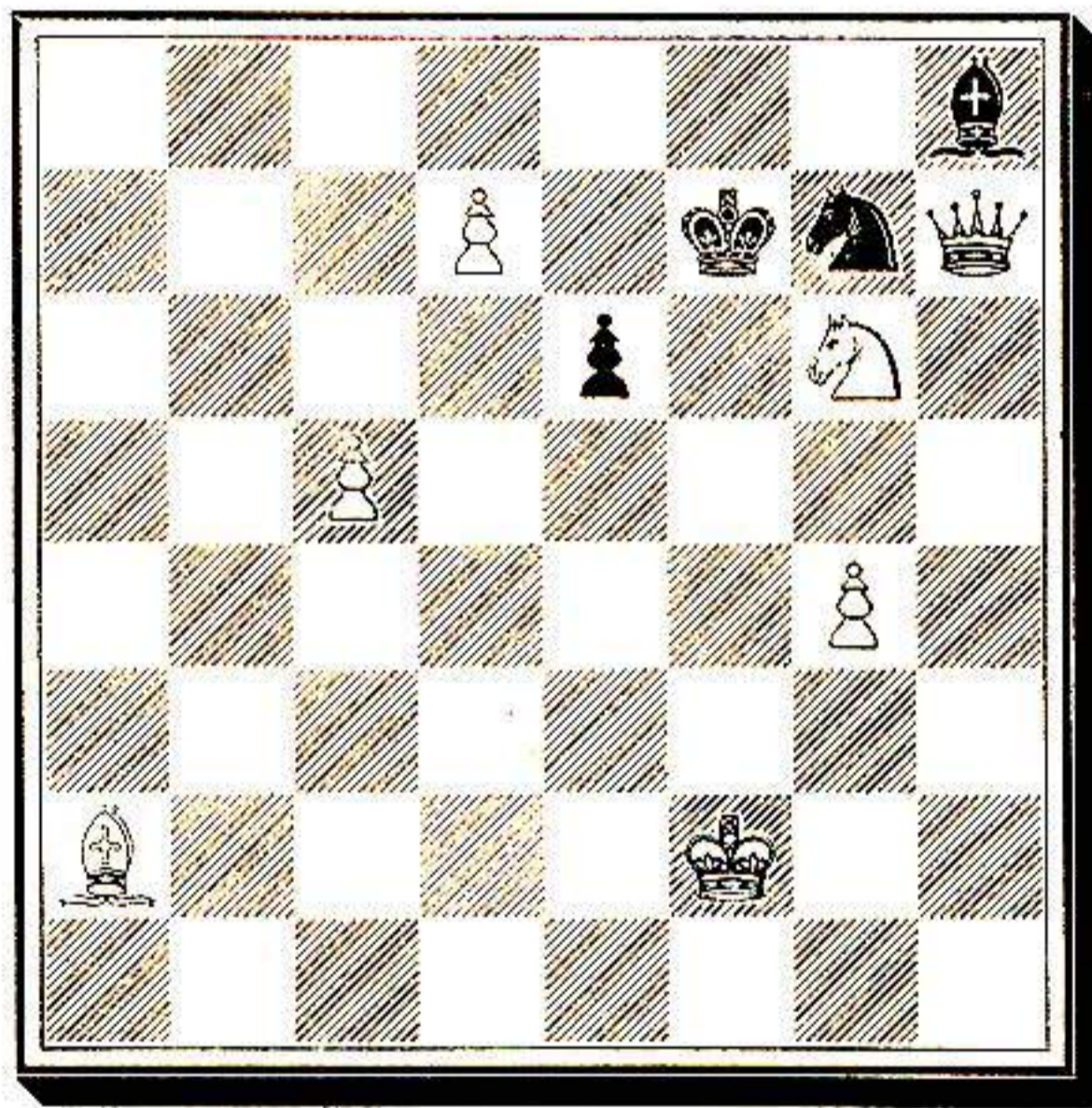


The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR-PRIZE PROBLEM FOR
JANUARY, 1935
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada



WHITE SELF-MATES IN SEVEN MOVES

IN THIS ISSUE

JACKSON W. SHOWALTER (*In Memoriam*)

THE MERAN DEFENSE	ERNST GRUENFELD
A GALLERY OF GRANDMASTERS	BARNIE F. WINKELMAN
THE GALLOPING KNIGHTS	IRVING CHERNEV
WHO'S WHO IN PROBLEMDOM	MAXWELL BUKOFZER
MISTAKES OF THE MASTERS	LESTER W. BRAND

MARCH, 1935

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The CHESS REVIEW

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The American Championship

We had hoped to give our readers definite news in this issue. Unfortunately, matters have not progressed as rapidly as we anticipated. We believe that in our April issue we shall be able to give the final word on this subject.

The Moscow Tournament

Twenty players are entered in one of the biggest tournaments ever held. It is a struggle between young Russia and the outside world. The leading contenders are: Dr. Emanuel Lasker, Jose R. Capablanca, Salo Flohr, Rudolf Spielmann, and Andreas Lilienthal for the outsiders; and Dr. Mischa Botwinnik, Loewenfish, Rjumin, Kan, Ragozin, Rabinowitsch and Romanowsky for the Russians. At the present writing Botwinnik is leading with a score of 10-2, Flohr is second 9-3, Lasker and Loewenfish are tied for 3rd and 4th 8-4, and Capablanca is in fifth place 7½-4½. In our next issue we will give the complete account of this tournament together with a selection of the best games.

British Notes

The Executive Committee of the British Chess Federation met on February 16th and voted to hold the 1935 British Championship at Great Yarmouth from July 8 to 20. The program will also include the British Ladies' Championship, a Major Open Tournament, and three Minor Tournaments. The closing date for all entries is June 11th.

The Executive Committee also decided to send a team of five players to compete in the International Team Tournament at Warsaw, August 15th to 30th. Sir George A. Thomas was requested to act as Team Captain and help to select the team.

Chess in Massachusetts

The annual tourney for the Godfrey L. Cabot cup, under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Chess Association, got under way on Washington's Birthday with 16 entries in the major division and 28 in the minor.

With one more match to play the Boston City Club is now assured of first place in the Boston Metropolitan League with a score of 11-1. Lynn has finished its schedule, score 8½-4½; while Harvard University with one more match to play has a score of 8-4.

Marshall Chess Club Championship

Despite the withdrawal of Samuel Reshevsky in the first round, the championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club took a very interesting course. David Polland started off with a rush but was soon overtaken by Milton Hanauer, former state champion, who established what appeared to be a commanding lead. Fred Reinfeld, also a former state champion, was two full points behind Hanauer at the half-way mark, but struck his stride and by tenacious

play gradually worked up to a tie in the semi-final round. The play in the final was extremely exciting. Although Hanauer and Reinfeld had made sure of the first two places, the next four places were in complete doubt. Hanauer in his final game, after outplaying Tholfsen, had the misfortune to overlook a mate in three, while Reinfeld ended a very difficult game with Santasiere by securing a perpetual check. There was a quadruple tie for third place between Enequist, Santasiere, Schlesinger, and Tholfsen.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	W	D	L	Score	
1 | Reinfeld, F. ....	.	1/2	1	1/2	0	1	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	9	4	1	11	I
2 | Hanauer, M.	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	1	0	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	1	10 1/2	II
3 | Enequist, L. N. ...	0	1/2	.	0	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	7	5	2	9 1/2	} III-VI
4 | Santasiere, A. E. ...	1/2	1/2	1	.	0	1	1	0	1/2	1	1	0	1	1	1	8	3	3	9 1/2	
5 | Schlesinger, P. T. ...	1	0	1/2	1	.	0	1	1/2	1	0	1/2	1	1	1	1	8	3	3	9 1/2	
6 | Tholfsen, E.	0	1	1/2	0	1	.	0	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	3	9 1/2	
7 | Dunst, T. A.	0	1/2	0	0	0	1	.	1	0	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	7	2	5	8	
8 | Polland, D. S. ...	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	0	0	.	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	4	8	
9 | Green, M.	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	.	0	1/2	1	1	1	1	5	5	4	7 1/2	
10 | Hamermesh, M. ...	0	0	1/2	0	1	1/2	0	1	1	.	0	0	1	1	0	5	2	7	6	
11 | Smirka, R.	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	.	1	0	1/2	1	3	5	6	5 1/2	
12 | Byrne, C. J.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.	0	1	1	4	0	10	4	
13 | Cass, A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.	0	1	3	0	11	3	
14 | Fish, M.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	1	.	1	2	1	11	2 1/2	
15 | Frere, W.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	.	1	0	13	1	

Suburban Chess League vs. South Jersey

A match on 15 boards was staged last month between a picked team of Suburban Chess League players and a picked team of the South Jersey Chess Association. This was the first conflict between these two groups and ended in a tie: The score:

<i>Suburban C. L.</i>		<i>South Jersey Chess Ass'n</i>	
H. Pump	1/2	S. Mlotkowski	1/2
E. T. McCormick	0	W. A. Ruth	1
M. Wall	1	E. R. Meves	0
S. Smith	0	E. W. Strang	1
T. Edw. Knorr	1	R. Jzumecki	0
S. H. Kowalski	1/2	N. S. Janke	1/2
D. Wesolowski	1/2	E. R. Glover	1/2
T. C. Wenzl	0	W. E. Britton	1
J. Lauter	1/2	L. Cook	1/2
J. Krucke	1/2	A. H. Grosser	1/2
B. McCready	1	J. Brauder	0
R. Harris	1	J. Cedarholm	0
M. Wesolowski	1/2	A. Matlack	1/2
A. F. Zega	1/2	G. Ware	1/2
E. F. Laucks	0	S. Foster	1
Total	7 1/2	Total	7 1/2

Wisconsin State Championship

The second annual Wisconsin State Chess Championship was held in Milwaukee on February 8, 9 and 10. There were 15 entrants to compete for the title held by Mr. Walter Heyn of LaCrosse. Mr. Arpad Elo, Instructor at the University of Marquette in Milwaukee was the winner, and became the custodian of the Ernest Reel trophy for one year.

Finnish Master Tournament

Helsingfors, Finland, was the scene of a Masters Tournament recently. The final scores: E. Book, 8 1/2; B. Rasmussen and A. Tschepurnoff 6 1/2 each; R. Krogus 4 1/2; E. Lindroos 4; E. Heilimo 0. The tournament was a double round affair.

Berlin Masters' Tournament

E. D. Bogolubow and K. Richter tied for first prize in a masters tournament held in Berlin from February 1 to 9th, with scores of 6 1/2-2 1/2. F. Samisch and Rellstab tied for 3rd and 4th with scores of 6-3.

Miniature Games

By Arnold S. Denker

KING'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

A. Nimzowitsch White		Amateur Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 Q-B2	P-Q3
2 P-KB4	PxP	11 Kt-Q5	Q-Q1
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt4	12 P-K5	P-QB3
4 B-B4	P-Kt5	13 B-KKt5	Q-Q2
5 O-O	PxKt	14 Kt-B7ch	QxKt
6 QxP	Q-B3	15 BxPch	K-Q2
7 P-Q3	B-Kt2	16 Q-B5ch	KtxQ
8 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	17 P-K6 mate	
9 BxP	Kt-Q5		

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Anderssen White		Schallopp Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 P-Q4	QxQP
2 P-KB4	P-Q4	9 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3
3 Kt-KB3	QPxP	10 B-K3	Q-Q1
4 KtxP	B-Q3	11 O-O	P-KR3
5 B-B4	BxKt		Very weak. Better
6 PxP	Q-Q5		would have been 11
7 Q-K2	QxKP		...O-O, followed by
			QKt-Q2, but even then
			White would stand
			better.
		12 B-QB5	QKt-Q2
		13 QxP ch!	and wins
			for obviously the
			Queen cannot be taken
			on account of 14 BxP
			Mate.

7... Kt-QB3 here is much stronger. Then would have followed 8 P-B3, QxKP; 9 O-O, Kt-B3; 10 P-Q4, Q-K2 (not 10... PxP because of 11 QxQ ch, KtxQ; 12 R-K1, Kt-Kt5; 13 P-KR3, Castles; 14 B-Kt3! winning a piece).

KING'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Mr. A. White		Mr. F. Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 QxQ	PxR(Q)
2 P-KB4	PxP	9 Q-R5	B-K2
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt4	10 KtxP(B7)	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	P-Kt5	11 Kt-Q6 ch	K-Q1
5 Kt-K5	Q-R5ch	12 Q-K8 ch	RxQ
6 P-Kt3	PxP	13 Kt-B7 mate	
7 QxP	P-Kt7ch		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Nuremberg, 1896

Janowski White		Schallopp Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	8 Kt-K5	QxP
2 P-QB4	PxP		Forced!
3 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	9 KtxKt	Q-K5 ch
4 P-K3	PxP	10 B-K3	PxKt
5 PxP	B-Kt5	11 Kt-B3	QxP
	Better was 5... Kt-	12 B-Q5!	PxB
	KB3 followed by ... P-	13 QxP ch	K-Q1
	K3.	14 QxR ch	K-Q2
6 BxP	P-K3	15 Q-Kt7 ch	K-K3
	Black wished to pre-	16 Q-B6 ch	B-Q3
	vent 7 BxP ch, KxB; 8	17 B-B4!!	Resigns
	Kt-K5 ch, followed by		If 17... QxR ch; 18
	QxB, but the move		K-Q2, QxR; 19 QxB
	played completely shuts		ch, K-B4; 20 Q-K5ch
	off the action of his		and mate on the next
	QB.		move.
7 Q-R4 ch	Kt-B3		

Niagara Falls Chess League

Harold A. Armstrong of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has done a splendid job in organizing the Niagara Falls Chess League which started its first season with ten teams of four in competition. At the present writing the Niacet Chemical Company's team, for whom Mr. Armstrong plays Board 1, is leading the league.

Brooklyn Open Championship

Forty-three entries have been received for the Brooklyn Championship Tournament sponsored by the Terminal Chess Club, 134 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Australian Championship

C. J. S. Purdy of New South Wales came through a field of fourteen to annex the Australian Championship, with a score of 12-1. Purdy has made an exceptionally fine record this year, having defeated G. Koschnitsky, last year's champion, in a set match prior to acquiring the title.

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The Meran Defense

By ERNST GRUENFELD

(The editors take particular pleasure in presenting the following characteristically thorough analysis of one of the most important variations of modern tournament play, by the greatest living authority on the opening, Ernst Gruenfeld.)

In this connection THE CHESS REVIEW wishes to announce that in view of the great frequency of tournaments and the resulting increase and multiplicity of new material and variations which are not included in the standard textbooks and manuals, it will present regularly articles which will embody the results of the latest play and innovations among the world's greatest masters.

Along these lines we are preparing for publication in the immediately following issues an article on "New Ideas in the Queen's Gambit Declined", by the distinguished Hungarian master A. Lilienthal, as well as articles on the theoretical contributions of the Lieberwerda, Hastings and Moscow Tournaments).

Part I.

Among the theoretical innovations which have occupied attention of analysts and tournament players since 1924 (the year of the Meran Tournament), the Meran variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined has without any question aroused the greatest amount of controversy.

For several years the consensus of opinion (including that of Dr. Alekhine), has been that this defense is likely to give Black the better prospects. This view, incidentally, was confirmed by the result of two games in the Spielmann-Bogolubow Match (1932) in which this system, first introduced by Rubinstein in the Meran Tournament, was adopted successfully.

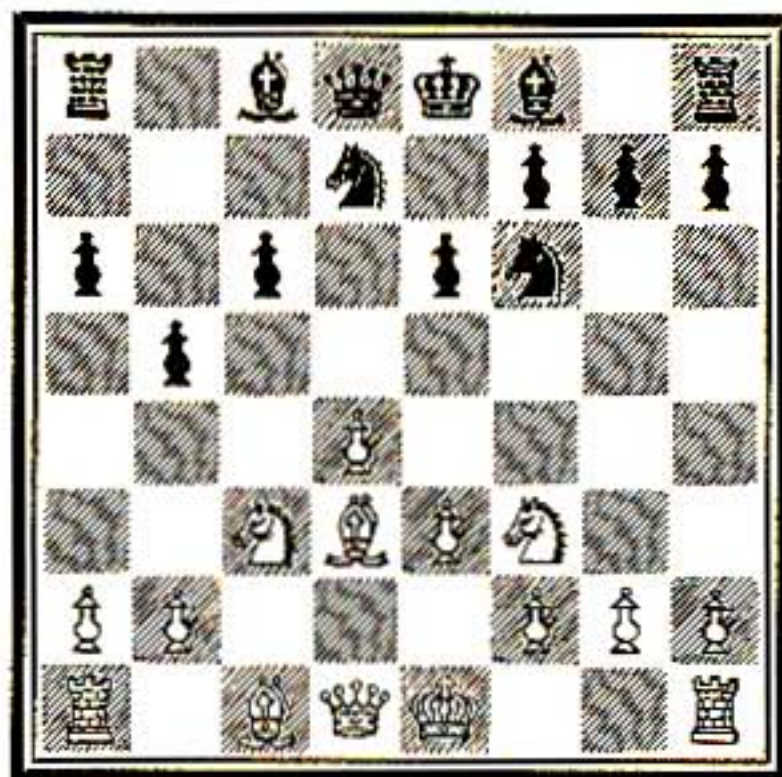
After an extremely careful examination of Sosin's variation, I have had to come to the conclusion that this line is not calculated to give Black the advantage. As proof of the foregoing claim I append further on three variations labelled (A), (B) and (C).

The preliminary moves 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-QB3; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-B3; 4 P-K3, P-K3; 5 Kt-B3, QKt-Q2; 6 B-Q3, PxP; 7 BxBP, P-QKt4; 8 B-Q3, P-QR3 lead to the following position:

SEE DIAGRAM

In this position the move which suggests itself at once as the most aggressive is 9 P-K4!, threatening to drive away the KKt. Indeed this is the only sure way at White's disposal of exploiting his advantage in development; 9 O-O would be too passive because of the reply 9 . . . P-B4! which dates from the original game between Gruenfeld and Rubinstein,

Black



White

Position after 8 . . . P-QR3

Meran 1924. 9 P-QR4, with a view to operating on the Queen's wing, would be equally inadequate because of . . . P-Kt5; 10 Kt-K4, P-B4; 11 O-O, B-Kt2; 12 KtxP, KBxKt! 13 PxB, KtxP; 14 B-B4, O-O; 15 Q-K2, P-QR4; 16 Kt-Q2, Q-B2 (Reinfeld-Alekhine, Pasadena 1932). White has no better than an even game.

9 P-K4

P-B4

This counter-attack forces the opponent to adopt energetic measures, whereas the colorless reply 9 . . . B-Kt2 would allow the favorable 10 P-K5! Kt-Q4; 11 KtxKt, KPxKt; 12 O-O etc.

The new move 9 . . . P-Kt5 also gives Black a poor game after 10 Kt-QR4 (Spielmann considers Kt-K2 better; see his game against Pirc at Bad Sliac 1932), P-B4; 11 PxP (11 B-Kt5, Q-R4! 12 PxP, B-Kt2; 13 Kt-Q2, B-B3! is patently bad for White; Erdelyi-Vidmar, Prag 1931), KtxBP; 12 KtxKt, BxKt; 13 O-O, B-Kt2; 14 Q-K2, Q-Kt3 (. . . Q-B2 would be answered by B-Kt5!); 15 Kt-K5! (15 Kt-Q2 allows Black to equalize: . . . Q-B3! 16 K-R1, O-O etc.; Glass-Kmoch, Vienna 1932).

10 P-K5!

. . . .

The most energetic reply; if instead 10 O-O, PxP; 11 KtxP, B-Kt2; 12 B-Kt5, Q-Kt3; 13 B-K3 (if 13 KKt-K2, B-B4; Geiger-Wurm, 1926), B-B4; 14 B-B2, R-Q1! (Nilsson-Nyholm, 1921). Or 12 . . . Kt-K4; 13 B-B2, B-K2; 14 P-QR3, QR-B1; 15 KKt-K2, P-R3; 16 B-B1, O-O (Abramavicius-Van der Bosch, Prag 1931).

10 P x P

If 10 Kt-Q4; 11 KtxKt, PxKt; 12 PxP, KtxP; 13 Kt-Q4 or 11 Kt-Kt5, PxP; 12 KtxKt! PxKt; 13 O-O (Alekhine-TeKolste, Baden-Baden 1925).

Likewise insufficient would be 10 Kt-Kt5 because of 11 Kt-Kt5! (11 B-K4, R-R2!), PxP; 12 KtxBP! KxKt (. . . . Q-R5; 13 P-KKt3); 13 QxKt, KtxP; 14 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1 (. . . . K-B3? 15 B-Kt5 mate); 15 QxKt, PxKt; 16 B-K4 (and not 16 QxP, B-Kt5!), PxP; 17 QBxP, R-R2; 18 O-O, B-Q3; 19 QR-Q1!*

11 KtxKtP!

A very strong move, invented by the Moscow master, Blumenfeld. Weaker would be 11 PxKt, PxKt; with advantage to Black.

(A) 11 Kt-Kt5
12 Q-R4 QR-Kt

. . . . Q-Kt3, as played by Rabinowitsch against Blumenfeld, yields no better result.

13 Kt-Q6ch!

Stronger than 13 QKtxP, R-Kt5; 14 Q-B2, KKtxKP; 15 O-O, B-Kt2; 16 P-QR3, RxKt; 17 KtxR, Kt-B4; 18 B-K3, Q-Q4; 19 P-B3, Kt(K4)xB? 20 P-QKt4 (Podhorzer-Kmoch, Vienna 1932). 19 Kt(B4)-B gives Black a manifest advantage.

13 BxKt
14 PxB Q-Kt3

After 14 O-O; 15 QxQP Black would find it very difficult to win the QP. After the text (14 Q-Kt3) the continuation might be 15 QxQP, QxQ; 16 KtxQ, R-Kt3; 17 P-QKt3! RxQP; 18 B-Kt2, P-K4; 19 B-K2! and White's game is much to be preferred thanks to the two Bishops.

(B) 11 P x Kt
12 P x Kt

And now:
(1) 12 Q-Kt3; 13 O-O! PxP; 14 B-K4, B-Kt2; 15 BxB, QxB; 16 KtxP, KR-Kt; 17 P-B3, B-B4; 18 K-R with advantage.

(2) 12 P-K4; 13 PxP, BxP; 14 Q-K2! Q-K2; 15 O-O, B-Kt2; 16 R-K! Q-Q3; 17 Kt-R4! with a winning game (Bogolubow-Thomas, Baden-Baden, 1925).

(3) 12 PxP; 13 KtxP, B-QKt2; 14 BxP(14 O-O, KR-Kt), B-Kt5ch; 15 B-Q2, BxBch; 16 QxB and we arrive at the position discussed below.

* Gruenfeld gives 19 KR-Q1, after which the continuation might be 19 BxQ; 20 RxQch, K-B2; 21 RxR, BxB; 22 R-Kt1, R-B2!; whereas after 19 QR-Q1! (suggested by Reuben Fine), White wins at once: BxQ; 20 RxQch, K-B2; 21 RxR, BxB; RxB. *Translator's Note.*

(4) 12 B-Kt5ch; 13 B-Q2 (or 13 K-B1, PxP; 14 KtxP, B-Kt2; 15 B-K3! KR-Kt; 16 KR-Kt, B-Q4; 17 BxKtP, R-R4; 18 P-QR4! A. Rabinowitsch-Gotthilf, 1925), BxBch; 14 QxB, PxP (better than 14 QxP; 15 BxKtP, P-K4; 16 O-O, O-O; 17 KR-K which is in White's favor); 15 KtxP, B-Kt2; 16 BxKtP (inferior would be 16 P-B3, Q-Kt3; 17 Q-Kt3, KR-Kt with counter-chances), BxP; 17 KR-Kt, B-Q4; 18 P-QR4! (in his article on the Meran variation which appeared in *L'Echiquier* in 1925, Alekhine gave 18 Kt-B5, Q-Kt with the remark that the position was rich in possibilities for both sides). White now has a magnificent attacking game and is sure to win.

Translated from *L'Echiquier*

F. REINFELD

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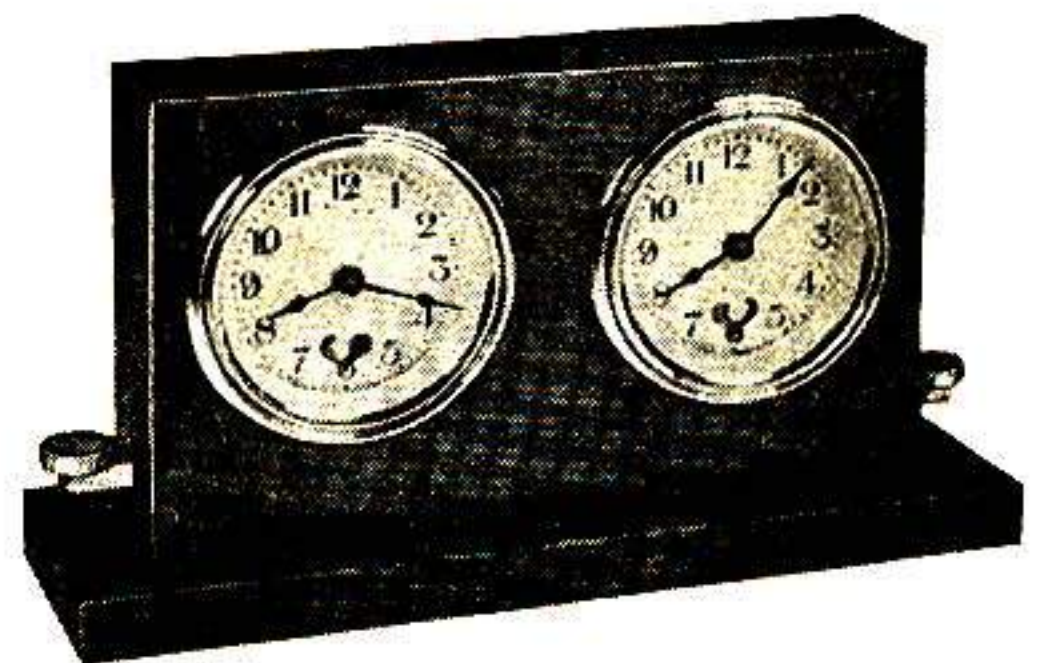
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BOOK REVIEW

THE GAME OF CHESS

By DR. S. TARRASCH

It is the written code of the Guild of Magicians that the secrets of the profession shall not be revealed to the lay public. Heretofore a similar unwritten rule has prevailed among chess masters. Violated, indeed at rare intervals by an occasional champion, who has set down something more than mere fragments of his technique. But in the main the current repertoire of the expert has been sedulously guarded, and only scattered bits of knowledge can be laboriously dug out of far-flung annotations.

The best researches of the international master must perforce make their bow on the field of battle. Hence it comes that chess literature ranges from those general treatises that illumine only what is already well known, to frankly personal systems, that disclose everything except the most essential data upon the current problems of the chess world.

Nor is the perplexity of the student solved by a plethora of opening variations and lines. For to select the best lines—which is the mark of the master—requires the skill and intuition of a master.

It is for this reason that this latest volume of Dr. S. Tarrasch has already had a phenomenal success. Though long the leading exponent of the game, and familiarly termed *praeceptor Germaniae*, ever ready to share his vast store of knowledge, the good doctor penned the instant work under conditions that prove a veritable boon for the chess public.

He had passed three score and ten: he had retired from active competition. There were no new worlds to conquer, and no inclination to gather additional victories on the old battlefields. Hence the last reticence is removed. Every item of chess property, real and personal, the priceless estate of a laurel-wreathed and battle-scarred veteran of fifty years' combat and research over the board, is bequeathed without reservations. The rich treasure, of no further service to its owner, becomes a legacy to all.

Small wonder that the author wrote in 1933, after the sales had run to 16,000 in two years: "In many clubs every player has a copy. Practically every day since the book was published I have received most appreciative letters, I might say love letters".

And love letters they are. For the good doctor himself writes in his introduction in his emphasis upon the *beauty* of the game. "Chess, like Love, like Music, has the power to make men happy. The way to this happiness I have tried to show in this book."

End-game, mid-game and the openings are treated, in the order named, with an added selection of illustrative games. Of the first it need only be said that the treatment is adequate. It is clear that Dr. Tarrasch, who has written many monographs upon specific endings, and could easily have given us a large volume on this branch of the game, is cramped by the confines of less than sixty pages devoted to this purpose. Nevertheless, his selection of material is excellent, and will prove of real aid to the student.

The larger section devoted to the mid-game is superb. It is easily superior to the exposition of Snosko-Borowski and of Edward Lasker of this branch of chess—and this is praise of the highest order—and more complete than Dr. Lasker's chapters contained in the "Manual of Chess". Considering that the mid-game constituted his own staked domain in the realm of chess, and that his play therein was unequalled by any other master, the excellence of the work meets every expectation.

But it is in the review of the openings that he reaches the superlative in style and substance. He covers the king side openings with the final word of authority. This, we feel, will be the model of play in the Philidor, the Giuoco Piano, the French, the Caro-Kann . . . for many years. Here we see the keen, comprehensive vision of a great master that has resolved all the lore of the last half century into its simple essentials.

The space allotted to the Queen's Pawn Openings is strikingly restricted. But the variations given are important and brought right down to date. Of his own defense, he states with a candor that is typical of the man: "In conclusion I wish to discuss briefly the defense 3 . . . P-QB4, Tarrasch's Defense, as it is called. This I hold to be the best, although I must add that I am almost completely alone in holding that opinion."

So speaks a great personality, a great analyst, a great chess player. This book is the logical climax of a career that included not only seven firsts in international tournaments, but many epoch making treatises on the game. It will be part of the equipment of every club player for many years. Even the master can profit from many of the nuggets of wisdom that are to be found in its pages. For here we have disclosed to us the mind of a grandmaster.

During the last decade the gulf between the chess amateur and the professional expert has narrowed perceptibly. This book continues the process. In fact with such treatises extant, the task of the simultaneous performer is measurably increased. —BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

Mistakes of the Masters

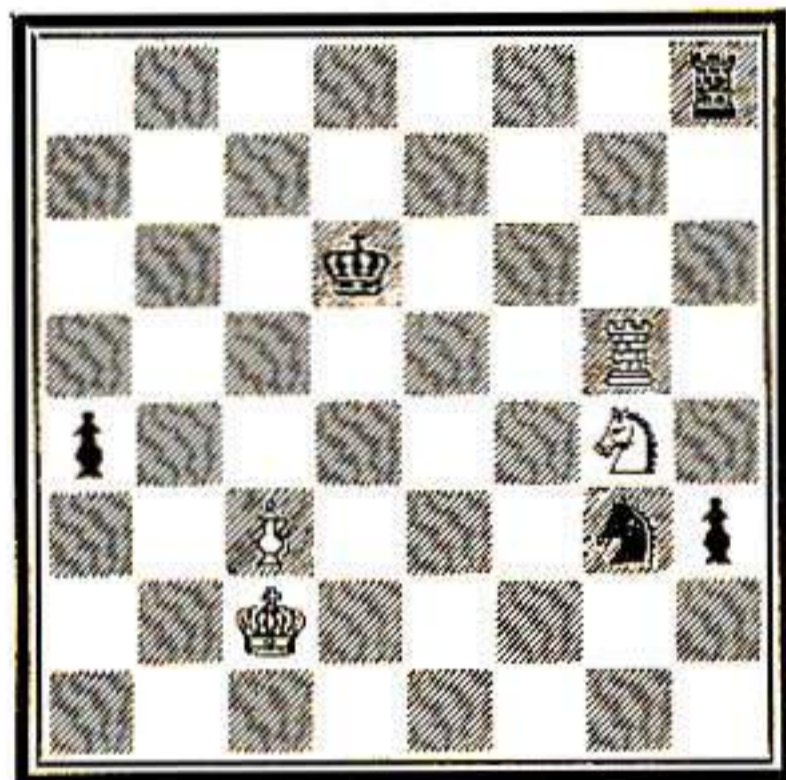
By LESTER W. BRAND

Helsingfors Master's Tournament

December, 1934

(Submitted by Eero Book)

Book



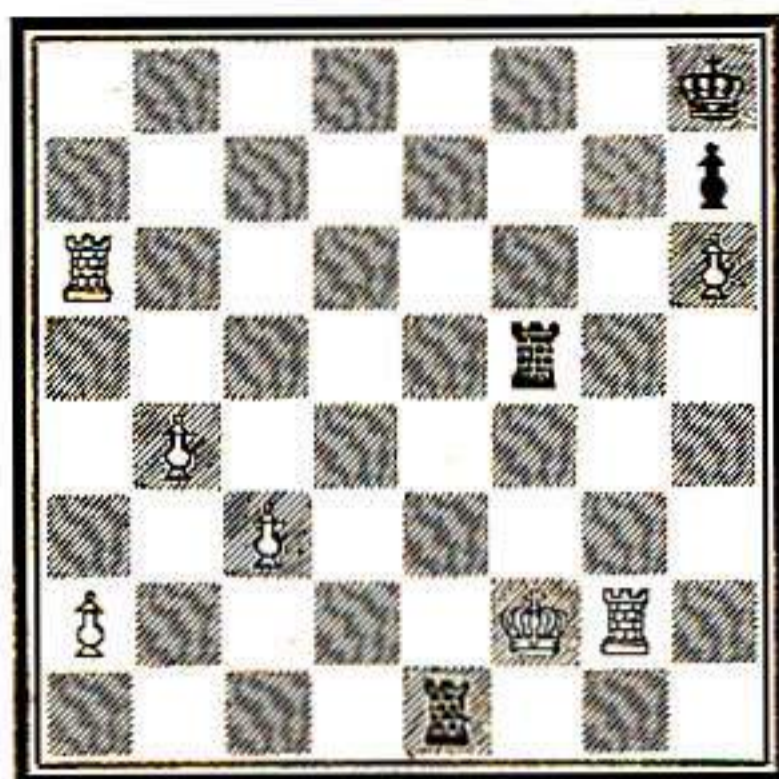
Krogius

This endgame is a treat for the student. White played here the natural looking R-QR5 with the idea of sacrificing his Kt for Black's KRP and capturing the other Pawn with his Rook, which he thought would ensure a draw. Black was now able to extricate a most beautiful win: 1 R-R5, P-R7; 2 KtxP, RxPch; 3 K-Q3!, R-R5; 4 P-B4, Kt-K5!; 5 R-R6ch, K-B2; 6 K-Q4! Kt-Q3 ch; 7 K-B5 (7 K-Q5, Kt-B1!; 8 K-B5, Kt-Kt3!; 9 K-Kt5, R-R8!; 10 R-R7ch, K-Kt1; 11 R-R6, R-R3!; 12 P-B5, K-Kt2; 13 R-R5, R-R5!; 14 K-Kt4, K-B3; 15 R-Kt5, Kt-Q4ch!; 16 K-R5, R-R1 and wins), RxPch; 8 K-Q5, R-QKt5!; 9 R-B6ch, K-Kt7; 10 RxKt, P-R6!; 11 K-B5, P-R7!; 12 R-Q7ch, K-R1; 13 KxR, P-R8(Q), and wins.

White might have drawn by: 1 Kt-B2, Kt-K7; 2 K-Q2! (if 2 KtxP, RxKt; 3 R-Kt4, KtxP; 4 R-QB4, P-R6!; 5 RxKt, P-R7! and wins), Kt-B4; 3 R-QR5, P-R7; 4 RxP, Kt-R6; 5 Kt-R1, R-KKt1; 6 R-KR4, R-Kt8; 7 Kt-B2! and draws. (If 7 RxKt, RxKt and wins by R-QR8).

Frankfurt, 1878

Blackburne



Schalopp

White to Play and Win

This position appears in Napier's "Amenities" with the remark that Schalopp foolishly consented to a draw in a won position.

We have recently received numerous requests for the solution, which gives rise to the saddening thought that perhaps chess players are no wiser today than they were back in 1878—less wise, in fact, for there evidently was no kibitzer around to advise Schalopp that the game was won so that the German master was laboring under a distinct handicap.

The solution: 1 KxR, R-B8ch; 2 K-K2, R-K8ch; 3 K-B3, R-K6ch; 4 K-Kt4, R-K5ch; 5 K-R5, R-KR5ch; 6 K-Kt5, R-R4ch; 7 K-Kt4, R-R5ch; 8 K-B3, R-B5ch; 9 K-K2, R-K5ch; 10 K-Q2, R-Q5ch; 11 K-B2! and wins.

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Game Studies

Trebitsch Memorial Tournament
December, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by A. Becker)

(Translated from the Wiener-Schachzeitung)

E. Grunfeld	A. Becker
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	QKt-Q2
6 Kt-B3	O-O
7 R-B1	P-B3
8 B-Q3	PxP
9 BxP	Kt-Q4
10 BxB	QxB
11 O-O	KtxKt
12 RxKt	P-K4
13 PxP	KtxP
14 KtxKt	QxKt
15 P-KB4	Q-B3

There are very few variations which have been theoretically analysed so thoroughly. At this point Black might have played 15 . . . Q-K5, after which might have followed 16 B-Kt3, Q-Kt3; 17 P-K4! QxP; 18 B-B2, Q-Q4; 19 P-B5, QxQ; 20 RxQ, and despite White's Pawn minus, the ending is in his favor.

16 P-B5
Sharper than P-K4, which would be met by 16 . . . R-Q1.

16 P-QKt4
The only way to develop the QB.
17 B-Q3 B-Kt2
18 Q-B3 R-Q1!

Stronger than 18 . . . P-Kt5; 19 R-B4, P-QR4; etc. (Match: Maroczy-Dr. Nagy, 1928). Now . . . P-Kt5 is a decided threat and White must accept the proffered Pawn, possibly even with advantage.

19 BxP R-Q7
20 BxP

The Pawn at QKt2 could not be protected, e. g. 20 R-B2, RxR (20 . . . RxP!); 21 KxR, PxP; 22 QxB, QxPch.

20 RxQKtP
21 QR-B1

The more natural move 21 KR-B1 fails because of 21 . . . KR-B1!

21 B-R3
22 KR-K1

Painful but necessary—there was no better alternative, e. g. 22 R-KB2, RxR; 23 QxR (not 23 KxR, Q-Kt7ch!), R-B1; with the threat of . . . B-Kt2 or . . . B-Kt4. Obviously not 22 KR-Q1, B-K7!

22 RxRP
23 B-Q5 R-Q7!

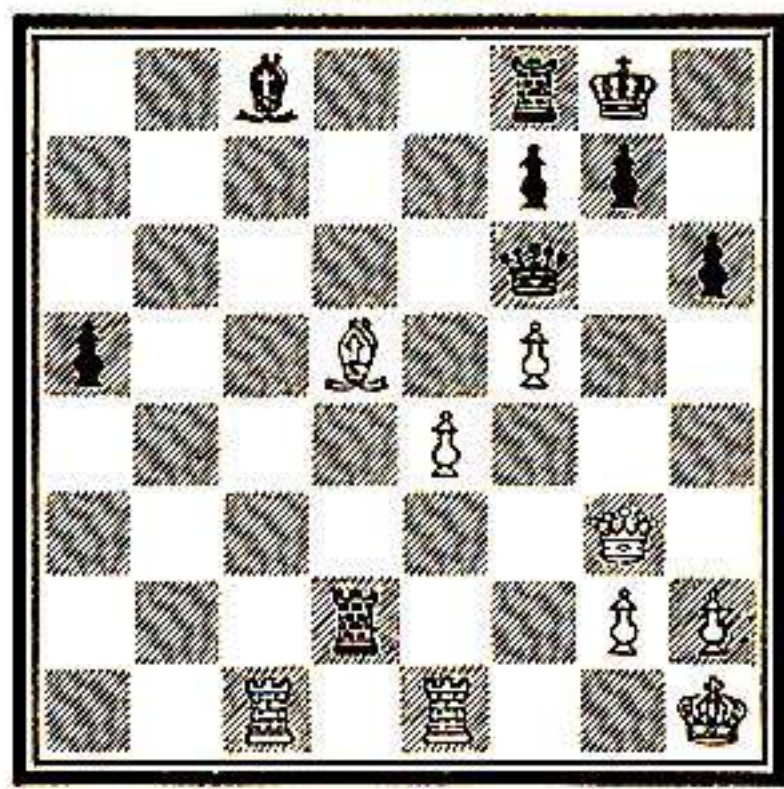
24 R-B6 fails because of 24 . . . Q-R5! Black has regained his pawn and achieved a slightly superior position.

24 P-K4 B-B1
Threatening 25 . . . BxP followed by . . . Q-Q5ch.

25 K-R1 P-QR4
26 Q-KKt3 P-KR3!

To parry 27 R-B6 with 27 . . . Q-Kt4. Not 26 . . . BxP; 27 R-B1, Q-Kt7; 28 R-QKt1, Q-B7; 29 R-Kt8 and wins. The crisis of the struggle has arrived.

A. Becker



E. Grunfeld

27 P-KR4?

A mistake due to time pressure which loses a pawn. Only with 27 R-R1 could White hope for equality.

27 BxP
Now 28 R-B1 could be refuted by 28 . . . Q-Kt3.
28 Q-B4! R-Q5
29 R-B6 Q-Q1!
30 R-KB1

In spite of the fact that White has just a few minutes left on his clock he steadfastly finds the best continuation. Black threatened 30 . . . QxB. If 30 QxB, QxPch; etc. Also if 30 P-Kt3, RxB; etc.

30 B-K3
30 . . . B-Kt3 would only lead to equality: 31 RxB, RxB; 32 RxPch, KxR; 33 PxR, QxP; 34 Q-B6ch, K-R2; 35 Q-B5ch, etc.

31 R-Q6
On 31 RxB follows 31 . . . RxB!; (32 PxR, PxR; 33 QxRch, QxQ; 34 RxQch, KxR; with an easily won ending). Also to be considered was 31 BxB, PxP; 32 QxRch, QxQ; 33 RxQch, KxR; 34 RxP, K-B2; 35 R-R6, P-R5; with advantage for Black.

31 Q-K2??
This gross blunder undoes all the previous excellent play. With 31 . . . Q-Kt1!, Black may expect to win the game; 32 RxB, QxQ; 33 RxQ, RxB!; 34 PxR (or 34 R-R6, R-K4; or 34 R-K7, R-Q5;), PxR; 35 R-R4, PxP; 36 RxP, R-Q1; etc.

32 RxB PxR
33 QxRch QxQ
34 BxPch K-R2
35 RxQ and White won

A very interesting game.

Eighth Game of Match
August, 1934

DUTCH DEFENSE

(Notes by both players)

Purdy White Koshnitsky Black

(Taking advantage of his opponent's weak ninth move, and subsequent drift, Koshnitsky rapidly obtains a winning position. He fails to clinch his advantage right off, but is soon afterwards given the chance to bring off a brilliancy, which wins for him Mr. Schwarz's prize. This win infused something of the dramatic element into the match at last.)

1 P-QB4 P-KB4
 2 P-Q4 P-K3
 3 P-KKt3 Kt-KB3
 4 B-Kt2 B-K2

Whether the Bishop should check at Kt5 or develop solidly at K2 is still an open question.

5 Kt-QB3 O-O
 6 Kt-R3

After Alekhine.

6 Q-K1

Black is deliberately experimenting with a system of development that is quite good if White has played his King's Knight to B3. Sounder here seems . . . P-Q4, with a Stonewall formation.

7 O-O P-Q3
 8 P-K4

This seems at least as strong as P-KB4, the move played in the tenth game.

8 P x P
 9 Kt-KKt5

Over-elaboration. Simply 9 KtxP, and if . . . P-K4, then Kt-Kt5, gives White a strong position.

9 P-Q4
 10 P x P P x P
 11 Q-Kt3 P-B3
 12 KKtxKP K-R1
 13 Kt-B5

Weak. Adequate was Kt-KKt5.

13 P-QKt3

Simpler was . . . BxKt, with a better position for the end-game.

14 Kt-Q3 B-R3
 15 Q-Q1 QKt-Q2
 16 B-B4?

It was necessary to unpin at once by R-K1, which gives Black a level game.

16 Kt-R4!
 17 B-K3 B-Q3

Both players unaccountably overlook 17 . . . Q-Kt3, which wins at least a Pawn after the forced reply, 18 P-KKt4.

18 R-K1?

White fails to realize his good fortune. He could have held the position with Q-Q2.

18 Q-Kt3
 19 B-KB1

B-R3 was the best chance.

19 QR-K1
 20 R-B1?

G. Koshnitsky



C. J. S. Purdy

Giving Black the opportunity to bring off the only brilliancy of the match. White invited the sacrifice, overlooking Black's 22nd. With K-R1, he had a good chance of saving the game.

20 KtxP!

Sound and well calculated.

21 RP x Kt B x P
 22 B-Kt2

If 22 P x B, Q x Pch, followed by . . . R x B, winning.

22 B-Q3!

An important link in Black's combination. The Knight is trapped.

23 Kt-K5 B x Kt!
 24 P x B KtxP
 25 P-B4

White must stop . . . Kt-B6ch.

25 Kt-Q6
 26 Q-Q2 KtxQR
 27 R x Kt Q-Kt6!
 28 Kt-Q1 P-B4

Quicker was 28 . . . R x P! for if 29 B-B2, R x B! wins Queen for Rook and Knight.

29 B-B2 Q x P
 30 Q x Q R x Q
 31 B x QP R-Kt5ch
 32 K-R2 R-K4
 33 B-Kt2 R-R4ch
 34 K-Kt1 R(R4)-Kt4!
 35 Kt-K3 B-Kt2
 36 KtxR R x Kt
 37 R-Q1 P-KR3
 38 R-Q7 B x B
 39 R x RP B-B3ch!

Black finds a way to win another Pawn.

40 K-B1 B-Kt4ch
 41 K-K1 R-K5ch
 42 K-Q1 R-K7
 43 B-Kt3 R x P
 44 R x P

His game being hopeless, White stakes all on a transparent trap.

44 B-R5ch
 Resigns

Ninth Game of Match
 August, 1934

BIRD'S OPENING

(Notes by both players)

Koshnitsky Purdy
 White Black

(The decider. This game was played at great nervous tension. Purdy was desperately anxious not to lose his lead after establishing what had seemed an unassailable position, while Koshnitsky had the prospect of staging one of the most dramatic recoveries ever made. Both players took their full time on the clock, and it was time pressure that finally sealed Koshnitsky's doom. It was an accurate game on the winner's side. Koshnitsky played waveringly in the opening, and obtained too difficult a game for successful handling under a time limit.)

1 P-KB4 P-QB4

Inviting P-K4, which gives a variation of the Sicilian satisfactory for Black.

2 P-K3 P-KKt3
 3 Kt-KB3 B-Kt2
 4 B-K2 Kt-KB3
 5 O-O O-O
 6 P-Q3

Perhaps better Q-K1 at once, followed by Kt-B3 and P-QKt3.

6 Kt-B3
7 Kt-B3 P-Q3

Black's idea is to prevent White from occupying K5.

8 B-Q2

More in the spirit of the opening is Q-K1-R4 forthwith.

8 R-Kt1

Preparing to advance on the Queen side.

9 P-QR3

Unnecessarily weakening the Queen side. Better was 9 Q-K1, and if 9 Kt-QKt5; 10 B-Q1.

9 P-QKt4

10 Q-K1 P-QR4

11 Kt-Q1

Again unnecessary, as P-Kt5 was no threat yet. Simply Q-R4.

11 Q-Kt3

12 Q-R4 P-Q4

Taking advantage of White's backward play, and inviting a pseudo-freeing manoeuvre.

13 Kt-K5

K-R1 as a prophylactic measure, seems to give better chances.

13 KtxKt

14 PxKt Kt-Q2

15 QxP KtxP

16 Kt-B3 B-Kt2

17 Q-R4

Black threatened to trap the Queen.

17 KR-K1

18 QR-K1 P-Kt5

19 PxP RPxP

20 Kt-R4 Q-QB3

21 P-QKt3 Kt-Q2

P-Q4 was threatened.

22 B-KB3 P-B4

23 P-B4

Tempting but opens lines for Black. A more solid defense was B-QB1 at once, aiming at eliminating Black's dominating Bishop.

23 Q-Q3

24 B-B1 Kt-K4

25 Q-B4

B-K2 gave a better chance of saving the game.

25 KtxBch

26 RxKt B-K4

27 Q-R4 B-B3

To gain on the clock.

28 Q-B4 B-K4

29 Q-R6?

Fatally varying under time pressure. With 29 Q-R4, White still had fighting chances. Black should then win by PxP!; 30 R-R3 (forced), PxQP; 31 QxPch, K-B1; but the exposed King would make it very difficult. After 32 B-Kt2!, the only way is 32 B-Q4!, which provides a bodyguard.

29 PxP

30 R-R3 R-K2

31 QPxP B-K5!

32 P-Kt4?

An incomprehensible move tantamount to resignation; but there is no valid resource.

32 PxP

33 R-R4 B-KB6

34 Kt-Kt2 B-Kt6

35 R-B1 BxPch

And Black mates in two more moves. The finish is mildly pretty, but Black is only killing a corpse.

Hastings Christmas Tournament, 1934-35

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

Dr. M. Euwe

Sir G. A. Thomas

White

Black

1 P-QB4

P-K3

2 Kt-QB3

P-Q4

3 P-Q4

Kt-KB3

4 B-Kt5

B-K2

5 P-K3

O-O

6 Kt-B3

QKt-Q2

7 R-B1

P-B3

8 B-Q3

PxP

9 BxP

Kt-Q4

10 BxB

QxB

11 O-O

.

Alekhine's move Kt-K4 is stronger at this stage.

11 KtxKt

12 RxKt P-K4

13 KtxP KtxKt

14 PxKt QxP

15 P-B4!?

Rubinstein's move. Despite the extensive blood-letting, White is likely to obtain a menacing attack; but Black has a compensatory pressure on the center files.

15 Q-K2

Not the strongest; Q-K5 gives White more difficulty.

16 P-B5!

P-QKt4

An interesting idea which ultimately turns out to be inadequate. R-Q1 is more usual. In the original game with this variation (Rubinstein-Dr. Lasker, Berlin 1924—played with living pieces), the continuation was 16 B-Q2; 17 P-K4, QR-Q1; 18 Q-R5! QxP; 19 R-KKt3! Q-Q5ch; 20 R-B2! BxP; 21 QxB, QxB; 22 RxPch with perpetual check.

17 B-Kt3

P-Kt5

18 P-B6!

.

An important intermezzo which exposes Black's K.

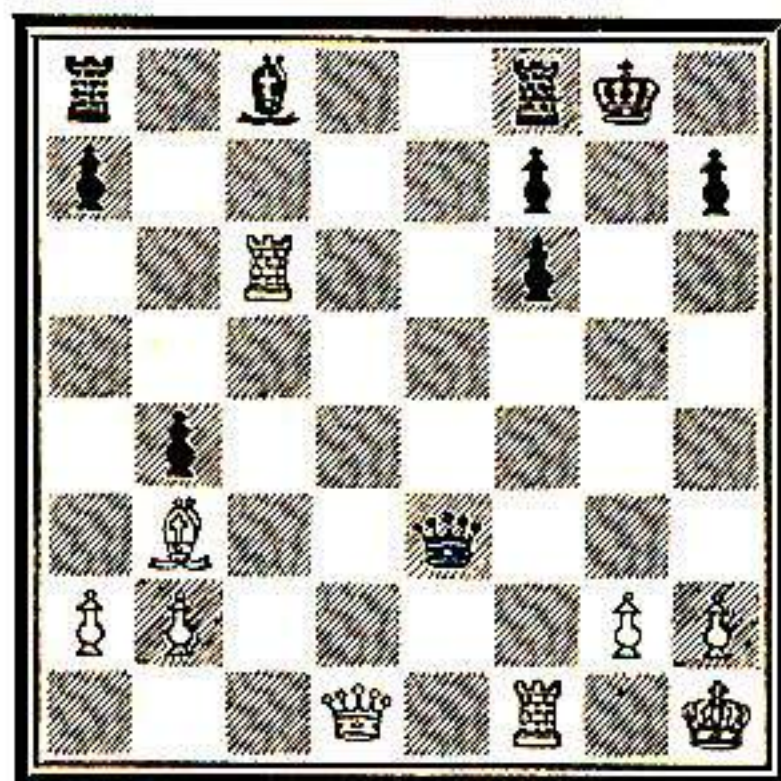
18 PxP

19 QRxP QxPch

20 K-R1

.

Thomas



Dr. Euwe

It is interesting to determine whether Black could consolidate his position somewhat with 20 P-B4. White plays 21 Q-R5 (threatening R-KR6), K-Kt2 (21 P-B5; 22 B-B2, P-B4; 23 R-B7 wins); 22 Q-R4! B-K3 (22 P-B3? 23 R-B7ch

and wins, or 22 . . . Q-K4; 23 R-K! QxP; 24 Q-R6ch, K-Kt1; 25 BxPch!! and wins); 23 BxB, PxB; 24 R-K1! Q-Q7; 25 R-B7ch, with a winning game.

20 B-Kt2
 21 QRxP Q-K5
 22 Q-Q2 K-R1

If 22 . . . QR-Q1; 23 BxPch (not 23 RxP, RxQ; 24 RxR dbl ch, K-Kt2; 25 R-Kt8ch, K-R3; 26 R-B6ch, Q-Kt3), K-R1; 24 Q-KB2! (24 B-Q5, RxR! or 24 B-Kt6, QxPch! 25 QxQ, BxQch; 26 KxB, RxR; 27 RxR, PxB; 28 RxP, R-Q7ch; 28 K-Kt3, RxKtP; 29 R-R6, P-Kt6 and draws or 24 Q-Kt5, KR-Kt1! 25 BxR, RxB; 26 R-B8, QxPch! 27 QxQ, BxQch; 28 K-Kt, BxR dis ch; 29 RxR ch, KxR; 30 KxB and the ending is drawn with proper play), and White has a winning game, the principal threat being B-Q5 or B-Kt6.

23 BxP

He could also play 23 RxP, RxR; 24 RxR (after BxR, White's attacking chances are reduced to a minimum), Q-Kt8ch; 25 B-Q1, BxPch?! 26 K-Kt1!! (not 26 KxB, Q-Kt3ch and wins, nor 26 QxB, QxBch; 27 R-B1, R-Q1! and draws!), and White forces the win of a piece. Possible replies to the threat of the Q-Q4ch are:

- I. 26 . . . Q-Kt3; 27 QxB etc.
- II. 26 . . . Q-K5; 27 B-B2 etc.
- III. 26 . . . K-Kt1; 27 R-B7!!
- A. 27 . . . B-B6; 28 Q-Kt5ch winning a piece.
- B. 27 . . . B-K5; 28 Q-Kt5ch and mates in a few.
- C. 27 . . . B-R6; 28 Q-Q5ch etc.

The text is simpler for practical play and wins more quickly.

23 QR-B1
 24 R(B6)-B2

Preventing . . . R-B7. The game abounds in trappy play. If Black now plays 24 . . . R-B2; 25 B-B4! (protecting the Rook!), RxR; 26 Q-Q8ch wins; but not 25 B-Kt3? QxPch! and mate next move!

24 QR-Q1
 25 Q-Kt5
 25 B-Q5 is still refuted by . . . RxR!
 25 R-Q3

. . . Q-Q5 is met by 26 R-Q2! Q-Kt3; 27 Q-K5ch and mate next move, or 26 . . . Q-Kt2; 27 QxR!

26 B-Q5! Resigns

A splendid game, in which Dr. Euwe's tactical abilities are shown to advantage.

JACKSON W. SHOWALTER

1860 - 1935

A highly esteemed and interesting gentleman of the "old school" was lost to the chess world when Jackson W. Showalter, Kentucky's most famous chess player, died at his home in Georgetown, Ky., on February 5th, 1935. Mr. Showalter was 75 years of age and left behind a widow, three sons, and a host of friends to mourn his demise.

Born at Minerva, Ky., February 5, 1860, Mr. Showalter moved to Georgetown in 1885 and

married Miss Nellie Love Marshall on February 28, 1887.

His paternal ancestors left Manheim, Germany, in 1722 and settled in Virginia. His mother's family were the English Finches, who for three generations under Charles II, James II, William of Orange and Queen Anne, were Speakers of the House of Commons. The American branch of the family settled at Baltimore. When 8 years old, Mr. Showalter learned the moves of chess from his brother, John W. Showalter, who served as Judge of the United States Circuit Court, being appointed to that position by President Cleveland.

He prepared for college at Ripley, Ohio, and at the age of 14, had the honor of seeing his picture in Leslie's, the distinction being for his proficiency in Latin. At 15 he entered Kenyon College and remained there for three years when he entered Cornell. While a senior at that institution he was called to take the management of a great cattle ranch on the borders of Mexico in Encinal County, Texas.

After two years of this life he returned to Kentucky and entered the military institute at Frankfort and graduated there in 1882 with the highest honors.

Mr. Showalter was famous as a baseball player and was an ardent fan up until the latter part of his life, when bad health kept him at home. He was the first man in Kentucky to pitch a curve ball and one of the seven men who discovered the curve.

Mr. Showalter won the Chess Championship of the United States from A. B. Hodges in 1893 and held it for ten years. He lost the championship to H. N. Pillsbury by the score of 10-8 and retired from the game. He became the champion again following Pillsbury's death and lost the title to the present champion, F. J. Marshall, in 1909. He played in several cable matches without the loss of a game. He had also played in a good many international tournaments and always had a good score. We append a specimen of his skill.

RUY LOPEZ

J. W. Showalter White	H. N. Pillsbury Black
1 P-K4	15 B-B2
2 Kt-KB3	16 BxR
3 B-Kt5	17 Q-Q6ch
4 O-O	18 R-K1!
5 P-Q4	19 Q-Q2
6 B-R4	20 Kt-Q5
7 P-B3	21 Q-B3
8 KtxP	22 KtxP
9 Kt-Q5	
10 R-K1	
11 B-B4	
12 RxKt	
13 KtxP	
14 B-Q6!	
P-K4	Q-KKt5
Kt-QB3	KxB
Kt-B3	B-K2
KtxP	P-KKt3
Kt-Q3	Q-R4
PxP?	B-Q1
PxP	P-B3
B-K2	B-R4
O-O	
B-B3	
Kt-K1	
QxR	
Q-K5	
R-Kt1	

White announced mate in five, namely: 23 KtxQPch, BxKt; 24 Q-B6ch, K-Kt1; 25 B-Kt3ch, etc.

A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

HARRY NELSON PILLSBURY

First of the Moderns

The name of Pillsbury is coupled with that of Morphy in the chronicles of American Chess. The career of each of these great players is readily understandable—precocity, ambition, triumph, frustration. Each is a brief story of youthful fires that burned fiercely, illuming a glamorous page of stirring victories, and then, darkness.

Yet if the contribution of Morphy to the progress of the game stands out unmistakably, the exact part Pillsbury played, was but vaguely appreciated. And now that he has passed from the scene, there is grave danger that he may assume a legendary role, rather than the vital spirit that brought new life and thought to chess.

The genius of Morphy perfected the "combination"; not only did he bring to pass the finest exhibitions of tactical skill, but his was the gift of creation. He was the first to recognize the principles that underlay such maneuvers. That Steinitz and Lasker later analyzed the technique of these brilliancies, does not detract from Morphy's revelation of the powers of the pieces and the *glorias del tablero*. Not until we have carefully studied his games can we realize fully the latent forces that are unloosed by 1 P-K4.

Pillsbury's achievement was more tenuous and less readily grasped by the chess world. Inexactly it may be urged that his role was pre-eminently that of discoverer and explorer of the vistas opened up by 1 P-Q4. Actually he was neither the last of the classical school, nor the first of the present generation to essay the Queen's Gambit. Sporadically it had appeared in Match and Tournament. But the "best minds" deemed it inferior. Morphy would have none of it; the old tournament books are replete with slighting notes by distinguished critics and noted masters. Tarrasch resorted to it but seldom in the eighties and early nineties, and in his match with Tschigorin (1893) the opening was in the main sedulously avoided.

And the examples that have come down to us indicate a gross misconception of the strategy of the Queen's Pawn Game. The prevalent belief seems to have been (and Franklin K. Young in his day, even as C. S. Howell in our own, voiced it most loudly) that second rate players resorted to P-Q4 because it meant

the mastery of but one opening instead of half a dozen. That it was the refuge of those who distrusted their own powers of sustained attack or who lacked imaginative resources. Desirous of avoiding the Alpine exertions of the Scotch, the Vienna, the King's Gambit . . . the mediocre, the plodding and those devoid of talent or initiative, preferred to browse lazily in the tranquil by-paths of P-Q4.

And chiefly these games were marked by a colorless shifting of the pieces, with time not of the essence—watchful waiting. Such was the status of theory when Harry Pillsbury arrived in Hastings in the summer of 1895.

An international tourney had been quickly arranged. The entries included the leading figures of chess. It is scarcely comprehensible that young Pillsbury, only 22 at the time, was admitted as a competitor. His record up to that time had indeed encouraged his admirers in the United States to defray his expenses abroad, but his single victory in an American Tournament, (New York 1894) and his work in the Metropolitan Chess League, hardly conferred even a semblance of international prestige.

There was, however, a quiet assurance of his own powers. "I mean to win this tournament," he confided to a friend on the eve of the contest at Hastings. But the first round brought no indication that his expectation would be realized. On the contrary he suffered an initial and distressing loss in his game with Tschigorin. His skillful defense against the king's gambit availed nothing, and after rejecting a possible draw, he drifted into an inferior ending.

Such a reverse must have been a crushing blow to the ambitions of the youthful expert, who had crossed the ocean with high hopes of international fame. There was not even the memory of repeated successes at home to sustain his shattered morale. A second defeat in the early rounds of the tourney would probably have spelled disaster. Hence the importance of his next game, the memorable encounter with Tarrasch, then at the height of his career.

It was not merely victory, or victory against one of the most formidable players of the day, that served notice of the debut of a new master. It was the manner and quality of that performance—the striking talent that was in evidence from the opening moves to the final brilliant climax—sustained and inspired chess that unfolded itself dramatically. To his colleagues

it revealed a foeman worthy of their deference; no longer was he an interloper from the New World.

To us the game affords more than an historic interest. It marks a new and modern treatment of the Queen's Gambit. Let us examine this game, noting particularly several of the notes of I. Gunsberg as given in the Book of the Tournament.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

H. N. Pillsbury	Dr. S. Tarrasch
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5	.....

Mr. G. now comments: "No good results from this early sortie of the Bishop. The attack, or perhaps better speaking, the would-be attack, differs from similar play in the French Defense, inasmuch as White has not P-K5 at his command. Generally speaking, both the first and the second player require their Queen's bishop on the Queen's side."

4	B-K2
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
6 R-B1	O-O
7 P-K3	P-QKt3
8 PxP	PxP
9 B-Q3	B-Kt2
10 O-O	P-B4
11 R-K1	.....

"If White had had his Queen's Bishop posted on Queen's Knight 2, with his pawn on Queen Knight 3, we would then certainly have recommended the exchange of Black's Pawn. The Bishop would then prevent P-Q5, and the two Black pawns on Q4 and B4, unable to advance, are for White a convenient object of attack, as has frequently been proved by experience. G." But White has other ideas on this opening as the sequel will demonstrate. (BFW)

11	P-B5
12 B-Kt1	P-QR3
13 Kt-K5	P-Kt4
14 P-B4	R-K1
15 Q-B3	Kt-B1
16 Kt-K2	Kt-K5
17 BxB	RxB
18 BxKt	PxB
19 Q-Kt3	P-B3
20 Kt-Kt4	K-R1
21 P-B5	Q-Q2
22 R-B1	QR-Q1
23 R-B4	Q-Q3
24 Q-R4	QR-K1
25 Kt-B3	B-Q4
26 Kt-B2	Q-B3
27 R-B1	P-Kt5
28 Kt-K2	Q-R5
29 Kt-Kt4	Kt-Q2
30 R(B4)-B2	K-Kt1
31 Kt-QB1	P-B6
32 P-QKt3	Q-B3
33 P-KR3	P-QR4
34 Kt-R2	P-R5
35 P-Kt4	PxP
36 PxP	R-QR1
37 P-Kt5	R-R6
38 Kt-Kt4	BxP
39 R-KKt2	K-R1

40 PxP	PxP
41 KtxB	RxKt
42 Kt-R6	R-Kt2
43 RxR	KxR
44 Q-Kt3 ch	.....

"Played with desperate ingenuity, and producing a combination far out of the common run, which forces the game in a few moves. The more we think over the position, especially in connection with White's preparatory move of 41 KtxB, and the waiting move that White is bound to make on his next move, the greater our admiration will be. G."

44	KxKt
45 K-R1	Q-Q4
46 R-KKt1	QxBP
47 Q-R4, ch	Q-R4
48 Q-B4, ch	Q-Kt4
49 RxQ	PxR
50 Q-Q6, ch	K-R4
51 QxKt	P-B7
52 QxRP, mate.	

To view this game merely as a masterpiece of combinative skill, is to overlook the singular clarity of the opening moves, and the refined strategy of the mid-game. A truer appraisal of Pillsbury's conduct of each phase of the battle, indicates clearly that he was many years in advance of his contemporaries in his understanding of the potentialities of the opening he adopted. In fact were the game instanced as occurring in Moscow in 1935 or in Hastings at the latest Christmas festival, we could take no exception to any of white's manoeuvres.

Nor was his repertoire limited to a single opening. He played all variations with equal facility. In the Ruy Lopez many innovations can be traced to him, including several forms of the King's Fianchetto, the famous "Bind", that helped to doom the Berlin Defence, a modernized version of the King's Gambit Accepted, and variations innumerable that became the models for a whole generation of chess experts.

So at Hastings he won a great triumph, that reverberated across the ocean, and culminated in a welcome home that would have thrilled a war-scarred general on his return from a foreign field. His score bettered that of Tschigorin by half a point, and Lasker's by a full point. It was made possible by splendid play in the mid-game, and by dazzling precision in his endings. A new and a great figure had arrived on the scene.

(In the next issue we shall continue the story of the career of Pillsbury.)

DON'T FORGET OUR
RADIO PROGRAM
W. H. N. (DIAL 1010 Kc.)
SUNDAYS AT 2 P. M., E. S. T.

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.

Popularizing Winnipeg Chess

The Winnipeg Tribune of Saturday, February 2nd, splashed an elaborate full-length page heading across one of its sporting pages with box-car letters of a one-half inch type measurement—and printed in heavy black wording, it boldly stated: "Record Entry Will Compete For Winnipeg Chess Title", and in addition gave a three-quarter column write-up respecting Winnipeg's great city championship for 1935 from which the glaring heading—an eye stabber extraordinary—took its lead. Sub-headings such as "108 Players To Start Quest Monday Night"—quarter inch heavy black, and "First Round Matches To Be Played At Embassy Hall"—medium size black type, directed the eye to a complete account of the preparations, etc., which were to precede the event. In reading, the particulars in part were given as: "On Monday, when the city of Winnipeg chess championship opens, a record in chess circles will have been established. For the 1935 local championship, 108 entries have been received which makes the tournament the largest event ever known to chess circles. The city championship will be opened in the Embassy Hall, Portage Avenue, under the auspices of the Manitoba Chess Association, of which J. H. Booker, Tribune chess editor, is president and E. G. Baldwinson is secretary. The large entry is further proof of the increasing interest in the game of chess locally. A feature of the opening of the championship on Monday will be the official presentation of the new championship trophy by the donor, L. Pullmer, to the association. This is a very handsome silver cup, quite unique in design, and will remain open for annual competition. Other members of the committee are A. E. Burrows, C. B. Battley, D. Cremer and J. Dreman."—A complete schedule of the opening draw was also included along with a detailed description of the routine of play which resembles the Kirk-Holland system. This splendid tribute to chess is something which should not be passed up without comment, for it is an obvious fact that newspapers can do much toward the making or breaking of anything from Politics to Cooking(!) The general public would not be so keyed up to such a point of feverish interest,

or craving for—Boxing, Wrestling, Hockey, Bridge, Politics—or what else(?), if it were not for the newspapers which keep pounding away on such items. It would be much easier to popularize chess if the newspapers would assist in their part of presenting it to the public in general. It is a matter of drilling.

Miscellaneous News

Seven players entered Toronto's 1935 city championship(?); with various reasons for not entering submitted by absentees: S. E. Gale with a severe cold; cannot spare time, Swales and Cradock; out of town, Lovstrand, and so it goes down the line. A handsome trophy was donated by B. Freedman, for annual competition with a stipulated provision making it a final award outright to any player winning it three times. Because of the small entry it was decided to have the schedule a double-round event, with play of each round in progress at the Toronto Chess Club on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, weekly, and adjourned games slated for Saturday nights. Opening play was commenced February 2nd; clocked—18 m. p. h. The results, in time for this publication, follow: Round 1—Hudson 0, Belson 1; Martin 1, Crompton 0; Stock 1/2, Drummond 1/2; Watson a bye. Round 2—Martin 1, Stock 0; Watson 1, Hudson 0; Drummond vs. Crompton, adjourned; Belson a bye. Results from the first and second rounds in the Class B tournament are: Round 1—Bush 0, Block 1; Richardson 1, Taylor 0; Runkowski a bye. Round 2—Block 1, Richardson 0; Taylor 0, Runkowski 1; Bush a bye. Class C. Round 1—Breckles 1, Scott 0; Kerns 1, Blumberg 0; Nicholson 1, Dewart 0; Brown 1, Stroud 0. W. N. Wilson, of the Dovercourt Chess Club, was appointed tournament director in full charge of all three tournaments.

After nine rounds in the Toronto Gambit Chess Club tournament, Klampacke was well in front with a 7-1 count; with other leaders given in following order: Schofield and Scott, 6-3; Davidson, 5-2; Ridout, 4-0; Smith, 4-2; Forde 3-1; adjournments unaccounted. Without much ado, R. Drummond washed his hands of the big riot which was recently instigated by

The Galloping Knights

By IRVING CHERNEV

No chess piece is more troublesome for the chess tyro to handle than the Knight. Its queer hoppings from black to white squares and vice-versa—its leaping over the heads of its own brothers-in-arms as well as over the heads of its enemies—make it a creature difficult to manage. Little wonder that the amateur attempts to exchange his knights and leave himself with bishops, doomed to pass the rest of their lives on squares of one color, in contrast to the colorful (I almost said checkered) careers of the knights. Later on when the amateur has absorbed more of the theory and practice of chess, he succumbs very often to the "Two Bishop Complex" and exchanges his knights for other reasons.

In the hands of the great masters, the evolutions of the knight assume grace and artistry. As illustration, let us take two dainty Morphy miniatures:

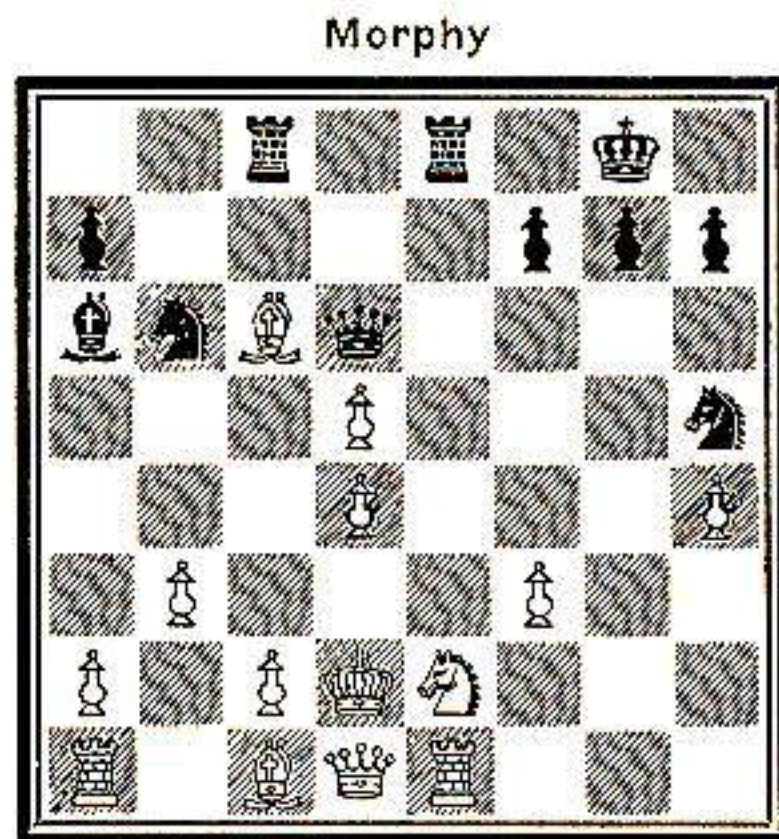
New York, 1857
EVANS GAMBIT

N. Marache White		P. Morphy Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 BxB	KtxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 B-R3	Q-Kt3
3 B-B4	B-B4	14 BxR	QxKt
4 P-QKt4	BxP	15 B-R3	PxP
5 P-B3	B-R4	16 B-B1	Q-Kt3
6 P-Q4	PxP	17 B-B4	R-Q1
7 P-K5	P-Q4	18 Q-B2	Kt(B3)-Q5
8 PxP(en pass)	QxP	19 Q-K4	KKt-Kt6!!
9 O-O	KKt-K2	20 QxQ	
10 Kt-Kt5	O-O		Kt(Q5)-K7 mate
11 B-Q3	B-B4!		

agitating students of Toronto's University—it was a scramble for the annual chess scholarship, and Drummond was apparently well up in his studies (!) The points of merit were compiled in order of, Drummond 10½-11½; McConnell 10-2; Hayes 9½-2½; Spratt 8-4; Shaffer 7-5; Burgess 6-6; Klapansky and A. L. Rubinoff 5½-6½; Jennings and Shankman 5-7; M. Rubinoff 3½-8½; Turner 2½-9½; Gould 0-12.

Regina chess is booming—a recent report announced a special match of fifteen boards a side, with L. McRobinson, K. C., president of the Regina Chess Club, and T. P. Lumb, past president, as the opposing team captains. The clash was billed for the early part of this month of March.

Against Schulten in 1857, Morphy forced the following pretty win:



Schulten
Position after White's 19th move.

19 ...	... RxB!	If 26 PxKt, Q-Kt5
20 PxR	BxKt	mate.
21 RxB	QxPch	26. Kt-B6ch
22 K-K1	Q-Kt8ch	27 K-Kt2 KtxQch
23 K-Q2	R-Q1ch	28 K-Kt1 Kt-B6ch
24 K-B3	Q-B4ch	29 K-Kt2 KtxR
25 K-Kt2	Kt-R5ch!	and wins
26 K-Kt1	....

From the romantic days of Morphy, we leap to Tarrasch, chief exponent of the classical school. From his treasury of chess gems, we select this jewel.

Monte Carlo, 1903
RUY LOPEZ

Dr. Tarrasch White		Taubenhaus Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	The Pawn must be accepted, in view of the threat of 16 Kt-B6 ch.	
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 Kt-B6ch	K-B1
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	Again forced, as 16 ... K-R is met by 17 Q-KR4, winning the exchange, and 16 ... K-Kt2 loses at once by 17 KtxRch.	
4 O-O	KtxP	17 Q-KR4	R-K3
5 P-Q4	B-K2	The only move, 17 ... R-K2, 18 Q-R6 mate, or 17 ... R-Q1, 18 QR-K1!	
6 Q-K2	Kt-Q3	18 KtxRPch	K-K1
7 BxKt	KtPxP	Or 18 ... K-Kt1, 19 Kt-Kt5, R-K2, 20 QR-K, QxR, 21 Q-R7ch, K-B1, 22 Q-R8 mate.	
8 PxP	Kt-B4	19 Kt-Kt5	Q-B3
9 Q-K4	P-Kt3	If the Rook moves anywhere, 20 QR-K1 wins.	
10 Kt-Q4	KtxKt		
11 QxKt	O-O		
12 B-R6	R-K1		
Having forced the weakening 9 ... P-Kt3, Dr. Tarrasch proceeds to attack the enemy's black squares.			
13 Kt-B3	B-Kt4		
14 BxB	QxB		
15 Kt-K4!!	....	
A far-sighted and courageous idea, in view of the fact that 15 P-B4 would keep an advantage without risk.			
15	QxP		

20 Q-R6 R-K2
21 Kt-R7 Q-R1

The agile knight merely threatened Queen and mate on his last move.

22 Q-R4 Q-Kt2

Not of course 22... Q-K4, 23 Kt-B6ch. From Kt2, the Queen can guard the last row from an invasion of the White Queen. But Tarrasch now has time to bring a new force into the field.

23 KR-K1 R-K3

Against 23... P-KB4, White would play 24 P-KB4, threatening 25 RxRch, followed by 26 R-K1.

24 Kt-Kt5! R-K2

25 RxRch KxR

26 R-K1ch Resigns

The forced win at this point is pretty. If 26... K-Q3, 27 Kt-K4ch, K-K3, 28 Kt-B6ch, K-B4, (28... K-Q3, 29 Q-Q4 mate) 29 Q-K4ch, KxKt, 30 Q-K5 mate. If 27... K-K4, 28 Kt-B6 ch wins the same way.

Should Black play 27... K-Q4, the win isn't easy to discover. White would move 28 R-Q1ch!, K-B5. (If 28... K-K4, 29 Q-K7 ch, K-B4, 30 Q-Kt5ch, KxKt, 31 P-B3 mate, or 28... K-K3, 29 Kt-B5 ch wins) 29 Kt-Q6ch, K-B4, 30 Q-QB4 ch, K-Kt3, 31 Q-QKt4 ch, K-R3, 32 R-Q5!, PxR, 33 Q-Kt5 mate.

44 K-Kt6

Not 44... P-Kt5, 45 Kt-Q3, P-Kt6, 46 Kt-B1ch.

45 Kt-B6 K-B5

46 Kt-R7 P-Kt5

(This is the first of a series of articles on the powers of the knight.)

47 Kt-B6 P-Kt6

48 Kt-R5ch

The knight does heroic work in this ending.

Selected Games

Trebitsch Memorial Tournament
Vienna - December, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

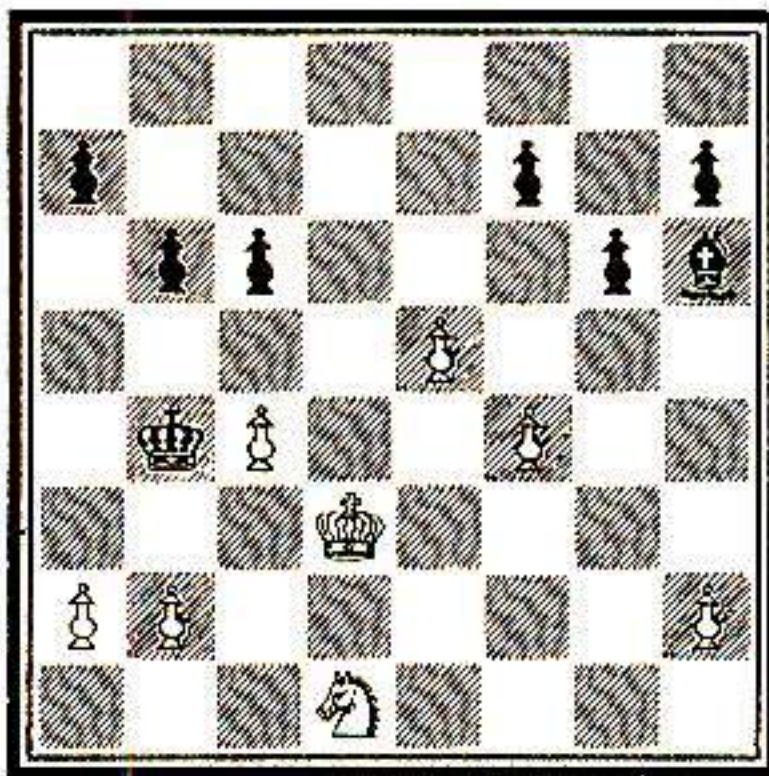
E. Grunfeld
White

L. Lenner
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 P-Q5!	PxP
2 P-QB4	PxP	12 KtxP	KtxKt
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	13 BxKt	Q-B2
4 P-K3	P-B4	14 P-QKt3	B-K2
5 BxP	P-K3	15 B-Kt2	O-O
6 O-O	P-QR3	16 Q-B4!	Q-B1
7 Q-K2	Kt-B3	17 Q-B4!!	R-Kt1?
8 Kt-B3	P-QKt4	18 Q-Kt3	P-Kt3
9 B-Kt3	B-Kt2	19 BxKt	QxB
10 R-Q1	P-Kt5?	20 Q-K5	Resigns

Coming to our own times, let us look at Dr. Euwe's interesting ending against Capablanca at Bad Kissingen, 1928.

Capablanca



Euwe

Position after Black's 25th move.

26 Kt-K3! BxP
27 Kt-B2ch K-R4

27... K-B4, 28 P-Kt4 mate would be too much to wish for.

28 K-K4 BxRP

29 Kt-Q4 K-Kt5

30 KtxPch KxP

31 Kt-Q8!

Dr. Euwe attacks the right Pawn. 31 KtxRP, P-R4 would be much too dangerous.

31 BxP!

An excellent counter-sacrifice to force the capture of the Bishop

by the King, instead of 31... P-KR4, 32 KtxP, BxP, 33 KtxB ch.

32 KxB K-Q6

33 KtxP K-B7

34 P-Kt4 K-B6

35 P-Kt5 K-Kt5

36 Kt-Q6 P-KR4

37 K-B4 K-B4

38 Kt-B8 KxP

39 KtxPch K-Kt5

40 Kt-B8 P-QKt4

41 Kt-K7! K-R6

42 KtxP KxP

43 Kt-K5!

Drawn

The finish might be:

Mercantile Library Tournament
February, 1935

ENGLISH OPENING

B. F. Winkelman
White

Jacob Levin
Black

1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	34 PxP	RxP
2 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	35 P-Kt3	BxPch
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	36 K-B3	R-B4ch
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	37 K-Kt4	R-B7
5 Kt-B3	P-Q4	38 R-Q1	B-K4
6 PxP	KtxP	39 R-Q8ch	K-Kt2
7 O-O	Kt-B3	40 R-Q7ch	K-Kt1
8 Q-Kt3	Kt-B2	41 Kt-B5	R-QB7
9 P-Q3	O-O	42 R-Q8ch	K-Kt2
10 B-K3	P-QKt3	43 Kt-K6ch	K-B2
11 Q-R4	Kt-Q5	44 K-B5	B-Kt7
12 Kt-Q2	B-Q2	45 R-Q7ch	K-Kt1
13 Q-Q1	R-QB1	46 RxRP	R-K7
14 P-QR4	B-K3	47 R-K7	R-K6
15 P-R5	P-Kt4	48 P-R5	RxP
16 B-B4	P-Kt5	49 P-Kt6	PxPch
17 Kt-R4	Kt-Q4	50 PxP	R-B6ch
18 P-K3	KtxB	51 K-K4	R-B1
19 KtPxKt	Kt-B4	52 KtxR	KxKt
20 Kt-K4	Kt-R5	53 R-Kt7	B-B6
21 KtxQBP	KtxB	54 K-B5	K-Kt1
22 KtxB	KtxP	55 R-QB7	B-Q5
23 PxKt	PxKt	56 R-Kt7	B-B6
24 Q-Kt3	Q-Q4	57 K-Kt4	K-B1
25 QxQ	PxQ	58 K-R5	K-Kt1
26 P-Q4	R-B7	59 R-Q7	B-Kt7
27 QR-B1	R-K7	60 R-Q2	B-K4
28 KR-K1	RxRch	61 R-Q8ch	K-Kt2
29 RxR	P-Kt4	62 R-Q7ch	K-Kt1
30 PxP	P-K4	63 R-Kt7	B-B6
31 PxP	R-B4	64 K-Kt5	B-K7ch
32 P-KR4	RxKP	65 K-R5	B-B6
33 K-B2	P-Q5	Drawn	

Here Black claimed the draw by three-fold repetition. Later, a win was demonstrated!

The following two consultation games were played at the home of Isaac Ash of Philadelphia, at a dinner given by him to the participants in the Mercantile Library Chess Tournament.

February, 1935
QUEEN'S PAWN GAME
(Ruth Variation)

Isaac Ash		P. B. Driver	
B. F. Winkelman		A. Regen	
W. A. Ruth		Jacob Levin	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 PxB	P-K4
2 B-Kt5	P-KKt3	19 P-B5	Kt-K2
3 Kt-Q2	B-Kt2	20 PxKtP	KtxP
4 P-K3	P-QB4	21 BxKt	PxB
5 P-QB3	Q-Kt3	22 QR-Q1	KR-Q1
6 Q-Kt3	QxQ	23 R-K2	PxP
7 KtxQ	PxP	24 KtxP	K-B2
8 KPxP	Kt-KB3	25 Kt-Kt5!	QR-B1
9 B-Q3	Kt-QB3	26 KR-Q2	R-B4
10 BxKt	BxB	27 P-Kt3!!	P-B4
11 P-KB4	O-O	28 P-QB4	P-Q5
12 Kt-B3	P-QR3	29 P-B4	R-B3
13 P-QR4	P-QR4	30 KtxP	BxKt
14 O-O	B-Kt2	31 RxB	RxR
15 KR-K1	B-Kt5	32 RxR	and White
16 K-B2	P-KB3	won shortly.	
17 K-Kt3	BxKt		

RETI OPENING

De Martino		Gottlieb	
Wilkinson		Glover	
Morris		Sharp	
White		Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	16 P-B5	B-K3
2 P-B4	P-Q5	17 Kt-B4	Kt-Q2
3 P-QKt4	P-QB4	18 Kt-Kt5	Kt-QB1
4 P-K3	P-KKt3	19 KtxB	RxKt
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	20 Kt-R5	P-QKt3
6 PxQP	PxQP	21 PxP	QxP
7 P-Kt3	P-K4	22 B-R3	Kt-B1
8 P-Q3	Kt-K2	23 BxR	KtxB
9 B-Kt2	O-O	24 R-B6	Q-Kt1
10 O-O	Kt-R3	25 RxKt	PxR
11 P-QR3	Q-B2	26 QxPch	K-R1
12 QKt-Q2	B-B4	27 Kt-B6	Q-Q3
13 Q-Kt3	QR-Q1	28 KtxR	QxKt
14 QR-B1	Kt-Kt1	29 BxP	Resigns
15 KR-K1	KR-K1		

German Fernturnier
 December, 1934

MOELLER ATTACK

P. Keres		Fr. Sachsenmaier	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 R-K1	Kt-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 R-R3	R-B3
3 B-B4	B-B4	19 Q-R7ch	K-B2
4 P-B3	Kt-B3	20 R-K6	P-B3
5 P-Q4	PxP	21 R(R3)-K3	B-Q2
6 PxP	B-Kt5ch	22 RxRch	KxR
7 Kt-B3	KtxKP	23 R-KKt3	B-K1
8 O-O	BxKt	24 Q-R5	K-K2
9 P-Q5	B-B3	25 QxP	PxP
10 R-K1	Kt-K2	26 BxP	Q-B1
11 RxKt	P-Q3	27 Q-Kt5ch	K-Q2
12 B-KKt5	BxB	28 R-QB3	Q-Kt1
13 KtxB	O-O	29 R-QKt3	P-Kt3
14 KtxRP	KxKt	30 R-K3	P-R4
15 R-R4ch	K-Kt1	31 Q-B5ch	Resigns
16 Q-R5	P-KB4		

Hastings Masters' Tournament

December, 1934

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Sir George Thomas		M. Botwinnik	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	31 K-B1	P-R4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	32 P-B3	Q-B2
3 P-Q4	PxP	33 Kt-B3	B-Q3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	34 Kt-Q2	K-K2
5 B-Q3	Kt-B3	35 Kt-Kt3	P-R5
6 KtxKt	QPxKt	36 Kt-Q2	P-QB4
7 Kt-Q2	P-K4	37 K-K2	Q-Kt3
8 O-O	Q-B2	38 Kt-B1	Q-B3
9 P-QKt3	B-QB4	39 Kt-K3	Q-Kt2
10 B-Kt2	B-KKt5	40 Kt-Q5ch	K-B1
11 B-K2	P-KR4	41 Q-B3	B-K2
12 Kt-B4	R-Q1	42 Q-Kt3	Q-Kt1
13 Q-K1	Kt-Q2	43 Q-K3	PxP
14 BxB	PxB	44 BPxP	K-K1
15 P-Kt4	B-K2	45 Q-Q3	K-B1
16 R-Q1	R-R4	46 Kt-B3	Q-Kt3
17 P-KB3	PxP	47 QxP	Q-Kt8
18 RxP	Kt-B3	48 K-B3	B-R5
19 RxRch	QxR	49 Q-B5ch	QxQ
20 P-KR3	Kt-Q2	50 PxQ	K-K1
21 P-R3	Q-B2	51 KtxP	K-Q2
22 Q-K2	R-Kt4	52 Kt-Kt2	B-K8
23 B-B1	R-Kt3	53 K-Kt4	B-B6
24 R-Q3	P-Kt4	54 Kt-Q3	K-K3
25 Kt-K3	R-Q3	55 P-QR4	B-Q5
26 Kt-B5	RxR	56 P-R4	B-B6
27 QxR	B-B1	57 K-B3	B-R4
28 B-K3	P-Kt3	59 P-R5	PxP
29 Kt-R4	Kt-Kt3	58 P-Kt4	K-B3
30 BxKt	QxBch	60 PxP	Resigns



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PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, 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.

Points About Points

Occasionally a communication reaches me from a solver who puts me "on the spot" as a heartless shortchanger of credit points. Caissaical



research work has bared the fact that the problem editor of THE CHESS REVIEW has as many faults as a drugstore towel has bacteria, yet it also established that "cheating" is *not* among them. If you did not receive points (or a goose egg) for any one problem, it means that *no* solution has been received. It happens every once in a while that even careful solvers omit

the solution for a problem. While such is obviously an oversight and I feel that the solver found the solution, I cannot grant credit in such instances; it would not be fair to the rest of the family. Check your solutions before you mail them, and don't forget your name on each sheet.

The winner of the Honor Problem Prize (which is \$2.00 in cash unless some chess article is ordered) is: F. W. Watson.

The winner of the Ladder Prize (a chess gift) is: George Partos.

Congratulations to both brothers.

Problems have been received with thanks, from: Bill Beers (2); Rev. Mortimer; R. Larsen (2); Dr. Dobbs; J. D. Neuss (2); D. Morris; M. Charosh; H. Legler; A. J. Fink; E. Krisch (9); J. Stichka, Jr.; F. Sprenger.

Solutions to all problems in this issue are due April 10th, 1935.

Listen to our broadcast! Every Sunday at 2 p. m. E. S. T., over W.H.N.

Some replies to solvers and composers were crowded out of the last two issues. If you expected an answer and failed to get it, kindly repeat your inquiries.

Send in your favorite "Masterpieces". It takes time to write them up. Don't forget to state all the required data. Problems from composers must be diagrammed to receive attention. No notation problems will be accepted. I would like to be favored with 4 or 5 move problems, but 2 movers are always welcome. I have plenty of 3 movers. Don't send too many long selfmates. I am short of promoters and demoters (Fairy problems).

CORRESPONDENCE

Don Morris: Welcome back! In your problem the White K. is better on a1 instead of c1, allowing an extra modelmate. Shall I change the position? Will allow you 11 points (110, decimated Jan. 1, equals 11).

O. A. Holt: Thanks for your nice letter. As soon as I can test my own work, I will send you some problems. What about the problem I wanted you to inspect for me? And what about the one I inspected?

Paul Negreanu: Dank fuer ihre zuvorkommenheit. Erhalten sie Rumania die Chess Review regelmaessig? Gewiss koennen ihre freunde aufgaben einsenden.

G. R. Emery: Your letters are certainly bracing, even though I do not deserve all the charming compliments. About writing myself up in "Who's Who", all I can say is NIX!!

S. Korsgaard: Glad you like the "Construction" article. You are doing splendidly.

B. Beers: I can use *all* of your problems; they are usually fine; but I cannot print them as fast as you may expect. Gradually *all* will appear. Thanks for your nice letter, but please do not send stamps.

F. A. Hill: Delighted to see you among the solvers. Have not had time as yet to test my own work and I cannot send those promised problems before that. Please be patient a little while longer.

G. P. Tiesler: Tell Mr. Pfefferkorn that I shall send some more problems as soon as I find time to test them. Your praise tickles me powerfully, but do you mean all you say? Where is that promised photo?

Dr. G. Dobbs: Your 3 variation maximater is a genuine Dobbs. Perfect!! I am sorry to learn of your illness. Gute besserung!

J. D. Neuss: I understand, brother. Keep your chin up. Better days are ahead.

J. B. Tangeman: You understand the G. moves correctly and your solution to F. 8 is O. K. In view of your scientific solutions, I wondered why you failed to get the G. problems; you solve everything else with ease and accuracy.

C. Larranaga: All beginning is hard. Your first problems are naturally not in the masterpiece class. Keep on trying and read the Problem Construction article. It will help a little.

M. Charosh: Your "corrected" 4 move helpmate is still faulty. Better reconstruct it. Send on your candidates for "Masterpieces", but with all the needed data.

Dr. Berliner: Nay, nay, Doctor, the Problem Editor of the CHESS REVIEW did *not* slip up when he gave the maximater distance for 8 squares; there are fairies that require a larger board, 9x9, or 10x10 squares. For "Chess Nuts" address the CHESS REVIEW office.

P. Murphy: I am glad you wrote to the Program Director of WHN. That is better than telling me how much you like the broadcast. I wonder if anyone else heeded my hints.

C. Riggin: My answer to you was crowded out of the last issue. I am "thrilled beyond measure" by your approval. If you repeat it (a few more times) I shall frame your letters!! I am "riggin" up the frames now.

Hochberg Bros: Corrections are always accepted within the proper time limit.

M. Shapiro, J. N. Meeker, C. Flittkan, J. Stichka, J. F. Tracy, F. Sprenger: Welcome to the solving family. Kindly bear in mind, those of you who offered suggestions, that I am running the Problem Department to please the majority. Therefore, do not condemn features you do not like, especially those that you do not properly understand. Study them and learn to appraise them correctly.

Who's Who In Problemdom

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

A. J. FINK

The problem master I am introducing today to our family is in one respect the most remarkable chess personality in the United States. He is not only, like his predecessors in this series, one of the greatest problem composers, internationally reputed, but he carries the rare and unusual distinction of being the only American problemist who has achieved an acknowledged, ranking position as a master of the game. From the beginning of his chess career he has maintained leadership on both fields of chess with an ease and thoroughness that astonish the chess world. This dual competence is all the more amazing, because he is not a chess professional, but an amateur whose vocation in life does not permit him ample time for the study of chess.

A. J. Fink was born on July 19, 1890 in the City of San Francisco, California, where he still resides today. He received the fair schooling provided by Uncle Sam for all of his children. Qualifying for the Postal Service he later abandoned it in favor of a business occupation and became Traffic Manager for a large wholesale concern. In 1928, however, he returned to his first vocational choice, the Postal Service, in which he is employed at the present date. Long hours and hard work granted him but little time to devote to the game he loves so well, yet by dint of perseverance and his great talents he conquered the enviable position as an undisputed leader in both sections of chess which he now holds so securely.

He turned to chess in 1906 during the memorable time when the earthquake nearly demolished the city of his birth. On the field of board chess it took him only 7 years to climb to the position of a champion. In 1913 and again in 1916 and once more in 1919 he was Champion of the well known Mechanics Institute of San Francisco. This was, however, a mere start. In 1922 he rose to the dignity of a State Champion of California. Like all thoroughbreds Fink came back to win the State Championship again for two consecutive years, 1928 and 1929.

He participated in numerous tournaments, always finishing with scores that proved him to be a master of the first rank. Among the great masters against whom he was successful are such experts as Torre, Kupchik, Kashdan, Mlotkowski, Dake and Steiner. Truly an enviable record that speaks its own language.



One wonders what Fink would have been able to accomplish had he not been compelled to treat chess as a mere hobby.

Such is A. J. Fink, the valiant board master.

Great as he is as a chess player, he is even greater to us of the composing craft as one of the outstanding adepts of the problem art. His work in the problem field is of a caliber and style peculiarly his own. It would be hard to decide what problem school he preferred. Fink is one of those fortunate problemists, at home in every school, with a natural master's touch that is the envy of those who have to labor hard for their measure of glory.

While competent and brilliant in all of his problem work Fink paid special attention to the difficult type of problems known as taskers. On this field he won some of his highest honors and the task problems he gave to problemdom, some of them realizations of themes declared impossible of accomplishment before he entered the ring, have procured for him what his acumen and genius richly deserves, the rank of one of the chess realm's most respected and esteemed master composers.

Let me call your attention to one of the republished problems, the one that appeared in the "Grand Rapids Herald" two years ago. You note, of course, that the problem is a miniature. You also are aware of the echo play. You admire the quiet continuations. But are you mind-

ful of the peculiar feature that in this charming problem the Black King is posted and remains throughout the entire variation play in a mirror position?

To fully appreciate Fink's problems, lightning solving will be of no assistance. You have got to study his work diligently and attentively to find some of the hidden features incorporated in them.

Fink is, like all great masters, honest and modest. That is why, though I requested a list of his honors, he failed to supply it. I can merely assure you that I know, as I glance back into the past, that he has won a great many prizes and encomiums.

There is one more remarkable achievement to the credit of this gifted, versatile composer. Turning to Fairy Chess, he invented a clever new piece which he named the "Billiard Knight". I am at present studying this new piece. As soon as I feel that I understand its moves properly, I am going to present the innovation in "Fairyland". The "Billiard Knight" has all the earmarks of deserving and attaining the popularity of the Grasshopper.

Such is A. J. Fink, the problem adept.

He is still a young man of 44 years. If the past is indeed a proper criterion of the future, great deeds on both fields of chess may be expected from this splendid representative of American Chess. Let me express my sincerest wish that good health and prosperity shall be his lot and that he will continue on the path of glory for many, many years to come.

Three cheers for the "Pride of San Francisco"!

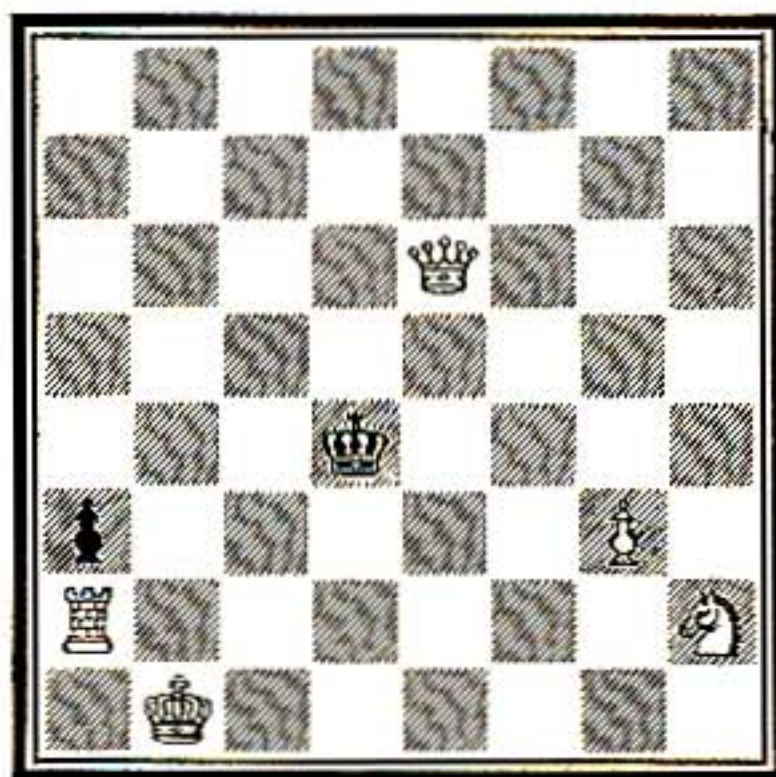
FAIRYLAND

Before I introduce today's Fairy Fare, I want to once more repeat the *modus operandi* of the Grasshopper for those of our "inner family" who are still somewhat in doubt. The G. moves like a queen in any direction and finishes the move with a jump over one intervening man, black or white. Having completed the jump, the G. remains posted immediately behind the jumped man. The jumped piece is *not* removed, but if there is a piece of the opposite color *behind* the jumped man on the square on which the G. comes to a rest, that piece is removed as a captured man. If the G. has no jump provided for, it cannot move at all. Thus in problem No. 20 the grasshoppers have *one* move each. G.h4 can jump over Bf6 and capture Pawn e7; Gh6 can jump over Pf4 and capture Pawn e3. There are no other moves they can make. In problem F. 22 the white G. can jump to c3, c5, c7, e3 and h4. The black G. can jump to f6, f4 and g1. I hope this explanation will remove all existing uncertainties.

Now a few words about the new problems.

A. J. FINK

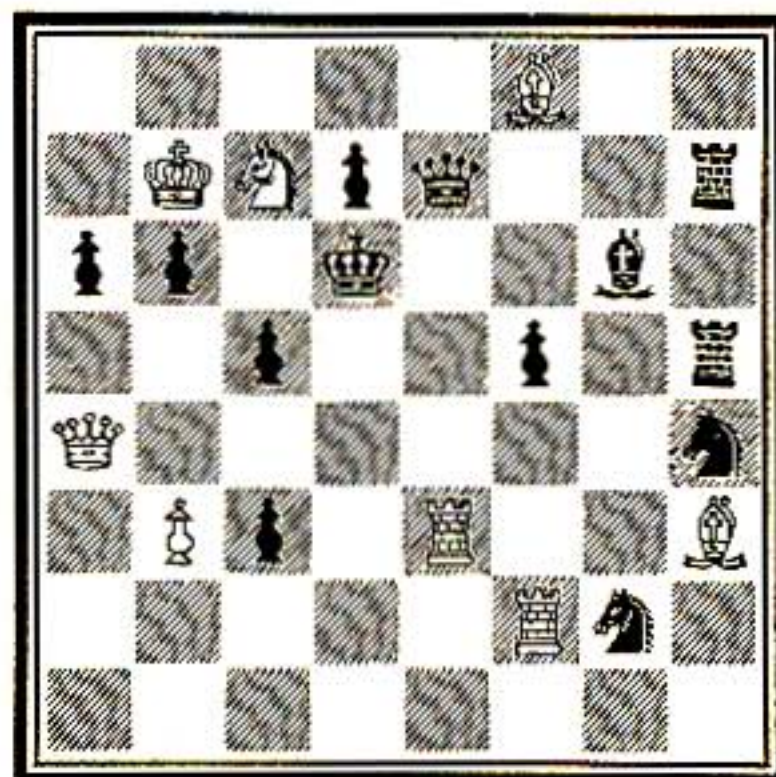
"Grand Rapids Herald" - 1933



Mate in three. Q-QB6.

A. J. FINK

"Pittsburgh Gazette" - 1911



Mate in two. Q-KKt4.

A good many years ago Otto Wurzburg produced the first version of the black defensive S. wheel with seven different interference mates, the S. laterally placed to the King. Nine years later, I succeeded in doing the same with the S. in diagonal position to its king. Since then numerous illustrations have been published, but the aim to produce a complete wheel with *eight* different interference mates has not been realized. It is probably impossible without promoted pieces. Many complete wheels have been shown, but upon examination, we find that the eighth mate is a mere repetition of one of the previous seven. No. F. 20 is a complete defensive black S. wheel with eight different mates, accomplished with the aid of two grasshoppers. I have also done this task with two extra promoted bishops, but I prefer the grasshopper version. The problem has been tested carefully, yet I cannot guarantee its soundness, because there are dozens of tries. I offer it for what it is worth, but warn you not to claim cooks unless you exhaust all possible black defenses. Although the problem is a 2 mover, I will allow 5 points for its solution, and 2 points for every cook. I hope there is none.

No. F. 21 is a masterpiece by the illustrious T. R. D. Two points are allowed for each line of play. Dawson composed this gem without sight of the board, an achievement that is indeed startling. I know you will enthuse over the problem.

F. 22 is another comely offering by our own Dr. Dobbs. It is not difficult but charming. Note that in 21 and 22 Black plays first.

No. F. 23 is a clever maximate-selfmate by the young Cleveland composer Krisch, who is as prolific as he is talented. The problem is not as easy as it appears.

SOLUTIONS TO FAIRY PROBLEMS 12-15

F. 12: 1 Re6!, Ba5; 2 Rf6ch, SxR; 3 c3, Qb5; 4 Re5, Bd8; 5 Re4ch, SxRmate. Cooked in 4 moves. 1 Re8, Ba5; 2 Rf8ch, Qf7; 3 Rb8, Be1; 4 Rb4, BxRmate.

F. 13: 1 Sb4, QxS; 2 Qf6ch, KxQ; 3 Bg5ch, SxB mate. 1 Sb4, QxS; 2 Qg8ch, Kf6; 3 Bg5ch, SxB mate.

F. 14: 1 Gb3, Kg5; 2 Ke5, Gc4; 3 Gd5, Ge7 mate.

F. 15: A. 1 Kd4 (or d3), Sg5; 2 c4, Sf7; 3 Ke4, Ke6; 4 c5 mate. B. 1 e3, Sc5; 2 Gf3, Sb7; 3 e4, Kc6; 4 e5 mate.

COMMENTS

F. 8: Nice idea neatly echoed.—Dr. Dobbs. Excellent echo.—Rothenberg.

F. 13: The dual ruins it.—Dr. Dobbs. Pretty white sacrifices.—Tangeman.

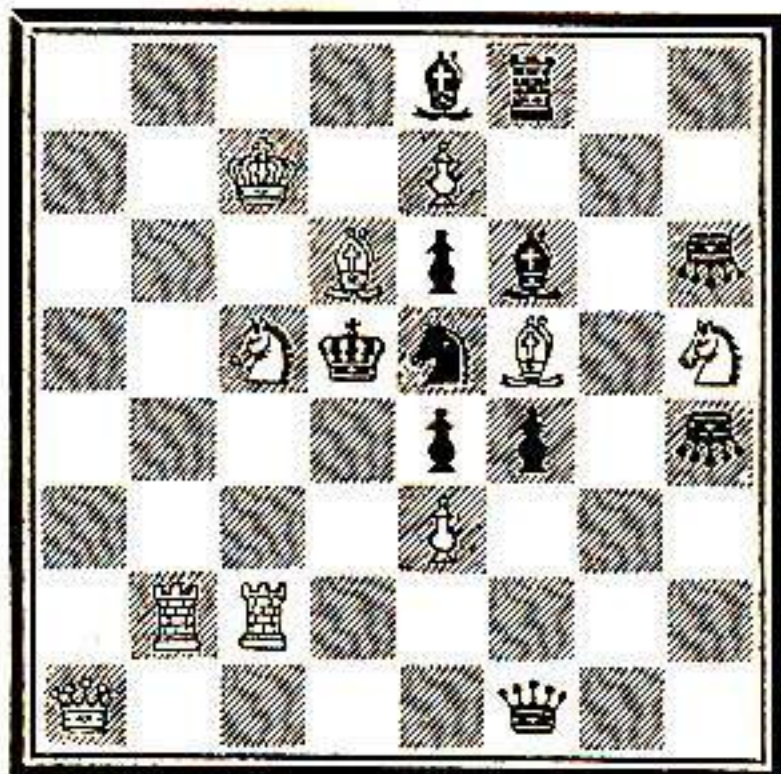
F. 15: A finely echoed grasshopper mate.—Dr. Dobbs. A beautiful duo, though the first is a bit inaccurate.—Tangeman. Amusing to note that with the S on d7 changed to a B or Q, both the original and echo work out subject to the same condition.—Rothenberg. (But those pieces are cooking the problem in many ways!!—Editor). A very pleasing helpmate.—Krisch.

(Continued on Page 76)

FAIRY PROBLEMS

F 20 (Original)

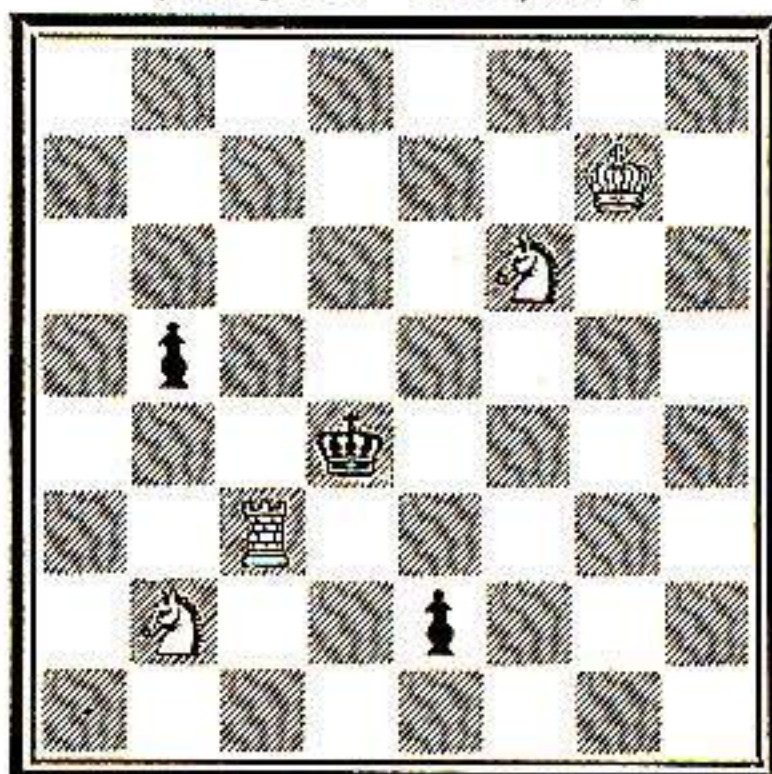
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.



Mate in 2 moves

SOLUTIONS DUE APRIL 10, 1935

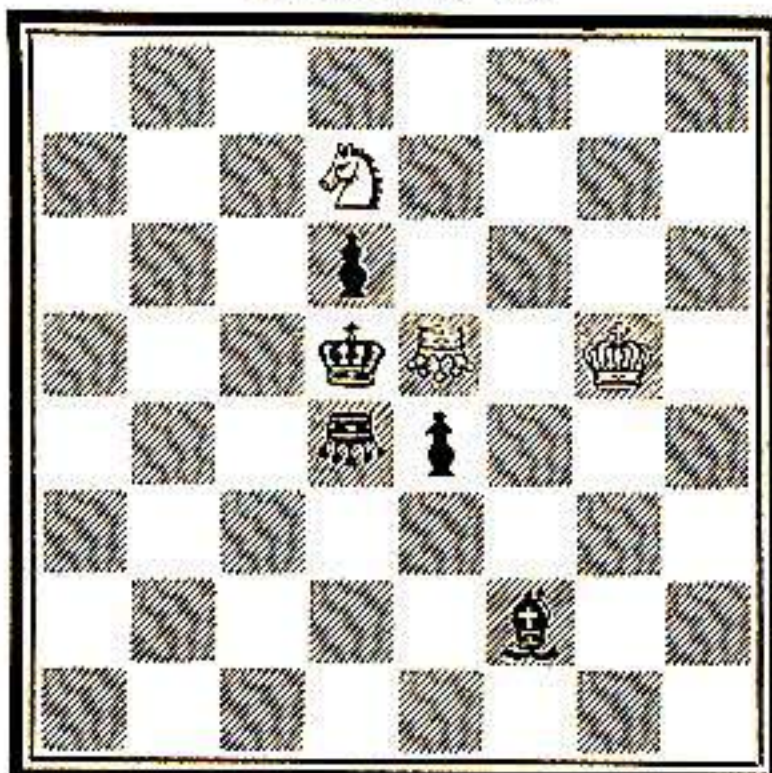
F 21 (Original)
THOMAS R. DAWSON
London, England
(Composed "Blindfold")



Black plays and help-selfmates
in 2 moves

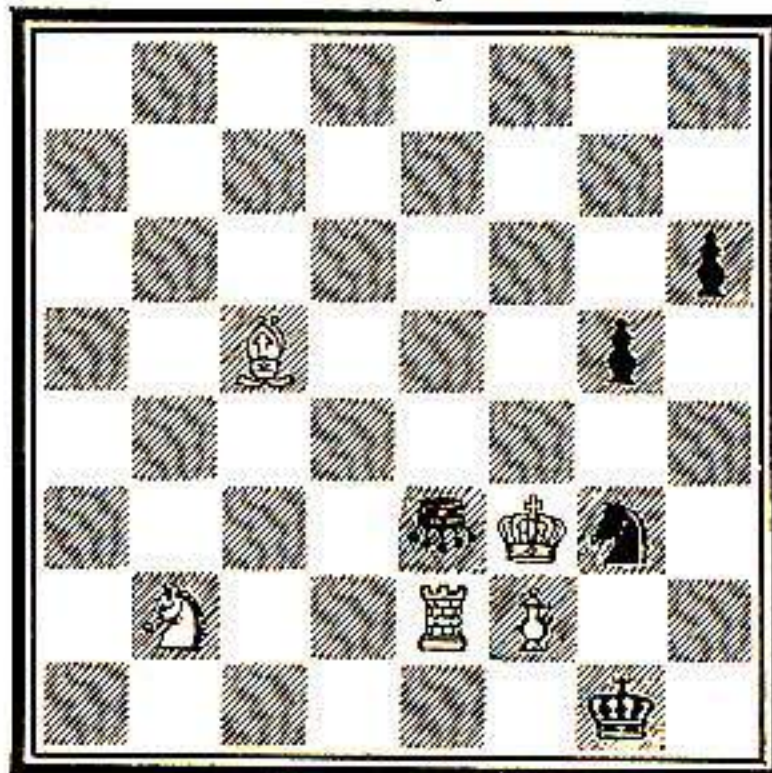
Place Rc3 on e5 and get the echo play.

F 22 (Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



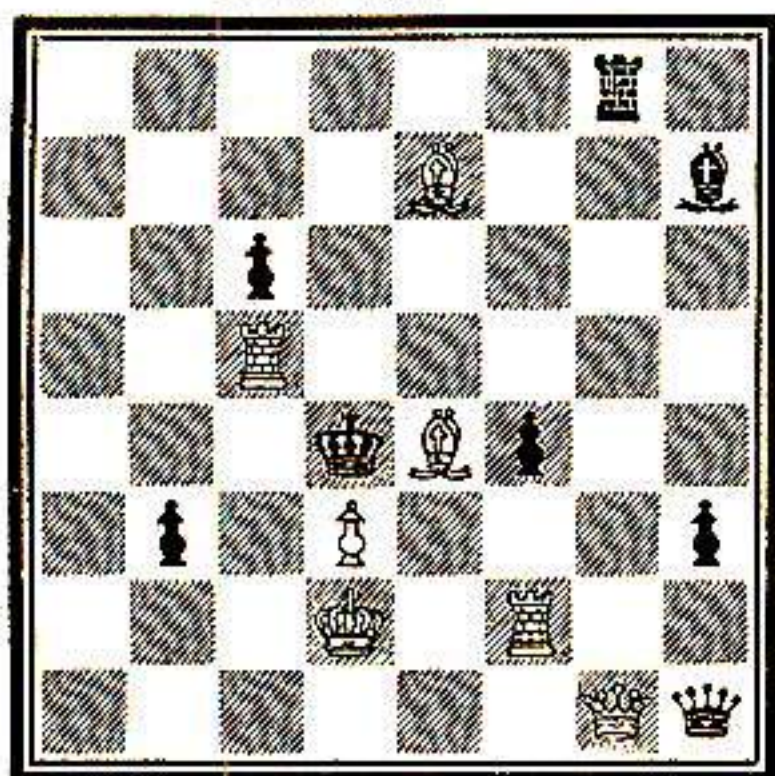
Black plays and help-selfmates
in 3 moves

F 23 (Original)
ERWIN KRISCH
Cleveland, Ohio



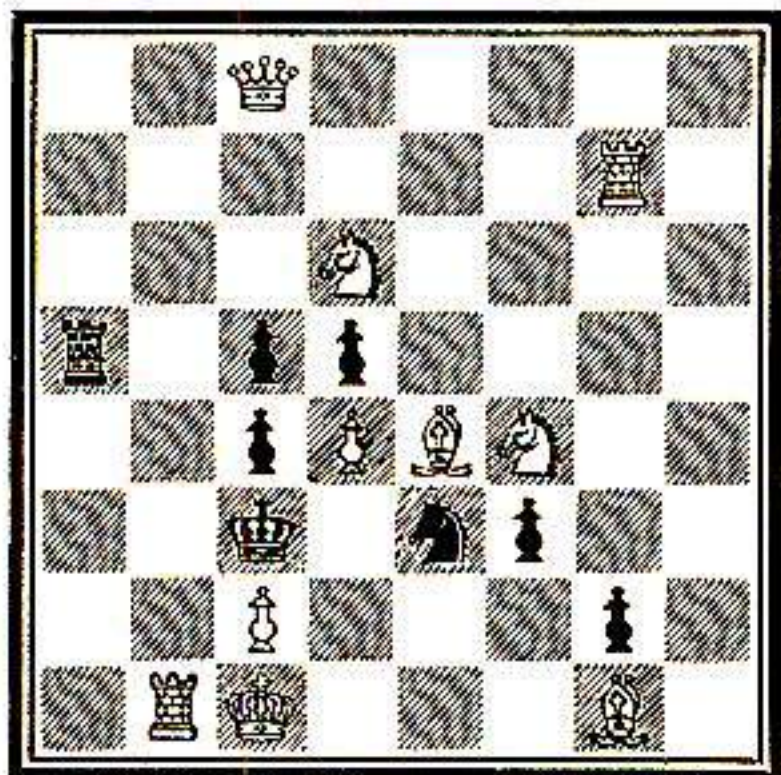
Maxi-selfmate in 4 moves

259
(Original)
VINCENT L. EATON
Cambridge, Mass.



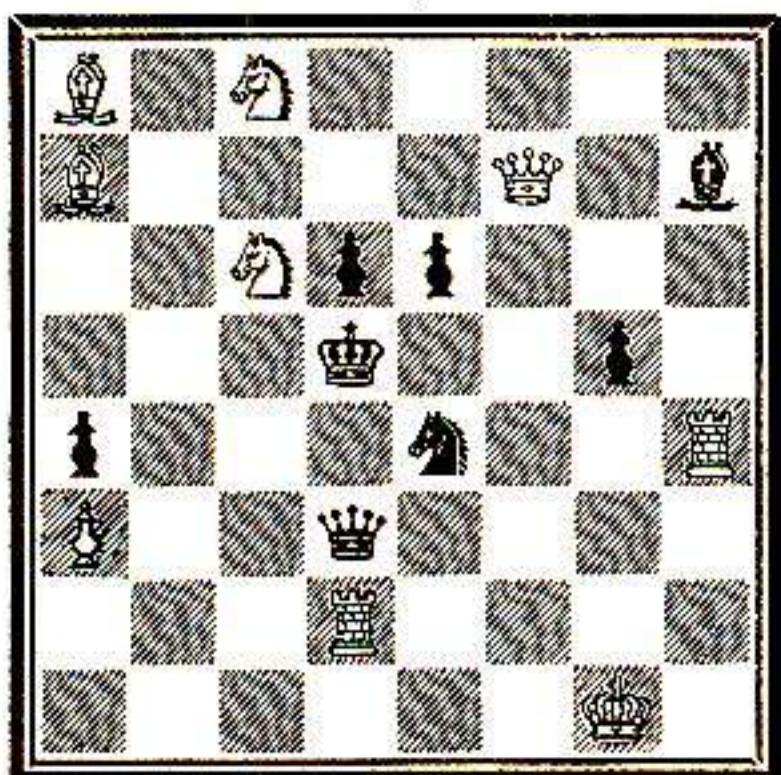
Mate in 2 moves.

260 (Original)
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.
(Dedicated to M. Bukofzer)



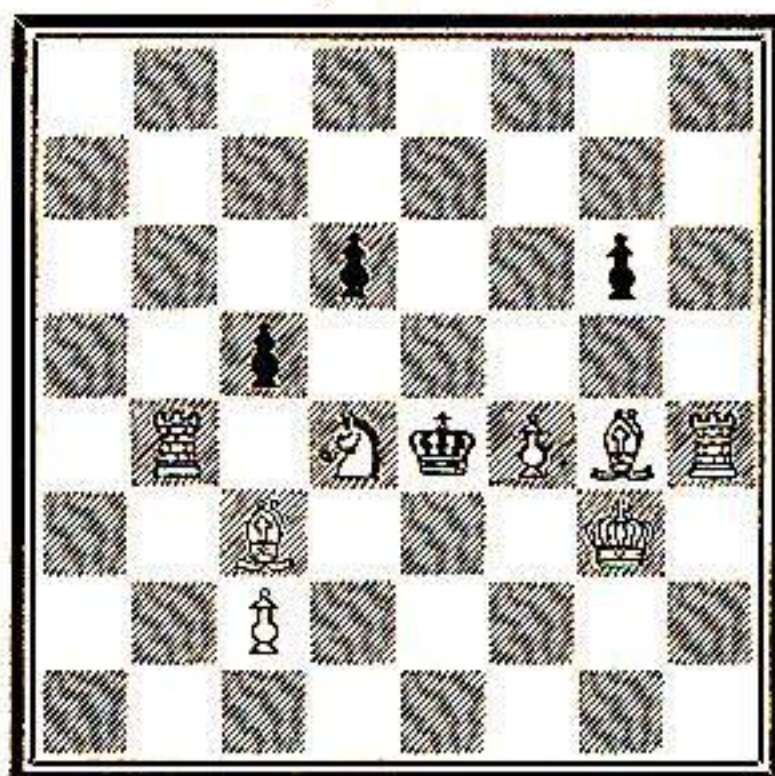
Mate in 2 moves.

261
(Original)
WILBUR VANWINKLE
Endicott, N. Y.



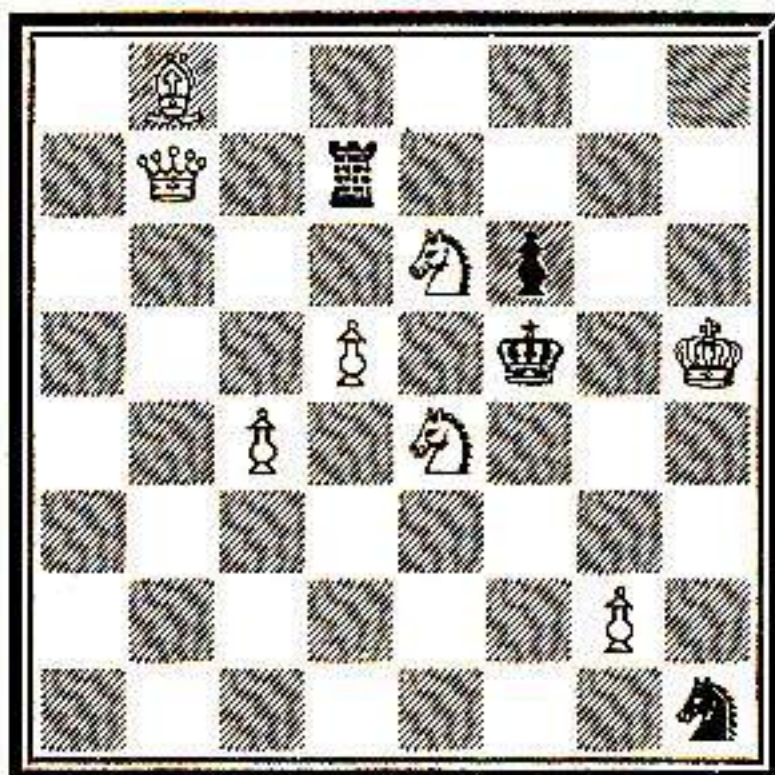
Mate in 2 moves.

262
(Original)
M. R. CANCIO, Jr.
Santurce, Puerto Rico



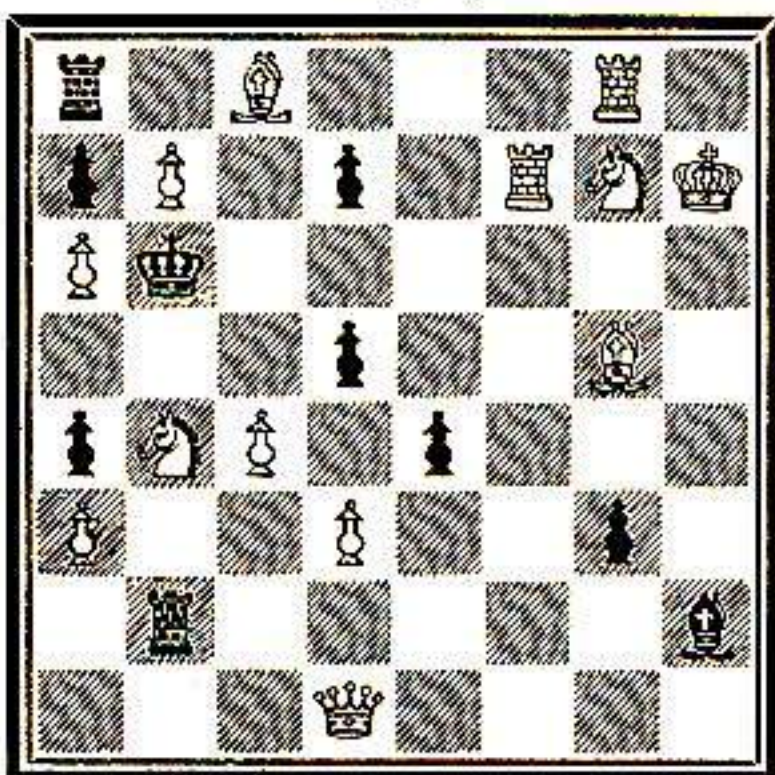
Mate in 2 moves.

263
(Original)
DR. H. M. BERLINER
Bronx, N. Y.



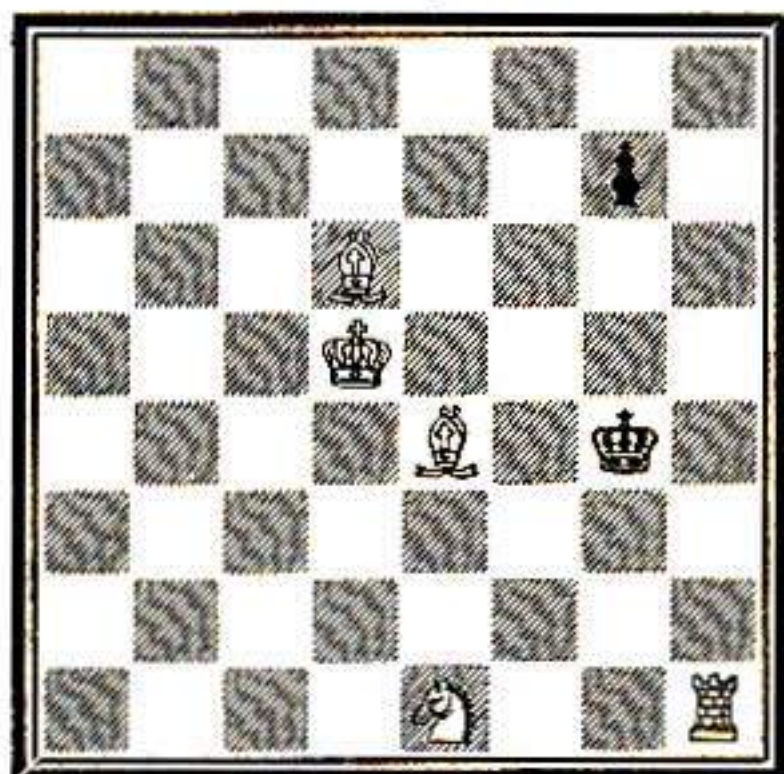
Mate in 2 moves.

264
(Original)
LAJOS STEINER
Hungary



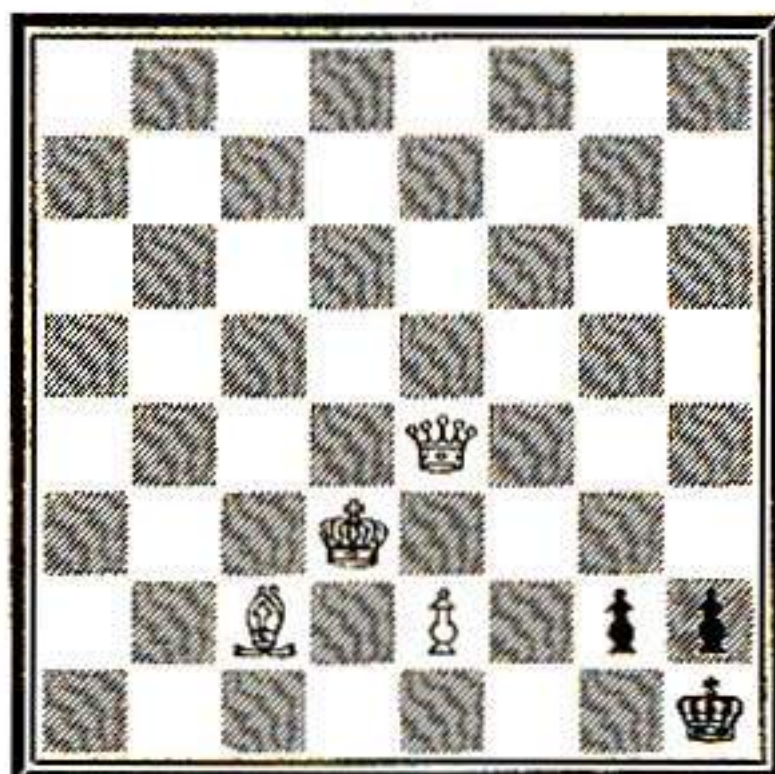
Mate in 3 moves.

265
(Original)
EUGENE McCARTHY
Rochester, N. Y.



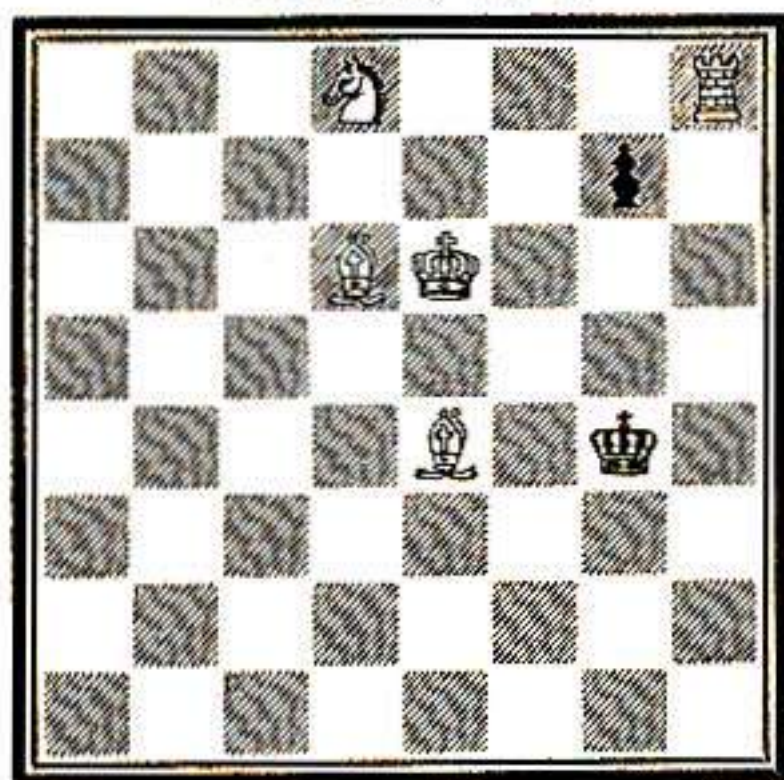
Mate in 3 moves.

268
(Original)
G. W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Ala.



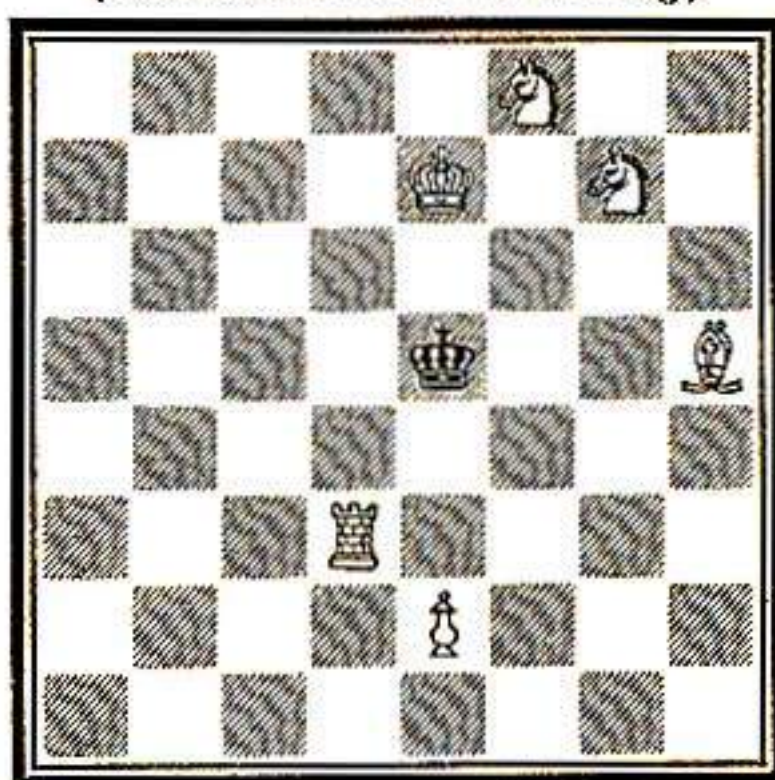
Mate in 4 moves.

266
(Original)
EUGENE McCARTHY
Rochester, N. Y.



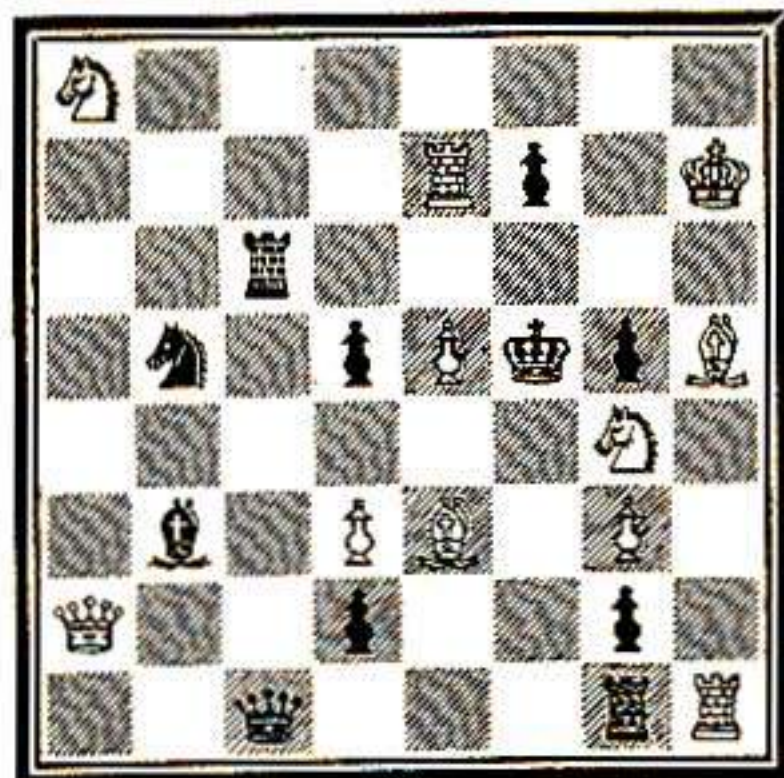
Mate in 3 moves.

269 (Original)
CARLOS JIMENO, Jr.
Mexico
(Dedicated to Otto Wurzburg)



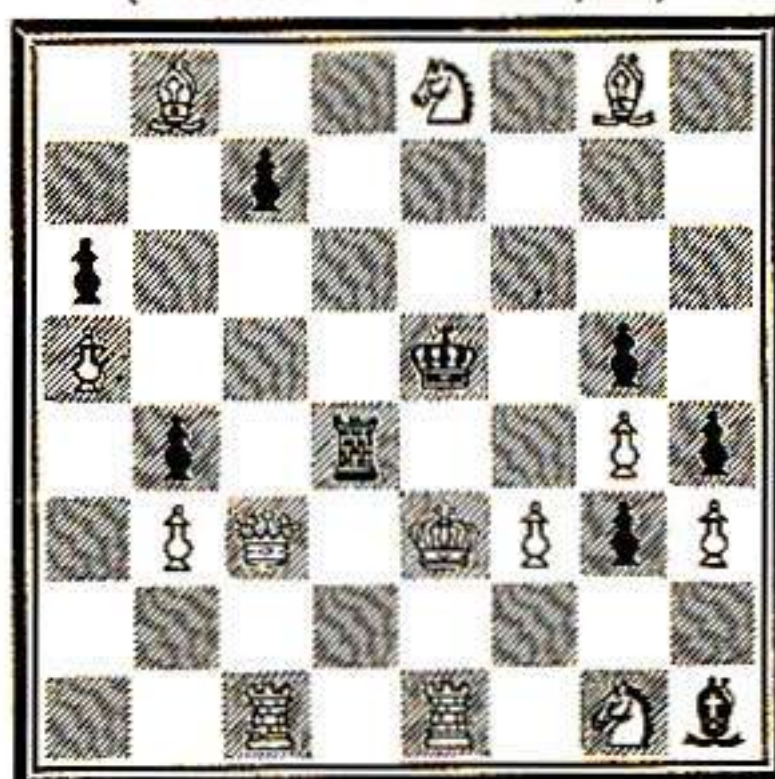
Mate in 6 moves.

267
(Original)
H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.



Mate in 3 moves.

270 (Original)
GOTTFRIED GOELLER
Rottweil, Germany
(Inscribed to M. Bukofzer)



Selfmate in 7 moves.

(Continued from Page 73)

FAIRY LADDER

Name	Score	12	13	14	15	Score
Dobbs, Dr. G.	46	4	3	3	5	61
Rothenberg, P. L.	48	4	3	.	5	60
Young, E. F.	38	4	3	0	0	45
Tangeman, J. B.	35	0	3	0	5	43
Berliner, Dr. H. L.	27	4	3	0	5	39
Morris, M.	27	4	3	0	5	39
Partos, G.	27	4	0	.	.	31
Krisch, E.	21	0	3	.	5	29
Ratke, R. J.	8	.	3	.	.	11
Genud, I.	0	.	3	.	.	3

4 extra points for solution to F.8 have been added to the scores of: Rothenberg, Tangeman.

SOLUTIONS

No. 235. Chas. S. Jacobs (2m) Qb4

Well constructed with no "run of the mines" variations, Tangeman. A well executed waiter.—Dr. Dobbs. Full of pretty variations.—Stichka. Neatly constructed. The pawn pin is sparkling.—Patz. Close tries but only one key.—Patrick. Excellent 2 mover.—Wenzl. Precise construction and some fine puzzling features.—Emery. Selfblocks and pins are excellent.—Vanwinkle. Neat and pretty.—Tracy. Some nice mates.—Beers. A difficult and delightful problem.—Hill. Subtle key and some clever touches though it is somewhat old-fashioned.—Eaton.

No. 236. Vincent L. Eaton (2m) Sa3

The two Rook unpins are outstanding.—Tangeman. Subtle threat, interesting mates but the key is strongly indicated.—Dr. Dobbs. Nice selfblocks.—Ratke. Weak key, but has some nice mates.—Patz. Best 2 mover I have seen in a long while.—Patrick. Not up to Eaton's standard.—Krisch. Somewhat unusual.—Wenzl. Nicely constructed.—Korsgaard. The unpins of the rook are beautiful variations. Eaton's 2 movers always contain a definite idea.—Emery. A problem of high artistic merit.—Tracy. The taking of the square c4 spoils this one.—Beers. Another excellent problem full of variety.—Hill.

No. 237. Clemente Larranaga (2m) d5

Seems a tremendous waste of material.—Tangeman. Puzzling on account of the horrible key.—Dr. Dobbs. Poor key.—Ratke. Fair.—Patz. Poor key.—Wenzl. Black is deliberately robbed of two flight squares.—Rothenberg. Key too obvious.—Korsgaard. Not interesting to solve.—Emery. Flight grabber.—Vanwinkle. The key takes two important squares; otherwise good.—Tracy. Taking flight squares spoils this one, too.—Beers. Rather poor.—Hill. Obviously a first attempt.—Eaton. My first attempt to compose.—Larranaga.

No. 238. Eugene McCarthy (2m) Sxc5

What is the idea of pinning the B? Pf4 is a snappy try and Se5 is killed only by Qg6; this trap problem is full of close calls.—Tangeman. The capture key is probably not necessary but permissible because of the fine try, Se5.—Dr. Dobbs. Fine 2 mover with many tries.—Ratke. Two beautiful mates.—Patz. A trifle confusing.—Krisch. Fair.—Wenzl. The key changes everything. Se5 is the closest try I ever saw.—Emery. Best of January 2 movers.—Vanwinkle. Has some pleasing features and "close shaves".—Tracy. Nice capture key.—Beers. Most difficult on account of the unorthodox key and the many close tries.—Hill. From what I have seen of this author's work he appears to be the best of the new crop of composers; but this is not up to his standard, because the key is poor and the variety scarce.—Eaton.

No. 239. David C. McClelland (2m) Kd8

Splendid key, masterly construction and many tricky variations.—Tangeman. Key is strongly suggested but the play is good and clever.—Dr. Dobbs. Surprise key.—Ratke. Quiet key, excellent play. Best 2 mover.—Patz. Some nice variations.—Patrick. Interesting promotion.—Wenzl. A seemingly daring key.—Rothenberg. The king gets into a lot of action.—Korsgaard. Excellent key. Close tries.—Vanwinkle. Good problem of the attacking class.—Tracy. Very clever key and plenty of good stuff.—Beers. Excellent problem that caused me considerable anguish.—Hill. Unexpected key followed by ingenious promotions.—Eaton. Second best of the month.—Larranaga.

No. 240. F. A. Hill (3m)

1 Bf1, BxS; 2 Rd5ch, etc.
1 . . . , KxR; 2 Sb7ch, etc.
1 . . . , B any; 2 Sb7ch, etc.

The two variations are very interesting.—Tangeman. The mate after the R sacrifice is very attractive though not a model.—Dr. Dobbs. Excellent cooperation of pieces.—Patz. A beautiful deceptive waiter. Month's best.—Krisch. What there is, is good.—Wenzl. Some exceptionally fine mating variations. My vote.—Rothenberg. A superlative composition but not really original, as a slightly different version was published in the Grand Rapids Herald last June.—Emery. Pretty variation after BxS and all good.—Tracy. Enough timber in this to build a house. 'Tis awful.—Beers. Good idea but heavy construction.—Eaton.

No. 241. P. L. Rothenberg (3m)

1 Qh3, g5; 2 BxP, etc.
1 . . . , PxP; 2 Bg1, etc.

A cleverly hidden idea.—Burke. Fine problem, showing much constructive skill.—Tangeman. Ingenious ambush strategy.—Dr. Dobbs. Not much point to this.—Ratke. Quite piquant.—Patz. My choice for the month.—Szabo. Pleasing clearance theme.—Wenzl. The idea is not carried out well.—Rothenberg. A clever waiter but not much variety.—Korsgaard. Selfmate strategy put to good use.—Emery. An old friend in a new guise.—Tracy. Short and sweet.—Beers. Neat and enjoyable.—Hill. Excellent echo idea clumsily worked out.—Eaton. Best problem this month.—Larranaga.

No. 242. O. Aarhus (3m)

1 Bf8, c3; 2 Rc4ch, etc.
1 . . . , Bd5; 2 RxBch, etc.
1 . . . , Bf5; 2 RxBch, etc.
1 . . . , Kc3 or e3; 2 Bh6ch, etc.
Cooked by Kf2; BxPch and Se2ch.

No. 243. Mannis Charosh (4m)

1 SxP, b5; 2 Sd8, b6; 3 Rf4, b4; 4 Sb7 mate.
1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , . . . ; 3 . . . , Ka6; 4 Ra4 mate.
Two cooks in three moves by: 1 Rf2, b5; 2 Sd7 any; 3 Ra2 mate and 1 Sd7, b5; 2 Rf2, any; 3 Ra2, mate.
Mr. Charosh has been in hard luck lately but that happens to all composers at times.

No. 244. Dr. G. Dobbs (4m)

1 Qd7, Kxe5; 2 Qd5ch, Kf4; 3 Bg5 ch, etc.
1 . . . , Kxe3; 2 Qd3ch, Kf4; 3 Bg3ch, etc.
1 . . . , Bb3ch; 2 KxB, Kxe3; 3 . . . , etc.
1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , Kxe5; 3 Bg5, etc.
1 . . . , Ba4; 2 QxB, Ke5; 3 Qb4, etc.
1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , Kxe3; 3 . . . , etc.
1 . . . , Bc2; 2 Bg5, Bch; 3 KxB, etc.
1 . . . , Bg4; 2 Qd5ch, KxS; 3 Qd3ch, etc.
1 . . . , Be2; 2 Bg5, Bc4ch; 3 SxB, etc.
Cooked by Bg5. (What a pity! Ed.) Try Qc5 is stopped by Ba4. Very few solvers found the author's solution. Many solvers lost their votes because they sent no second choice when voting for 244.

No. 245. David C. McClelland (4m Sui)

1 Be3, d2; 2 Sb5ch, Kb3; 3 RxB.
1 . . . , Kb3; 2 Bd2, c3; 3 Bd1ch.
1 . . . , b3; 2 Rd2, Kb4; 3 Bd4.
A major dual detracts considerably from the merit of this sui.—Tangeman. Looks like a cook on account of the idle bishop.—Dr. Dobbs. A very fine sui and undoubtedly best of the month.—Ratke. Excellent sui with nice play.—Patz. This gets my vote. A masterpiece.—Patrick. Topnotch problem in every respect.—Krisch. The best McClelland problem in many an issue.—Wenzl. Cleverly done.—Korsgaard. Splendid, with three difficult variations and teasing tries.—Emery. A fine 3 line sui.—Vanwinkle. Interesting but why the B on h5?—Tracy.

No. 246. F. W. Watson (7m Sui)

1 Ke3, Kf6; 2 d8 = Qch, Kf7; 3 Bd5, PxB; 4 Kd4, Ke6; 5 Sf4ch, Kf7; 6 Sd3, Ke6; 7 Qf5ch, SxQ mate.
Mr. Watson demonstrates how to squeeze full measure from the material he uses. Gets my vote.—Tangeman. The B Sacrifice is a happy thought in this excellent single liner. I cast my vote for it.—Dr. Dobbs. Very good one line sui.—Szabo. This is a very interesting selfmate.—Zatwarsky. Another Watson gem.—Krisch. The difficulty and strategy of this problem earn it my vote.—Malzberg. A very nice way of committing hari-kari.—Korsgaard. This is pure artistry. Everything is as nicely timed as a waltz melody.—Emery. A very nice one. Not easy for a one-liner.—Vanwinkle. Very interesting. Economical arrangement and pretty termination.—Tracy.

PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

Name	Score	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	Score
Partos, G.	103	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	4	4	7	143
Tanassy, L.	98	2	2	2	0	2	3	3	3	6	4	4	7	136
Rothenberg, P. L.	95	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	7	132
Dobbs, Dr. G.	97	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	4	4	7	131
Tangeman, J. B.	78	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	6	8	4	7	128
McCarthy, E.	75	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	6	4	4	7	121
Riggin, C. W.	87	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	4	4	.	120
Chess, A.	77	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	4	4	7	117
Hochberg Bros.	70	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	4	4	7	110
Davis, L.	78	2	2	2	0	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	7	107
Emery, G. R.	68	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	3	3	4	7	107
Daly, H. B.	64	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	4	4	7	104
Krisch, E.	54	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	6	4	4	7	100
Wenzl, T. C.	67	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	3	4	4	.	100
Young, E. F.	61	2	2	2	2	.	3	3	3	6	4	4	7	99
Patrick, M. W.	66	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	6	4	4	.	98
Berliner, Dr. H. M.	63	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	4	4	.	96
Ratke, R. J.	65	0	2	2	2	2	0	3	9	3	4	4	0	96
Halpern, L.	68	2	2	2	0	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	.	95
Patz, W.	62	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	3	4	4	.	95
Hargreaves, G. W.	72	0	2	2	0	2	3	3	3	0	.	4	.	91
Foote, B. A.	67	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	0	4	.	90
Szabo, Alex	43	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	6	4	4	7	89
Vanwinkle, W.	48	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	4	4	7	82
Murphy, P.	56	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	.	4	.	81
De Jager, J.	56	2	2	2	0	2	3	3	3	3	0	4	.	80
Genud, I.	41	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	4	4	.	74
Zatwarsky, C.	38	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	.	4	7	74
Korsgaard, S.	45	0	2	2	0	2	0	3	3	0	4	4	7	72
Cheney, G. N.	50	2	2	2	0	2	.	3	3	6	1	.	.	71
Tiesler, G. P.	43	2	2	2	0	2	0	3	9	6	.	.	.	69
Malzberg, N.	31	2	2	2	0	2	0	3	2	6	0	4	7	61
Morris, M.	18	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	9	4	4	.	54
Sanford, C. C.	33	2	2	2	0	2	.	3	3	6	0	.	.	53
Eaton, V. L.	29	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	51
Larranaga, C.	32	2	2	2	0	2	0	3	3	3	0	.	.	49
Larsen, R.	29	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	.	.	43
Tracy, J. F.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	4	4	7	40
Silver, C. E.	27	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	34
Sprenger, F.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	6	4	4	.	33
Tudor, W. B.	24	0	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	32
Burke, H.	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	3	5	6	4	4	.	30
Fittkan, C.	0	.	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	6	4	.	.	30
Morris, Don.	11	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	0	.	.	30
Beers, B.	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	3	.	.	.	27
Berry, G. F.	13	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Shapiro, M.	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	3	3	3	0	4	.	21
Hill, F. A.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	19
French, C. E.	12	2	0	2	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Meeker, J. M.	0	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	13
Stichka, J.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Grote, F.	2	.	0	2	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4

There are many pending scores that are carried for 6 months from date of discontinuation and dropped thereafter. The C. R. Problem Department publishes only the scores of the solvers sending solutions to the *latest* issue.

CLOSING DATE: April 10th, 1935. No solutions or changes will be accepted after the 10th. Please take heed!!