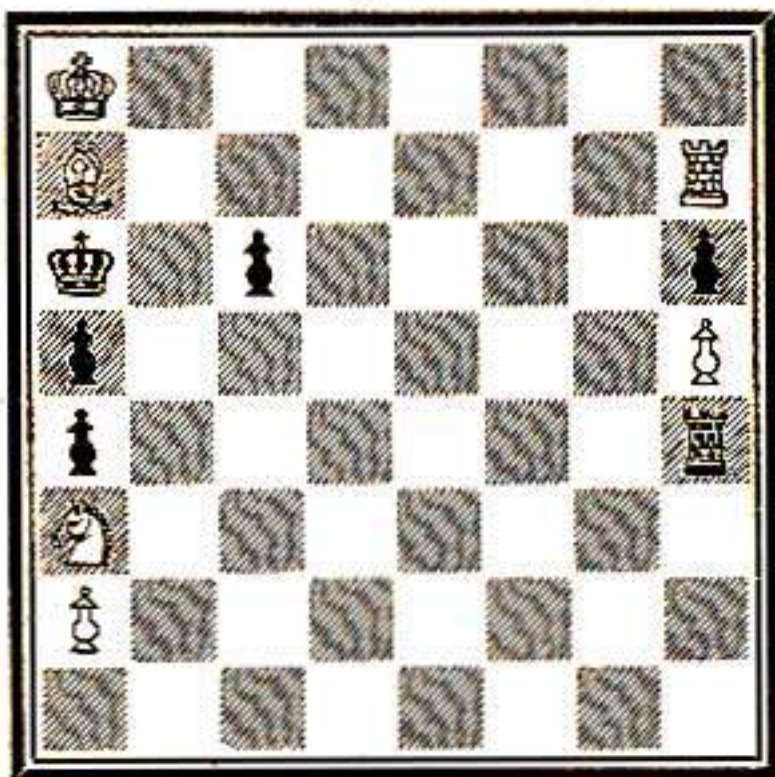


253  
(Original)  
H. C. MOWRY  
Malden, Mass.



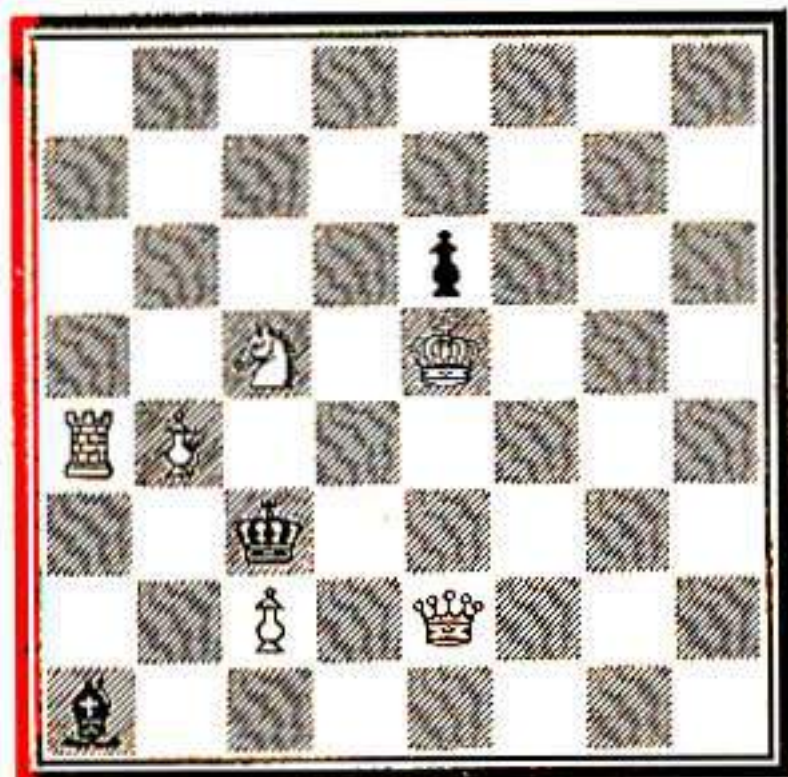
Mate in 3 moves.

256  
(Original)  
FRANZ PALATZ  
Hamburg, Germany



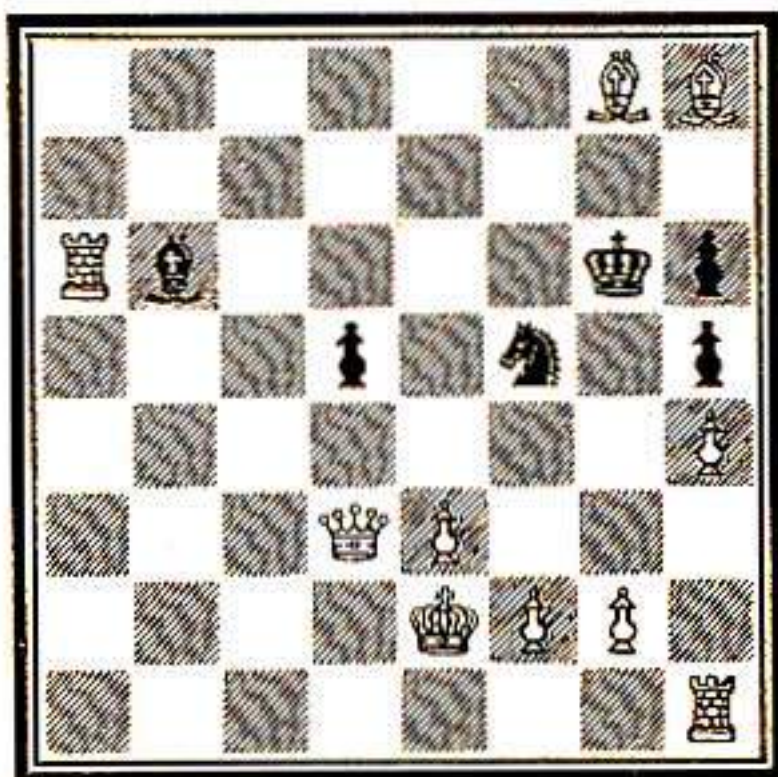
Mate in 5 moves.

254  
(Original)  
V. ROSADO  
San Diego, Cal.



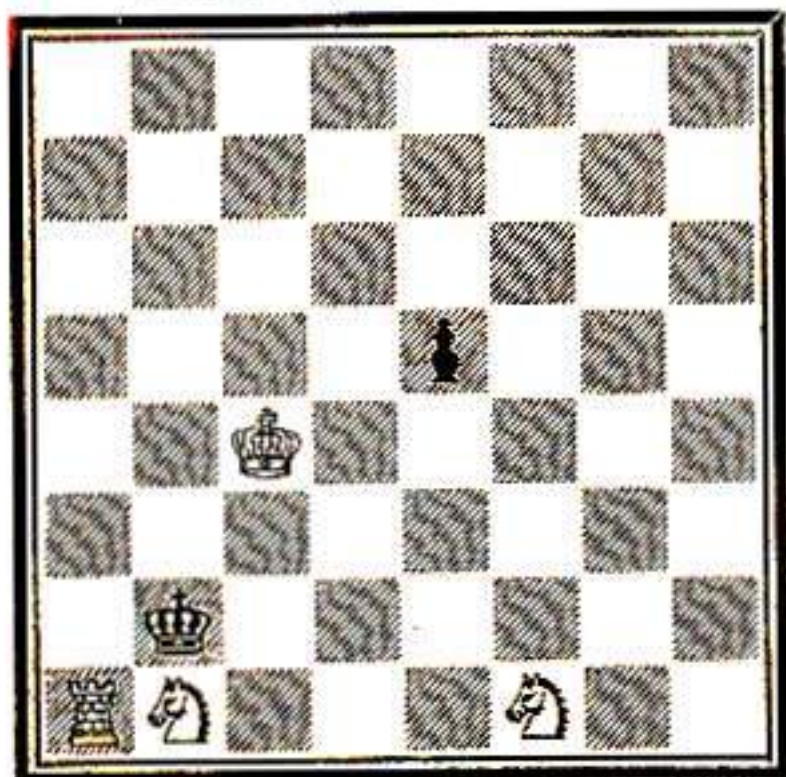
Mate in 3 moves.

257  
(Original)  
LYNN DAVIS  
Binghamton, N. Y.



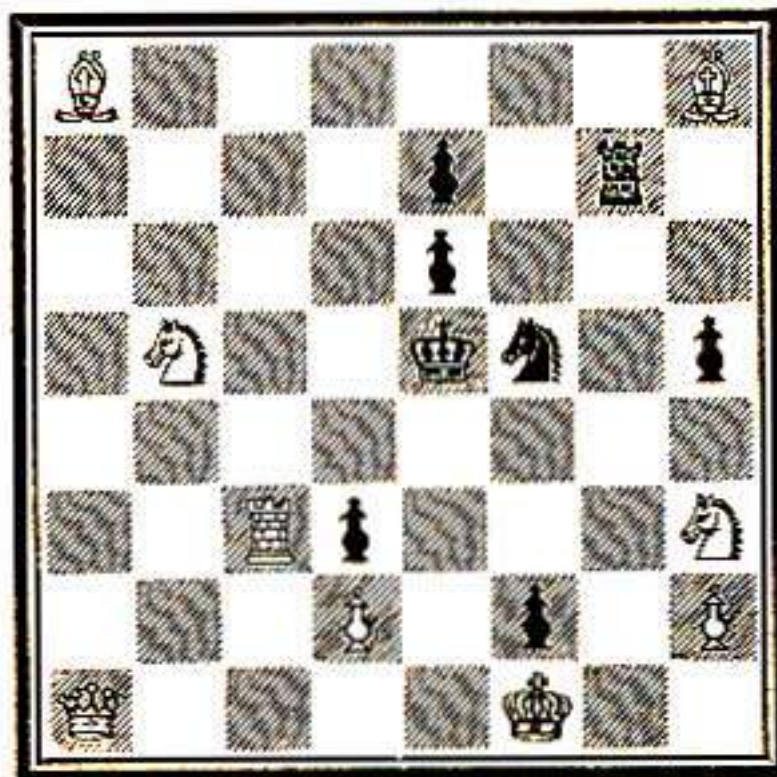
SELFmate in 4 moves.

255  
(Original)  
M. R. CANCIO, Jr.  
Santurce, Puerto Rico



Mate in 4 moves.

258  
(Original)  
WILBUR VANWINKLE  
Endicott, N. Y.



SELFmate in 5 moves.

SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE PROBLEMS MUST BE RECEIVED  
ON OR BEFORE MARCH 9, 1935



(Continued from Page 47)

**No. 228. Dr. G. Dobbs (3m)**

1. Pd4, Se6; 2. Qf6ch, etc.
1. Pd4, Sf5; 2. Qf8ch!, etc.
1. Pd4, Sg6; 2. QxPch, etc.
1. Pd4, Se8; 2. Sd5ch, etc.
1. Pd4, Rg2; 2. Qg7ch, etc.
1. Pd4, threats (2. Qg7ch and QxPch).

There are duals after some of the rook moves.—Vanwinkle. Another Dobbs masterpiece.—Nash. The echoed sacrifice is hard to see.—Emery. An old idea with a clever novelty.—Eaton. Excellent variations.—Larranaga. The quiet key, difficult tries and variety of mates makes this easily the best of the month.—Riggin. An interesting problem, but why the Pawn on a7?—Partos. Has duals but they sink into insignificance. I could sing in praise of this one; it is magnificent. Gets my vote.—Patz. A masterpiece. Gets my vote.—Korsgaard. Startling queen sacrifices—Cheney. In spite of the clever sacrifices the worst work of Dr. Dobbs that I have seen.—Ratke. It is by Dr. Dobbs. Why say more?—Murphy. Intriguing mates but Pd2 gives key away.—Dr. Berliner. Best in this issue.—Genud. Double Queen sacrifice compensates for Pawn promotions.—Burke. Not so hot.—Tiesler. The two sacrifices call for the vote.—Wenzl. I believe this is one of the best problems you have ever printed in the CHESS REVIEW.—Zatwarsky. Models galore! The best of the month.—Krisch. The Doctor has a spell on me—gets my vote. Braverman. The conspiracy is continuing. I am voting again for the Doctor.—Rothenberg. Well knit together but too many minor duals to be classed best.—Tangeman. The sacrifice is the heart of this one.—Hargreaves.

**No. 229. Harvey Burke (3m)**

1. Sf6, Kd6; 2. e8 = Sch, etc.
1. Sf6, else. 2. e8 = Q, etc.

Very nice and interesting. Gets my vote.—Vanwinkle. Has a pretty mirror model with 3 Knights as its basic idea.—Eaton. Easier than one would expect after Burke's previous puzzlers.—Dr. Dobbs. Surprising promotions. My vote.—Larranaga. The three horsemen. The entrance of the third Knight makes this an interesting and unusual problem.—Riggin. Interesting mate with three Knights.—Partos. The Pawn, when dubbed Knight, leads to the prettiest mates. Second best in this issue.—Patz. Very fine.—Ratke. My vote for best of the month.—Murphy. Enjoyed this most. Has some very clever mates.—Patrick. Clever mirror model.—Krisch. Beautiful variations. I rank this second best.—Rothenberg. The model mirror is rather unusual.—Tangeman. The S promotion is good and not too obvious.—Hargreaves. The S promotion essays a fine mirror model.—Wenzl.

**No. 230. E. A. Nash (3m)**

1. Bd2, K any; 2. Bc3, etc.

Looks "cooky", but try and cook it.—Vanwinkle. Thanks for printing my min.—Nash. Elementary.—Dr. Dobbs. Very pretty.—Partos. Exquisite and dainty. Too bad there are not more variations to this "petite min".—Patz. What there is to this is very fine.—Ratke. Simple but tricky. I like this.—Murphy. An odd idea, well set forth.—Burke. The beaten path.—Tiesler. Nice "min". with tries as absorbing as the solution.—Tangeman. Brief to the point of nudity.—Wenzl.

**No. 231. Frank Vail (3m)**

1. Sc4, KxP; 2. Se5, etc.
1. Sc4, Kf4; 2. Sd2, etc.
1. Sc4, Kd5; 2. Qb7ch, etc.

Cooked in 2 moves by Qg3; (Qd1; Kg2 and the author's solution Sc4 do not count).

**No. 232. Bill Beers (4m)**

1. Bd3, Kh5; 2. KxP, Pany; 3. Be2, etc.
1. Bd3, Pany; 2. Bxg6, Pany; 3. Be5, etc.

A fine little study.—Vanwinkle. Chameleon echoes in a somewhat labored fashion; a good idea, artificially set.—Eaton. Pretty chameleon echoes.—Dr. Dobbs. Very amateurish.—Partos. Simple, but nice cooperation of white pieces.—Patz. A very worth-while set up.—Cheney. What is Bro. Beers trying to do? Put Pawn-handcuffs on the black King?—Murphy. Nothing profound here.—Burke. Very elementary.—Patrick. The problem lacks zest and spirit.—Braverman. I wonder what Bill calls this? A double Indian?—Tangeman. How Bill likes to line them up.—Wenzl.

**No. 233. G. Partos (8m) Bc3**

Impossible position.—Vanwinkle. Solution works out nicely but it's an impossible position, with an obtrusive bishop for good inartistic measure.—Dr. Dobbs. Very good play, accurate timing.—Larranaga. I consider this the best of the month.—Partos. A game of patience. Not as scintillating as shorter problems, though it has a S sacrifice.—Patz. An

artificial puzzle but very good, for its kind. A hard one! Gets my vote.—Cheney. Clever, of course, but these long-winded mates do not appeal to me.—Murphy. Great work, but impossible Pawn position. Too bad!—Krisch. Beautiful and difficult, but . . .—Braverman.

The author himself claimed a cook but failed to submit it. Therefore I allow credit for the cook to those that sent it but bring only the "official" solution, which I could verify.

**No. 234. G. Mott-Smith (6m Sui)**

1. Qc6, Kh3; 2. Qf3ch, b3; 3. QxP, b2; 4. Qd4, Kb3; 5. Qc5, a3; 6. Qd4, a2mate.
  1. Qc6, a3; 2. f3, a2ch; 3. Ka1, Ka3; 4. Qc2, b3; 5. Qc4, etc.
- Cooked by: 1. Qc2ch and 1. f3.

**CORRESPONDENCE**

**G. B. Spencer:** Proud to have you on the staff at last. Thanks for problems.

**G. Partos:** Because you were ill I allowed you 35 points. **Can't do it again, however.** The ladder is a race with equal chances for all but no privileges to anyone. The CHESS REVIEW does not reprint faulty problems. Test, test and test again before sending contributions.

**A. J. Souwaine:** Your "solution" to the Charosh Christmas problem is quite ingenious but, after all, not a solution. It is nice that you, though a "passive" member, show so much interest. Would like to see you turn "active".

**J. F. Tracy:** Welcome to our Composing Staff and Solving Family. Thanks for problems.

**A. J. Fink:** Patience, my friend. I may be tardy because I am overburdened, but I never forget, least of all a good friend. March is "your" month.

**C. Larranaga:** Your problems are not yet very strong, but I shall publish them, because the CHESS REVIEW gives every composer his opportunity. Welcome to the family.

**V. L. Eaton:** You are a very talented young composer, but altogether too impatient with your less gifted brothers. Some of the tyros on our staff develop slowly but may outstrip the speeders in the end. I am certainly delighted that you joined the family.

**J. D. Neuss:** 4 move fairy destroyed as requested. More problems would be welcome.

**John Richter; (an "alias"):** At first I did not intend to answer your letter at all. What is the matter with your real name that you prefer to hide it? The CHESS REVIEW has faults, I admit, but sneers are not curative medicines. The Charosh problem in which I eliminated a cook was the Christmas problem which I tested (exceptionally) because it appeared in my story; thus your accusation falls flat also. When you decide to give your real name I shall discuss the rest of your letter—maybe.

**F. A. Hill:** Congratulations on your nice column. Will gladly send some problems but give me time to test them. I sent some work to other columns and had bad luck with several contributions, because I failed to test them.

**T. R. Dawson:** Your letter and generous inclosures came as a much prized Christmas gift. Accept my sincerest thanks, Tommy. All the problems will be published, including the fine Fox problem and the two "Masterpieces". Express my gratitude to Fox. Will try to get a letter off to you. The unfortunate truth is that, being an apothecary in day time, I have to sleep a few hours at night when I am a chess editor. Will you write an article on cylinder mates for my department? Have you heard of A. J. Fink's "Billiard Knight"? A dandy! But I am still studying it. Best regards, Tommy.

**C. E. Silver:** Thanks for the problems, and the kind wishes which I return tenfold.

**C. C. Lee:** Letter to V. L. E. dispatched as requested. Are those Babson problems unpublished? Glad indeed to have "met" you at last; hope to hear from you again.

**W. Vanwinkle:** Your complaint has been forwarded to the Editor-in-Chief. Will follow it up. Have you no problems for me, old friend? How about a couple of prize winning 4 movers?

**G. Goeller:** Vielen dank fuer das grossartige widmungsproblem, ein meisterwerk! Bin furchtbar beberlastet, aber ein brief folgt—bald.

**O. Wurzburg:** The family is wondering why I don't bring a "Wurzburg". Please!







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