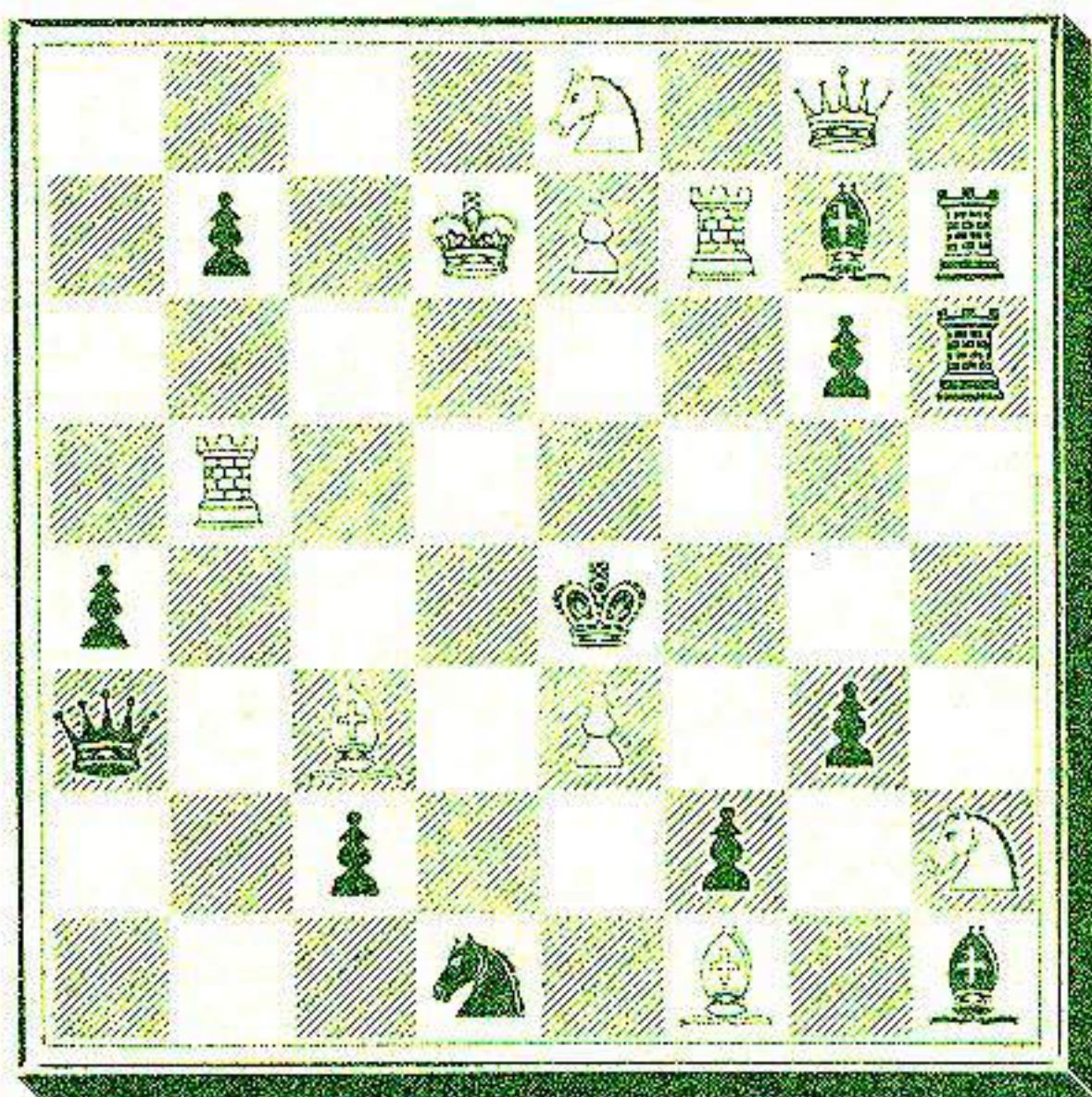


The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR-PRIZE PROBLEM FOR
FEBRUARY, 1935
H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.



WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

IN THIS ISSUE

THE MOSCOW TOURNAMENT

THE EDITOR'S CASTLE	- - - - -	S. S. COHEN
THE MERAN DEFENSE	- - - - -	ERNST GRUENFELD
CHESS IN THE U. S. S. R.	- - - - -	A. SIMS
AN ANALYSIS OF CHESS ABILITY	- - - - -	CARL EKOOS
THE GALLOPING KNIGHTS	- - - - -	IRVING CHERNEV

The Editor's Castle

By S. S. COHEN

The CHESS REVIEW

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Vol. III, No. 4 *Published Monthly* April, 1935

The Editor's Castle	- - - - -	77
News Events	- - - - -	78
Miniature Games	- - - - -	80
The Meran Defense	- - - - -	81
Chess in the U. S. S. R.	- - - - -	82
Game Studies	- - - - -	83
An Analysis of Chess Ability	- - - - -	86
Book Review	- - - - -	87
The Galloping Knights	- - - - -	88
Canadian Section	- - - - -	90
Selected Games	- - - - -	92
Problems	- - - - -	94

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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The American Championship

Plans for a match between Frank J. Marshall and Isaac Kashdan for the American Championship have definitely been abandoned and the way has been cleared for the running of a tournament to put the present title into circulation. The following open letter by Mr. Kashdan gives his views and the reasons for this step.

To the Editor of THE CHESS REVIEW:

In October, 1933, I challenged Mr. Frank Marshall for the United States Chess Championship. There was a great deal of interest in our meeting at that time, and the match would undoubtedly have stimulated chess enthusiasm and activity. I had no doubt then of Mr. Marshall's willingness to play, and proceeded with high hopes to sound public opinion and to raise the purse required for the match.

As the readers of THE CHESS REVIEW will remember, Mr. Harold M. Phillips and Mr. Fritz Brieger stepped forward, in the interest of chess, and organized a committee to complete the arrangements for the match. They started the fund with generous contributions, and also circulated appeals to the chess public, and did everything in their power to get the match under way.

At the same time, the Committee met with Mr. Marshall and his representatives, assuming that they would find encouragement and aid for their efforts. There had been considerable criticism of Mr. Marshall for not having defended his title in so many years, and it seemed that here was his opportunity to refute such charges and enter whole-heartedly into the plans for the match. On the contrary, and to the growing surprise and regret of the Committee and myself, we soon found that Mr. Marshall's advisers were interested mainly in delaying the proceedings and in demanding the exact fulfillment of conditions which were no longer practical. Instead of co-operating in the cause of chess, they acted as if the championship were a personal belonging of Mr. Marshall, which he was willing to put on the market at a specified price. In fairness to Mr. Marshall, I still believe that he would prefer to settle the question over the chessboard rather than through long-winded correspondence, but he has accepted counsel which, if well-intentioned, has put him in a dubious position in the American chess world.

Mr. Kuhns, President of the National Chess Federation, has announced on several occasions the intention of the Federation to hold a tournament for the American Chess Championship, if my match with Mr. Marshall could not be brought about. I had hoped to avoid this, as I wished to uphold the traditional method of match play for the title, which is fairer for the champion than the uncertainties of a tournament. However, the last exchange of correspondence between Mr. Phillips and the representatives of Mr. Marshall has made it too clear that there is nothing to be gained by further negotiations, and with regret I must consider that chapter closed. I am informing

Mr. Kuhns and Mr. Phillips of this decision, asking them to announce the tournament as soon as practicable. I hope and trust that Mr. Marshall will take part, but in any case the winner will have earned the title and be in fact the American Chess Champion. This event is bound to mark a rebirth of interest in chess, and finally place the championship within reach of all who are qualified to aspire for the honor.

(Signed) ISAAC KASHDAN

The second installment of the life of H. N. Pillsbury will appear in the May issue of THE CHESS REVIEW.

News Events

The Moscow Tournament

After a month of incessant struggle the most interesting tournament of the century came to a close. Mischa Botwinnik, the idol of Russia, and Salo Flohr, the unbeatable Czecho-Slovak star, garnered the top honors by dividing first and second prizes.

The sensation of the tournament, however, was unquestionably Dr. Emanuel Lasker's fine showing. Like Flohr, he did not lose a game, and finished in third place. His defeat of Capablanca was the high spot of the tournament. Considering that he was by far the oldest contestant, and that a long tournament is a test of physical stamina as well as mental alertness, "the grand old man" gave a truly remarkable exhibition.

Capablanca by finishing fourth, half a point behind Dr. Lasker, also turned in a good per-

formance. Although his admirers expected him to finish higher, his lack of serious competition told against him. After getting off to a poor start by losing to Rjumin in the first round, he buckled down to work and aside from his loss to Lasker played consistent chess.

In giving credit where credit is due, Spielmann's fine effort in placing fifth should not be overlooked.

Since this country will shortly be the scene of a similar strong tournament to determine the United States Championship, an account of how the Russian Tournament was run should be of interest.

It was held in the Soviet Fine Arts Museum—a white marble building with impressive Grecian columns, that resembles the Public Library building at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street in New York City.

At the top of the staircase, to the right, there is a large hall with white columns on both sides and a frieze of dancing Greek figures in blue on white, high on the walls. At intervals there are classical statues—Farnese Hercules, Apollo Belvedere, and others.

Looking to the right, one sees a number of tables set on a raised platform where the players sit in high-backed antique chairs of gilded wood and red plush. Above each table there is a chess board six feet square where the Red Pioneers - the Soviet equivalent of our Boy Scouts - mark each move as it is made so that the public can see it.

There are four such halls in use. Each contains about fifty chairs and standing room for about 1,000 spectators. In the basement below there is a huge public room for chess fans where all the games played in the tournament rooms

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Won	Lost	Drawn	Score
1 M. Botwinnik (Russia)		1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	0	1/2	1	1	9	2	8	13 -6
2 S. Flohr (Czecho-Slovakia)	1/2		1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	7	0	12	13 -6
3 Dr. E. Lasker (England)	1/2	1/2		1	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	6	0	13	12 1/2-6 1/2
4 J. R. Capablanca (Cuba)	1/2	1/2	0		1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	0	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	7	2	10	12 -7
5 R. Spielmann (Austria)	0	1/2	1/2	1/2		1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	1	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	6	3	10	11 -8
6 I. Kan (Russia)	1	1/2	0	0	1/2		1/2	0	1	0	1/2	1/2	1	1	0	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	7	5	7	10 1/2-8 1/2
7 G. Loewenfish (Russia)	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2		1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	1/2	0	1	6	4	9	10 1/2-8 1/2
8 A. Lilienthal (Hungary)	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2		0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	1/2	0	1/2	1	1	1/2	4	3	12	10 -9
9 V. Ragozin (Russia)	0	1/2	1/2	0	1	0	1/2	1		0	0	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	6	5	8	10 -9
10 P. Romanowsky (Russia)	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	1	1/2	1/2	1		1/2	1/2	1	0	1/2	1	1/2	0	1	1	6	5	8	10 -9
11 V. Alatorzew (Russia)	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2		0	0	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	5	5	9	9 1/2-9 1/2
12 G. Goglidize (Russia)	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1		1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1	1	1	4	4	11	9 1/2-9 1/2
13 I. Rabinowitsch (Russia)	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	0	1	1	1/2	0	1	1/2		0	0	0	1/2	1/2	1	1	6	6	7	9 1/2-9 1/2
14 N. Rjumin (Russia)	0	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1/2	1		0	1	1	1	1/2	1	7	7	5	9 1/2-9 1/2
15 G. Lisizin (Russia)	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1	1		1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	4	5	10	9 -10
16 G. Stahlberg (Sweden)	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1/2	1	1	0	1/2		1/2	1/2	1	1	5	8	6	8 -11
17 P. Bogatyrtshuk (Russia)	1	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	1/2		1/2	0	1/2	2	5	12	8 -11
18 V. Pirc (Czecho-Slovakia)	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2		1	1	3	7	9	7 1/2-11 1/2
19 V. Tschechower (Russia)	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	1	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	1	0		1	3	11	5	5 1/2-13 1/2
20 V. Menchik (England)	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	0		0	16	3	1 1/2-17 1/2

are reproduced move by move on big blackboards. Here the public can smoke, eat, and drink, whereas in the tournament rooms only the players may smoke or obtain refreshments.

Approximately 5,000 eager spectators witnessed the tournament daily paying ten roubles for admission. When the tournament started, the entrance fee was fixed at five roubles, but alas for *Capitalistic Russia*—when 100,000 people demanded admission to the first round, the price doubled!

Russia Adopts Lasker

On March 24th, Dr. Emanuel Lasker announced in Moscow that he would make his permanent home in Russia, where he will organize and direct an academy of chess. His intention was to go to London to wind up his personal affairs and then return to Moscow. "There is a great depression in the science of chess abroad," he explained. "The philosophy and psychology" of chess would be studied at his academy.

Pennsylvania State Championship

W. A. Ruth added the Pennsylvania State Championship to his list of titles by drawing with Adolph Regen in the ninth and final round. "Bill" Ruth, as he is popularly known, also holds the New Jersey State, City of Philadelphia, and Mercantile Library Championships. This is the fifth time he has won the Pennsylvania State Championship.

Metropolitan Chess League Results

The Manhattan Chess Club once again demonstrated its supremacy in Metropolitan chess by scoring a resounding victory over the Marshall Chess Club in the final round of the Class "A" Division of the Metropolitan Chess League. By so doing, they retained the championship title won last year from the same opponents.

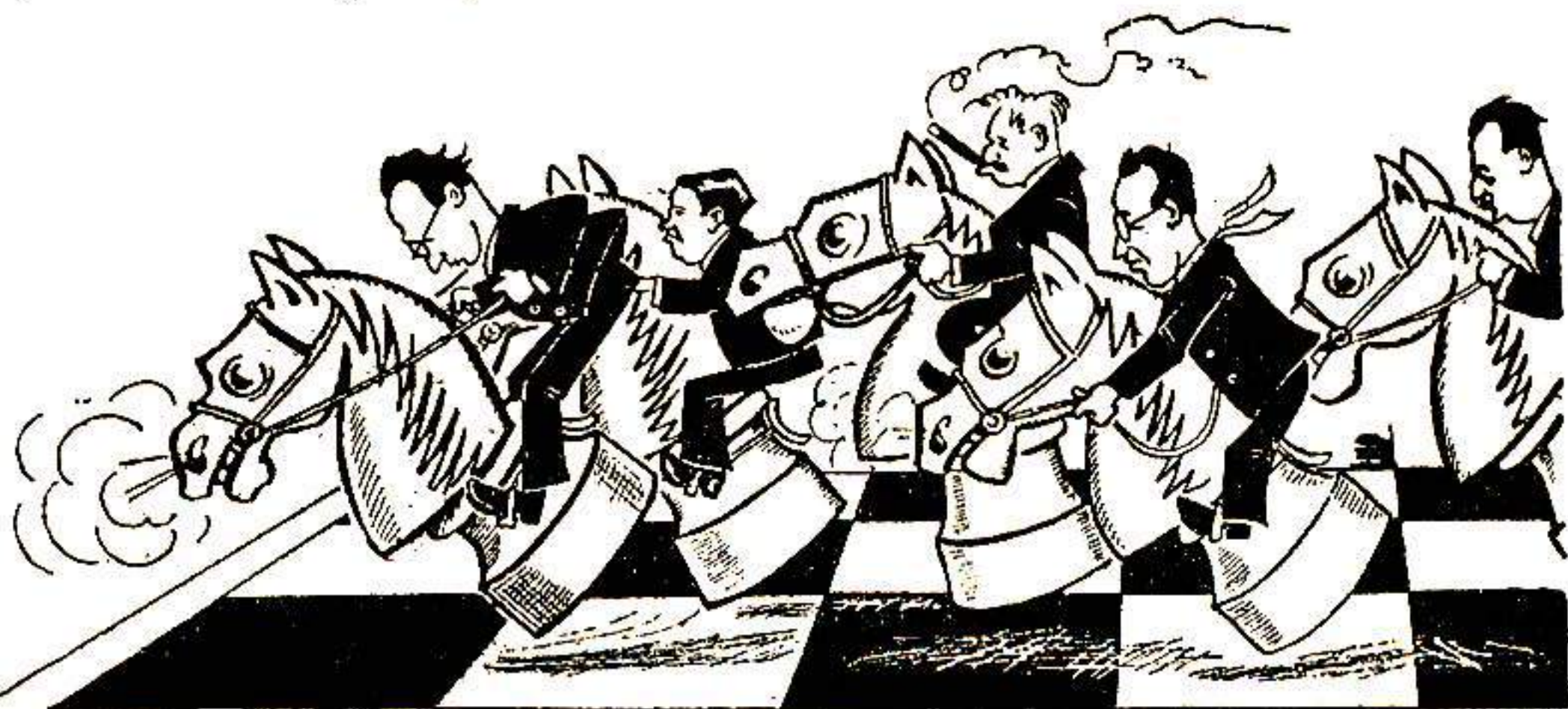
Although the concensus of opinion prior to the match favored the Manhattans, no one expected so one-sided a score.

The line-up:

Board	Manhattan	Pts.	Marshall	Pts.
1	A. Kupchik	1	A. E. Santasiere	0
2	I. Kashdan	1	F. Reinfeld	0
3	I. Horowitz	0	S. Reshevsky	1
4	A. Kevitz	1	F. J. Marshall	0
5	D. MacMurray	1	E. Tholfsen	0
6	A. C. Simonson	1	M. Hanauer	0
7	A. S. Denker	1	K. S. Howard	0
8	R. Willman	1	P. Schlesinger	0
	Totals	7	Total	1

The match was witnessed by a capacity crowd that filled every available seat and stood around the roped-off tables three rows deep. Prominent among the spectators were Mr. Harold M. Phillips, Pres. of the Manhattan Chess Club and of the Eastern Chess Federation, A. A. Link, Leonard B. Meyer, Albert B. Hodges, the former American Champion, Edward Lasker, S. S. Cohen, H. Helms, and Mrs. F. J. Marshall.

The Bronx Chess Club took first place in the "B" Division.



THE LAST LAP!

M. Botwinnik S. Flohr Dr. E. Lasker G. Loewenfish J. R. Capablanca
 Reproduced from the Russian Chess Federation's Official Bulletin of the Moscow Tournament.

Miniature Games

By Arnold S. Denker

FOUR KNIGHTS DEFENSE

Amateur
White

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 Kt-B3 Kt-B3
4 B-Kt5 Kt-Q5
5 B-B4 B-B4
6 KtxP Q-K2
7 Kt-Q3

Not best. Better was 7 Kt-B3 followed by the immediate O-O, or after 7... P-Q4; 8 Kt xP, QxPch; 9 Kt-K3 and White comes out a Pawn to the good.

7 P-Q4
8 KtxP QxPch
9 Kt-K3 B-Q3!
10 O-O P-QKt4
11 B-Kt3 B-Kt2

A. Rubinstein
Black

12 Kt-K1 Q-R5
13 P-KKt3 Q-R6
14 P-QB3 P-KR4!
15 PxKt

Making matters easy, but the position could not be held.

15 P-R5
16 Q-K2

If 16 P-Q5, PxP; 17 Kt-B3, P-Kt7! wins.

16 QxPch
After 17 KxQ, PxP ch; 18 K-Kt1, R-R8 mate.

Resigns

FOUR KNIGHTS DEFENSE

A. Nimzowitsch
White

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 Kt-B3 Kt-B3
4 B-Kt5 B-Kt5
5 O-O Kt-Q5

Enterprising but not quite sound.

6 KtxKt PxKt
7 P-K5 PxKt
8 QPxP B-K2
9 PxKt BxP
10 R-K1ch K-B1

If 10... B-K2; 11 B-Kt5, P-B3; 12 BxBP, PxP; 13 Q-R5ch, K-

Amateur
Black

B1; 14 B-B4, Q-K1 (14... P-Q4 delays the catastrophe somewhat); 15 Q-R6 mate.

11 B-QB4 P-Q3
12 Q-R5 P-KKt3
13 B-R6ch B-Kt2
14 Q-B3 Q-Q2
15 Q-KB6 R-KKt1
16 BxBch RxB
17 BxBP!!

and mates in a few.

If 17... RxB; 18 Q-R8 mate and if 17... QxB; 18 Q-Q8ch, etc.

DUTCH DEFENSE

Ed. Lasker
White

1 P-Q4 P-K3
2 Kt-KB3 P-KB4
3 Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5 B-K2
5 BxKt BxB
6 P-K4 PxP
7 KtxP P-QKt3
8 Kt-K5 O-O
9 B-Q3 B-Kt2?

Better would have been... Q-K1.

10 Q-R5 Q-K2
10 . . . BxKt(K4)

Amateur
Black

was necessary, but the position was still bad.

11 QxPch and mate in 8.

11... KxQ; 12 Ktx B dbl. ch, K-R3; 13 Kt(K5)-Kt4ch, K-Kt4; 14 P-R4ch, K-B5; 15 P-Kt3ch, K-B6; 16 B-K2ch, K-Kt7; 17 R-R2ch, K-Kt8; 18 O-O-O mate.

Manhattan Chess Club Rapid Transit Tourney

December, 1934

SICILIAN DEFENSE

J. R. Newman

White

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3 P-KKt3
3 P-Q4 PxP
4 KtxP B-Kt2
5 B-K3 Q-Kt3?
6 Kt-QB3! P-QR3
7 Kt-Q5 Q-Q1

J. A. Francis

Black

8 Kt-B5! Q-R4ch
9 B-Q2 Q-Q1
10 KtxBch K-B1
11 B-B3 P-KB3
12 KtxKBP KtxKt
13 Kt-K6ch Resigns

Brooklyn Chess League

The Scandinavian Chess Club by defeating the Williamsburg Chess Club 4-2 in a post-season play-off won the championship of the Brooklyn Chess League. The Williamsburg Chess Club turned in a fine performance, in its first year as a league member, by tying the Scandinavians for first place as of the close of the regular season.

The final standings:

Team	Matches		
	Played	Won	Lost
Scandinavian C. C.	7	6	1
Williamsburg C. C.	7	5	2
Hawthorne C. C.	6	4	2
Flatbush C. C.	6	3	3
Terminal C. C.	6	2	4
Brooklyn Edison C. C. . . .	6	1½	4½
Central Y. M. C. A.	6	½	5½

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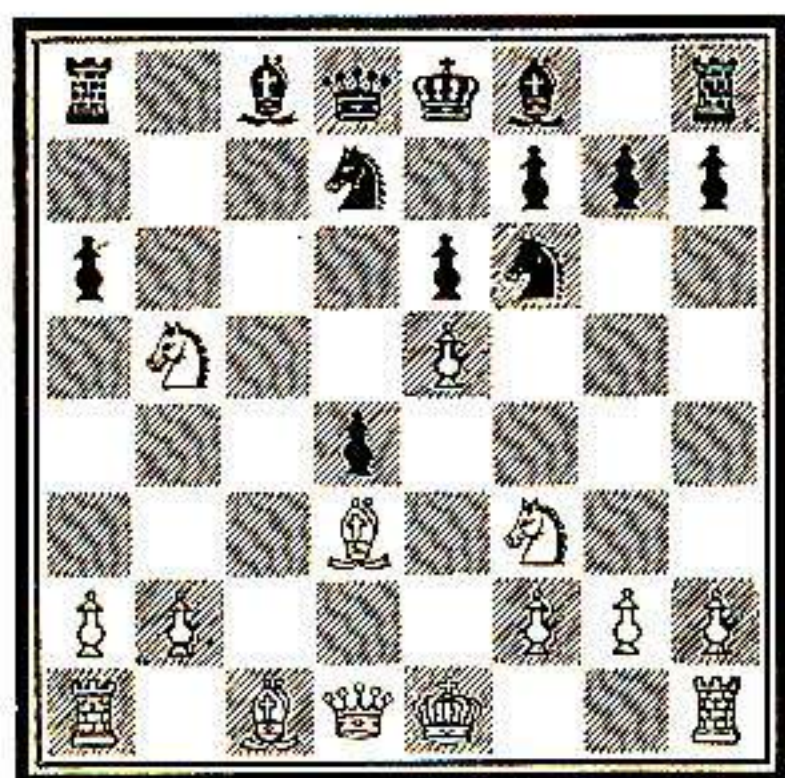
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The Meran Defense

By ERNST GRUENFELD

Part II.
Black



White

Position after 11 KtxKtP!

(C) 11 KtxP
The famous move invented by the Russian analyst Sosin. For quite a few years it has been considered the best move, giving Black the advantage.

12 KtxKt PxB
13 O-O

White sacrifices a P for the attack. Other moves are demonstrably inferior: 13 BxPch, B-Q2 or 13 Q-Kt3, P-Kt5!—or else 13 Q-B3 (adopted by Stahlberg against Spielmann), B-Kt5ch; 14 K-K2, QR-Kt1; 15 B-Kt5, B-Q2; 16 KtxB, QxKt; 17 BxKt, PxB; 18 QxP, R-Kt1; 19 Q-K5, Q-Q3! and the game was soon given up as a draw.

13 Q-Q4
14 Q-K2!

It was at Nice, 1931, that the Hungarian master Vajda introduced this excellent move, which certainly yields a more lasting pressure than 14 Q-B3, B-R3! 15 B-Kt5, B-K2 (Bogolubow-Wilner, 1925).

(1) 14 QR-Kt1
15 B-Kt5

(a) 15 . . . B-Q3; 16 P-B4, BxKt (if 16 . . . O-O; 17 BxKt, PxB; 18 Q-Kt4ch, K-R; 19 Q-R4 wins); 17 PxB, Kt-Q2; 18 RxP! with a winning game (Vajda-Rosselli, Nice, 1931).

(b) 15 . . . B-K2; 16 QR-B1 (16 P-B4, O-O; 17 R-B3, recommended by Euwe, is also very strong and gives White a violent attack), O-O; 17 Kt-B6, QxB; 18 KtxBch, K-R1; 19 Kt-B6! followed by KtxP with advantage (if 19 . . . B-Kt2; 20 BxKtP).

(c) 15 . . . Kt-Q2 (best, according to Spielmann. The move is not mentioned in the excellent analysis of the Berlin master Rellstab, which appeared in *Ranneforth's Schachkalender* for 1932); 16 B-KB4! (in his notes to the third game of his match with Bogolubow, Spielmann mentions only 16 P-B4, which allows Black to reply advantageously with 16 . . . KtxKt; 17 PxB, P-B4), KtxKt; 17 QxKt! (and not 17 BxKt, as in a game H. Johner-Euwe, Berne, 1932, for then 17 . . . B-Q3 gives Black a good game, thanks to his strong center Pawns), QxQ; 18 BxQ, R-Kt2; 19 BxQP or 19 B-K4 with a manifestly superior position.

(2) 14 B-R3
15 B-Kt5

Rellstab's move—stronger than 15 P-QR4, which Spielmann played in the aforementioned game without any notable success.

15 Kt-Q2

Rellstab gives 15 . . . B-K2; 16 P-B4 or else 15 . . . B-Q3; 16 P-B4, O-O; 17 R-B3 with a strong attack.

16 P-B4

Another powerful continuation seems 16 B-KB4 threatening B-K4, for example: 16 . . . KtxKt; 17 BxKt, P-B3; 18 BxBP, PxB; 19 B-K4, Q-K4; 20 B-B6ch! followed by QxQ and BxR. Or else 16 . . . KtxKt; 17 BxKt, P-B4; 18 BxBP, PxB (. . . P-Kt5; Q-R5ch); 19 BxP dis ch and BxR.

16 B-B4

If 16 . . . KtxKt; 17 PxB, P-B4; 18 PxB e. p! QxB; 19 QxPch, K-Q1; 20 Q-Kt6ch with a decisive attack.

17 K-R1

If 17 B-K4? P-Q6 dis ch; nor is 17 Q-R5, P-Kt3; 18 KtxKtP, BPxKt; 19 BxPch, PxB; 20 QxRch good enough. The German player Klutke recommends 17 QR-B1, and after the plausible reply . . . P-Kt5 the continuation might be 18 KtxKt, KxKt; 19 B-Kt5ch, K-Q3; 20 BxB, P-Q6 dis ch; or if 19 BxB, P-Q6 dis ch; 20 RxB, QxRch etc. The Swedish master Stahlberg suggests 17 P-QKt4, B-Kt3 (or . . . B-R2); 18 K-R1.

17 O-O

Recommended by Spielmann, who has demonstrated that the sacrifice of the exchange gives Black a fine game.

18 B-K4 Q-Q3
19 KtxP

Chess in the U. S. S. R.

By A. SIMS

Mr. Butinow, the author of the first handbook on chess in Russia about a hundred years ago, made the assertion that chess is the favored pastime of the privileged class; that the military man can profit from it for the science of war, and that sages can improve their wisdom.

It seems that this statement has been successfully challenged in part by young Russia today. "Chess in Russia", the official publication of the Russian Chess Federation gives the following observation: "In 1924 Russia was just getting a breathing spell from constant internal strife, civil wars, and many foreign invasions. The chess situation was very pathetic. About two or three thousand club members were all that could be counted throughout the country, among them about seven players in the master class, and about fifty first class players. The most noted and talented players like Alekhine and Bogolubow found themselves on the other side of the barricades. Nimzowitsch, Rubinstein, and Bernstein, have chosen citizenship in other countries." Then a feverish movement under the auspices of the Physical Culture Federation began. Clubs were organized. The tailors, the carpenters, the machinists, the sol-

The acceptance of the sacrifice by BxR would be disadvantageous for White; but the unexpected counter-sacrifice of the Kt only leads to an even game.

19 RxKt

Disastrous would be 19 . . . KxKt; 20 Q-R5ch and wins, for example 20 . . . K-Kt1; 21 QxPch, K-B2; 22 B-Kt6ch or else 20 . . . P-Kt3; 21 QxPch, K-K1; 22 BxPch etc.

20 BxR P-Kt5

21 Q-K4

But not 21 Q-Kt4? BxR; 22 RxB, Q-R3.

21 BxR

22 RxB P-R3

23 B-R4 P-Kt4

23 . . . Q-R3; 24 R-R1, Q-Q3; 25 R-KB1 would lead to a draw.

24 Q-Kt6ch

Leading to exciting complications, for example: 24 . . . K-B1; 25 QxPch, K-K1; 26 QxP threatening mate on Q8. Or 24 . . . R-Kt2! 25 Q-K8ch, Kt-B1; 26 PxP, PxP; 27 B-Kt3, Q-R3; 28 R-B1, P-Q6 (28 . . . QxP; 29 Q-B8! B-K2; 30 B-K5); 29 Q-B6 (29 R-B1? P-Q7; or 29 B-B3, P-Kt5; 30 B-Q1, P-Q7), P-Q7; 30 R-Q1, Q-K7; 31 Q-B3 etc.

Translated from *L'Echiquier*
F. REINFELD

diers, the sailors, every trade and vocation formed a club of its own competing with one another; and today Russia can boast of 500,000 enrolled club members, countless unenrolled players, forty-three players in the master class, and three hundred first class players who have qualified to participate in national championships. Hundreds of textbooks, handbooks, and chess columns are enumerated.

Interesting is the account of the official newspaper, *Pravda*, reporting the exhibitions of Capablanca in Moscow and Flohr in Minsk, just prior to the Moscow Tournament. Capa, the wizard of simultaneous performances met in Russia opposition worthy of his steel. He played only on thirty boards. He worked hard without a recess for seven hours and had to content himself with fourteen losses, nine draws, and seven wins. Flohr played fifty boards, and in the words of the reporter of *Pravda*: "One hundred horses, one hundred elephants, (Russian bishops), one hundred castles, a battalion of white pawns, all are brought into motion. Opposing them are the black figures by the youthful but able players of various districts and towns. After five hours' play, the positions on all boards are even, and Flohr agreed to the first draw to one of the players."

This is the first game lost by Capablanca in his exhibition.

February, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

J. R. Capablanca
White

Kofman
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 KtxKt	Q-KR4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 B-Kt3	P-QKt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	15 Kt-K4	B-Kt2
4 B-KKt5	QKt-Q2	16 KtxKtch	PxKt
5 P-K3	P-QB3	17 B-K4	K-R1
6 P-QR3	PxP	18 QR-B1	KR-KKt1
7 BxP	Q-R4	19 BxP	QR-QB1
8 B-R4	Kt-Kt3	20 Q-R4	RxB!
9 B-Q3	QKt-Q4	21 RxR	Q-Q4
10 KKt-K2	B-K2	22 KR-B1	B-B4!!
11 O-O	O-O	23 P-K4	QxKP
12 Q-B2	KtxKt	Resigns	

V. Mikenas, champion of Lithuania, didn't fare so well either. He gave a performance in Leningrad on thirty boards, sixteen of whom were second grade players. After a struggle of seven and one half hours, he won only eight games and lost sixteen, drawing six. These facts illustrate how difficult it is to give simultaneous performances in Russia.

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Game Studies

Moscow, 1935
INDIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

<p>A. Lilienthal White</p> <p>1 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 3 Kt-QB3 4 P-K4 5 Kt-B3 6 B-K2 7 O-O 8 P-Q5</p>	<p>I. A. Kan Black</p> <p>Kt-KB3 P-Q3 QKt-Q2 P-K4 P-KKt3 B-Kt2 O-O </p>
---	---

This move gives all the rest of the game its specific character: White is to attack on the Q side, Black on the K side. But while Lilienthal carries out his plan with the greatest virtuosity, Kan is guilty of a grave lapse later on.

8	Kt-B4
9 Q-B2	P-QR4
10 B-K3	. . . .

Another good plan is Kt-Q2-Kt3, adopted successfully in the games Flohr-Bogolubow (Bad Sliac 1932) and Dake-Alexander (Folkestone 1933).

10	P-Kt3
------------	-------

A more promising plan seems 10 . . . Kt-Kt5; 11 BxKt (if the B retreats, 11 . . . P-B4 gives Black a fine game), PxP; 12 P-KR3, Kt-R3; 13 Kt-Q2, P-B4; 14 P-B4. Black's effective Bishops make up for his inferior Pawn position.

11 Kt-Q2	Kt-K
12 P-QR3	P-B4
13 P-B3	P-B5
14 B-B2	Kt-R3

Temporarily preventing P-QKt4.

15 QR-Kt1	Q-Kt4
16 KR-B1	. . . .

Black threatened . . . B-R6, which can now be answered with B-B.

16	P-R4
17 K-R1	Q-R3
18 P-QKt4	PxP
19 PxP	P-KKt4
20 Kt-R4	. . . .

Now both sides are ready for the respective Pawn advances which are the goals of the play up to this point: P-B5 for White, . . . P-Kt5 for Black.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

V. Mikenas (White) vs **Dolchanow** (Black)

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 K-Kt1	KR-K1
2 P-QB4	P-QKt3	20 Q-B2	Q-B5
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	21 BxP	BxP
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	22 R-Q3	Q-R3
5 PxP	KtxP	23 B-B5	R-KB1
6 P-K4	KtxKt	24 Kt-R4	QxKt!!
7 PxKt	P-K4!	25 R-R3	QxR
8 Kt-KB3	PxP	26 BxQ	B-Kt
9 PxP	B-Kt5ch	27 P-B4	R-Q7
10 K-Q	O-O	28 Q-K4	R-Q5
11 B-Q3	P-QB4	29 Q-K5	R(B)xP
12 P-Q5	P-KB4!	30 R-K1	B-R2ch
13 B-Kt2	Kt-Q2	31 K-Kt2	R-B7ch
14 Q-Kt3	PxP	32 K-Kt3	B-B7ch
15 BxP	K-R1	33 K-Kt2	B-Q6ch
16 K-B2	Kt-B3	34 K-Kt3	B-B5ch
17 BxKt	QxB	35 K-R4	P-Kt4 Mate
18 QR-Q1	QR-Q1		

20	B-Q2
21 P-B5	KtxBP

A little interlude which in no wise alters the course of events. White's pieces are all admirably placed and his attack naturally goes through first, as Black's pieces still require considerable rearrangement.

22 KtxKt	KtPxKt
23 PxP	P-Kt5
24 PxQP	PxQP
25 Kt-B4	PxP?

An instructive violation of one of Tarrasch's most valuable strategical principles: When a player has it in his power to open a file by a Pawn exchange, he must not do so until he has made certain that, once he has opened the file, his pieces will have undisputed command of it.

It will be noticed in the course of the present game that White is able to occupy the KKt file with both Rooks and Queen only because of the exchange of Pawns at this point. In other words, Black should have first tried to play . . . B-KB3, . . . K-R, . . . R-KKt, etc. A cumbersome plan, to be sure, and perhaps impracticable; but in that event the whole line of play is unfavorable for Black.

26 PxP!	B-R6
27 B-B	BxB
28 RxB	P-R5
29 R-Kt1	Q-R4
30 Kt-Q2	. . . .

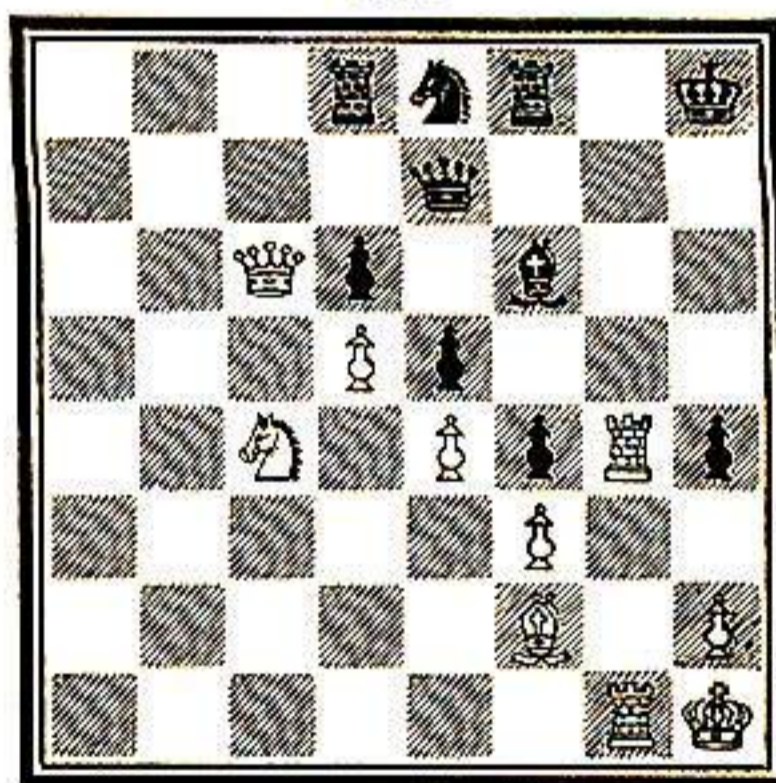
Safer than 30 R-Kt4, Kt-B3; 31 RxRP, QxPch.

30	K-R
31 R-Kt4	B-B3
32 QR-Kt	. . . .

It is interesting to see how the faulty exchange on the 25th move has allowed White to operate simultaneously on both wings.

32	R-Q1
33 Q-B6	Q-R2
34 Kt-B4	Q-K2

Kan



Lilienthal

Seemingly Black has protected all his weaknesses, but now comes a beautiful surprise move.

35 BxP!!
----------	---------

The point of the sacrifice lies in a second sacrifice: if 35 . . . BxB; 36 KtxKP!! Q-B3 (. . . PxKt; 37 Q-R6ch); 37 RxBch! and wins.

35	R-B2
36 R-Kt8ch	K-R2
37 BxB	RxB
38 Q-R4!	. . . .

This retreat is the quickest way to advance!

38 R-R3
39 Q-R2! R-B1

. . . Kt-B3 would have held out longer.

40 Q-KKt2! Resigns

White threatened R-R8ch followed by Q-Kt8 mate. If 40 . . . Q-KB2; 41 KtxQP!! RxKt; 42 Q-R3ch, R-R3; 43 R-R8ch! forcing mate very quickly.

The student will find it worth while to reread the note to Black's 25th move as he examines the final position.

The above game has at least this resemblance to the famous encounter between Morphy against the Duke of Brunswick and Count Isouard: that whereas the latter game was played during one of the intermissions in a performance of *The Barber of Seville* at the Paris Opera, the present game was annotated during the intermission between the performances of *Le Bal* and *Le Oiseau de Feu* by the *Ballet Russe!*

Metropolitan Chess League March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

S. Reshevsky I. A. Horowitz

White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	P-B4

The Tarrasch Defense of which the late Doctor remarked: "This I hold to be the best, although I must add that I am almost completely alone in holding that opinion."

5 BPxP KtxP

A variation of the defense revived recently and not quite fully exploited.

6 P-K4	KtxKt
7 PxKt	PxP
8 PxP	B-Kt5ch
9 B-Q2	BxBch
10 QxB	O-O

In a game Stahlberg-Lasker, Zurich, August, 1934, Black played 8 . . . Kt-B3, and the game continued 9 B-K2, B-Kt5ch; 10 B-Q2, Q-R4; 11 R-QKt1, BxBch; 12 QxB, O-O; 13 B-Kt5!, QxQch; 14 KxQ, arriving at an end game slightly favorable to the first player. The line of play chosen in the present game avoids the exchange of Queens. This plan is questionable, as White having a superior development, may use his Queen to advantage in the early skirmish, while Black is on the defensive.

A resume of the position discloses firstly, that White commands the center, secondly, that White is better developed, and lastly that the important open QB file will fall to White. Black's compensation lies in his Q side Pawn majority, and also in the possibility that White's center Pawns may prove to be "hanging" and weak.

The pros and cons must be weighed carefully before embarking on this particular variation.

11 B-Kt5

To prevent for the moment 11 . . . Kt-B3, and entice the advance of Black's Q side Pawns, which would serve to weaken them.

11 P-QKt3

If 11 . . . B-Q2, White would retreat 12 B-Q3 and divert Black's Bishop from its logical diagonal QR1-KR8, where it exerts a lasting pressure on the center.

12 R-QB1	B-Kt2
13 Q-K3	. . . . .

If instead 13 Q-B4, aiming at QB7, Black might continue with . . . P-QR3 and . . . P-QKt4, to be followed by . . . Kt-B3.

13	Kt-Q2
14 O-O	. . . . .

Here, 14 P-K5!, P-QR3; 15 B-Q3, R-K1; 16 Kt-Kt5, Kt-B1; 17 Kt-K4 appears promising.

14	Kt-B3
15 B-Q3	Q-K2
16 Kt-K5	. . . . .

Again 16 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 17 Q-K4, P-Kt3; 18 Q-Kt4 and it is questionable whether White cannot exploit the weakness of Black's King side Pawn formation. However, it is well to bear in mind, that once White commits himself to this aggressive policy, his attack *must* succeed, for he cannot rid himself of his backward QP.

16	KR-B1
17 Kt-B4	R-B2
18 P-K5	. . . . .

Imperative now!, otherwise Black's quiet Q side development would eventually cause havoc.

18	Kt-K1
--------------	-------

To prevent White's Knight from proving troublesome at Q6.

19 Kt-Q2	QR-B1
20 RxR	RxR
21 B-K4	. . . . .

Exchanging Black's menacing Bishop, but sacrificing attacking possibilities.

21	BxB
22 KtxB	Q-Q2

To dominate the Q side with . . . Q-Q4 or . . . Q-R5, incidentally attacking the weak spots.

23 P-KR4	P-KR3
24 R-Q1	Q-R5
25 R-Q2	R-B7

Attempting further favorable exchanges.

26 Kt-B3	R-B8ch
27 K-R2	Q-B5
28 R-Q3	R-B7

If 28 . . . Kt-B2; 29 Q-Q2 (not 29 QxR, QxR!), and Black has nothing better than . . . Kt-Q4; 30 KtxKt, PxKt; 31 Q-K3!, threatening P-K6.

29 Kt-K4!
-----------	-----------

At last this Knight comes into its own, and with effect. Black dare not capture 29 . . . QxRP because of 30 R-R3, and after 29 . . . RxRP; 30 R-B3, Q-R3; 31 Kt-Q6! would prove annoying.

29	Q-B3
30 P-QR3	Kt-B2
31 Q-B4	. . . . .

If 31 Kt-B6ch, K-B1! (not . . . PxKt; 32 QxP!).

31	Kt-Q4
32 Q-Kt4	Kt-K2
33 R-KKt3	Kt-B4
34 P-Q5!	Q-B5
35 R-KB3	K-R1

But this appears to be a fatal blunder. . . . K-B1 was in order.

36 P-Q6	Q-Q5
37 RxKt!	. . . . .

If 37 Q-B4, R-K7!

37	PxR
38 QxP	. . . . .

Black is now an exchange ahead, but the position is precarious. The passed QP is menacing, and Black's choice of moves is limited.

38	R-B8
39 P-Q7	. . . . .

What shall Black do now?

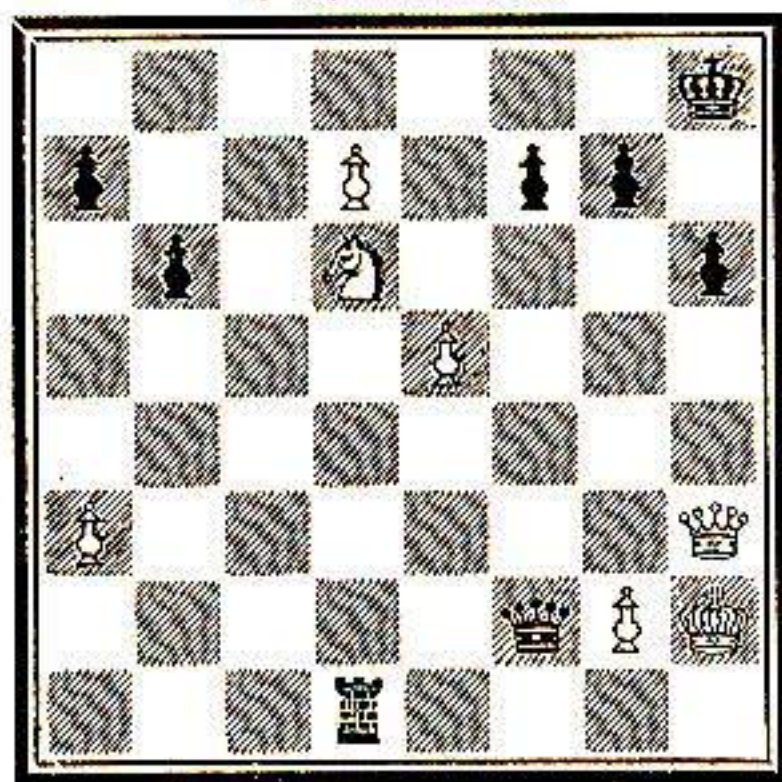
39 R-Q8
40 Kt-Q6!

"To resign or not to resign, that is the question."

40 QxPch!
41 Q-R3 QxP!!

There is more resource in this move than is apparent at first sight, in spite of White's prospective second Queen.

I. A. Horowitz



S. Reshevsky

42 P-Q8ch K-R2
43 Q-KKt3 Q-Kt8ch

This makes matters comparatively easier. Better would have been 43 . . . R-KR8ch; 44 KxR, QxQ; 45 KtxP, Q-B7! and it would be difficult to avoid the perpetual check. In any event Black would regain one of his Pawns, and the resultant endgame would prove difficult.

44 K-R3 Q-R8ch
45 Q-R2 Q-B8
46 Q-R4 R-Q6ch
47 Q(R4)-Kt3 P-QKt4

To create a diversion.

48 QxR QxQch
49 Q-Kt3 Q-K7
50 Q-B4 Q-R4ch
51 K-Kt3 Q-Kt3ch
52 Q-Kt4 Q-Kt8
53 KtxBP Q-K8ch
54 K-R2 P-QR4
55 P-K6 P-Kt5
56 PxP PxP
57 Q-B5ch K-Kt1
58 KtxPch!! PxKt
59 Q-B7ch K-R1
60 Q-B6ch Resigns

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. E. Lasker
White

J. R. Capablanca
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	33 K-B1	RxB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	34 RxR	RxR
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	35 Q-R2	K-Q2
4 Kt-K2	PxP	36 Q-B4	P-B3
5 P-QR3	B-K2	37 P-B4	P-R3
6 KtxP	Kt-KB3	38 Q-R4	R-Kt4
7 K-Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	39 Q-R7ch	K-Q1
8 B-KB4	KtxKt	40 Q-R8ch	K-B2
9 KtxKt	Kt-B3	41 QxP	R-KB4
10 B-Q3	O-O	42 Q-Kt7ch	B-Q2
11 KtxKtch	BxKt	43 K-K2	K-B1
12 P-QB3	Q-Q4	44 Q-R8ch	K-B2
13 Q-K2	P-B3	45 Q-R2ch	K-B1
14 O-O	R-K1	46 Q-Q6	R-KR4
15 QR-Q1	B-Q2	47 K-K3	R-KB4
16 KR-K1	Q-QR4	48 K-K4	R-KR4
17 Q-B2	P-KKt3	49 Q-B8ch	K-B2
18 B-K5	B-Kt2	50 Q-B4ch	K-B1
19 P-KR4	Q-Q1	51 Q-Q6	R-KB4
20 P-R5	Q-Kt4	52 K-K3	R-KR4
21 BxB	KxB	53 K-Q3	R-KB4
22 R-K5	Q-K2	54 K-K2	R-KR4
23 QR-K1	R-KKt1	55 K-Q2	R-KB4
24 Q-B1	QR-Q1	56 K-K3	R-KR4
25 QR-K3	B-B1	57 Q-B8ch	K-B2
26 R-R3	K-B1	58 Q-B4ch	K-B1
27 Q-R6ch	R-Kt2	59 Q-Q6	R-KB4
28 PxP	RPxP	60 Q-Kt3	R-KR4
29 BxP	Q-B3	61 Q-Kt4	R-KB4
30 R-KKt5	K-K2	62 Q-Kt8ch	K-B2
31 R-B3	QxQR	63 Q-Kt3ch	K-B1
32 PxQ	QR-Kt1	64 Q-Kt6	Adjourned

Black resigned without resuming play.

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An Analysis of Chess Ability

By CARL EKOOS

What is chess ability? Why is Dr. Alekhine the world's champion? Why are certain aspirants to his crown so proficient in the playing of chess? Why is one person a stronger chess player than another?

Questions of this nature will invariably draw a volley of answers from any chess gathering and the variety of solutions proposed will coincide perfectly with the number of chess enthusiasts present, for every one seems to possess his favorite opinion. Because of the inadequacy of any single explanation it is possible that a rather scientific approach to the problem might help to identify some of the factors producing the pattern which we term chess ability.

An opportunity to conduct an organized study presented itself in 1931, when a group of high school boys (Hayward Union High, Hayward, Calif.) formed a chess club and entered into league competition with other schools. Accurate individual records were kept of the high school life of every boy in the club and a faculty committee assisted in the gathering of the evidence used. Special standardized tests were given to measure school intelligence, reading and retention ability, and school grades. Careful estimates were made of the time spent for school studies, time spent for chess, and the previous chess experience enjoyed by every player before joining the club.

The seven players who composed the chess team for three successive years, were graded one to seven in each ability accordingly as they ranked one with another. A grade of seven in school intelligence would not necessarily indicate low intelligence but rather designate that player as the seventh best in this selected group. In fact, the player with this ranking was in the highest ten percent of the entire school, which is a very good indication of the quality of the material available. It might be noted that the players were unaware of the existence of this study.

The results were tabulated and are illustrated in two charts. Chart I contains the chess team rankings for three successive years. Chart II contains the comparative rankings of every player in those abilities which were considered to be some of the reciprocal forces which determine chess ability.

PARTIAL INTERPRETATION

Players C., E. and G. had had considerable

I.

POSITION ON TEAM

Board	1932	1933	1934
	PLAYER		
1	C	C	A
2	E	A	B
3	G	B	C
4	D	E	D
5	F	D	E
6	B	G	F
7	A	F	G

previous chess experience prior to the formation of the team, and this factor was instrumental in assisting them to earn boards one, two, and three, on the 1932 team. During 1933-4 however, other factors were in evidence, and it is the purpose of this study to identify some of these contributing forces which caused the chess rankings to fluctuate.

Players A. and B. started on boards seven and six in 1932, rose to boards two and three in 1933, and competed on boards one and two in 1934. Their rapid rise to chess superiority over the group might be accounted for by their high comparative intelligence rating, their reading and retention ability, and their intense study of chess books, periodicals, and masters' games.

Player D. was very constant in all his abilities.

Player F. presents an unusual situation. He seldom played or studied chess other than challenge rounds or team matches with other schools, yet he was able to maintain his place on the team while more ambitious players tried to displace him.

Attention might be drawn to the fact that in 1932 previous chess experience was the determining factor which enabled players to secure their rankings, while in 1933-4 the rankings became so altered that it is impossible to select any special factor as the sole determining agent. Some positive correlation, however, is noted between intelligence and the 1934 rankings.

Column 7 contains the averages of all the measurements secured and in column 8 these

II.
A COMPARISON OF VARIOUS FACTORS
by

Player	COMMITTEE ESTIMATES			STANDARDIZED TESTS		TRANSPOSITION		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Previous Chess Experience 1932	Chess Study 1932-3-4	School Study 1932-3-4	School Grades 1932-3-4	Reading and Retention Ability 1932	Intel- ligence Rating 1934	Average	Index to Chess Ability
A	7	1	3	3	1	1	2 4/6	2
B	6	2	2	1	2	2	2 3/6	1
C	1	5	5	7	5	5	4 4/6	5
D	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
E	2	6	6	5	7	6	5 2/6	6-7
F	5	7	1	2	3	3	3 3/6	3
G	3	3	7	6	6	7	5 2/6	6-7

are transposed into ratings comparable to those in the other columns.

In column 8 (Index To Chess Ability) an attempt has been made to derive an index which would indicate the potential ability of every player. For example, player F. should, according to the index, attain a chess ranking of at least third in this group whereas he was only able to enjoy sixth place on the team. Might we reasonably assume that if he had applied himself more to the study and practice of chess (column 2) he would have more closely approached the index prediction? Using the index key in this manner it might interest the reader to make other comparisons noting player G. in particular.

It becomes apparent that this study was not intended to become an exhaustive analysis of chess ability for there are many other important abilities that would have to come under consideration. Competitive inclinations, temperament, physiological and environmental conditions, and a host of other factors would assist toward the formulation of a final chess ability prediction. Nevertheless, we may draw some very definite conclusions from the evidence here presented.

CONCLUSIONS

The factors which influence chess proficiency may be in accord or at variance with one another.

One player will excel another in direct proportion to his excellence in all of the contributing factors.

The preceding observations indicate that chess ability is not the result of any single factor but rather a summation of many reciprocal abilities with fluctuating tendencies and values.

BOOK REVIEW

MY 101 BEST GAMES

By F. D. YATES

In spite of the title, the book actually contains 109 games, thirty of them annotated by Yates, who was engaged on the work when he died suddenly two years ago; and the rest annotated, very capably, by W. Winter.

Yates' games reveal a greater capacity for good chess than the actual results achieved by him in tournaments would indicate. He exerted himself more when up against a master than against weaker opponents. He defeated Dr. Alekhine more than once, and every active master except Capablanca fell a victim to him on at least one occasion.

The games he won, were won brilliantly. Blackburne is the only other British player whose games can compare with his. Whether it was a complicated middle-game attack, in which he had few superiors, or an end-game, he was always dynamic, always punching. In the last decade of his life, Yates became less attacking, and developed a fine end-game technique; many of his end-game wins, squeezed out of a stone, are delightful.

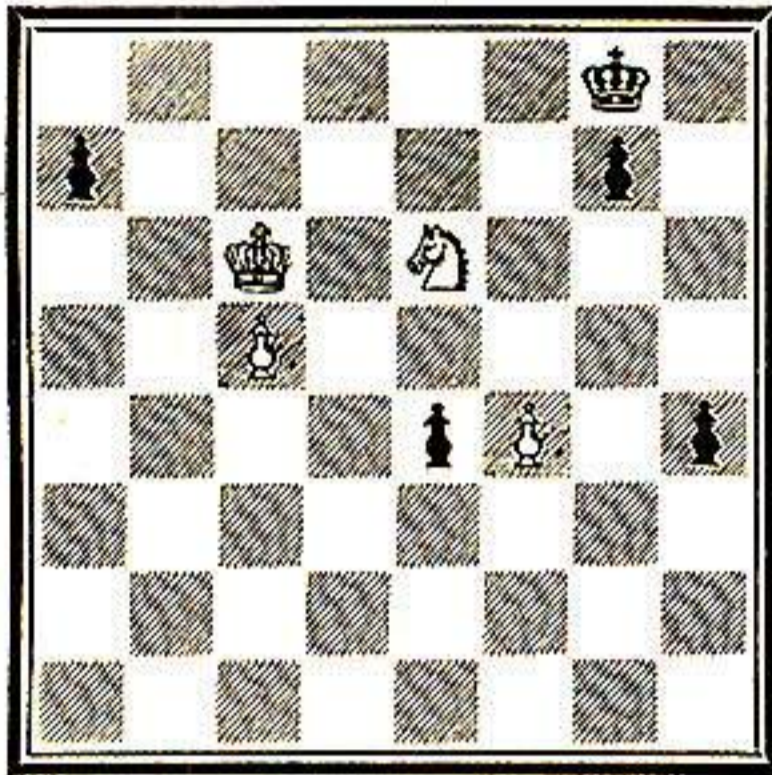
The appreciations by W. H. Watts, Dr. Lasker, Sir George Thomas, Frank Marshall, and E. G. Twitchett, are very interesting, as also is the longer introduction and biography by Winter. What impresses most is the general agreement among these writers that Yates was never known to utter an unkind word about anyone. He was a very reserved man, except to his intimate friends, among whom, on the contrary, he was noted as a wonderful talker on any subject that could be raised.—A. C. R.

The Galloping Knights

By IRVING CHERNEV

In the New York Tournament of 1889, MacLeod and Gossip arrived at this exciting position:

Gossip



MacLeod

MacLeod proceeded:

White	Black	
1 Kt-Kt5	P-K6	K-Kt3; 10 Kt-B2ch, K-R3 (10...K-B2; 11 Q-B5ch, followed by 12 Q-K6ch); 11 Kt-Kt4ch, K-R4; 12 Q-R7ch.
2 K-Q6	P-K7	
3 Kt-B3	P-R6	
4 P-B6	P-R7	
5 P-B7	P-R8(Q)	
6 P-B8(Q)ch	K-R2	10 Q-B4ch K-B1
If 6...K-B2; 7 Kt-K5ch, and mate next move.		Again 10...K-Kt3 leads to quick loss by 11 Q-K6ch, K-R2; 12 Kt-Kt5ch, K-R1; 13 Q-K8 mate.
7 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt3	11 Q-B8ch K-B2
8 Q-B2ch	K-B3	12 Q-K6ch K-B1
9 Kt-K4ch!	K-B2	13 Q-K7ch K-Kt1
Or 9...K-B4; 10 Kt-B2ch, K-B3 (10...KxP; 11 Q-Q2ch!); 11 Q-B3ch, and 12 KtxQ.		14 Q-K8ch K-R2
If Black tries 9...		15 Kt-Kt5ch K-R3
		16 Q-R8ch and wins

William Steinitz was the first to show the importance of occupying strong squares, even at the cost of foregoing tempting King's side attacks. In the following game, his Knight takes five moves to reach an important point, after which the game seems to play itself.

Baltimore, 1885

FRENCH DEFENSE

William Steinitz White	G. Sellman Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	11 Kt-Q1 KtxBch
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 PxKt Q-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	13 P-QKt4!
4 P-K5	KKt-Q2	A beautiful move which seeks to control QB5.
5 P-B4	P-QB4	13 B-K2
6 PxP	BxP	Black could not play 13...B-Q5 as White after 14 R-QKt1 would
7 Kt-B3	P-QR3	
8 B-Q3	Kt-QB3	
9 Q-K2	Kt-Kt5	
10 B-Q2	P-QKt4	

threaten 15 KtxB, Qx-Kt; 16 B-K3 winning the Queen.

14 P-QR3 P-B4?
Giving himself a backward King's Pawn for no reason at all.

15 R-QB1 B-Kt2
16 B-K3 Q-Q1
17 Kt-Q4 Kt-B1
18 O-O P-KR4

Black is afraid of 19 P-KKt4. White has no such plans, however. Having a strongly centralized position, he now plays to control the black squares.

19 Kt-QB3!! K-B2
20 Kt-Kt1 P-Kt3
21 Kt-Q2 Kt-Q2

22 Kt(Q2)-Kt3 R-QB1
23 Kt-R5 B-R1
24 RxR!
Now for the Bishop file.

24 QxR
25 R-B1 Q-QKt1
26 Q-QB2 B-Q1
27 Kt(R5)-B6 Q-Kt2
28 KtxBch RxKt
29 Q-B7 Q-Kt1
30 B-B2 Q-Kt3
31 Kt-B3 QxQ
32 RxQ K-K1
33 Kt-Kt5 Kt-B1
34 B-B5 Kt-Q2
35 B-Q6 and wins

Black is in complete "zugzwang"!

The "great eccentric" Nimzowitsch produced this sparkling bit of Knight play against Gilg, in the tournament at Semmering, 1926.

Semmering, 1926

DUTCH DEFENSE

Gilg White	Nimzowitsch Black	
1 P-Q4	P-KB4	and then recapture the Knight. After 18...QR-K1, 19...KtxKt is strongly threatened as 20 Kt-B4, KtxB; 21 KtxQ, KtxR would give Black material advantage.
2 P-KKt3	P-Q3	19 Kt-B1 P-KKt4!
3 B-Kt2	Kt-KB3	20 Kt-Kt1 Kt-K5!
4 P-QB3	Kt-B3	With this delightful finish in mind, 21...QxPch; 22 KtxQ, Ktx-KtP mate!, as well as 21...Kt-B7ch; 22 QxKt, KtxQ mate.
5 Kt-KR3	P-K4	21 Kt-R3 Kt(Kt5)-B3
6 O.O	P-KR3	Attacking the Knight at R3, and preventing his retreat to Kt sq. on account of 22...Kt-B7ch! 23 QxKt, Kt-Kt5; 24 Q moves, Kt-B7ch, winning the Queen for two Knights.
7 P-B3	P-Q4	22 BxKt KtxB
8 K-R1	B-Q3	23 Kt-Kt1
9 Pxp	KtxP	Again the unhappy Knight must return, to prevent 23...Q-B6ch.
10 Kt-Q2	O.O	23 Kt-B7ch
11 P-K4	BPxP	24 K-Kt2 B-R6ch!
12 Pxp Kt(K4)-Kt5		25 KtxB Q-B6ch
13 R-K1	. . . . .	26 K-Kt1 Q-R8 mate
Of course to stop 13...Kt-K6.		
13	Q-K1	
14 Pxp	Q-R4	

The threat is now 15...BxP; 16 PxB?, Kt-B7ch, winning the Queen.

15 Kt-B1 B-QB4
Now Black has this continuation in mind: 16...QxKt; 17 BxQ, Kt-B7ch; 18 K-Kt2, BxBch followed by 19...KtxQ.

16 B-K3 BxB
17 KtxB B-Q2
18 Q-Q4 QR-K1
Black sees that he cannot win a piece by 18...KtxKt, as White would play 19 Kt-B4,

The following wonderful example of Knightly pirouetting is taken from "Chess Strategy and Tactics" by Reinfeld and Chernev.

Mährisch-Ostrau, 1923
FRENCH DEFENSE

E. Bogolubow	R. Reti
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 P-K5	.....

It is surprising that Bogolubow does not adopt Alekhine's attack (4 B-Kt5, B-K2; 5 P-K5, KKt-Q2; 6 P-KR4), with which he has won some pretty games.

4	KKt-Q2
5 Q-Kt4	.....

The Gledhill variation, which leads to a lively game—by no means to White's advantage, however!

5	P-QB4
6 Kt-Kt5	PxP

The simplest. Black's attack on the hostile center outweighs White's would-be attack.

7 Kt-KB3
----------	-------

Not 7 Kt-Q6 ch, BxKt; 8 QxKtP? BxP.

7	Kt-QB3
8 Kt-Q6ch	BxKt
9 QxP	BxP!

In conjunction with the next move, this is the most effective way of ending White's demonstration.

10 KtxB	Q-B3
---------	------

Once the Queens are off, Black's advantage soon becomes quite marked.

11 QxQ	KtxQ
12 B-QKt5	.....

Fortunately Bogolubow can still manage to regain his Pawn.

12	B-Q2
13 Kt-B3	Kt-K5!

Well-played. Reti is now able to build up a formidable center.

14 O-O	P-B3
--------	------

Compelling White to carry out the following exchange, else . . . P-K4 would retain the QP permanently.

15 BxKt	PxB
16 KtxP	P-QB4

The four Black Pawns now constitute a compact and powerful center, the Rooks have open files on which to operate, and the King is well posted for the ending—all a consequence of White's faulty strategy in embarking on an attack without sufficient means.

Reti's play from this point on is as delightful as it is convincing.

17 Kt-K2	K-B2
18 P-KB3	Kt-Q3
19 P-QKt3	.....

B-Q2 would be useless because of . . . Kt-B5 and the Bishop must return home.

19	P-K4
20 B-R3	.....

This exerts a certain amount of pressure on Black's center, but Reti soon finds a way to break through.

20	QR-QB1
21 QR-Q1	P-Q5
22 Kt-B1	.....

During the last few moves White's prospects seem to have improved somewhat, and the threat of Kt-Q3 seems very troublesome.

22	Kt-B4
----------	-------

This gains the necessary time for . . . P-B5.

23 R-B2	Kt-K6
---------	-------

"To have a Knight planted in your game at K6 is worse than a rusty nail in your knee!"

24 R-K1	P-B5!
---------	-------

A tremendous move. If now 25 PxP, RxP; 26 R(K)-K2 and Black has so many good moves that he would be embarrassed for a continuation!—for example 26 . . . KR-QB1 winning a Pawn, or else 26 . . . B-B4; 27 Kt-Q3, BxKt; 28 PxP, R-QKt1! 29 B-Kt2 (29 RxKt, PxR), RxB! 30 RxKt, PxR or . . . R-B8ch, and wins.

25 P-QKt4
-----------	-------

Not very pleasing aesthetically, but White must keep the B file closed at all costs.

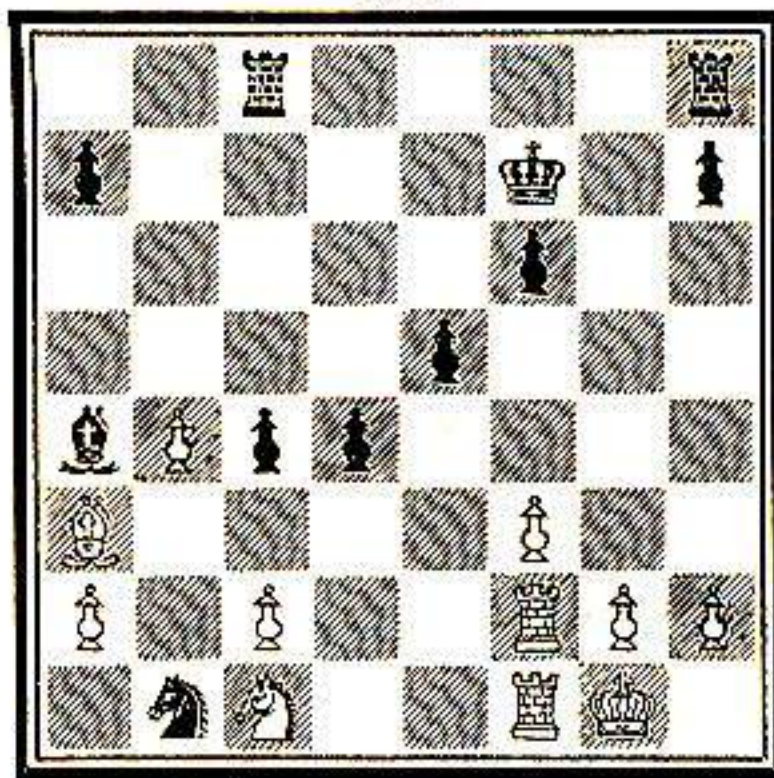
25	B-R5
26 R(K)-K2	.....

After 26 P-B3, Kt-B7 would likewise be decisive.

26	Kt-Q8
27 R-B1	Kt-B6
28 R(K2)-B2	Kt-Kt8!

It does one's heart good to watch the peculiar wanderings of this Kt.

Reti



Bogolubow

29 B-Kt2	P-B6
30 Kt-Kt3	.....

There is nothing else left; 30 B-R1 (!), Kt-Q7; 31 R-K1, BxP would be quite hopeless.

30	BxKt
31 RPxB	.....

Again forced, for if 31 BPxB, P-B7 followed by . . . P-Q6, or else 31 RxKt, BxRP; 32 R-R1, PxP, etc.

31	Kt-Q7
32 R-K1	KR-Q1
33 B-B1	P-Q6!

A "finisher"!

34 PxP
--------	-------

Or 34 BxKt, PxP; 35 RxP, PxP; 36 RxR, RxR, etc.

34	RxP
35 BxKt	RxB!
36 R-R1	K-K3
37 K-B1	RxRch

Destroying White's last hope—38 RxR, PxR; 39 R-Q1, R-B8; 40 K-K2.

38 KxR	P-B7
39 R-QB1	K-Q4
40 K-K3	R-B6ch

Driving back White's King in order to allow the inroad of his own King.

41 K-Q2	K-Q5
42 P-R4	.....

After 42 RxP, RxRch; 43 KxR, K-K6; 44 K-B3, K-B7 Black would win easily.

42	R-Q6ch!
----------	---------

Putting an end to all resistance; if 43 KxP, R-B6ch; 44 K-Q2, RxR; 45 KxR, K-B6 and the QRP will Queen. Or 43 K-K2, K-B6 followed by . . . R-Q1 and . . . K-Kt7, etc. Therefore:

Resigns

Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

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

Manitoba and Saskatchewan

Chess is booming out loud in the west. The Regina Chess Club is staging tournaments in which a total of forty-two players are engaged!—while in Winnipeg, 108 were entered in the city championship.

The Manitoba Chess Association met last month—and after dealing with routine business, decided upon the following schedule for future events: (1) Manitoba championship, to commence the first week in April. Committee in charge: Burrows, Metge, Battley, Baldwinson, Dremman, Booker. (2) A provincial chess match between



F. W. Watson

Manitoba and either Minnesota, U. S. A., North Dakota, U. S. A., or Saskatchewan, Canada, to take place during May or June. Representatives to travel to an intermediate point by auto. (3) Another massed gathering between local Jewish clubs and rest of Winnipeg, during the month of May.

With 108 players officially "in" Winnipeg's city championship—1935, the flight system of play—very much like the Kirk-Holland system—certainly served its slaughtering purpose as indicated by the latest statistics from the west after four rounds. Thirty-two contestants managed to survive the humdrum while a mere seventy-six were cut off short! Play in the fifth round was started with the survivors tenaciously struggling to keep their heads above water. The winner of this marathon will be announced in the next publication—so it is hoped!

The following is a somewhat amusing extract from the chess column in the Regina *Leader-Post*: "Just 57 years ago, the first telephone exchange in the British Empire opened in Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Hugh C. Baker, of that town, leased the first telephone instrument in Canada and connected his home with homes of

several friends in order that they might play chess without leaving their cozy firesides. From this private line grew the first Canadian telephone system." Wouldn't this be a dandy for Ripley's Believe It or Not?

Ed Lasker Introduces New Game

Edward Lasker, the Chicago chess expert, was in Toronto on business during the latter part of last January, and apart from the particular business which mainly concerned him—it seems evident there was a thought in his mind that two birds could be killed with one stone when he breezed into the Toronto Chess Club with a satchel in one hand from which he suddenly produced a book. "Here," said Eddy, "is my book of instructions on how to play one of the greatest scientific games of the day—the only rival to chess, and it may even be said to excel chess!" Such a statement naturally brought about the desired results, and as the curious sauntered one-by-one to stare in amazement at a new book, Mr. Lasker,—quick to realize he had gathered an appreciable crowd around him—dived again into the satchel and salvaged a strange looking board, and with it he brought forth two queer looking gadgets, receptacles of some sort, at first glance appearing to be incense burners, but lo and behold!—upon removing the lids from each it was immediately discovered they contained a species of little button-like things, resembling one cup of "scotch mints" and another of "licorice gumdrops" (!) But again—lo and behold, this was not so—these were pieces for a new game, hundreds of pieces! And you don't eat them—you play with them. The game which Mr. Lasker recommends as one of great intellect, is only new to the occidental world, as explained in his own words it comes from the orient, "A great Japanese sport which originated many thousands of years ago." It is traced back through the stone-age, in times of Alley Oop, the dinosaur rider and King Tunk etc., where it seems chess was not known in those good old days. The object of the game merely provides that the opponents rapidly proceed to place their buttons on the board as quickly as possible—and the more scattered the better. This being done, the player having the most of his buttons covering any vast area of the board becomes

the sole possessor, or owner of that part of the board! Players then proceed to pick their buttons off the board and count them; if one is missing, they both get down on the floor and look for it, and so the game goes on. All joking aside, this great Japanese game is, as Mr. Lasker claims, "A game of unlimited strategy", which does, perhaps, surpass that of chess. The Japs are a cunning race—clever and intelligent, and in their game of "Go" as it is named, they have a game which is at least on a par with chess if not of a higher altitude. The game took on so well in Toronto that Mr. Lasker experienced some difficulty in getting his board, pieces, and book away from the afflicted(!)

Miscellaneous News

The Canadian Chess Federation has recommended September 2nd, as an approximate date for opening play in the next Dominion Congress which is to be staged in Montreal.

The very latest contemplation re-chess organization is the forming of provincial associations throughout Canada, and with city, provincial, and Dominion governing bodies, it looks as though an element of politics is creeping into Canadian chess—how awful it will be if they stick a special tax on chess players!

Mr. C. Quevillon, of the Sandy Hill club, and chess editor of the French paper "Le Droit", is said to have been negotiating with other co-workers concerning a general organization of chess players for the promotion of an individual championship for Ottawa district.

The Montreal city championship is now in progress—play was opened not long ago at the Harmonia C. C., with Maurice Fox in the fray! In all, sixteen players are listed, and the results submitted for this publication give leading scores after three rounds of play as: Blumin and Fox, 3-0; Gaudet 2-0; Payette and Bedard, 2-1; Davis, Harvey, and Rawlings, 1-1; adjournments unaccounted. L. Richard, with a final score of 11-1, is winner of the just past Montreal Club Championship, 1935. Without losing a game, Richard defended the club honors, which he won last year, in fine style; losing one point only by two draws. G. F. Griffin fell back with his score, and was headed by G. Gaudet—second with 9½-2½, and Keller-Wolff—third with 9-3.

The Toronto University chess scholars are keeping the kettle boiling. In a recent eight-board match, Students vs. Faculty, the score, by adding machine, came out in favor of students at 5½ to 2½.

A conclusive decision regarding Toronto's championship for 1935 will be ready for official broadcast and publication about the time

this month of April is torn from the calendar, and notwithstanding any possibility that the event might seep through to partly cover the first or first two weeks of the merry month of May, the general opinion after play in the ninth round seemed to suggest a repetition of last year's sortie between Belson and Martin. The order of standing is recorded as: Belson 6-1; Martin 5-1; Crompton 3-2; Drummond 2½-3½; Stock 1½-3½; Hudson 0-7; adjournments unaccounted. Not being well in health, Watson retired after five rounds of play with a score of 1½-3½. The routine of play is based on a double-round schedule, and the story goes—Belson won from Martin in the fifth round, and Martin won from Belson in the ninth round. Leaving a cute little knot, and the task of picking it "undone" as a feature for the balance of the schedule, or an added play-off session.

J. Mitchell, Toronto C. C., curator and librarian, was recently presented with a folding umbrella—a token of appreciation for his long and faithful services. The presentation was made on behalf of the club members by the club's master of ceremonies, Mr. R. G. Hunter.

**Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935**

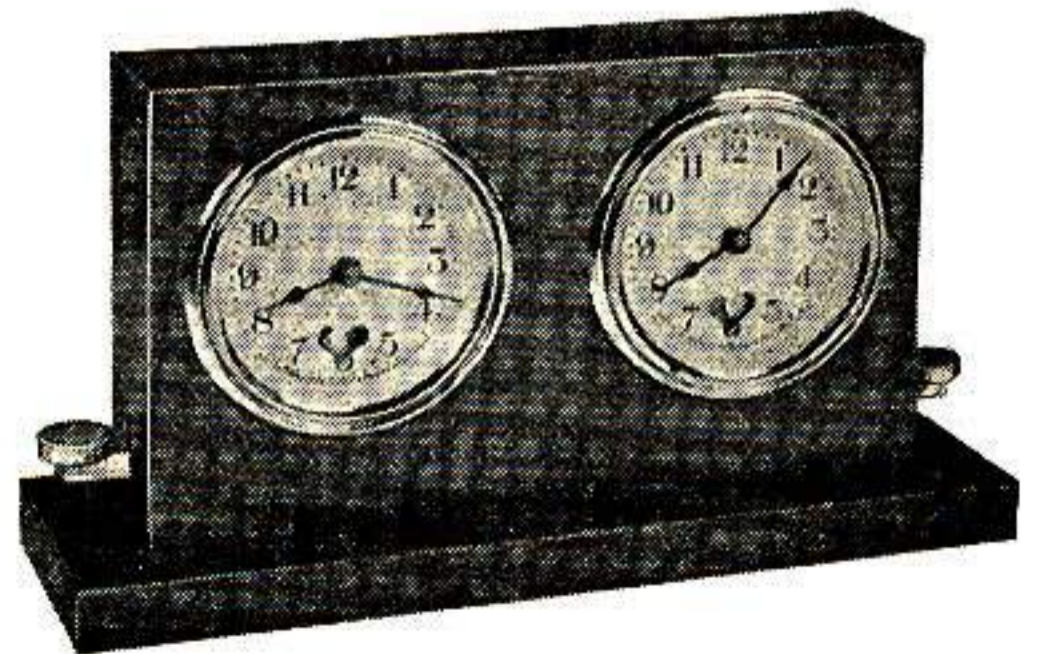
CARO-KANN DEFENSE

M. Botwinnik
White

R. Spielmann
Black

1 P-QB4	P-QB3	7 PXP	QxKtP
2 P-K4	P-Q4	8 R-B1	Kt-QKt5
3 KPXP	PXP	9 Kt-R4	QxRP
4 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	10 B-QB4	B-Kt5
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	11 Kt-B3	Resigns
6 B-Kt5	Q-Kt3		

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Selected Games

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

I. Kan White		Dr. E. Lasker Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 QR-K1	P-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	27 R-Q1	R-Kt1
3 PxP	PxP	28 Q-K1	QR-QKt2
4 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	29 R(Q)-Q2	Kt-Q2
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	30 B-Kt1	P-K4
6 B-B4	B-B4	31 Q-Kt3	Q-K3
7 Q-Kt3	Kt-QR4	32 P-K4	KPxP
8 Q-R4ch	B-Q2	33 PxBP	Q-B3
9 Q-B2	R-B1	34 R-K6	PxKt
10 P-K3	P-QKt4	35 RxQ	PxR
11 P-QR3	P-K3	36 RxPch	PxR
12 B-Q3	B-K2	37 QxPch	K-B1
13 Kt-K5	Kt-B5	38 Q-Q6ch	K-K1
14 Q-K2	O-O	39 B-B2	R-Kt3
15 O-O	B-K1	40 P-B6	K-Q1
16 QR-K1	Kt-Q2	41 P-B7	K-B1
17 KtxQKt	KtPxKt	42 P-B8(Q)	KtxQ
18 B-Kt1	P-B4	43 QxKtch	K-Kt2
19 P-B3	Kt-Kt3	44 Q-B6	K-R3
20 B-B2	B-Q3	45 Q-Q6	R-K1
21 BxB	QxB	46 P-KR4	R-K8ch
22 R-Q1	B-Q2	47 K-R2	R-QB8
23 Q-Q2	B-B3	48 B-B5	P-Q8(Q)
24 KR-K1	QR-Q1	49 B-B8ch	K-R4
25 R-K2	R-Q2		Resigns

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

V. Alatorzew White		J. R. Capablanca Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 KtxKt	BxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 B-B3	QR-B1
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	15 P-QR4	PxP
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	16 BPxP	P-Kt3
5 P-K3	O-O	17 BxB	RxB
6 PxP	KtxP	18 Q-Q3	Q-Kt2
7 BxB	QxB	19 KR-Kt1	KR-B1
8 Kt-B3	KtxKt	20 P-R3	P-QR3
9 PxKt	P-QKt3	21 Q-R3	R-B7
10 B-K2	B-Kt2	22 Q-Q6	RxP
11 O-O	P-QB4	23 Q-Kt3	KR-B7
12 Kt-K5	Kt-B3		Resigns

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

J. R. Capablanca White		M. Botwinnik Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 QxRP	KR-B1
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	15 QxQ	RxQ
3 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	16 R-R5	P-K4
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	17 R-Q1	BPxP
5 PxP	KtxP	18 BPxP	QR-KB1
6 Q-Kt3	KtxKt	19 RxRP	BxKt
7 PxKt	P-QB4	20 RxR	RxR
8 P-K3	O-O	21 PxP	PxP
9 B-K2	Kt-Q2	22 PxP	BxP
10 O-O	Q-B2	23 B-KB4	B-K4
11 P-QR4	P-Kt3	24 RxKt	BxB
12 P-R5	PxRP		Drawn
13 Q-R3	B-Kt2		

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Flohr White		V. Pirc Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 BxB	RxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	21 P-Kt3	B-K3
3 P-B4	P-B3	22 QR-Kt1	O-O-O
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	23 Kt-K2	K-Kt1
5 Q-Kt3	Kt-K5	24 Kt-B4	B-Q4
6 B-B4	Q-R4	25 KR-QB1	KR-Q2
7 P-K3	Kt-Q2	26 Q-Kt2	R-Q3
8 B-Q3	P-KKt4	27 R-B3	KR-Q2
9 B-Kt3	P-R4	28 QR-QB1	R-Q3
10 PxP	KPxP	29 P-R4	Q-K1
11 BxKt	PxB	30 P-Kt4	P-R3
12 Kt-K5	KtxKt	31 R-B5	Q-B2
13 BxKt	R-R3	32 P-Kt5	BPxP
14 P-KR4	P-Kt5	33 PxP	R-QKt3
15 O-O	P-KB4	34 Q-Kt4	RxP
16 KR-Q1	Q-Kt5	35 RxR	PxR
17 Q-B2	B-Q3	36 QxP	R-Q3
18 P-R3	Q-B5	37 Q-R5	P-Kt3
19 P-QKt3	Q-B2	38 R-Kt1	Resigns

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

V. Tschechower White		Dr. E. Lasker Black	
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	21 K-B1	P-Kt4
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	22 K-K1	B-Kt7
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4	23 P-QR4	PxP
4 P-Q4	PxP	24 PxP	K-B3
5 P-K4	B-Kt5	25 K-Q2	K-B4
6 B-Kt5	P-B4	26 Kt-B3	K-Kt5
7 BxKt	QxB	27 Kt-Kt5	P-QR4
8 BxP	PxP	28 Kt-Q6	KxP
9 QxP	Kt-B3	29 K-B2	B-K4
10 QxQ	PxQ	30 KtxP	BxP
11 R-QB1	B-Q2	31 Kt-Q8	P-K4
12 O-O	R-QB1	32 Kt-B6	B-Kt8
13 P-QR3	B-Q3	33 P-B3	B-B4
14 Kt-K2	Kt-K4	34 Kt-Kt8	K-Kt4
15 KtxKt	BxKt	35 P-Kt4	B-K2
16 B-Kt5	RxR	36 P-Kt5	PxP
17 BxBch	KxB	37 Kt-Q7	B-Q3
18 RxR	R-QB1	38 Kt-B6	K-B5
19 RxR	KxR		Resigns
20 P-QKt3	K-B2		

Manhattan Chess Club Championship
December, 1934

RETI SYSTEM

R. Willman White		A. C. Simonson Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	13 P-Kt3	Q-R4
2 P-B4	PxP	14 Q-Q1	B-KB4
3 P-K3	Kt-QB3	15 Q-B3	QR-Q1
4 BxP	P-K4	16 R-Q1	Q-Kt3
5 Kt-B3	B-K2	17 Kt-B3	KtxP(K6)
6 Q-Kt3	Kt-R3	18 BxKt	B-Kt5
7 P-Q4	O-O	19 QxP	BxB
8 KtxP	KtxKt	20 B-K2	Q-B7
9 PxKt	Kt-Kt5	21 Q-Kt5	RxRch
10 P-B4	B-QB4	22 KtxR	Q-Q7ch
11 Kt-K4	B-Kt3		Resigns
12 B-Q2	Q-R5ch		

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

INDIAN DEFENSE

A. Lilienthal

White

V. Ragozin

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	25 Q-R4	Kt-K3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	26 K-R1	Kt-B1
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	27 Kt-Kt3	RxP!
4 P-QR3	BxKtch	28 BxR	RxB
5 PxB	P-B4	29 KtxP	KtxKt
6 P-B3	P-Q4	30 QxKt	B-B3
7 P-K3	O-O	31 Q-Kt5	RxQBP!
8 PxQP	KPxP	32 Q-Q2	RxB
9 B-Q3	Kt-B3	33 RxR	Kt-K3
10 Kt-K2	R-K1	34 R-Q1	P-Kt5
11 O-O	P-QR3	35 R-Kt2	P-Kt6
12 Q-K1	P-QKt4	36 Q-B3	Kt-B2
13 Q-B2	B-K3	37 R-K2	Q-R2
14 P-R3	R-R2	38 Q-Kt4	Kt-Kt4
15 B-Q2	Q-Kt3	39 R-K7	Q-R6
16 KR-Kt1	QR-K2	40 Q-K1	P-B6
17 P-QR4	P-B5	41 R-K8ch	BxR
18 B-B2	B-B1	42 QxBch	K-R2
19 Kt-Kt3	P-KR4	43 QxP	Q-R1
20 Kt-K2	Kt-Q1	44 R-K1	Kt-Q3
21 R-R2	B-Q2	45 Q-B7	P-B7
22 PxP	PxP	46 QxKt	P-Kt7
23 KR-R1	B-B1	47 Q-B4	Q-B3
24 R-Kt2	B-Q2		Resigns

21 K-B3	BxP	26 PxB	Q-R6ch
22 BxB	QxBch	27 K-B2	R-K6
23 K-B2	Q-R5ch	28 R-KKt1	QR-K1
24 K-B3	B-K4	29 R-Kt2	Q-R5ch
25 P-K3	BxB	Resigns	

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

SCOTCH GAMBIT

R. Spielmann

White

Dr. E. Lasker

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	22 BxKt	RxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 Kt-Q8ch	K-R3
3 P-Q4	PxP	24 BxP	B-K3
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	25 Kt-B6	B-Kt2
5 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	26 QR-B1	R-QB5
6 KtxKt	KtPxKt	27 B-K3	K-Kt4
7 B-Q3	P-Q4	28 Kt-R7ch	KxP
8 PxP	Q-K2ch	29 B-Kt6	R-B6
9 Q-K2	QxQch	30 R-Kt1ch	R-Kt6
10 KxQ	PxP	31 Kt-B6ch	K-R5
11 Kt-Kt5	K-Q1	32 B-Q4	RxR
12 R-Q1	P-B3	33 RxR	BxB
13 P-QB3	R-K1ch	34 KtxB	R-R3
14 K-B1	B-B1	35 R-R1ch	K-Kt5
15 Kt-Q4	K-B2	36 K-K2	B-Q2
16 B-B4ch	K-Kt3	37 Kt-B2ch	K-B6
17 P-QR4	P-QR4	38 Kt-K3	B-Kt4ch
18 P-QKt4	PxP	39 K-K1	P-Q5
19 P-R5ch	K-Kt2	40 R-B1ch	K-Q6
20 PxP	Kt-K5	41 R-Q1ch	Drawn
21 KtxP	P-Kt4		

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

G. Goglidze

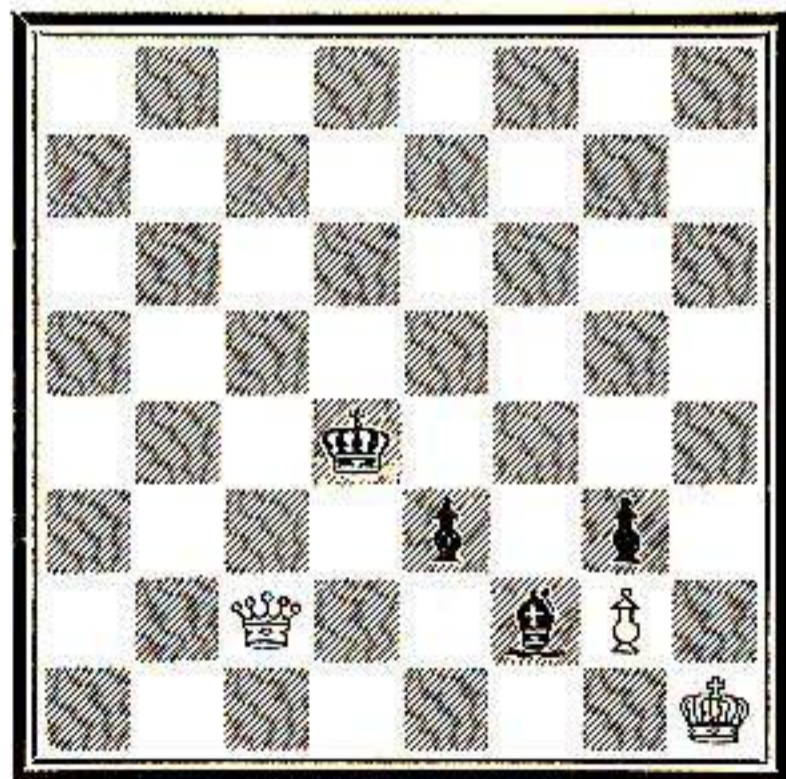
White

S. Flohr

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 Kt-QR4	R-K1
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	12 P-KR3	Kt-R4
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt2	13 P-B5	P-K5
4 P-KKt3	O-O	14 Kt-Q4	P-K6
5 B-Kt2	P-Q3	15 BxKP	KtxKtP
6 O-O	QKt-Q2	16 QR-B1	Kt-B3
7 Q-B2	P-K4	17 Kt-QB3	QKt-K5
8 PxP	PxP	18 KtxKt	KtxKt
9 R-Q1	Q-K2	19 B-B4	KtxKBP
10 Kt-B3	P-B3	20 KxKt	Q-R5ch

Black

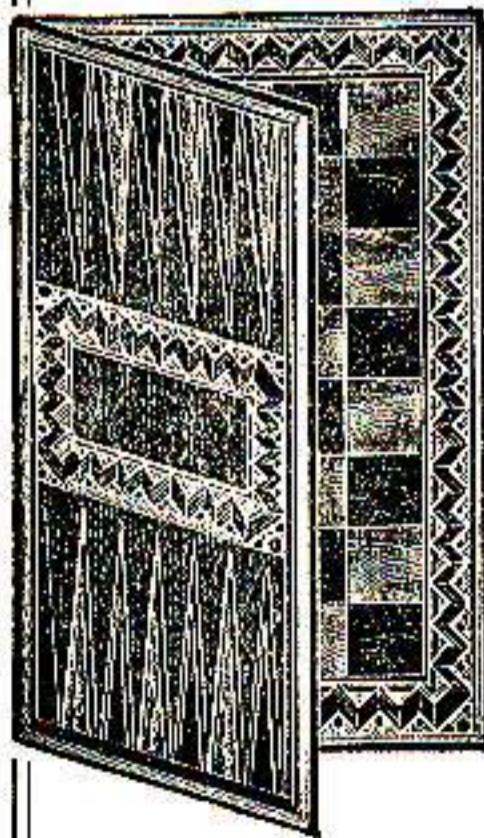


White

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PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

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

Explanations

The problem department of THE CHESS REVIEW is limited to eight pages. When it occurs that articles which appear as complete units are longer than usual



the unfortunate consequence is that some other feature has to be shortened. Generally the correspondence column is the one that must be abridged. As a result some inquiries remain unanswered. Since this condition is beyond my control I would suggest that you who fail to find a reply in the column kindly repeat your question.

Now as to private answers. Kindly

realize that I have only the scant evening hours after supper for my work, also, that for months to come every minute is counted to take care of the obligatory work of writing copy for the dept.; compiling the score-lists, copying your comments, diagramming the problems, and a dozen other duties that brook no delay. Many times I hear the clock strike two before I retire. How then is it possible for me to comply with certain requests that would take hours to expedite? Analyzing, testing, looking up records of previous months, and similar tasks cannot be done. The fact that you sent a stamp does not alter the situation. Nor does it pay to return a 3c stamp at the cost of 3c. Remember that whatever modicum of experience and empiric knowledge I may possess is yours for the asking, but "time" I cannot give away. I need all I have, which is very little. Therefore, do not feel injured when I seem to "ignore" your letters or answer them much belatedly.

Another point: The broadcast. Some of you inquire what to do to bring in our program; others send letters of praise to me that make excellent reading but serve no purpose. If you value our program write to the Station (W.H.N., Broadway and 45th Street, New York, N. Y.) Tell the Program Director or Studio Manager what you are writing to me. Such letters may be used by the Station to convince the Broadcasting Commission that W. H. N. needs more power. Other letters, that laud our program, imbue the officials of the station with the conviction that our program IS worthwhile and wanted. When you keep silent you cannot expect that W. H. N. is going to rate highly a program that they do not understand. Why not make it a rule to report your reactions once a month, in a business-like manner? If our broadcast is desirable it is worth a little effort on your part.

Incidentally, our program has been shifted from 1:45 p. m. to 2 o'clock.

Listen in! Write to the Station! Do it NOW! TODAY!

NOTE: Please address letters intended for me with the correct address. Do NOT write: Problem Editor, Bellaire. I am not (yet?) a celebrity!

Problems were received, with sincere thanks, from: F. Sprenger (3); W. Patz; Dr. G. Dobbs (6), E. Krisch (2); Dr. P. G. Keeney; M. W. Patrick (3); T. C. Wenzl.

Four movers and Selfmates are running low. S. O. S!

The Honor Prize for the best February Problem goes to:

H. C. MOWRY, Malden, Mass.

The Ladder Prize for February was won jointly by:

DR. GILBERT DOBBS - L. TANASSY

Congratulations to all three brothers.

Prize winners that fail to receive their prizes within two weeks after the announcement are requested to write directly to the office of THE CHESS REVIEW, 59-12 Woodside Ave., Woodside, N. Y.

Despite my urgent request to submit your "Masterpieces" I do not receive such material. If you really desire these write-ups you will have to demonstrate more interest; otherwise this new series will be discontinued. A series such as "Masterpieces" should not depend on the personal judgment of a problem editor. It should express the collective viewpoints of the readers.

The solutions to the problems appearing in this issue are due: May 10th, 1935.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of "AARSSKRIFT FOR DANSK SKAK-PROBLEM KLUB—1934, a publication appearing at the end of each year and sent free to the members; membership entitles to participation in all tourneys arranged by the Club. Membership fee for foreigners is 5 Danish Kr. per year. If interested write to the Club Secretary, R. Prytz, Chr. g's, Gade 2, Copenhagen, K.

I also beg to acknowledge receipt of "SUOMEN SHAKKI", just appearing with the first number of its tenth year. Unfortunately, the text of even the problems is so completely Finnish that I can only guess at the moves. Too bad we cannot have an international chess language.

I have been requested to state my opinion on the prize winning problem each month. I would rather not do that, for half a dozen reasons. To me it seems quite right that the solvers should select the winner. It may not always be the "best" problem, but it surely must be meritorious to win the approval of many critics. All I request is that all of you will vote, and also mention second choice. I dislike to give the prize to any winner whose margin is one vote, sometimes a vote by an inexperienced beginner. When many vote justice is always done. So let's all vote hereafter, please!

HOW TO CONSTRUCT A CHESS PROBLEM

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

(Continued)

Diametrically opposed to the block is the not so frequently met demonstration named clearance. Like interferences, clearances can be illustrated on rows, files and diagonals. Proper clearances are not simple manipulations and, hence, occur more often in the longer type of problems. There is an odd charm in the aspect of a piece-laden file being systematically cleared until a piece can either slide through the newly made avenue of approach or administer a long distance mate right from its original posture by means of the ultimate clearance. I feel that good clearance problems cannot be produced save by experienced masters of the craft.

The sole blemish I find in clearance problems is that their mates are more or less dirty. The more pieces disappear from the file on which they are parked, the less chance for economical mates. This is even true for the particular clearance employed in the Key-move, the so-called Bristol, in which a man moves clear across the board to make room for the checking or mating "successor". It is by no means impossible to attain model mates despite the Bristol Key. But it taxes the technical skill of even the expert to produce modelmates, especially natural ones; that is, such that are not doctored by the placing of pawns or pieces, the only purpose of which is to grant the Key-piece an opportunity of "protecting something" and, hence, participating in a mate that could be rendered more concisely without the additions made.

After all, the Bristol Key as well as all the rest of clearance maneuvers are strategical rather than artistic; and as the demand and appreciation of model mates is steadily growing, the consequence is that clearance theme problems and Bristol Keys are becoming RARAE AVES. Personally, while I have nothing against any style of problem, I do not mourn very deeply, because the clearance problem is becoming decadent.

When I stated that interferences are the most popular composing feats I may have said more than I can prove, for there is at least one positional arrangement capable of challenging my assertion. This refers to the flight square. The flight squares are immensely popular, especially in the artistic type of problem. Like the crosscheck the flight square appears generous, but unlike the crosscheck the flight square is often generous. To allow the harassed King to travel away from danger is surely magnanimous. Of course, he usually lands in even worse predicaments during his excursions, but since we do not see the new perils at once we feel that we have ministered to the black monarch's woes by allowing him to move to new quarters.

The granting of flight squares is always an attractive sight. The so-called star pattern created by flights in all directions is a great favorite with a host of problemists and solvers. A measure of difficulty can be infused in flight-problems by allowing the King the choice of lateral and diagonal squares. A real difficulty is created by ceding to the King adjacent lateral and diagonal flight squares.

Flight squares assume a great importance in problems in which the white force is restricted to the minor pieces. Because the cruising power of the

queen and rooks is absent and because the bishops command only one-color squares, and the Knights are short-legged, a flight square in a minor piece problem is indeed a gift. It is not altogether simple to let the King escape in several directions and yet place the less powerful minor men in such a manner that they dominate the field, no matter in which direction they are called to follow. When you take in consideration that because minor piece problems are not often spectacular, they must recompense the solver with artistry and beauty and, hence, terminate in model mates, you will agree that I, who have specialized for years in "Bishops and Knights" tell the truth when I claim that good flight square problems, especially those with only minor pieces, are difficult to construct.

Flight squares fulfill another mission of importance. They are instrumental in the creation of real mating nets. A fixed King may cause the birth of fine strategy, but upon careful inspection you discover that, in harmonious problems, all the mates are definite portions of the same net. That goes even for Changed Mate problems despite the appearance of a new net. Everything is set. It is merely a question of the size of the net and what particular end of it you pull in. In flight square problems of the better sort you do, however, find several nets, at least occasionally. That is the reason why many solvers find the B & S problems harder to solve than the imposing examples of subtle strategy. I go even further than that. I say that in high class flight square problems, especially minor piece settings, there is often more hidden strategy than in stagey positions. The sole difference is that in flight square problems the strategy is not spectacular and lacks, often, the element of surprise so dear to the heart of the "mere" solver.

All the snappy strategical problems published for generations were unable to eliminate the demand and appreciation of flighters. That alone proves the merit of that type.

I want to shortly mention one peculiar and unusual kind of flight problem known as the King's Tour. In competitions, such as sponsored or brought into being by Alain C. White, some remarkable King's Tours were generated. Under the name of Durbars they were very popular in past periods. The ascendancy of new composing schools, that stress problems in which his sable majesty is tightly incarcerated, has diminished the Durbars during the past two decades. This is the more a pity, because the adolescent composing talent naturally fails to turn to the composition of a type that it is lead to consider antiquated. However, *tempora mutantur*. Even the King's Tours may come back.

(To be continued)

SOLUTIONS

No. 247. Carlos Jimeno, Jr. (2m) Bd7

The P. E. gratefully acknowledges the dedication. The triple interference at e6 is interesting, but there is an obtrusive bishop.—Dr. Dobbs. Has some close tries. Self-blocks are appealing.—Patz. Not very difficult but fine.—Larranaga. Black selfblocks are good.—Hill. Shut-off features are interesting.—Tracy. Good enough to get my vote.—Beers. Triple interference on e6.—Emery. There is no justification for the dedication.—Genud. Exceptionally difficult, with many interferences.—Ratke. Full of interesting play.—Wenzl. Very pretty. My second choice.—Larsen. Very pretty and worthy of the dedication to our Editor.—Stichka. Some nice blocking. Gave me most trouble of the 2ers.—Straus. A very pleasing problem.—Sanford. Interesting three piece Grimshaw with a well concealed Key and good tries.—Tangeman.

(Continued on Page 97)

FAIRYLAND

The fare for this month is palatable. In order to stimulate the solving I offer 3 Twomovers and a Fourmover. Those of you that hang back because you are not willing to make mistakes, should come in this time. What of it, if you do fail at first? A goose egg is no Cain's mark! Come on and let us build up the Fairy Section.

F. 24—A neat 2M helpmate by Jacob D. Neuss. Black moves first.

F. 25—A charming grasshopper problem by Vincent L. Eaton.

F. 26—A splendid little gift from our own Dr. Dobbs.

F. 27—An excellent fairy minnie by M. Charosh that will delight you.

Remember that even for 2M problems the full solution is required. Keys are not enough for fairies.

SOLUTIONS TO FAIRY PROBLEMS

- F. 16—1 Sb3, PxS; 2 Bg2, Sf2mate.
 1 ... , Pxf5; 2 Be4; Sxe3mate.
 1 ... , Kg6; 2 Be7, Sxe3mate.
 1 ... , Bany; 2 Sc1, PxS = Qmate.

F. 17—Cooked in 15 moves. Only Rothenberg found this cook, the nearest correct demonstration was shown in 16 moves by several solvers.

F. 18—1 Sf7, Qa8; 2 Sd5, Qa1; 3 Rh3ch, BxR.

F. 19—1 Se5, Sh3; 2 Kd3, Gf4; 3 Sf3, G.f2; 4 Sd2, Sf4mate.

COMMENTS

F. 16: A royal welcome to the Fairy King.—Krisch. The masking maneuvers are cute.—Dr. Dobbs. Truly Dawsonian construction with a catchy try Sd3. If 1 Sd3, Bany; 2 S must mate and cannot go to C1.—Tangeman. Cute and unusual.—Genud.

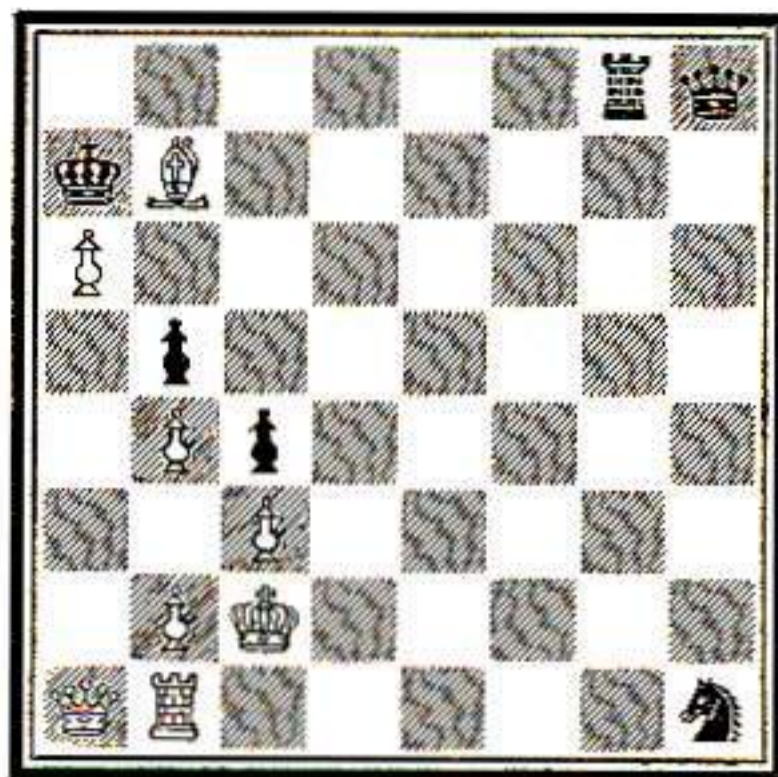
F. 18: An easy one, but the mate is a pretty model.—Dr. Dobbs. A pure mate and simply accomplished.—Tangeman. Simple.—Genud.

F. 19: Very pretty and puzzling helpmate.—Dr. Dobbs. A very neat eye-opener.—Krisch. Deserves a prize for its novel idea.—Genud.

FAIRY LADDER

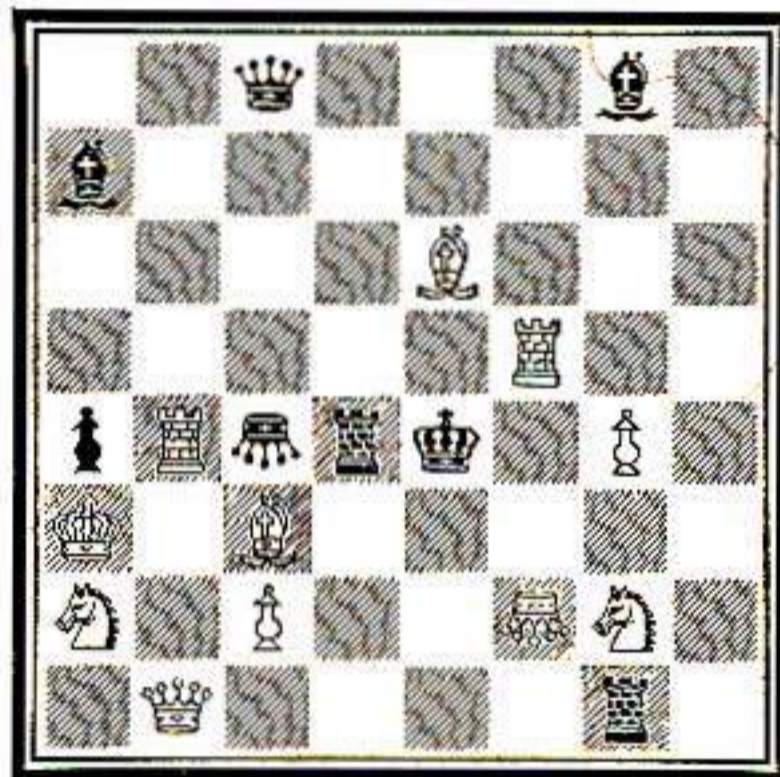
Name	Score	16	17	18	19	Score
P. L. Rothenberg	60	2	15	3	0	80
Dr. G. Dobbs	61	2	0	3	4	70
J. B. Tangeman	43	2	0	3	0	48
E. F. Young	45	.	0	.	.	45
J. O. Hoy	42	.	.	.	.	42
Dr. Berliner	39	0	0	3	0	42
M. Morris	39	0	0	3	0	42
E. Krisch	29	2	0	3	4	38
G. Partos	31	0	0	3	0	34
P. Murphy	30	.	.	.	.	30
M. Leysens	21	.	.	.	.	21
N. Malzberg	21	0	.	.	.	21
S. Braverman	19	.	.	.	.	19
R. J. Ratke	15	.	0	3	0	18
M. Wahby	17	.	.	.	.	17
I. Genud	3	2	0	3	4	12
L. Halpern	2	.	.	.	.	2
J. Meeker	0	2	.	.	0	2
M. Charosh	0	.	0	.	.	0

F 24 (Original)
 JACOB D. NEUSS
 Woodbridge, N. J.



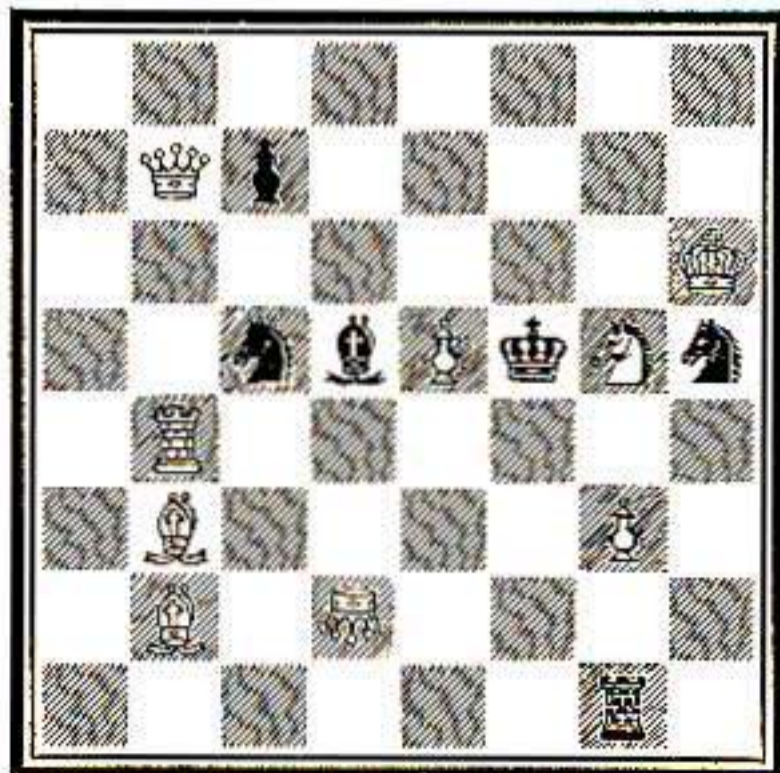
Black moves and help-selfmates in 2 moves

F 25 (Original)
 VINCENT L. EATON
 Cambridge, Mass.



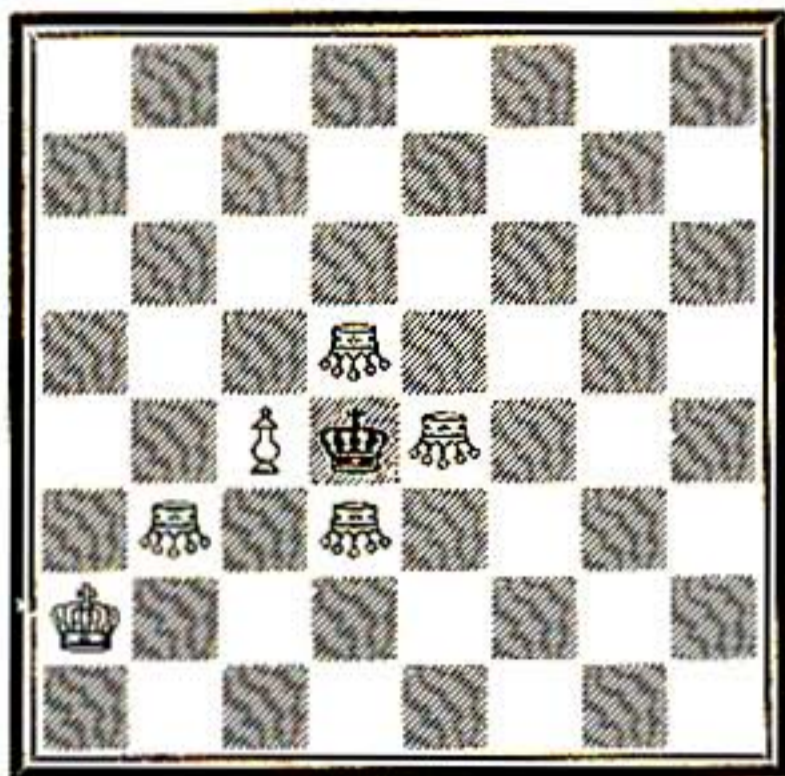
Mate in 2 moves

F 26 (Original)
 DR. GILBERT DOBBS
 Carrollton, Ga.



Mate in 2 moves

F 27 (Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



Helpmate in 4 moves

(Continued from Page 95)

No. 248. Eugene McCarthy (2m) Bxd6

Cooked by SxPch.

No. 249. M. W. Patrick (2m) Kf3

A nice Key.—Dr. Dobbs. Quiet Key. Easy but charming.—Patz. Ingenious defense and close tries.—Vanwinkle. The check shows the Key.—Hill. Good example of King in corner idea.—Tracy. Very clever indeed. My second choice.—Beers. Our young high school friend makes his debut.—Szabo. Poor construction but a good Key.—Genud. The Key is both good and poor.—Ratke. The white majesty graciously allows Sc6.—Wenzl. Best 2 mover in this issue.—Stichka. Not enough black defenses.—Straus. Pawn C2 gives away the Key and avoidance of imminent checks is bad.—Tangeman. Key is too obvious.—Korsgaard.

No. 250. Enrique Morales (2m) Se3

The Key, battery discoveries and pin mates are all good.—Dr. Dobbs. Has some nice mates.—Patz. Second best.—Larranaga. This is a masterpiece.—Vanwinkle. A fine problem. The pins are excellent.—Hill. Fine Key and play.—Tracy. I like this fine.—Beers. Tantalizing.—Rothenberg. Excellent Key with nice pin mates.—Ratke. Splendid, Señor Morales!—Wenzl. Fairly neat sacrifice.—Stichka. Clever—saw something like this in N. Y. Post taken from Suomi.—Straus. A beautiful effort.—Krisch. Excellent Key but the scant variety does not justify the force.—Tangeman. Key is well hidden.—Korsgaard.

No. 251. Bill Beers (2m) Qa8

Good old-fashioned "Pussy wants a corner" play.—Dr. Dobbs. Key is obvious. Excellent problem. My second choice.—Patz. Original.—Larranaga. A long shot. Neat.—Vanwinkle. So old! So old!—Hill. Neat waiter.—Tracy. A fine rendition of this well known theme. I place this second.—Cheney. Queen to all corners and a lot of different mates.—Emery. A very subtle Key.—Patrick. Heavy position.—Rothenberg. The open file gives this one away.—Genud. Gigantic long range waiter. Queen touches all four corners of the board.—Ratke. Bill turned out a fine long ranger here. Gets my vote.—Wenzl. A hard nut to crack.—Larsen. A complete Complete-Block.—Stichka. (?—Ed.) This gets my vote.—Hargreaves. Surprising number of mates.—Straus. Proves that Beers can compose good problems.—Krisch. A fine show piece even if it is old-fashioned.—Tangeman. Too much pawn obstruction.—Korsgaard.

No. 252. H. C. Mowry (3m)

- 1 Ra2, d6; 2 Sd3ch, etc.
- 1 . . . PxS; 2 Qe3ch, etc.
- 1 . . . d4; 2 Qc5ch, etc.
- 1 . . . PxR; 2 Rxf4, etc.

This problem is not cooked by Rxf4.
1 Rxf4, PxR(a4); 2 Bxg4!, Pa3!!; 3 ?

An incomplete block brilliantly carried to a threat and complete block by successive Rook sacrifices. This problem pleases me much.—Dr. Dobbs. My preference, were I a solving voter, would be Mowry's Changed Mate waiter (No. 252.).—C. C. Lee. Too many threats.—Patz. By virtue of an excellent Key and play, deceptive setting and close tries this is the best of the month.—Tracy. Excellent variations.—Szabo. If this problem has a solution it gets my vote.—

Rothenberg. A truly bewitching problem. Congratulations to Mr. Mowry.—Krisch. A real puzzler with a quiet Key and subtle threat that nearly defied solution so far as I am concerned. A wonderful conception that makes me say "best".—Tangeman.

No. 253. H. C. Mowry (3m)

- 1 Rd5, KxR; 2 Rf6ch, etc.
- 1 . . . KxP; 2 Bd2ch, etc.
- 1 . . . BxB; 2 Bd3ch, etc.
- 1 . . . QxB; 2 Sd6ch, etc.
- 1 . . . PxS; 2 Rf4ch, etc.
- 1 . . . Bd4; 2 RxBch, etc.
- 1 . . . QxPch; 2 RxQch, etc.
- 1 . . . Qd6ch; 2 SxQch, etc.
- 1 . . . Bf6; 2 SxBch, etc.

No evidence of deforestation here.—Dr. Dobbs. Difficult problem. Nice variations. My first choice.—Patz. Fine three mover with artistic variations. My vote.—Larranaga. Mr. Mowry deserves great credit for this fine problem.—Vanwinkle. Second place for this.—Tracy. Also very good.—Szabo. A very rich problem.—Rothenberg. A quiet Key, in spite of the sacrifice, and good construction. Best.—Genud. Very difficult.—Ratke. The weirdest problem I ever solved.—Wenzl. A magnificent composition. Month's best without a question.—Krisch. Though the Key is not so subtle as the one in No. 252, the play is equally interesting.—Tangeman.

No. 254. V. Rosado (3m)

- 1 Sd3, Kc4ch; 2 Sb2ch; etc.
 - 1 . . . Bb2; 2 Sf2, etc.
- Cooked by RxB.

No. 255. M. R. Canclo, Jr. (4m)

- 1 Sf1-d2, KxR; 2 Kb3, P any; 3 Sa3, etc.
- 1 . . . else; 2 Sb3, any; 3 Sc3, etc.

A little gem which gets my vote, with Mowry's 252 a close second.—Dr. Dobbs. Several close tries. I found this difficult.—Patz. Neat idea. Well worked out.—Tracy. This little miniature, despite its simplicity, I found difficult. My vote goes to this one.—Cheney. This is very good because of the freedom allowed to the King. An extremely pleasing problem.—Emery. Elementary after the sacrifice, but still second best.—Genud. Not much point to this one.—Ratke. Economy of this sort is very delectable.—Wenzl. Page Dr. Dobbs. This gets my vote.—Larsen. Shows mate of 2 Knights against King and pawn very nicely.—Stichka. Darn clever illustration of an old theme. Tries are a little "debblish".—Straus. Very pleasing "min".—Krisch. Construction economical but the solution is apparent.—Tangeman. A nice "minnie".—Korsgaard.

No. 256. Franz Palatz (5m)

- 1 Rc7, Rc4; 2 Rc8, Rc5 (c3, c2, c1); 3 Rb8, Rb5 (b3, b2, b1); 4 Captures R, P any; 5 Rb6mate
- Cooked in 2 moves by Bc5.

No. 257. Lynn Davis (4m-Sui)

- 1 Re1, d4; 2 Kf1, PxP; 3 Re2, PxP; 4 Qg3ch, SxQmate.

These single line suis are easy to make and this one is also easy to solve.—Dr. Dobbs. I prefer selfmates constructed along the line of this one.—Tanassy. Single line play but neatly done.—Patz. Interesting sui.—Tracy. Easy to foresee the final position, and the method of bringing the pawn downstairs is also pleasing.—Emery. Single line selfmates usually do not take prizes.—Genud. A rare treat. Let's have more like this.—Ratke. This raises my esteem for suis.—Wenzl. Not very difficult.—Stichka. Clever selfmate. My vote.—Straus. Single liners seem to be the fashion.—Krisch. Nice timing but easy to solve.—Tangeman. Clever.—Korsgaard.

No. 258. Wilbur Vanwinkle (5m-Sui)

- 1 Rc8ch, Sd4; 2 Rf8, h4; 3 SxP, h3; 4 Qe1ch, Se2; 5 Bg2, PxBmate.

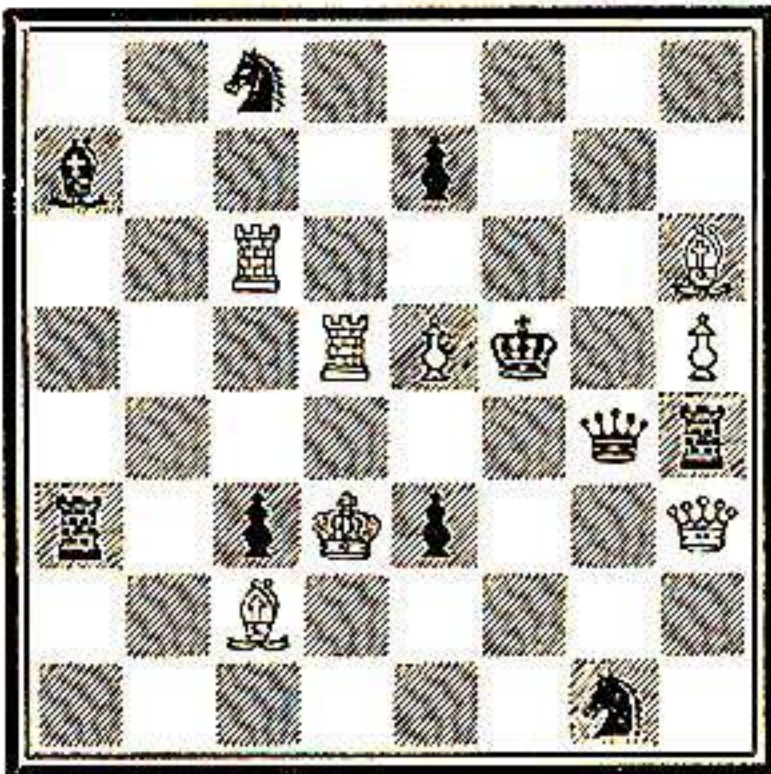
Ditto here! While the mate is pretty the checking Key is unfortunate.—Dr. Dobbs. A beautiful change mate sui for which I vote.—Daly. Single line play with obvious key but excellent play.—Patz. This one also is good.—Tracy. Hard, good, exact and beautiful.—Sprenger. White pens himself in pretty.—Patrick. Easy to start—but what a finish!—Wenzl. The Knight must be pinned and so gives away the Key; but the rest is not so easy.—Stichka. This would have gotten my vote but for the Key. Second best.—Straus. Key is the only drawback to this single liner.—Krisch. Clever construction and an unusual mate.—Tangeman. A very well hidden theme. The mate is hard to find. I enjoyed this immensely.—Korsgaard.

CORRESPONDENCE

W. Patz: For books of any type address the office of The C. R. You will learn more about problems by regularly solving and by watching the comments of the masters than any book can teach you. The articles on problem construction may help a little also.

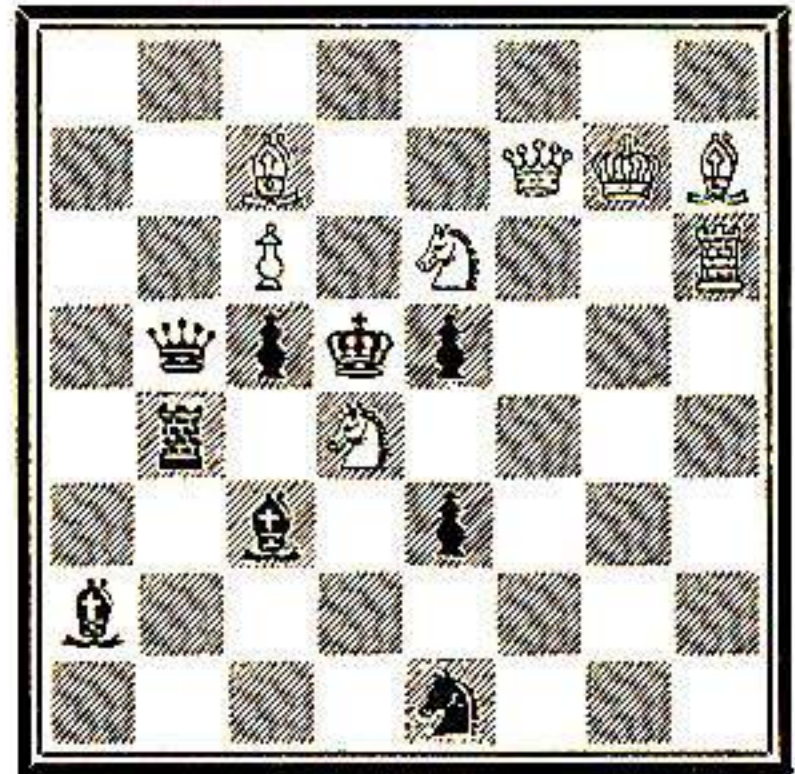
(Continued on Page 100)

271
(Original)
ALEXANDER KISH
Dannemora, N. Y.



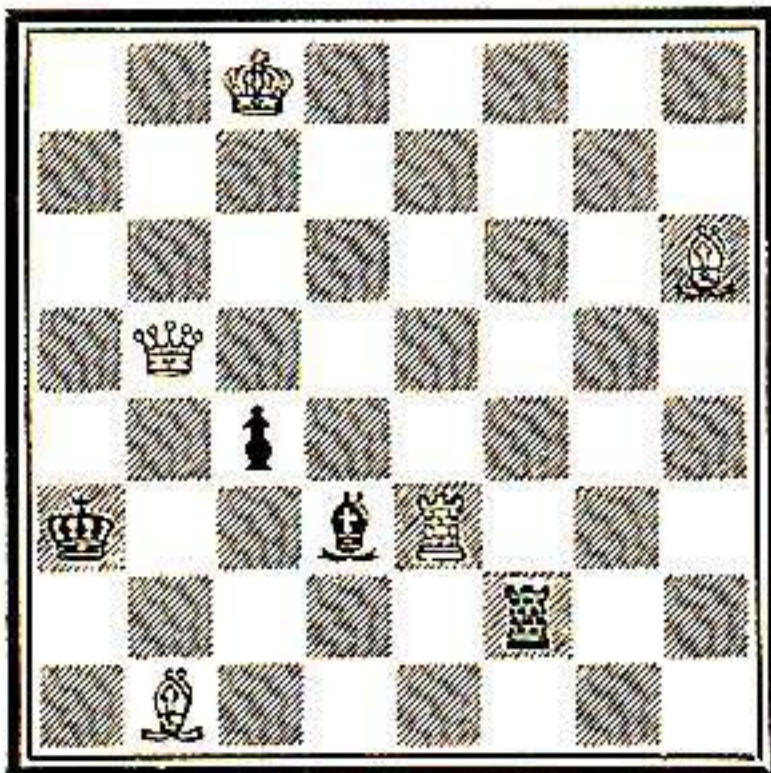
Mate in 2 moves.

274
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



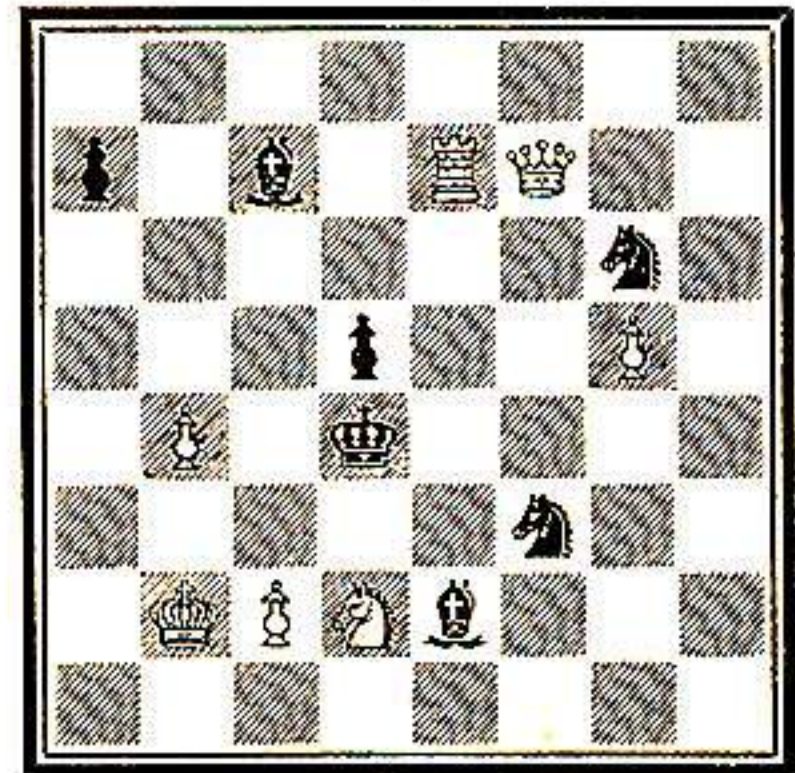
Mate in 2 moves.

272
(Original)
G. MOTT-SMITH
New York City



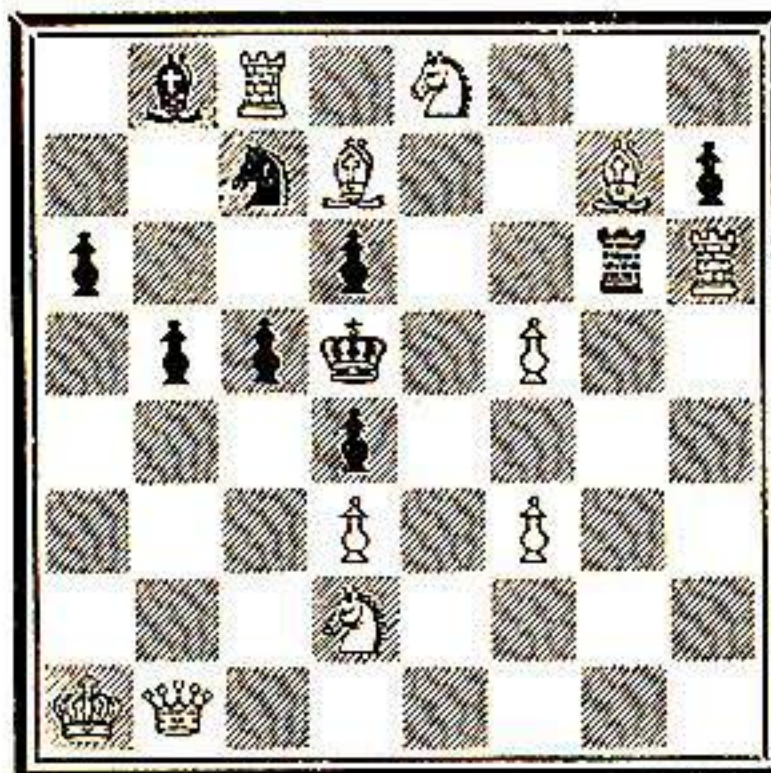
Mate in 2 moves.

275
(Original)
R. C. BEITO
Terrace, Minn.



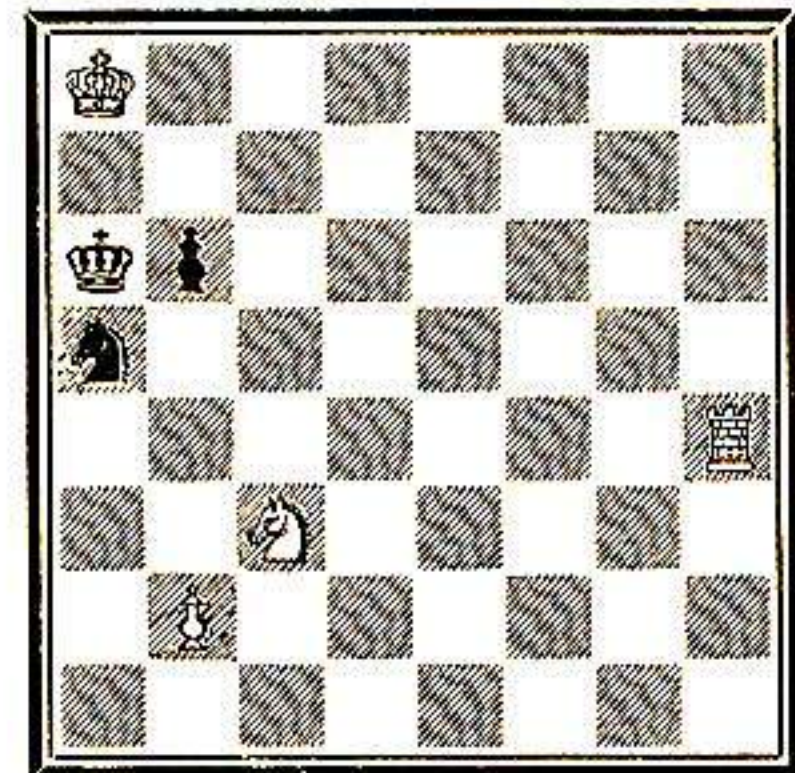
Mate in 2 moves.

273
(Original)
WILLIAM PATZ
Irvington, N. J.



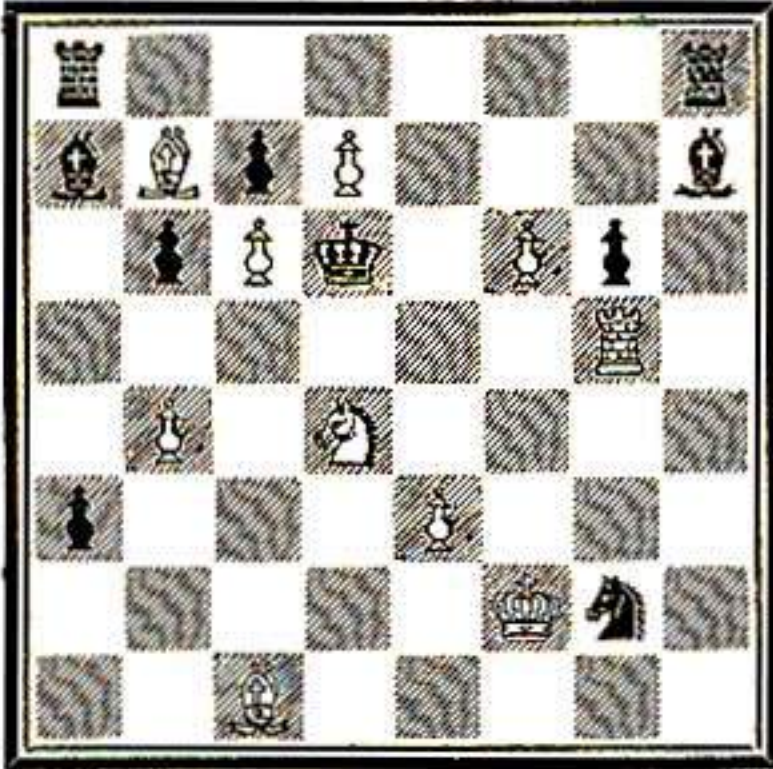
Mate in 2 moves.

276
(Original)
G. W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Ala.



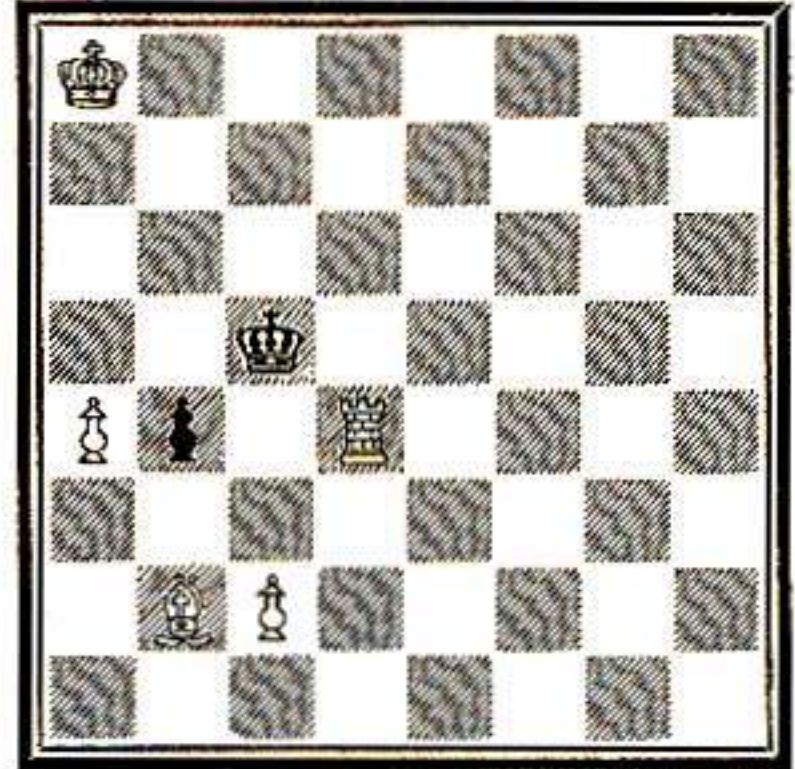
Mate in 3 moves.

277
(Original)
C. S. KIPPING
Wednesbury, England



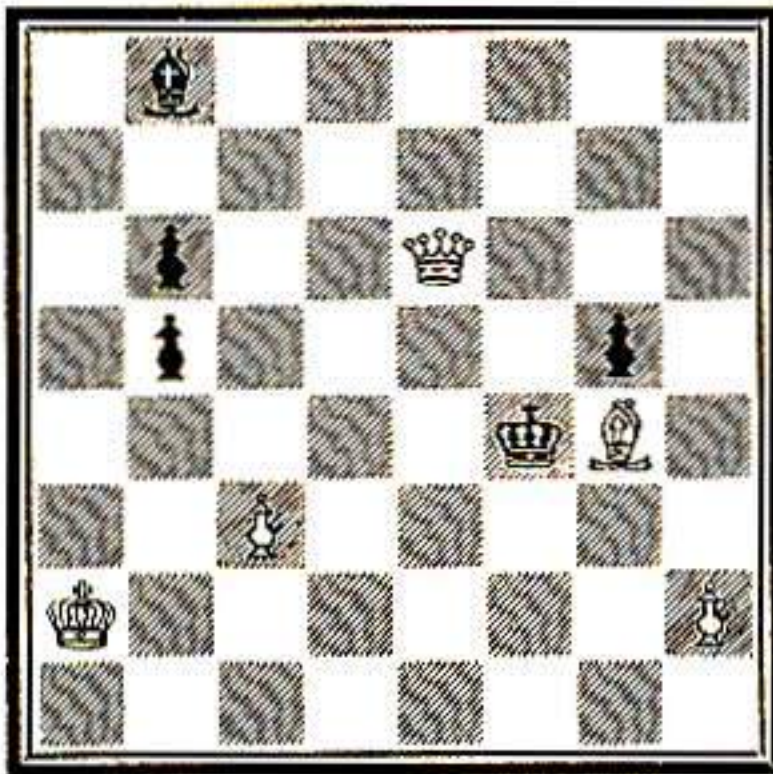
Mate in 3 moves.

280
(Original)
CARLOS JIMENO, Jr.
Mexico



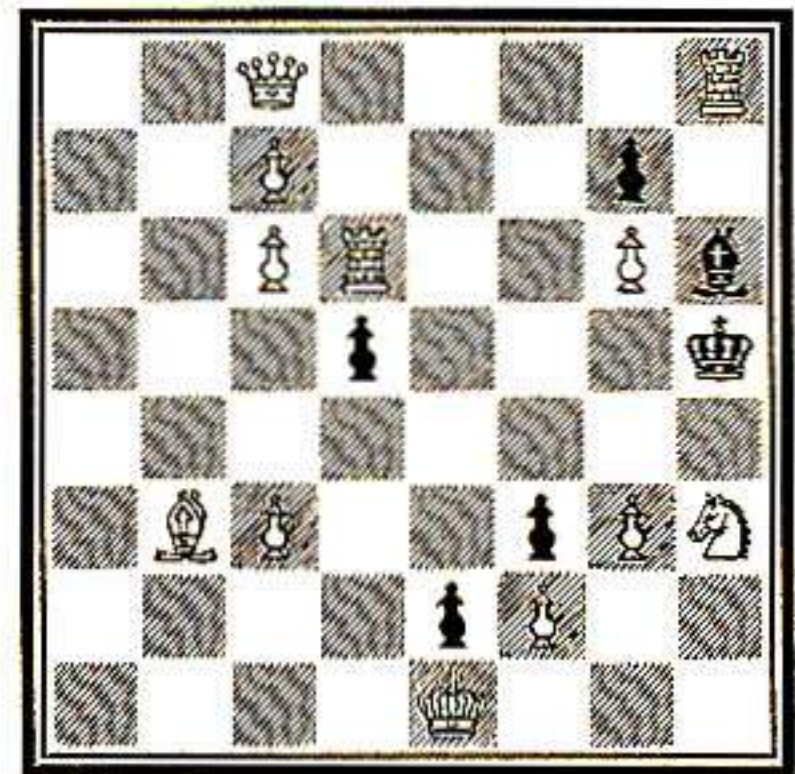
Mate in 4 moves.

278
(Original)
WALTER JACOBS
New York City



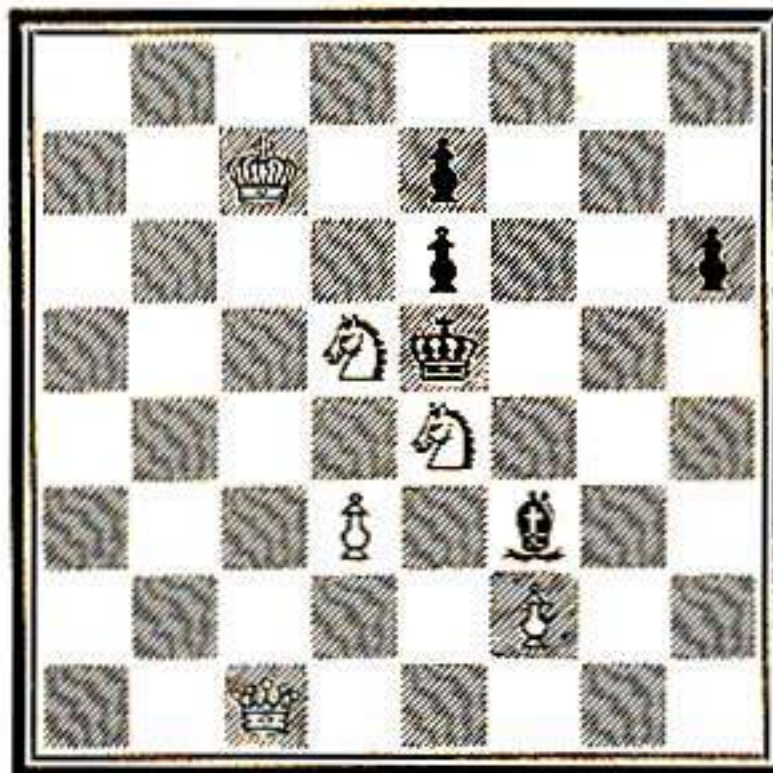
Mate in 3 moves.

281
(Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



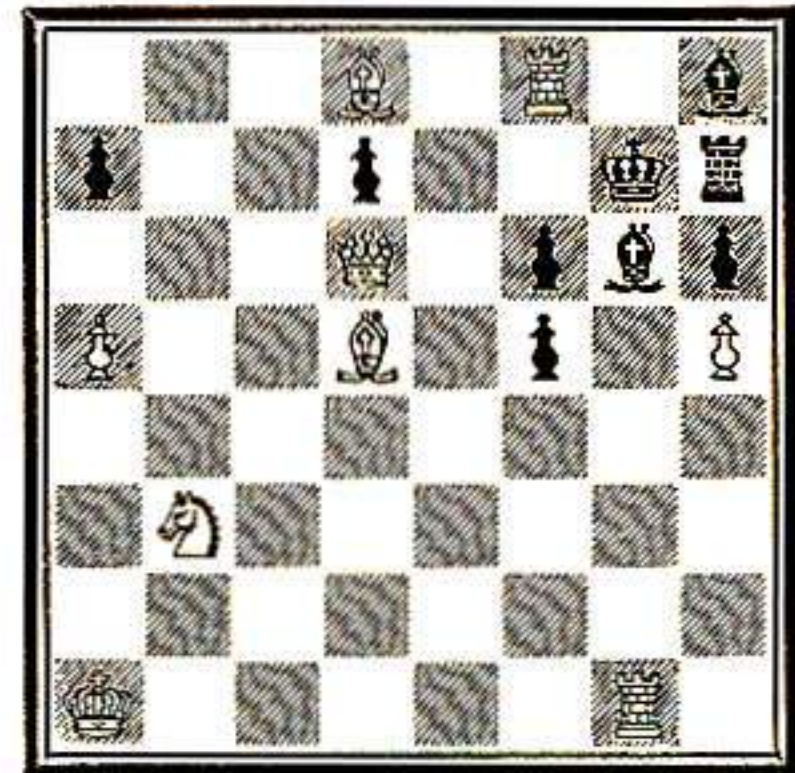
Selfmate in 3 moves.

279
(Original)
PASCUAL SANTILLAN
Patzcuaro, Mexico



Mate in 3 moves.

282
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



Selfmate in 7 moves.

SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE PROBLEMS ARE DUE: MAY 10th, 1935

The Forsyth Notation

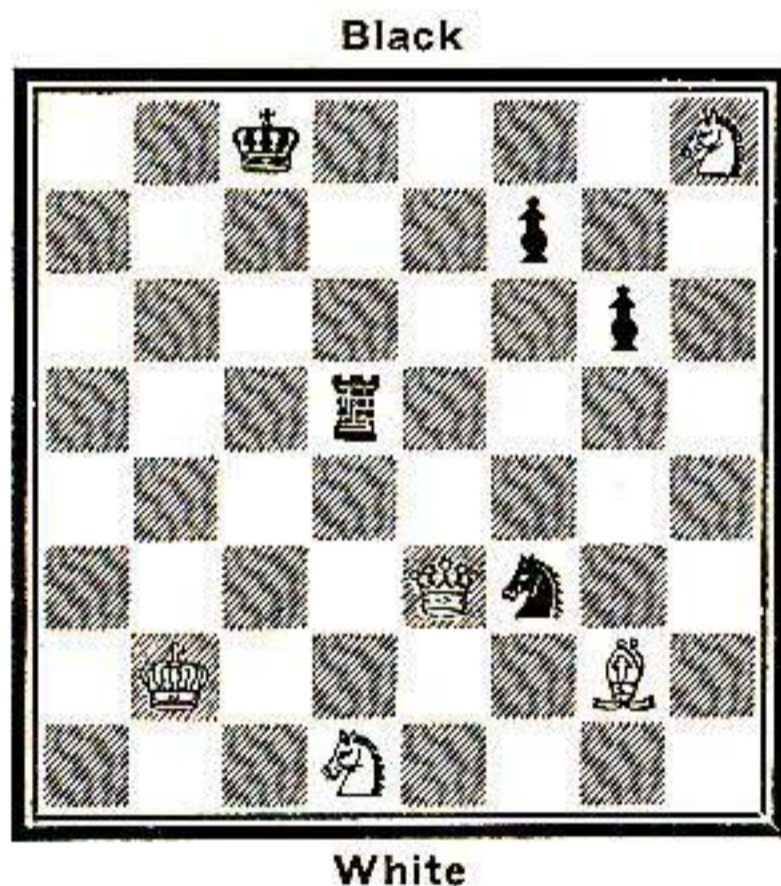
When chess problems are submitted for publication there is only one method that excludes subsequent errors and assures the author that his composition will be correctly presented—that is the stamped diagram. None of the many notations are safe.

However, for other purposes, such as dictating problems over the radio or confirming diagramed positions a checking notation is advantageous and desirable. The old-fashioned way of naming each piece and the square on which it is placed is cumbersome and unreliable, especially when performed under time pressure that invites clerical errors.

The so-called Forsyth Notation is one of the speediest and most dependable systems of recording positions known to chess players. It presents a graphic picture that mirrors the diagram and visualizes the respective pieces before your gaze.

It is simple, too. All there is to learn about it is that empty squares are expressed in numerals, white pieces in capital letters and black pieces in small letters.

You start at the left hand corner of the top, just as you do in reading a book.



The above diagram, with pieces strewn on it at random, is recorded in Forsyth as follows:

Top row: 2 (= 2 empty squares); k (black king); 4 (= 4 empty squares); S (white Kt). Condensed it reads: 2k4S; and we continue: 5p2; 6p1; 3r4; 8; 4Qs2; 1K4B1; 3S4.

Simple, isn't it? One line describes accurately and briefly the entire force. No need of figuring from both ends of the board, of stipulating "Kings" or "Queens", of naming each piece separately.

I do not claim that the Forsyth notation is the equal of the algebraical notation which is now almost universally accepted except in the English speaking countries. (Even in England it is now used by many experts). However, for quick checking or recording of positions the Forsyth is superior to any of the old-fashioned styles.

There are, I am told, technical reasons why THE CHESS REVIEW does not employ the Forsyth underneath the diagramed positions, but this should not deter composers and solvers from adopting it for personal use. Try it out. It is my conviction that once you have used it, you will be unwilling to dispense with it.

(Continued from Page 97)

J. De Jager: The postmaster in Cincinnati is a troublemaker. I have written to him 3 times, informing him that my address is Bellaire, *not Jamaica*. Because Bellaire does not appear in his musty old regulation book, he insists on doctoring my address again and again. I am now collecting material to send to Washington. That will take some of the fight out of the gentleman. All Cincinnati letters arrive from 2 to 5 days late. Why not talk to that stubborn official in your home town? And talk PLAINLY!

J. Stichka, Jr.: Even though you are a beginner your problems will appear. Only when I am convinced that a beginner does not improve as he continues, I do not accept future work. But the first half dozen problems are rarely high-class, and cannot be expected to be.

W. Jacobs: Your request to delete the described problem came just in time. It was already entered for this number. I replaced it with another one of yours. Have one more left. Please send a fresh supply.

M. Shapiro: You are evidently a humorist and I like your style of writing, despite the unpaid for phooeys you supply. But what you say about selfmates is the result of lack of experience. To know them means to try them first. Anent the "alias" I would say that I am always suspicious of folks who are afraid to give their names. Shapiro sounds good enough for me.

M. Meeker: Sorry, I have not got the time to write long letters of technical material. A selfmate is a problem in which White compels by proper play, the black pieces to mate the White King. A reflexmate is also a selfmate, made difficult by the rule that either side *must* mate, if a mate in ONE MOVE is possible. Watch these types of problems. You will soon acquire the "hang".

Wm. E. Bryant: To answer your requests (a full dozen!!) would require about six hours of work on approximately 12 pages. Much as I like to assist the young solvers and composers, I am unable to do such elementary teaching through the mails. I haven't the time. Study the problems and comments. Little by little you will pick up all you wish to learn.

C. C. Lee: Thank you for your information. The Babson Sui 3er will appear in our Masterpiece Series very soon.

G. Plowman: Welcome to the family. Please don't write on both sides of the paper and keep the solutions separate from your letter-topic.

M. Charosh: Don't take an occasional "flop" so hard. You are a gifted composer and will make your mark if you persevere. There is no such thing as 100% perfection, not even among the angels of heaven. Look at the fairy section in this number.

Dr. G. Dobbs: In case I cannot write *before* you see these lines: Your new piece is excellent; but keep it dark until you hear from me. There is a reason. Thanks for the problems, old friend.

G. R. Emery: Few men can write such charming, captivating letters as you. Every one I receive from you is a treat. I would love to have your picture, and I am powerfully glad to have you among the solving family. Hope you will stick for many years.

G. N. Cheney: The solution published in the C. R. is the one supplied by Mr. Partos. It was printed exactly as submitted. He reported a cook, but did *not* send it; hence it was omitted. Without committing myself I can only say that the problem was not so well received by the solvers, especially by the strong solvers. My opinion does not matter.

L. Tanassy: Please write on one side of the paper only.

M. W. Patrick: Thanks for the new problems. Please do not use "signs" on diagrams. If you have no stamp print the letters, using black and red ink. There is *no* doubt in my mind that you will develop into a fine problem artist. Just keep at it with determination.

A. Chess: Kindly submit your correct address for my files. I would be glad to have you send some candidates for the Masterpiece Series.

Steve Hujber, N. Goldstein: Welcome to the family.

Dr. P. G. Keeney: Thanks for the fine 2er. Am proud to print it. Your column is one of the finest I know. Hope we do not "lose touch" again, old comrade.

I. Genud: Rub it in, my friend. I deserve it. Even my excuse that I have no time to inspect my own work is not a fit alibi.

T. Wenzl: There was no "other sheet" with a solution for 252. You must have forgotten to enclose it. Thanks for the problem.

R. J. Ratke: I regret that I cannot agree with your arithmetic anent the decimation. Some rules may not please everybody but that I cannot help. Be a good sport and forget the matter.

L. Halpern: Please, please, please, do NOT write on both sides of the paper. The desired article on Selfmates will appear, though I cannot say just when.

W. Straus: See reply to Halpern. Problem MUST be diagrammed.

J. Stichka: Will you kindly put your name and address on your solution sheets. Had to find by the tedious elimination process that *your* solutions were the ones I could not place.

G. Tiesler: Decimation takes place only *once* a year. It causes trouble enough *then* to last for a year. Have sent some problems to Pfefferkorn c-o Dr. Dobbs. How about that picture, my friend?

PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

Name	Last Score													Final Score
		247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	
Dobbs, Dr. G.	131	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	2	4	5	170
Tanassy, L.	136	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	6	4	2	4	5	170
Rothenberg P. L.	132	2	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	2	4	5	165
Tangeman, J. B.	128	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	5	162
Chess, A.	117	2	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	2	4	5	150
Riggin, C.	120	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	2	4	.	146
Hochberg Bros.	110	2	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	2	4	5	143
Daly, H. B.	104	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	2	4	5	141
Davis, L.	107	2	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	2	4	5	140
Krisch, E.	100	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	5	134
Wenzl, T. C.	100	2	4	2	2	2	.	3	3	4	2	4	5	133
Emery, G. R.	107	2	4	2	0	2	.	.	3	4	2	4	.	130
Patz, W.	95	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	4	5	130
Patrick, M. W.	98	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	2	4	5	130
Berliner, Dr. M. H.	96	2	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	2	4	5	129
Szabo, A.	89	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	5	125
Halpern, L.	95	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	6	4	2	4	0	124
Ratke, R. J.	96	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	2	4	0	122
Vanwinkle, W.	82	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	6	4	2	4	5	116
Young, E. F.	99	2	2	2	0	2	0	.	3	.	2	4	.	116
Hargreaves, G. W.	91	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	.	2	4	.	113
Braverman, S.	79	2	4	2	2	2	.	3	3	4	2	4	5	112
Zatwarsky, C.	74	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	5	108
Genud, I.	74	2	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	2	4	5	107
Korsgaard, S.	72	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	2	4	5	103
Foot, B. A.	90	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	.	.	102
Murphy, P.	81	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	3	4	2	.	.	100
Cheney, G. N.	71	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	3	4	2	.	.	90
Malzberg, N.	61	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	2	4	0	87
Morris, M.	54	2	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	2	4	5	87
Tiesler, G. P.	69	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	82
Tracy, J. F.	40	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	5	74
Sanford, C. C.	53	2	4	2	2	2	0	.	3	4	2	.	.	74
Sprenger, F.	33	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	6	4	2	4	5	67
Larranaga, C.	49	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	.	2	.	.	67
Larsen, R.	43	2	4	1	0	2	.	0	3	4	2	.	.	61
Fittkan, C.	30	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	3	.	2	4	5	54
Shapiro, M.	21	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	2	.	.	43
Stichka, J.	13	2	4	2	2	2	.	.	3	4	2	4	5	43
Beers, Bill	27	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	.	.	.	39
Young, T. C.	15	0	2	2	0	2	0	3	3	4	0	4	.	35
Straus, W.	7	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	3	4	2	4	5	35
Hujber, S. T.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	5	34
Berry, G. F.	23	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
Hill, F. A.	19	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	32
Meeker, J. M.	13	2	2	2	.	2	.	0	3	.	2	4	.	30
Partos, G.	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	.	2	4	5	27
Plowman, G.	0	2	4	2	2	2	0	3	3	4	2	.	.	24
Goldstein, N.	0	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	0	2	4	5	21
Grote, F.	4	.	2	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6

Attention is called to the fact that though No. 253 won the honor prize with two votes over No. 252, this problem would have won easily, had the votes, cast for it by those who sent a wrong solution, been counted. This proves that, only when many vote, justice is done; yet some that solved 252 correctly failed to vote at all.