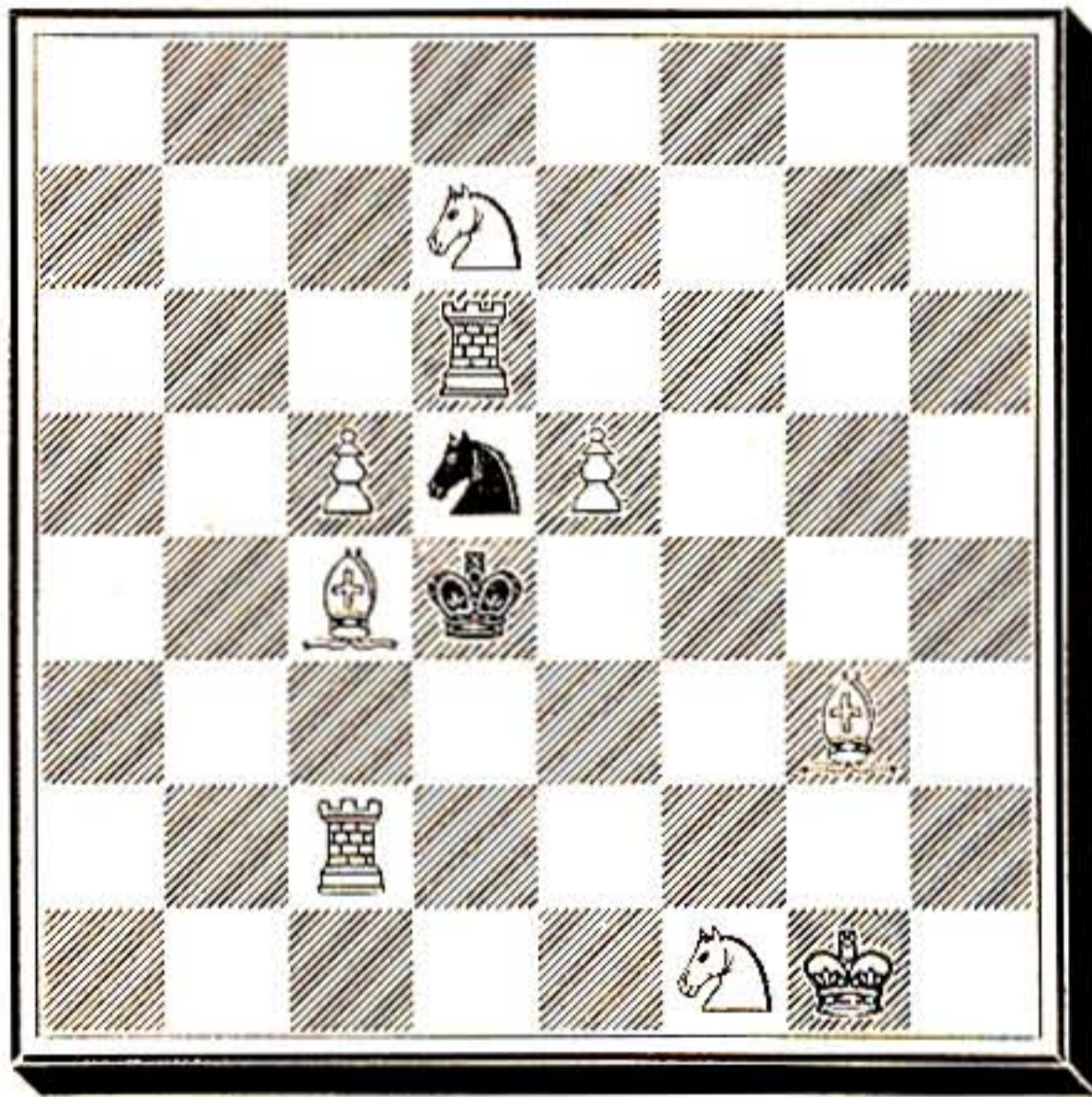


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## News Events

### International Team Tournament— Warsaw, Poland

Twenty nations have entered the team tournament which will be held at Warsaw during the last two weeks of August, according to reports from the Hague, Holland, the headquarters of the world chess organization.

Competition for the Hamilton-Russell trophy, which is at present in the possession of the United States, promises to be unusually keen this year. World's champion Dr. Alexander Alekhine has definitely stated that he will captain the French team, and that he will be supported at second board by the international master Dr. O. S. Bernstein. The other nations which have been listed as entries are Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Estonia, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Palestine and Argentina.

In behalf of the National Chess Federation of the United States, Harold M. Phillips, president of the Manhattan Chess Club and the Intercollegiate Chess League, has indicated a willingness to undertake the task of raising funds for the five American representatives. This is to be done in cooperation with the various clubs from whose membership the players will be drawn.

With but perhaps one change, the American team will consist of the same players that brought victory to the U. S. A. at Folkestone, England, in 1933. Frank J. Marshall, present titleholder, Isaac Kashdan, at board No. 1, Reuben Fine, Arthur W. Dake and Albert C. Simonson comprised our staunch defenders then.

There is a strong possibility that Samuel Reshevsky, recent winner of the Margate Tourney, who is now abroad, will be added to this year's line-up.

---

### New Chess and Checker Paper

Chess enthusiasts of the Middle West will be interested to learn of a new chess and checker publication called the "Mid-West Chess and Checker News", edited and published by Edward Hanna of 2358 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill. It is a neatly gotten up two-page leaflet covering important weekly events in both games. The price is 5c per copy and \$1.25 per year.

## American Chess Federation Congress

During the period of July 21-31 inclusive, the eyes of the chess world will be focussed on the city of Milwaukee, where the 36th annual American Chess Federation Congress, formerly the Western Chess Association, and an open championship tournament, will be held. This event is sponsored by the chess players of Milwaukee with the cooperation of the Milwaukee Public Schools, Extension Dep't.

Plans for this tournament have been well laid, and it is expected that this event will attract the leading talent of this country. Several of the men who will represent the United States at Warsaw have expressed themselves to the effect that this gathering will serve as a warm-up for the foreign hostilities.

Those who are interested in participating, may obtain fuller details by writing to Arpad E. Elo, Chairman, 3739 N. 19th Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

## Michigan Chess Association

The 5th Annual Chess Championship Tournament held by the Michigan Chess Association at the Hays Hotel, Jackson, Michigan, during the period of May 29 to June 3, resulted in a clean cut victory for Leon Stolcenberg, with the brilliant score of 9-0.

At the annual meeting, Mr. Palmi of Jackson was elected president, with Mr. Bairn of Detroit as vice-president, Mr. Geo. M. Bleekman as secretary and Mr. Max Mueller as treasurer.

The final standing of the leaders:

	W.	L.	D.	Total
Leon Stolcenberg	9	0	0	9 -0
Geo. Eastman	6	1	2	7 -2
W. T. Adams	5	2	2	6 -3
M. Palmer	4	2	3	5 1/2-3 1/2
R. Uhlman	4	3	2	5 -4

## New Bedford vs. Soviet Russia

A cable match between the New Bedford Chess Club of Massachusetts and Soviet Russia has stimulated quite a lot of interest and enthusiasm in the lower New England States. Twice each week thus far, cablegrams have been received, indicating moves, from the Central Chess Club of Leningrad and twice each week the New Bedford cohorts have made their replies.

The New Bedford Club has received a very cordial letter from the Honorable Alexandre Troyanovsky, who is Soviet Ambassador to Washington, wherein he states that he will follow the match with much interest and attention. He desires to be informed also on the progress of the match.

## Marshall Chess Club Scores

### Over Picked Team From Brooklyn Chess League

Summary of the match:

Marshall Chess Club		Brooklyn Chess Club	
1 R. Fine	1	G. Gustafson	0
2 T. A. Dunst	1/2	J. Moscovitz	1/2
3 R. Smirka	1	R. Bornholz	0
4 E. Enequist	1	S. Abel	0
*5 M. Hanauer	—	S. Pearl	—
6 M. Hamermesh	0	S. Almgren	1
7 F. J. Marshall	1	W. E. Grafman	0
8 A. C. Cass	1/2	H. Eckstrom	1/2
9 S. Hoffman	1/2	J. W. Collins	1/2
10 E. Price	1	G. Christenson	0
11 M. Green	1/2	I. Chernev	1/2
12 F. E. Parker	0	H. Rosenthal	1
13 W. McClellan	1	H. Erhman	0
14 S. Grossman	0	M. Kessler	1
	8		5

\*Game adjourned. Finally drawn.

## Hungarian News

Lajos Steiner and Andreas Lilienthal have definitely been selected to represent Hungary in the International Team Matches this year. A tournament will be held to select three additional players from the following: Gerebon, Havasi, Korody, Rethy, E. Steiner and Dr. Vajda.

A tournament with fourteen competitors was recently held to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of F. Kempslan. The leading scores:

Name	Score	Prize
L. Steiner	9-0-4—11	I points
E. Gerebon	8-3-2—9	II
E. Steiner	7-3-3—8 1/2	III
K. Korody	5-2-6—8	IV & V
P. Rethy	6-3-4—8	IV & V
K. Havasi	6-4-3—7 1/2	VI & VII
L. Reich	6-4-3—7 1/2	VI & VII

## Massachusetts State Tourney Results

In the major division, with one adjourned game still to be finished, and this conceded by both players to in all probability a draw, the final results will almost certainly be as follows:

Sidney S. Coggan	3	-1
Weaver Adams	2	-2
Harold Morton	2	-2
Harlow B. Daly	1 1/2	-2 1/2
Norman Ward	1	-3

Louis S. Olmstead, top board player of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. team in the Metropolitan League, easily won the minor tourney with the fine score of 7-0. Final scores were:

Olmstead	7	-0
Flashman	5	-2
Magri	4 1/2	-2 1/2
Sanborn	4	-3

# Sam Loyd As I Knew Him

By HECTOR ROSENFELD

I first met Sam Loyd in the late '90s. He was then running a puzzle department in the *Woman's Home Companion*. He offered a prize to any one who would send him a puzzle that he could not solve. Knowing his penchant for the tricky and enigmatic I composed the following "catch" puzzle and sent it to him.

## THE BIGGEST CATCH OF THE SEASON (Imagine picture of a fisher-lad holding up a scale bearing a string of fish)

The scales weigh nine pounds, and when putting the fish on the scales we find that their weight is three pounds.

Now take the fish off the scales and the scales off the fish and we find that these weigh one-fifth of the weight of the fish without their scales.

In view of the fact that the weight of the fish without their scales equals one-fourth of the combined weight of the fish and the scales, what is the weight of the lad if he is holding up one-tenth of his own weight?


I warned him to *weigh* the words carefully before he decided it had no solution. A few days later I received a cordial note inviting me to call on him. At that time he was also running a puzzle column in the *Globe*, an evening paper that has since passed out of existence. He had a small office in its building on Day Street. When I visited him there I found it rather a dingy place, cluttered up with all the files and records of his long years of puzzle industry, including stock of many mechanical whimsies that he had originated, such as his "Get off the Earth" disappearing Chinaman, his "Pigs in Clover", his 13-14-15 trick that was the sensation of the day, and others too numerous to specify.

I found him a most delightfully democratic gentleman, affable and cordial, with the keen sense of humor that distinguished his whimsical work. Those who are familiar with his ingenious chess problems, especially his Steinitz Gambit 3-mover, and his "Chasing the Clergy", wherein the Bishop is tracked all over the board until he meets his doom, must realize that the chief charm of his problems consisted of the chucklesome humor that underlies all his puzzles.


He greeted me with a whimsical smile and said: "You win. What's your answer?" I gave it to him, and after reflecting for a moment he burst into a hearty laugh, patted me on the back and said: "I thought I was prepared for all quirks, but this is one on me. The

prize is yours." That was the beginning of a delightful friendship that lasted for many years until his final passing. He was a frequent visitor at my home, and also attended several of our Club dinners at the Manhattan Chess Club. Those who have had the honor and pleasure of knowing him intimately must remember him as one of the sweetest and most human of individuals, and I look back upon my association with him as one of the pleasantest experiences of my life.

The answer to the puzzle that was the fortunate Open Sesame to this heart-warming friendship is 100 lbs. It turns upon the catch in the word "weigh", which refers, not to the *avoirdu pois* of the scale, but to its *capacity*.




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## Hudson County, N. J. Championship

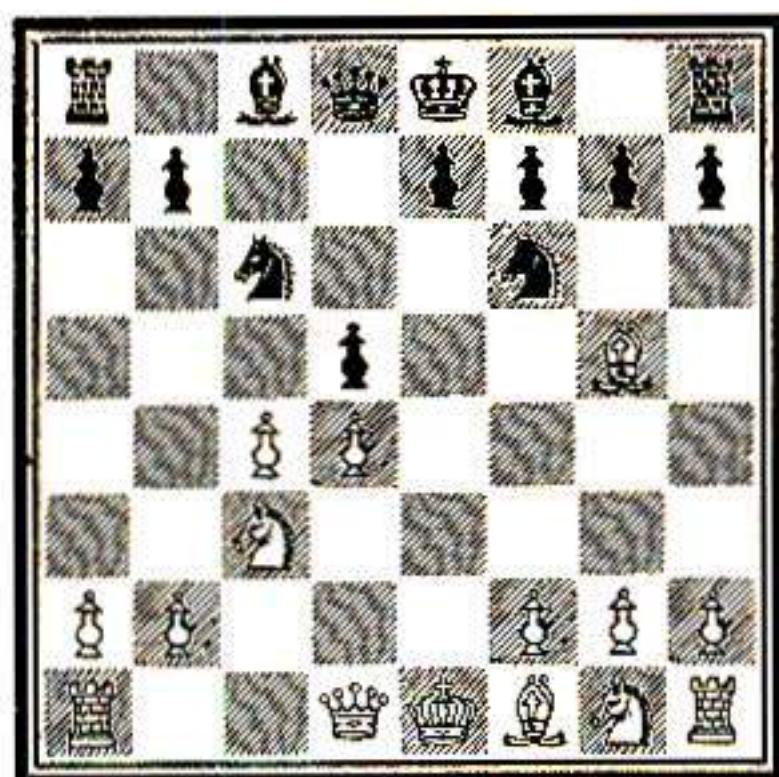
A. A. Cohen of Jersey City, former N. Y. U. captain, has again won the Hudson County championship for the second year without the loss of a game. He scored 7 wins and 3 draws. The final score:

Cohen	.....8 1/2-1 1/2	Kronmeyer	...4 -6
Malzberg	....8 -2	Strolin	.....4 -6
Shapiro	.....7 -3	Twyfard	.....4 -6
Lissner	.....5 -5	Borker	.....3 1/2-7 1/2
Pozarek	.....5 -5	Dulicai	.....2 -8
Berger	.....4 -6		

# The Modern Defense to the Caro-Kann

By A. BECKER

## Part II.



Normal Position

(after 1 P-K4, P-QB3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 PxP, PxP; 4 P-QB4, Kt-KB3; 5 Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 6 B-Kt5)

### VARIATION III.

6 . . . . . P-K3  
7 P-B5

Considered the refutation of 6 . . . . P-K3, but this view is exaggerated. It is true that White has a Q side majority of Ps and that he can prevent their break-up by . . . P-K4, but Black will be able to free his game, as we shall see.

7 . . . . . B-K2  
8 B-Kt5 O-O  
9 Kt-B3 Kt-K5  
10 BxB KtxB

Well worth considering is 10 . . . QxB; 11 O-O, KtxKt; 12 PxKt, Q-B2! followed by . . . P-QKt3.

11 QR-B1 P-QKt3!

Up to this point identical with Borwinnik-Kmoch, Leningrad 1934, which continued 11 . . . Kt-Kt3; 12 O-O and White eventually won. The continuation given here was first suggested by L. Steiner in *The Chess Review*.

12 P-QKt4 P-QR4

Steiner's analysis continues 13 P-QR3, RPxP; 14 RPxP, PxP; 15 QPxP (or 15 KtPxP? R-R6; 16 Kt-QKt1, RxKt! 17 PxR, Q-R4ch), KtxKt; 16 RxKt, R-Kt1; 17 Q-K2 (if 17 Q-R4, P-Q5; 18 R-Q3, P-K4! 19 KtxP, B-B4; 20 R-Q1, Q-B2 followed by . . . Kt-Q4), B-Q2! 18 BxB, QxB; 19 R-Kt3, Q-R5 and Black finally wins a P. Still the results of 18 P-B6! R-B1; 19 Kt-K5, B-K1; 20 B-R6! are not clear.

### VARIATION IV.

6 . . . . . P-K3  
7 Kt-B3 PxP

An alternative is 7 . . . B-K2; 8 P-B5 (in the game Rabinowitsch-Tartakower, Carlsbad 1911, the continuation was after 7 . . . B-K2; 8 B-K2, O-O; 9 O-O, PxP; 10 BxP, P-QR3 and it is clear that White has lost a tempo), O-O; 9 B-Kt5, Kt-K5 transposing into the foregoing variation.

8 BxP B-K2  
9 O-O O-O  
10 R-B1 P-QR3  
11 B-Q3

A well known position in the Queen's Gambit. The text prevents . . . P-Kt4.

11 . . . . . P-R3

Instead of this weakening move Gruenfeld recommends 11 . . . Kt-QKt5; 12 B-Kt1, B-Q2; 13 Kt-K5, R-B1; 14 Q-B3, B-B3; 15 Q-R3, P-Kt3.

12 B-R4!

Botwinnik-Euwe (Hastings 1934-5) continued 12 B-K3, Kt-QKt5; 13 B-Kt1, P-QKt4; 14 Kt-K5, B-Kt2; 15 Q-Q2, R-K1; 16 P-B4 (P-B3), QKt-Q4; 17 KtxKt, QxKt; 18 P-B5, B-Q3! and Black succeeded in beating off the attack: 19 PxP, RxP; 20 B-B5, R-K2; 21 B-R3, BxKt; 22 PxP, QxKP; 23 B-B4, Q-Q4; 24 QxQ, KtxQ, etc.

12 . . . . . R-K1

Or 12 . . . Kt-QKt5; 13 B-Kt1, P-QKt4; 14 P-QR3, QKt-Q4; 15 Q-B2 etc.

After 12 . . . R-K1; 13 P-QR3! prevents . . . Kt-QKt5-Q4. In a game Weiss-Porhorer, Trebitsch Tournament, 1934, there followed 13 . . . Kt-Q4; 14 B-Kt3, KtxKt; 15 RxKt, B-KB3; 16 B-K5! BxB; 17 PxP with positional advantage to White.

### VARIATION V.

6 . . . . . P-K3  
7 PxP PxP  
8 BxKt QxB  
9 KtxP Q-Q1!

The only move to achieve approximate equality. 9 . . . Q-K3ch; 10 Q-K2! KtxP; 11 Kt-B7ch, K-K2; 12 KtxQ, KtxQ; 13 Kt-B7 would be disadvantageous for Black; likewise 9 . . . QxP; 10 QxQ, KtxQ; 11 O-O-O, Kt-K3; 12 B-Kt5ch, B-Q2; 13 BxBch, KxB; 14 Kt-Kt6 dis ch.

10 Kt-QB3 . . . . .

Panoff's continuation was 10 B-B4, B-K3; 11 Q-Kt3, KtxP; 12 B-Kt5ch, KtxB; 13 QxKtch, B-Q2; 14 Q-K2ch, B-K3; 15 Q-Kt5ch, drawn. (if 12 QxP, B-Kt5ch! etc.). Perhaps instead of 14 Q-K2ch White could play 14 QxP.

10 . . . . . QxP

If 10 . . . . KtxP; 11 Q-R4ch, Kt-B3; 12 B-Kt5, B-Q2; 13 R-Q1 with positional pressure.

11 QxQ                      KtxQ  
12 O-O-O                    B-QB4

Analysis by V. U. Gandolfi up to this point; he now continues with 13 Kt-QR4, Kt-K3; 14 B-Kt5ch, K-K2; 15 Kt-R3. But probably 13 Kt-Q5! (threatening P-QKt4 among other things), Kt-K3; 14 B-Kt5ch, K-B1; 15 Kt-KB3! is stronger, but even then White's advantage is only slight.

VARIATION VI.

6 . . . . . Q-Kt3

The Prag Counter Attack, first adopted in tournament play by Rejfir vs Spielmann (Marburg 1934). Black relinquishes the protection of his threatened Q4. Another means of counter play, likewise of a gambit character, is 6 . . . . Kt-K5; 7 KtxKt, PxKt; 8 P-Q5, Kt-K4; 9 Q-Q4, P-B3 (Kenneberger-Gygli, Zurich 1934). White's best reply is 10 B-KB4!

7 Pxp                      . . . . .

The capture with the Kt is useless: 7 KtxP, KtxKt; 8 PxKt, Q-R4ch followed by . . . . QxP. Altogether bad is 7 P-B5? QxKtP; 8 KKt-K2, B-B4 because of the threatened . . . . Kt-QKt5 (Spielmann-Rejfir, Marburg 1934).

7 . . . . . QxKtP!

This pretty variation originated with G. Reiter of Prag. Hans Mueller recommends the P sacrifice 7 . . . . QKtxP; 8 B-K3, P-K4; 9 PxP e. p., B-QB4; 10 Pxpch, K-K2; 11 Q-Q2, R-Q1 etc.

8 Kt-R4                      Q-Kt5ch  
9 B-Q2                        QxQP  
10 PxB                        Kt-K5!  
11 B-K3                        Q-Kt5ch  
12 K-K2                        Pxp!

The point of the previous sacrifice. 12 . . . . QxKt? is inadequate because of 13 QxQ, Kt-B6ch; 14 K-Q2, KtxQ; 15 B-QKt5 (Niemi-Vuorio, Helsingfors 1935). But now Black has the better game; a plausible continuation would be 13 R-B1, B-R3ch; 14 K-B3, BxB; 15 QxB, QxKt; 16 R-B4! Q-Kt4! with advantage to the second player.

VARIATION VII.

6 . . . . . Q-Kt3  
7 BxKt!

Considered best (and probably rightly so) by Hans Kmoch. From 7 Kt-B3, B-Kt5! or 7 Q-Q2, Pxp! White cannot expect more than equality.

7 . . . . . QxKtP

If 7 . . . . KPxB; 8 KtxP, B-Kt5ch ( . . . . QxKtP! transposes into the text); 9 KtxB, QxKtch; 10 Q-Q2, QxQch; 11 KxQ, KtxP; 12 K-B3 and White has the better ending: a Pawn plus on the Q side, while Black's K side majority is valueless.

8 KtxP                      KPxB  
9 Q-K2ch!

Disadvantageous for White would be 9 R-Kt1, QxRP; 10 Kt-B7ch, K-Q1; 11 KtxR, B-Kt5ch; 12 RxB, R-K1ch followed by 13 . . . . KtxR.

9 . . . . . QxQch  
10 KtxQ                      B-Q3

Alternatives are:

I. 10 . . . . Kt-Kt5? 11 Kt-B7ch, K-Q1; 12 KtxR, Kt-B7ch; 13 K-Q2, KtxR; 14 P-Kt4! winning—for example 14 . . . . B-Kt5ch; 15 Kt-B3, BxB; 16 B-Kt2, K-B1; 17 RxKt, K-Kt1; 18 R-QKt1, BxKtch; 19 KxB, B-B1; 20 P-B5! KxKt; 21 P-B6, P-QKt3; 22 P-Q5, R-Q1; 23 R-K1 to be followed by R-K7 and wins.

II. 10 . . . . K-Q; 11 O-O-O! (11 P-Kt3, B-Kt5) with the possible continuation 11 . . . . B-R6ch (if 11 . . . . B-KB4; 12 K-Kt2); 12 K-B2, B-B4ch; 13 K-Kt3, B-Q3; 14 Kt(K2)-B3, Kt-R4ch; 15 K-Kt2 followed by P-B5 and white has the better game.

11 P-B5                      B-Kt1  
12 O-O-O

Rather a complicated position, but White's QP seems more advantageous than Black's Bishops.

(To be concluded)

*Translated from the Wiener Schachzeitung*  
By FRED REINFELD

A Swedish army captain has produced a set of chessmen which consists of little models, complete in every detail, of Swedish warships as they were in the 18th century.

The Kings are battleships, the Queens frigates, and the remaining pieces are auxiliary craft, with the exception of the Rooks, which are models of redoubts existing in Sweden.

The biggest pieces measure only two inches, but every sail and gun is faithfully reproduced and each vessel has a complete crew occupied in various duties, including look-out men, gunners and marines. In one ship a peep into the cook's galley with the aid of a magnifying glass shows the cook with a pan in his hand standing at the fire.

# A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

## JOSE RAOUL CAPABLANCA

I.

With the stage set for the title-match between Drs. Alekhine and Euwe, the eyes of the chess world will no doubt be focused upon the performances of these outstanding European masters. The death of Nimzowitsch and the illness of Rubinstein have removed the possibility of contests that would have aroused even keener interest. The younger generation has not yet attained the full maturity of its powers, and the claims of Botwinnik, Flohr, Kashdan, Reshevsky, can well await further testing in tournament competition.

But to those who have followed the progress of the game for the last thirty years no battle for the championship can be true to chess history and tradition that does not include Jose Capablanca as the challenger. It may be true that in the last few years the Cuban has been near, rather than at the top in major tourneys. Possibly too, a crisis has been reached in his career. His early maturity may foreshadow an early decline of his highest talents. The increasing cares of middle age may render it difficult to keep abreast of a technique that advances with startling rapidity. But against such idle conjecture his record stands out as one of the most remarkable in the evolution of chess.

Until the late fall of 1927 he had attained a degree of invincibility that placed him in a class apart. The games of Steinitz, of Lasker and even of Dr. Alekhine bear the marks of unremitting toil. The genius of these masters conquers a task of extraordinary complexity. But the victories of Capablanca indicated that his inspired genius had made the mysteries of the board an open book.

There can be little doubt that the fraternity of expert and of ambitious chess devotees feels a greater kinship and finds a deeper inspiration in a career that surmounts natural obstacles. The transcendent skill of Capablanca seemed to have been innate, and needed no rigorous preparation for its full development. He played with remarkable ease and sureness and his grasp of the board was instant and intuitive. It was intimated that he owed little or nothing of his ability to books or profound study. Hence his fellow masters and the popular view regarded him as a gifted darling of the gods, who had been favored beyond measure. He was indeed "a youth with the genius of Morphy, the memory of Pillsbury and the determination of Steinitz; of robust health, which he valued above rubies; full of a modest joy of living and

possessor of habits of life that squared with a sensible ideal—as adversary for the champion of the world", fulfilling in every way the specifications laid down under the caption "Wanted", in a prophetic announcement of the February issue of 1909 of the *American Chess Bulletin*. And to him did come the rewards indicated. But he was always regarded with the strange mixture of awe and admiration that greets those who scale at a single bound the heights which baffle every effort of other men.

Several salient facts feature his early career. At 12 he was champion of Cuba, where chess has always held a high place. Later, when a student at the Woodycliffe Preparatory School, his games attracted the keen eyes of several members of the Manhattan Chess Club, and a notable future was predicted for him. While at Columbia he easily overcame the opposition afforded by the New York experts, and was recognized as one of the leading masters of the country. His record of simultaneous play established in a notable tour of the country was ample evidence of his capabilities. But in spite of these signal performances European chess circles, that were taken up with the close battle between Lasker and Rubinstein at St. Petersburg, remained unconvinced. Even in the United States there was a natural doubt of the ability of the youth to cope with the experience of a recognized master.

Capablanca's pre-eminence among the masters of America was duly established by his match with Marshall (1909). His international status was fixed by his victory at San Sebastian in 1911.

Of these two events the first was incomparably a more striking achievement. He won the match by the decisive score of 8-1 and 14 drawn games. Above all he showed himself a strong character, playing with the steadiness of a veteran, and refusing to abandon his own style of simplicity and soundness. A single example of the ingenuity of the young expert is given.

### 13th Game

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Marshall  
White

Capablanca  
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 B-Q3	O-O
2 P-QB4	P-K3	11 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	12 P-QR4	R-Q1
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	13 O-O	Kt-B1
5 P-K3	Kt-K5	14 KR-Kt1	R-Kt1
6 BxB	QxB	15 P-R5	B-K3
7 PxP	KtxKt	16 R-R4	P-QB4
8 PxKt	PxP	17 Q-R3	...
9 Q-Kt3	P-QB3		



A natural move made in previous games under somewhat similar circumstances. Here, however, it costs the exchange. The manner in which Black takes advantage is a study: the timing of the moves resembles a fine problem.

17 . . . . .	B-Q2	34 K-Kt2	K-Kt2
18 B-Kt5	B-B4	35 Q-Kt5	Q-K2
19 R-Kt2	P-QR3	36 Q-Kt2	R-Q6
20 B-K2	B-Q2	37 Q-B2	RxP
21 Kt-K5	BxR	38 BxP	Q-Kt2ch
22 QxB	P-B5	39 K-Kt1	Q-B3
23 P-R3	Kt-Q2	40 B-Kt3	QxQ
24 KtxKt	QxKt	41 BxQ	P-B4
25 Q-R2	Q-B2	42 K-Kt2	K-B3
26 B-B3	R-Q3	43 P-R4	K-K4
27 P-K4	PxP	44 P-B4ch	K-Q4
28 BxP	P-QKt4	45 K-R3	R-Q7
29 PxP e. p.	KRxKtP	46 B-Kt3ch	K-K5
30 RxR	RxR	47 P-R5	PxP
31 B-Q5	R-Kt6	48 K-R4	P-R3
32 P-Kt3	P-Kt3	49 K-R3	P-R5
33 QxP	RxP	Resigns	

The enthusiasm on this side of the Atlantic that greeted his victory was not manifested abroad. Writing in the *Evening Post* in New York, Dr. Lasker hailed the advent of a new contender in the international chess arena. But the reaction in England was somewhat apathetic. The London *Field* observed after the first five games:

"The games to hand do not permit to judge of the capabilities of the budding master, but they are negative evidence of his qualifications to mastership by the cautious style adopted by Marshall so far . . . The genius with which both players are undeniably endowed is conspicuous by its absence . . . a single spark being emitted by Capablanca in the second game, but his was only a one move combination. In the third game, however, he met a powerful looking attack with a clear insight into its dangers and emerged unscathed from it, and at a supreme moment when in real danger, he escaped by an ingenious sacrifice, whilst in the fifth game he outplayed Marshall in first class style. That the younger master, who is reputed for dash and brilliancy, should be able to curb his natural inclination in his first encounter with a master, may be taken as additional evidence in his favor."

At San Sebastian he attained first prize with 9½ points (above Rubinstein and Vidmar who were tied at 9) and the glory and confidence of such a triumph. It was a brilliant debut for the young master making his entry on the international stage. But it must be conceded that Dame Fortune did smile upon him. His game with Dr. Bernstein in the first round, which took the brilliancy Prize, was a wonderful beginning to inspire him throughout the hard tournament, where an initial loss is so disheartening. Capa played sterling chess in most of his games, achieving a fine victory over Burn, but his play was uneven and marred by a grave lack of precision at critical moments. His formula for tournament success was already in

evidence. Against all of his opponents he played with great caution, which increased as soon as he had established his lead. In several of his games his opponents failed to take advantage of a slight superiority of position. Two of the games (against Janowski and Spielmann) were definitely lost at one point, to be splendidly retrieved. All in all, he had made the most of his opportunities, and returned to America with the eclat of a conqueror.

From that time his position in the chess world rose steadily, reaching its highest point at New York in 1927. Within these years a chapter of chess history was recorded that has no counterpart. His winning of the championship in 1921 was but an incident. The memorable fact was his possession of a technique that was far in advance of anything that had gone before. His mental processes were of singular clarity, and the most profound strategy was embodied in manoeuvres of the utmost simplicity. After his fine showing at St. Petersburg in 1914, his play neared the ultimate in perfection. In fact for 10 years he was not to lose a single game in master-play.

(To be continued)

## Miniature Games

By ARNOLD S. DENKER

Balboa Park, San Diego, Cal.

### IRREGULAR DEFENSE

A. G. Pearsall		Mr. X
White		Black
1 P-K4	P-QKt3	7 PxPch KtxQ
2 P-Q4	B-Kt2	8 B-Kt6 mate
3 B-Q3	P-KB4	
4 PxP	BxP	
5 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3	Very, very old but
6 PxP	Kt-KB3	always amusing; the
		Black player had ideas.

### Correspondence Game

#### KING'S GAMBIT

A. G. Pearsall		Dr. J. C. Kilburn
White		Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 B-K5ch Kt-KB3
2 P-KB4	PxP	11 O-O B-K2
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt4	12 Kt-B3 Kt-B3
4 P-KR4	P-Kt5	13 KtxP KtxB
5 Kt-Kt5	P-KR3	14 KtxKt KtxB
6 KtxP	KxKt	15 Kt-R5ch K-Kt1
7 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 Q-Q3 Kt-K4
8 BxP	PxP?	17 Q-QKt3ch K-R2
9 B-B4ch	K-Kt2	18 R-B7ch Resigns

# Game Studies

Moscow International Masters Tournament

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by A. Becker)

(Translated from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*)

R. Spielmann	S. Flohr
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	P-KKt3

The textmove is quite a favorite of Flohr's.

5 PxP	KtxP
-------	------

The more usual and more solid move is . . . PxP.

6 P-K4!	KtxKt
7 PxKt	.....

Now the position is transposed into the Grunfeld defense, with White an important tempo to the good.

7 . . . . .	B-Kt2
8 B-QB4	P-QB4
9 O-O	O-O
10 B-R3	PxP
11 KtxP	.....

To avoid after 11 PxP, the unpleasant pin . . . B-Kt5.

11 . . . . .	Q-B2!
--------------	-------

Black's inaccurate opening play leaves him with a most difficult defense, and it is only by the greatest amount of care and precision that he prevents a quick loss.

12 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3
13 KtxKt	.....

The threat was . . . Kt-R4!

13 . . . . .	PxKt
14 QR-Kt1!	.....

After this strong move Black is temporarily paralyzed; White exerts pressure on KB7, K7 and the QKt file. But Black is equal to the occasion and gradually extricates himself.

14 . . . . .	B-K4!
15 P-R3	B-Q3
16 BxB	PxB
17 P-KB4!	.....

Spielmann spies a weakness: he now aims to occupy the square KB6.

17 . . . . .	Q-K2!
--------------	-------

To be able to counter 18 P-B5 with 18 . . . P-Q4 (19 P-B6?, Q-B4ch, etc., or 19 PxQP, BxP).

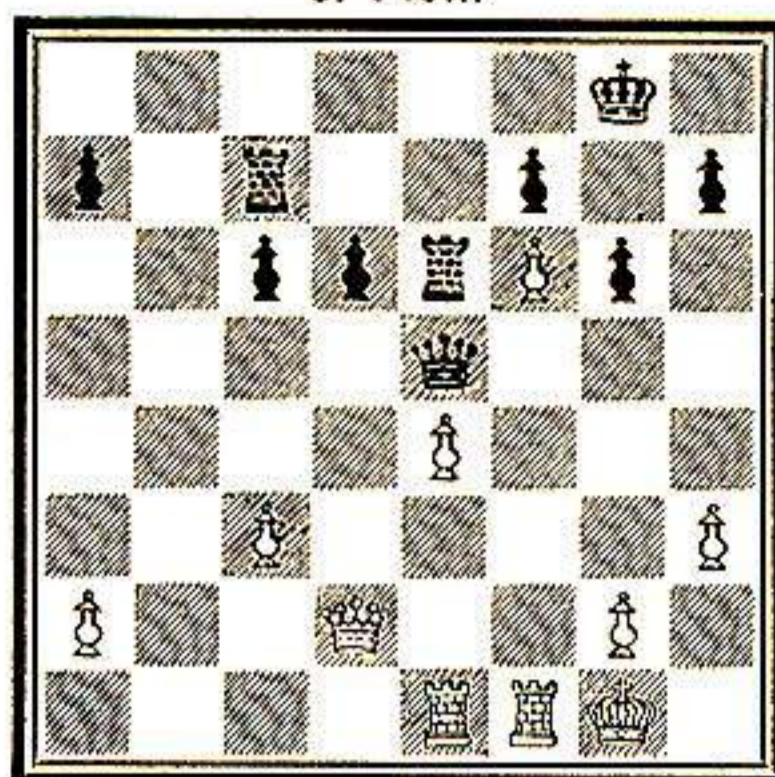
18 Q-R4!	B-K3!
----------	-------

Black must now equalize the pressure on QB3 with counter-pressure on K5.

19 P-B5	BxB
20 QxB	QR-B1
21 Q-Q4	KR-K1
22 QR-K1	R-B2
23 P-B6!	Q-K4
24 Q-Q2	R-K3

The struggle, which up to now has been strategic and positional, has turned suddenly into a sharp decisive thrust and parry, dangerous to both sides. White with 23 P-B6 has committed himself to a keen K side attack, and the fate of his game rests with its successful execution.

S. Flohr



R. Spielmann

25 R-B5!

This rook sacrifice must have been foreseen earlier.

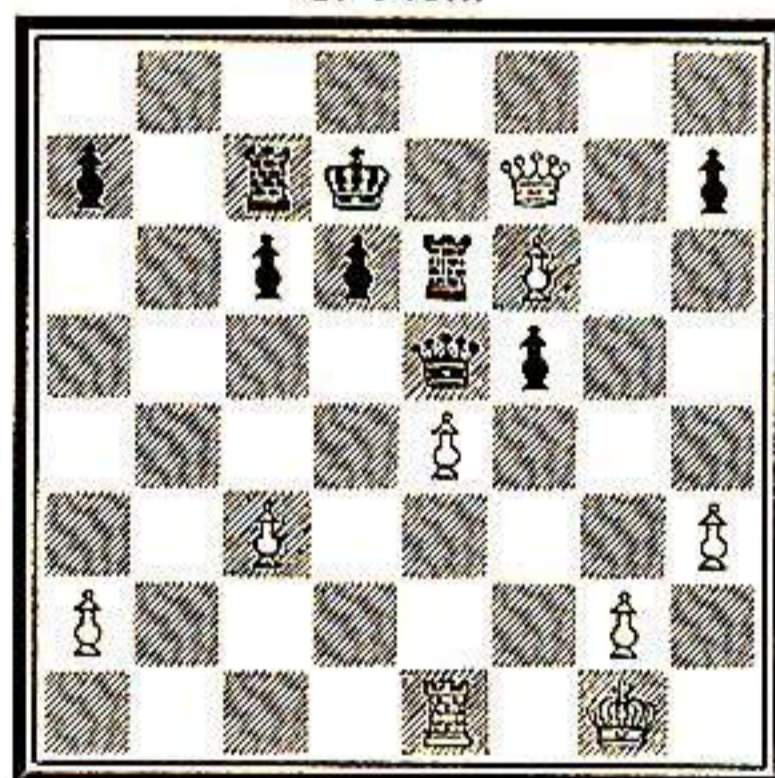
25 . . . . .

PxR

The decline of the offer: 25 . . . Q-Kt6; 26 R-B3, Q-R5 (or . . . Q-K4); 27 QR-KB1! would also give White the upper hand. Black dare not, of course, capture the KP. 27 . . . QxKP?; 28 Q-R6, or 27 . . . RxKP; 28 QxP.

26 Q-Kt5ch	K-B1
27 Q-Kt7ch	K-K1
28 Q-Kt8ch	K-Q2
29 QxBPch	.....

S. Flohr



R. Spielmann

29 . . . . .

K-Q1?

It seems to us that Flohr, in precarious straits, did not select the best line. He should have marched his K to the queen's wing. 29 . . . K-B1; 30 Q-Kt8ch, K-Kt2, etc. The following variations probe into the possibilities of such a plan.

I. 31 R-QKt1ch, K-R3; 32 Q-Kt8, QxKP; 33 R-Kt4 (33 Q-Kt3, R-K4), Q-K8ch; 34 K-R2, Q-K5ch, with perpetual check.

II. 31 R-QKt1ch, K-R3; 32 P-B7, QxKP (not . . . 32 R-B3; 33 P-B8(Q), RxQ? 34 Q-B4ch, K-R4; 35 Q-Kt4ch, K-R3; 36 Q-R4ch, Q-R4; 37 Q-B4ch! and White wins); 33 P-B8(Q), QxRch; 34 K-R2, R-Kt3 and Black's chances are even.

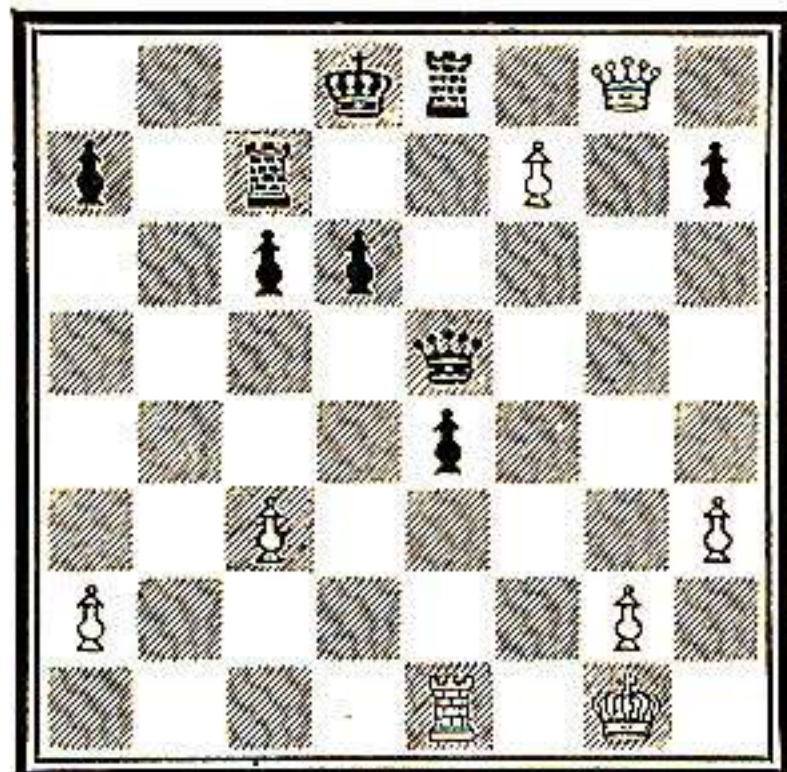
III. 31 P-B7, RxP! (again not 31 . . . R-B3; 32 R-QKt1ch, K-R3; 33 P-B8(Q), RxQ; 34 Q-B4ch, etc., as before; but in consideration comes 31 . . . R-Kt3) 32 QxRch, K-R3 and it is difficult to get at the Black K: 33 R-Kt1, Q-B4ch followed by . . . RxP.

30 Q-Kt8ch R-K1  
31 P-B7 PxP  
32 PxR(Q)ch? . . . .

Satisfying himself with a draw in a position rich in possibilities. Russian masters have pointed out that 32 R-Kt1 would lead to advantage for White; this analysis follows the wind-up of the game.

32 . . . . QxQ  
33 QxQch KxQ  
34 RxPch Draw

S. Flohr



R. Spielmann

How might Spielmann have won the game? The answer lies in the accompanying analysis.

32 R-Kt1! RxP

Forced! Should Black decide to parry the threat R-Kt8ch by 32 . . . K-Q2; then would follow 33 Q-Kt4ch, K-K2; 34 PxR(Q)ch, KxQ; 35 R-Kt8ch, K-K2; 36 Q-Kt8 and Black cannot hold out much longer. Also bad is 32 . . . RxQ; 33 PxR(Q)ch followed by 34 R-Kt8!

33 QxR(B7) R-K2

Not 33 . . . Q-K2; 34 R-Kt8ch! and also not 33 . . . P-Q4; 34 QxQRP, K-B1; 35 R-Kt7! etc.

34 R-Kt8ch K-Q2

34 . . . K-B2?; 35 Q-B8!

35 Q-Kt8 R-K1  
36 R-Kt7ch K-Q1  
37 QxP R-K2  
38 Q-Kt8ch R-K1  
39 Q-Kt4! R-K3

The best. If 39 . . . R-K2? there follows mate in two; if 39 . . . Q-K3; 40 Q-Kt5ch, R-K2 (. . . 40 K-B1; 41 Q-Kt7); RxP followed by the exchange of the major pieces with a winning endgame for White.

40 P-KR4!! . . . .

This fine move assures White the advantage. 40 RxP fails because of . . . Q-B4ch. Now White threatens the advance of his free KRP. And what might Black do about it? That Black's rook and king cannot move is clear (40 . . . K-B1? 41 R-K7). Also the Black queen is tied down and cannot attempt a serious plan. 40 . . . QxP; 41 QxR and there is no perpetual check. This leaves only pawn moves available, and these can be eliminated. 40 . . . P-K6 is refuted by 41 Q-Kt8ch, R-K1; 42 R-Kt8ch, K-Q2; 43 QxRch, QxQ; 44 RxQ, KxR; 45

K-B1 and wins. 40 . . . P-Q4 or 40 . . . P-B4 fails because of 41 RxP, QxP; 42 Q-Kt8ch, R-K1; 43 R-R8ch, K-B2; 44 Q-B7ch followed by RxR.

40 . . . . P-QR4  
41 P-R5 Q-B4ch  
42 K-R1 Q-K4

Black drove the White K on the R file in order to prevent the advance of the RP.

43 P-Kt3! P-Q4  
44 K-Kt2 R-K2

White threatened P-R6.

45 Q-Kt8ch R-K1  
46 Q-B7 R-K2  
47 Q-B8ch R-K1  
48 Q-B5 R-K2

49 QxRP check was threatened.

49 Q-Kt6ch K-K1  
50 QxBPch K-B1  
51 Q-KR6ch K-Kt1

All Black's moves are forced.

52 Q-KKt6ch K-B1  
53 RxR QxR  
54 P-R6 and wins.

It is a remarkable fact that the only two players to go through the recent Moscow International Masters Tournament without the loss of a game—Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Salo Flohr—were both at the mercy of Spielmann.

Kempslan Memorial Tournament  
Budapest, April, 1935

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Endre Steiner)

E. Steiner	P. Rethy
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-KKt5	PxP

Probably the best variation for Black in the French Defense.

5 KtxP B-K2  
6 BxKt BxB

In the match L. Steiner-Lilienthal, the latter recaptured with the pawn on two occasions; this leads to greater complications, and the ensuing position is not as "cut and dried".

7 Kt-B3 Kt-Q2  
8 Q-Q2! . . . .

In a similar position between Yates and Alekhine 9 B-Q3! P-B4; 10 Kt-Q6ch, K-K2 was played and Black had good counterchances. The idea of the text in conjunction with the following move O-O is to hinder Black's move of . . . P-QB4 which would free his game.

8 . . . . O-O  
9 O-O-O B-K2

After 9 . . . P-QKt3; 10 P-Q5! gives White the jump, e. g., 10 . . . Kt-K4; 11 KtxKt, BxKt; 12 P-KB4, B-B3; 13 B-B4, Q-K2; 14 QR-K1, etc.

10 B-Q3 P-KR3  
11 Q-K2! P-QB4

If instead 11 . . . P-QKt3, White could rob Black of his only advantage, his two bishops, with 12 Kt-Q6! as 12 . . . BxKt or . . . PxKt would be met by 13 Q-K4!

12 P x P                      Q-R4  
 13 K-Kt1                     KtxP  
 14 KtxKt                     QxKt  
 15 Kt-K5                     B-B3  
 16 P-KB4                     . . . .

16 Q-K4 would permit Black two satisfactory defenses: I. 16 . . . R-Q1; 17 Kt-Kt4, K-B1, etc., or II. the more complicated 16 . . . P-KKt3! as the sacrifice 17 KtxKtP which looks promising, will not pan out: 17 . . . PxKt; 18 QxKtPch, B-Kt2; 19 Q-R7ch, K-B2; 20 B-Kt6ch, K-B3; 21 R-Q3, R-R1! 22 R-B3ch, Q-B4; 23 BxQ, PxR, and Black retains two powerful bishops for the rook and two pawns.

16 . . . .                      P-KKt3  
 17 P-KR4                     B-Kt2  
 18 P-KKt4                    R-Kt1  
 19 P-R5                      P-KKt4  
 20 Q-K4                      P-B4  
 21 PxBP                      RxP!

Black defends himself excellently. A mistake would have been 21 . . . PxP, as after 22 Q-B4ch, QxQ; 23 BxQch, K-R2; 24 Kt-Kt6, R-K1; 25 B-B7! etc., White would decidedly have the edge.

22 B-B4!                      Q-B1!

To meet the threats of 23 QxR or R-Q8ch. If 22 . . . R-B1; 23 Kt-Kt6, R-K1; 24 P-B5, Q-Kt3; 25 B-Kt3, etc., and Black is at a disadvantage.

23 Kt-Kt6                     Q-B3  
 24 P-B3                      P-Kt4

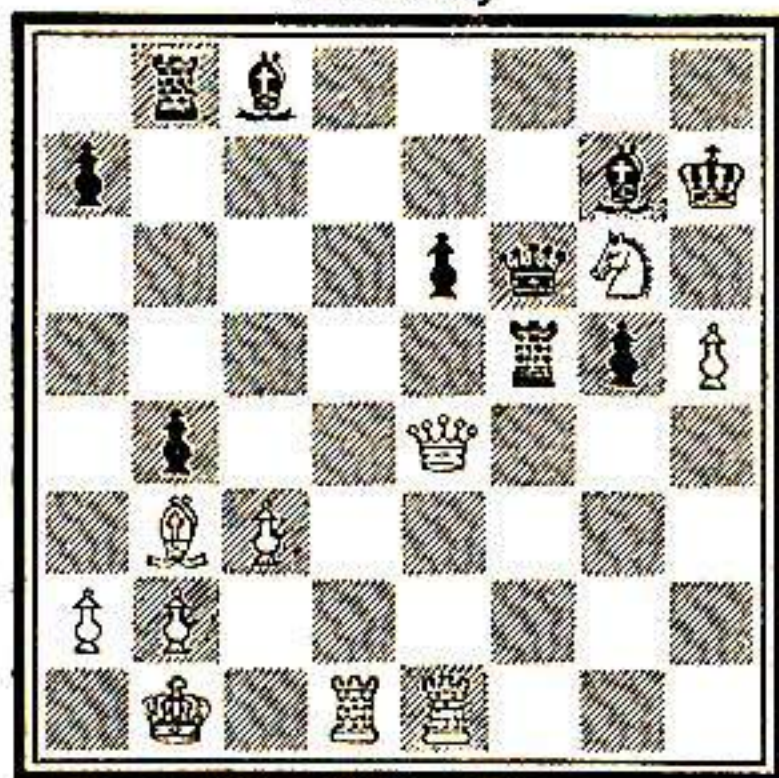
If 24 . . . PxP; 25 R-Q6! etc.

25 PxP                        PxP  
 26 B-Kt3                     K-R2!

If 26 . . . P-Kt5; 27 P-R6, QxKt; 28 R-Q8ch!, B-B1; 29 RxBch, KxR; 30 P-R7, K-K2; 31 P-R8 (Q), R-B8ch; 32 RxR, QxQch; 33 B-B2, etc., and White wins.

27 KR-K1!                    P-QKt5

P. Rethy



E. Steiner

28 Kt-K7                      PxP  
 Obviously not 28 . . . QxKt; 29 QxRch, etc.  
 29 KtxR                      PxKt  
 30 Q-B2                      B-Kt2

This makes matters easier. Better would have been 30 . . . R-Kt3, although even then White could increase his attack by 31 P-R6.

31 P-R6!                      KxP?

Losing outright, but other continuations do not offer much better prospects. 31 . . . BxP; 32 R-K6!, etc.

32 Q-R2ch                    K-Kt3  
 33 R-Q6                      R-KR1  
 34 RxQch                    BxR  
 35 Q-Q6                      B-K5ch  
 36 RxB                        PxR  
 37 PxP                        R-R8ch  
 38 K-Kt2                     R-R6  
 39 B-B2                      RxP  
 40 BxPch                    K-Kt2  
 41 QxBch                    KxQ  
 42 KxR                        P-Kt5  
 43 K-B4                      K-K4  
 44 B-B6                      P-Kt6  
 45 P-R4                      K-B5  
 46 P-R5                      K-K6  
 47 K-B5                      Resigns

Kempslan Memorial Tournament  
 Budapest, April, 1935

CENTER COUNTER GAME

(Notes by E. Gereben)

E. Gereben	K. Korody
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-Q4
2 PxP	Kt-KB3
3 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2
4 B-B4	P-QKt4!?

An interesting attempt to regain the pawn; the defect of the move lies in its weakening effect on the Q side. The usual continuation is 4 . . . B-Kt5; 5 P-KB3, B-B4; 6 Kt-B3, QKt-Q2, etc.

5 B-K2!                      . . . .

Best. If 5 B-Kt3, B-Kt5; 6 P-KB3, B-B1!; 7 Kt-B3, P-Kt5, etc., with chances for both sides.

5 . . . .	KtxP
6 P-Q4	P-K3
7 Kt-KB3	P-QB4
8 O-O	P-QR3

Sooner or later necessary.

9 P-B4	PxBP
10 BxP	Kt-Kt3?

A grave positional mistake. The best position for the Kt was at Q4. 10 . . . B-B3! was indicated.

11 B-Q3	B-K2
---------	------

First 11 . . . Kt-B3 might avoid the loss of a tempo.

12 PxP	BxP
13 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
14 P-QR3	P-R3

14 . . . O-O fails because of the well known sacrifice 15 BxPch, etc.

15 B-KB4	O-O
16 Q-K2!	. . . .

Aiming at the target, Black's QRP.

16 . . . .	P-QR4
17 QR-B1	B-K2

There is nothing better.

18 KR-Q1	Kt-Q4?
----------	--------

Attempting a pawn sacrifice to ease the situation.

19 KtxKt	PxKt
20 B-Kt1	P-Q5

The pawn was not to be saved, nor did Black overlook the loss of his two minor pieces for the white rook (21 RxKt, BxR; 22 Q-B2, etc.). But White plays for greater stakes.

21 KtxP                      KtxKt  
22 RxKt                      R-R2

Forced because of the threat 23 Q-Q3.

23 QR-Q1                      R-K1  
24 Q-Q3                      B-KB3

If 24 . . . B-QB4; 25 Q-R7ch, K-B1; 26 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 27 R-K1ch, K-B3; 28 B-K5ch!, RxB; 29 QxQch, B-K2; 30 Q-Kt6ch, etc.

25 Q-R7ch

and mate in two.

Moscow International Masters Tournament

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by A. Becker)

(Translated from the Wiener-Schach-Zeitung)

J. R. Capablanca	G. J. Loewenfish
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 P-K3	P-K3
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
6 B-Q3	PxP
7 BxBP	P-QKt4
8 B-Q3	P-QR3
9 P-K4	P-QB4

This is the original form of the Meran variation. Today Black continues with 9 . . . P-QKt5 (or perhaps 8 . . . P-QKt5).

10 P-K5	PxP
11 QKtxP	KtxP
12 KtxKt	PxKt
13 Q-B3!	.....

Extensively analysed by G. Stahlberg. In the World Championship match between Alekhine and Bogolubow, 1934, one of their games continued 13 O-O, Q-Q4; 14 Q-K2, B-R3; 15 B-KKt5, B-K2 and Black obtained a promising game. But it is difficult to obtain a satisfactory game against the textmove.

13 . . . . .	R-R4
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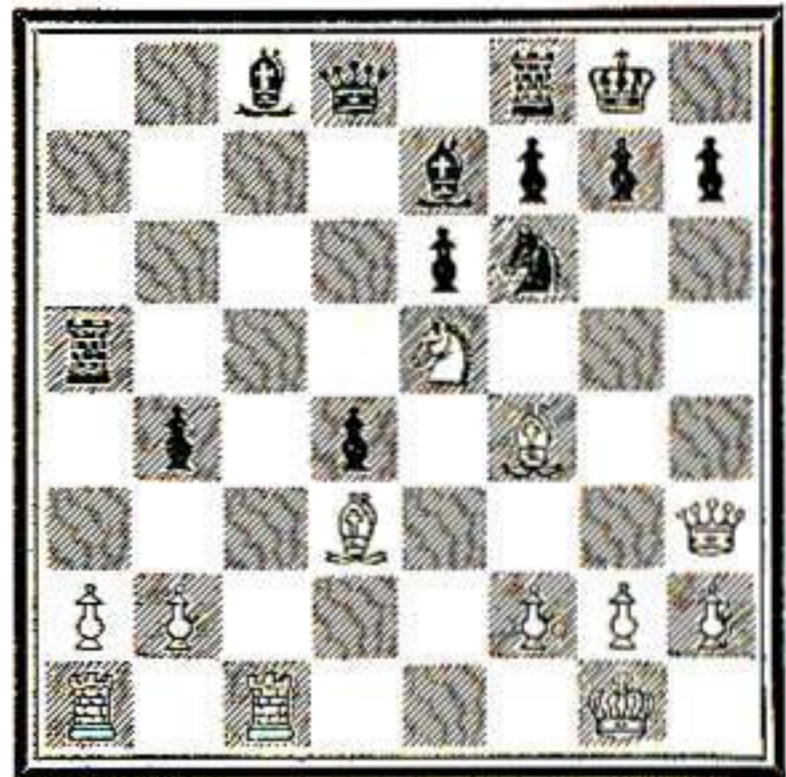
Here 13 . . . Q-Q4 fails because of 14 QxQ, KtxQ; 15 BxPch, K-K2; 16 Kt-B6ch followed by KtxP with a healthy pawn plus. In the fifth game of the match Stahlberg-Spielmann, 1933, there followed 13 . . . B-Kt5ch; 14 K-K2, B-Q2; 15 B-KKt5, R-QKt1; 16 KtxB, QxKt; 17 BxKt, PxP; 18 QxP, R-Kt1; 19 KR-B1! (not 19 Q-K5, Q-Q3!) and White obtained the advantage. After the game Spielmann pointed out that 13 . . . B-Kt5ch; 14 K-K2, Q-Q4 is still playable for Black, for example, 15 QxQ, KtxQ; 16 BxPch, K-B1; 17 Kt-B6, B-B4; 18 R-Q1, Kt-B2; 19 B-QB4, B-Kt2; and he can still stay the loss of a pawn. All in all, however, the variation is uncertain for Black and his defensive moves need be sifted and refined. Another variation is 13 . . . Q-R5ch; 14 K-K2, B-Q2, but this also lends itself to suspicion. This leaves the textmove, which speaks for itself in the present game.

14 O-O	.....
--------	-------

14 Kt-B6 would be useless on account of . . . B-Kt2.

14 . . . . .	P-Kt5
15 B-KB4	B-K2
16 KR-B1	O-O
17 Q-R3!	.....

G. J. Loewenfish



J. R. Capablanca

17 . . . . .	R-B4?
--------------	-------

After this blunder the game loses its theoretical significance as far as the opening is concerned. Now Capablanca has the opportunity to institute a vigorous K side attack. Black should have parried the threat of 18 Kt-B6 with 17 . . . B-Kt2, then if 18 B-KKt5, follows 18 . . . P-KR3!

18 RxR	BxR
19 B-KKt5	P-KR3

There was no other suitable way to defend the RP. 19 . . . R-K1; 20 BxKt, QxB; 21 QxRPch, K-B1; 22 B-Kt5! and wins, or 19 . . . P-Kt3; 20 Kt-Kt4, B-K2; 21 Q-R4!

20 Kt-Kt4!	B-K2
21 BxKt	PxB

After 21 . . . BxB; 22 KtxPch, PxKt; 23 QxRP, mate is inevitable (23 . . . R-K1; 24 B-R7ch followed by B-Kt6ch, etc.).

22 KtxRPch	K-Kt2
23 Q-Kt4ch!	K-R1
24 Q-R5	K-Kt2
25 KtxP!	R-R1
26 Q-Kt6ch	Resigns

The following is an example culled from a forthcoming book, featuring the career of Dr. Emanuel Lasker, from the pen of our versatile associate Fred Reinfield.

Match, 1893

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Dr. E. Lasker	J. W. Showalter
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3 P-K3	P-K3
4 B-Q3	P-QKt3
5 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2
6 Kt-K5	B-Q3
7 P-KB4	O-O

It is well known that Black will be subjected to a violent attack in this variation unless he is able to play . . . Kt-K5. The text is at any rate premature, as it supplies White with an immediate tangible objective.

8 Q-B3! P-B4  
9 P-B3 . . . .

The one flaw in White's game is that the P configuration allows no scope for his QB.

9 . . . . Q-B2  
10 P-KKt4 Kt-K1  
11 Q-R3 P-Kt3  
12 P-Kt5 BxKt

Black wants to play . . . Kt-Kt2, which if played at once would allow Kt-Kt4-B6ch. The text creates a weakness on the black squares which is relatively bearable because of the limited scope of the QB.

13 BPxB Kt-Kt2  
14 KR-Kt1 Kt-Q2

Intending to move the KR and play . . . Kt-B1 if R-Kt4-R4.

15 Kt-B3 KR-B1  
16 B-Q2 P-QR3

Losing a tempo for the Q side counter advance. He could have played . . . P-B5 followed by . . . P-Kt4 and . . . P-QR4.

17 Q-B1 P-Kt4  
18 P-KR4 P-B5  
19 B-B2 R-B1  
20 Q-R3! P-QR4  
21 Kt-R2! . . . .

Lasker is beginning to operate on the black squares: the Kt is headed for B6.

21 . . . . P-Kt5  
22 Kt-Kt4 . . . .

If 22 PxP, P-B6!

22 . . . . P-Kt6  
23 B-Q1 . . . .

Better than 23 PxP, PxP; 24 BxQKtP, Q-Kt3; R-R3, P-R5!

23 . . . . Kt-KB4  
24 P-R5 K-Kt2  
25 Kt-B6 R-R1  
26 B-Kt4 . . . .

J. W. Showalter



Dr. E. Lasker

26 . . . . Kt-K2?

A deplorable error. Black should have played . . . QKtPxP, making it rather difficult for White to carry out his plan of getting the QR into play. 26 . . . P-R5 was also a possibility, although in that case White could block the Q side with 27 P-R3. After 26 . . . P-R5; 27 PxP Black would have to reply 27 . . . BPxB but not 27 . . . RPxB? 28 RxR, BxR; 29 PxP, BPxB (29 . . . RPxB; 30 QxRch!

KxR; 31 R-R1ch, K-Kt2; 32 R-R7ch, K-B1; 33 R-R8ch and mate next move); 30 BxKt, KPxB (30 . . . KtPxB; 31 Q-R6ch, K-B2; 32 P-Kt6ch); 31 Q-R6ch, K-B2; 32 P-K6ch! KxP; 33 Q-Kt7, R-Q1; 34 KtxKt and the Kt cannot be recaptured.

27 BxP! . . . .

Fairly obvious, but it leads to some pretty play.

27 . . . . KtxP

Not 27 . . . PxP; 28 QxP, Kt-Kt3; 29 Kt-K8ch!! and wins; for after 29 . . . RxKt; 30 P-R6ch forces mate.

28 PxKt P-B  
29 QxP R-R3

On 29 . . . B-B1? 30 Kt-K8ch! still wins; while if 29 . . . KR-B1? 30 PxP, PxP; 31 R-R1, R-R1; 32 Kt-K8ch! etc.

30 P-R6ch K-B1  
31 Q-Q7! . . . .

Forcing the exchange, for if 31 . . . Q-Kt1; 32 KR-B1, Kt-B4; 33 RxKt, PxR; 34 Q-Kt7 mate.

31 . . . . QxQ  
32 KtxQch K-K1  
33 Kt-B5 R-R2

On 33 . . . R-Kt3 White has 34 PxP, PxP; 35 RxP if nothing better.

34 PxP PxP  
35 KR-B1 B-B3

. . . Kt-B4 would enable a longer resistance.

36 KtxP P-R5  
37 Kt-Q4 R-B1  
38 R-B6 B-Q2  
39 P-K6 B-B1?

39 . . . B-B3 was better, although 40 P-B4! PxP; 41 B-Kt4, B-R1; 42 K-Q2 followed by QR-KB1 would win easily.

40 Kt-Kt5! Resigns

The R is lost! If 40 . . . R-R4; 41 P-B4. The best part of this game is in the variations which did not occur.

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# A Knight of Chessdom

By LAJOS STEINER

After a 25-year stay in Europe, Esteban Canal has gone back to his native land, Peru. During the past four years he lived in Budapest, Hungary, where I had the pleasure of becoming his friend and a witness to a chess genius that is of the highest order. The chess public judges only by results, and though Canal has some remarkable achievements to his credit, he has not yet accomplished that for which he is predestined. He learned chess in Leipzig, Germany, while a student back in 1916, and soon became champion of that city. But he did not cast his lot with chess seriously until after he had seen all of Europe, and so in 1924 he participated in his first international tournament at Triest, where he captured second prize.

Who does not remember his famous victory over Johner—the originality of his seventh move? (1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 B-QB4, Kt-B3; 5 O-O, KtxP; 6 R-K1, P-Q4; 7 Kt-B3!). This alone attests to his creative faculty, which has stood him in good stead.

His next tournament was at Meran, 1926, where with victory in his grasp, he was taken ill three rounds before the finish. In spite of this he still tied for second with Spielmann, Grunfeld and Przepiorka.

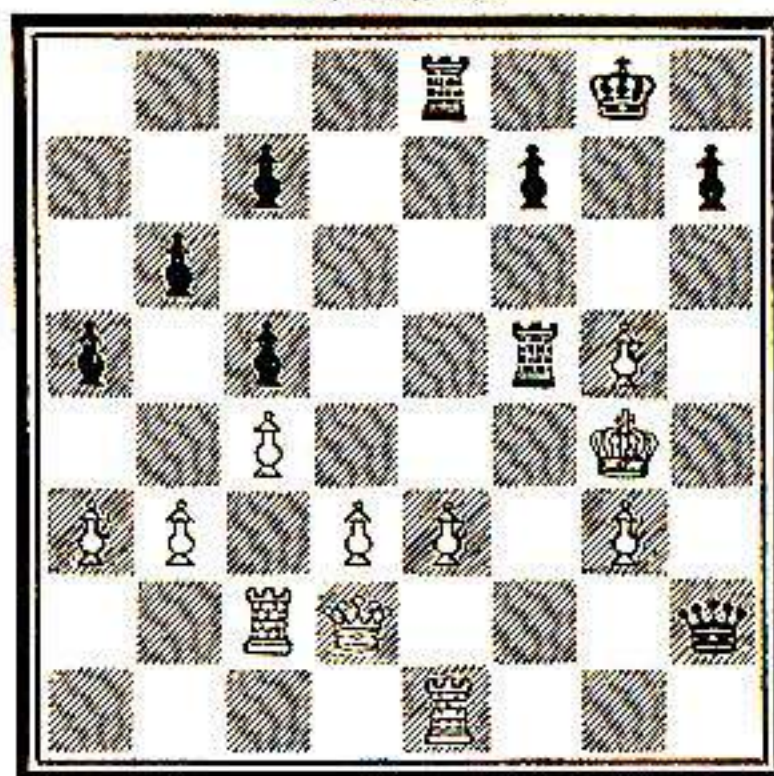
Since then his results have been not much better. But what may one expect from an average of a tournament in three years? Still, when Canal does play, he is sure to be at the top, and an opponent who instills fear into every master.

Canal's style tends to produce games of beauty that make chess lovable, worth while playing and worth while watching. I do not know to which rung in the ladder of success Canal will climb (if he so chooses), but I do know that he understands chess, its strategical as well as its combinative aspects. I am sorry that I cannot illustrate these qualities below. They can be found in his games. But his love for beauty! This can be seen in his own conceptions and miniature games given below, and in the appended position of the game between Kolnhofer and H. Muller.

(See Diagram)

Muller, with the black pieces played 1 . . . RxPch and satisfied the spectators with the charming sacrifice. But Canal pointed out a decisive and quick win with 1 . . . P-R4ch! leading to a mate in three. (2 KxR, Q-R6ch and mate next).

Vienna, 1933  
H. Muller



Kolnhofer

From a simultaneous exhibition

## ALAPIN OPENING

Amateur

E. Canal

White

Black

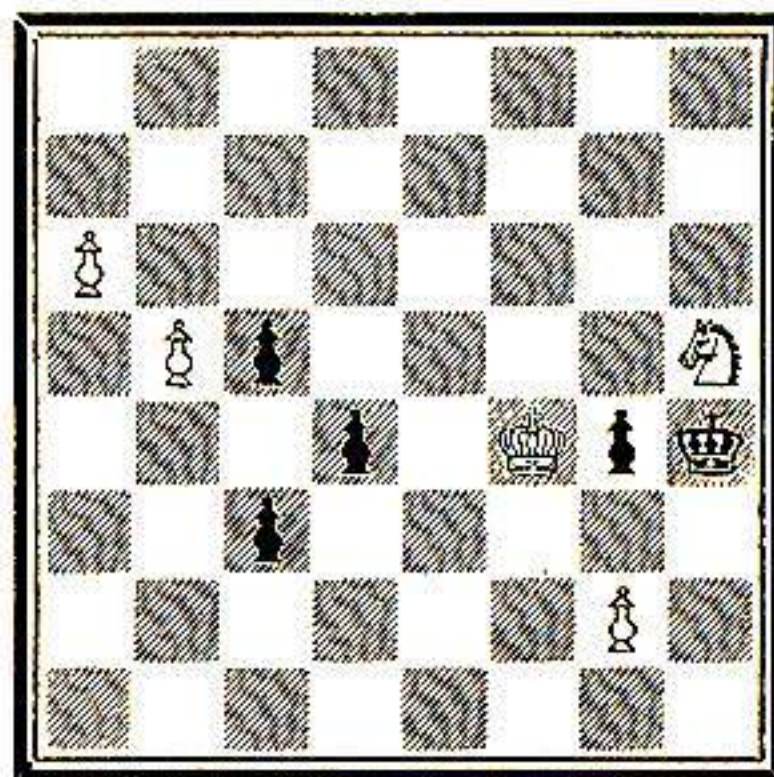
- 1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 Kt-K2 P-Q4  
3 PxP QxP  
4 QKt-B3 Q-QR4

- 5 P-Q4 Kt-QB3!  
6 P-Q5 Kt-Kt5  
7 B-Q2? . . . .  
7 Kt-Kt3 is better.  
7 . . . . B-KB4  
8 R-B1 BxP  
9 RxB Kt-Q6 mate

Probably the most energetic move against this opening.

An endgame study by E. Canal

Black



White

White to Play and Win

I. 1 K-B5!!, KxKt; 2 P-R7, P-B7; 3 P-R8 (Q), P-B8 (Q); 4 Q-R8ch, Q-R3; 5 Q-K8ch, K-R5; 6 Q-K1ch, any; 7 Q-R1 mate.

II. 1 K-B5, P-B7; 2 Kt-B4, P-B8 (Q); 3 P-Kt3ch, KxP; 4 Kt-K2ch, K-B2; 5 KtxQ, P-Kt6; 6 P-R7, P-Kt7; 7 P-R8 (Q), P-Kt8 (Q); 8 Q-R2ch, K-B6; 9 Q-K2ch, K-Kt6; 10 Q-Kt4ch and wins.

(Continued on Page 165)

# Selected Games

Margate Tourney  
May, 1935

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Reshevsky  
White

V. Menchik  
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-B5	Kt-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 Q-Q2	Q-B3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	21 Kt-K5	R-B2
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	22 R-K4	P-KKt4
5 PxP	PxP	23 P-KR4	Kt-B5
6 P-K3	B-K2	24 PxP	PxP
7 Q-B2	O-O	25 KR-K1	R-Q1
8 B-Q3	R-K1	26 B-B2	Q-Kt2
9 Kt-B3	Kt-B1	27 Q-B3	B-B1
10 P-KR3	B-K3	28 QR-Q1	Kt(B1)-K3
11 O-O-O	KKt-Q2	29 KtxKt	BxKt
12 BxB	QxB	30 R-R1	B-Q4
13 K-Kt1	P-QR3	31 B-R7ch	K-B1
14 R-QB1	QR-B1	32 R-R2	P-QB4
15 P-K4	P-QB3	33 B-B5	Kt-K7
16 KR-K1	PxP	34 Q-R5	P-B3
17 KtxP	P-R3	35 R-R7	Resigns
18 P-KKt4	Kt-B3		

Margate Tourney  
May, 1935

## RUY LOPEZ

J. R. Capablanca  
White

P. S. Milner-Barry  
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	10 KtxKt	PxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11 B-KKt5	Q-K1
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	12 RxB	P-Q3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	13 PxP	Q-Kt3
5 O-O	B-B4	14 R-KB4	RxR
6 P-B3	B-R2	15 BxR	B-Kt5
7 P-Q4	KtxKP	16 Q-Kt3ch	Q-B2
8 R-K1	P-B4	17 Kt-Kt5	QxQ
9 QKt-Q2	O-O	18 BxQch	Resigns

Margate Tourney  
April, 1935

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

J. R. Capablanca  
White

J. Mieses  
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Kt-KB3	Kt-B4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	20 QR-Q1	R-Q1
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	21 Q-Kt5	P-R3
4 P-K3	P-K3	22 Kt-B6ch	K-B1
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	23 KtxQ	PxQ
6 B-Q3	PxP	24 Kt-Kt6	R-Kt1
7 BxBP	P-QR3	25 KtxKtP	B-Q2
8 P-K4	P-B4	26 P-KKt4	Kt-R5
9 P-K5	Kt-Kt5	27 RxB	B-B3
10 Kt-KKt5	Kt-R3	28 R-KB4	P-B3
11 BxKP	PxP	29 Kt-K6ch	K-Kt1
12 BxKtch	QxB	30 KtxR	RxKt
13 QKt-K4	Q-Kt4	31 R-QB1	R-K1
14 P-QR4	B-Kt5ch	32 P-R3	R-K7
15 B-Q2	BxBch	33 Kt-B4	Kt-B6ch
16 QxB	QxKP	34 K-B1	R-K2
17 O-O	O-O	35 Kt-K3	Resigns
18 KR-K1	Q-Q4		

Simultaneous Blindfold Performance  
Gozo, Malta,  
January, 1935

## CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Dr. A. Alekhine  
White

E. S. Inglott  
Black

1 P-K4	P-QB3	26 Kt-K2	K-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	27 Kt-B4	KtxKt
3 PxP	PxP	28 Q-Kt5ch	K-Q2
4 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	29 QxKt(B4)	K-B3
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	30 P-Kt4	R-KKt1
6 B-Kt5	P-K3	31 K-B1	Kt-R5
7 Kt-B3	B-K2	32 P-R4	B-Q2
8 P-B5	P-QR3	33 P-Kt5ch	PxP
9 P-QR3	P-R3	34 PxPch	K-B2
10 B-KB4	Kt-KR4	35 QxP	RxB
11 B-K3	Q-B2	36 P-B6	PxP
12 P-QKt4	Kt-B3	37 PxP	KxP
13 B-K2	O-O	38 R-B1ch	K-Kt3
14 O-O	Kt-Q2	39 R-Kt1ch	K-R4
15 Q-Q2	Q-Q1	40 B-K2	R-R5
16 KR-K1	R-K1	41 R(R3)-Kt3	Q-K1
17 B-Q3	Kt-KB1	42 Q-Kt7?	Kt-B4
18 BxP	PxB	43 R-Kt5ch	BxR
19 QxP	B-B3	44 Q-B7ch	K-R3
20 R-K3	B-Kt2	45 RxB	QxR
21 Q-R5	Kt-K2	46 Q-B6ch	K-R2
22 Kt-K5	BxKt	47 BxQ	R-R8ch
23 PxP	Kt-KB4	48 K-Kt2	R-Kt1ch
24 R-R3	Kt-Kt3	49 K-R3	R-R6ch
25 R-K1	K-B1		Resigns

Tournament at Orebro, Sweden  
April, 1935

## QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Dr. A. Alekhine  
White

G. Stahlberg  
Black

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	25 RxQ	P-B3
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	26 RxQP	RxKP
3 P-K3	P-K3	27 K-Kt1	R-K6
4 B-Q3	B-K2	28 R-Kt1	K-B2
5 QKt-Q2	P-QKt3	29 K-B2	R-B6
6 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	30 P-QR4	R-B7ch
7 P-QKt3	P-B4	31 K-B3	R-B3
8 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	32 P-Q7	R-B2
9 P-QR3	Q-B2	33 R-QKt4	R-B3
10 P-KB4	Kt-K5	34 R-Q1	P-QR4
11 O-O	QKtxKt	35 R-QB4	RxR
12 BPxKt	O-O	36 PxR	K-K2
13 KtxKt	PxKt	37 R-QKt1	RxB
14 B-B4	P-QR3	38 RxB	R-B2
15 P-Q5	PxP	39 R-R6	RxB
16 BxQP	QR-Q1	40 RxB	P-Kt4
17 P-B4	B-Kt4	41 R-R7ch	K-K3
18 Q-Kt4	BxPch	42 P-R5	P-R4
19 K-R1	B-Q5	43 P-R6	R-QR5
20 BxB(Q4)	PxB	44 R-R8	K-B4
21 QxP	BxB	45 K-K3	P-R5
22 PxP	KR-K1	46 K-Q3	R-R7
23 QR-K1	Q-Kt2	47 P-R7	Drawn
24 P-Q6	QxQ		

## Flash From Binghamton!

As we go to press we are informed that the New York State Chess Ass'n Congress meets at Binghamton the week of August 19. Competition for the New York State Championship and regular tournament are to be held. For complete details write George N. Cheney, President; 500 Court House, Syracuse, N. Y.



# 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.

## Winnipeg - Fargo - Minneapolis

The promotion of chess in the west is becoming more realized by other chess organizations throughout Canada as each additional forward stride is made by Manitoba's Chess Association. The Winnipeg-Minneapolis hook-up came to pass as per schedule for May 25th,



and serves well to bear out the determination of Canada's west in its great concerted effort to become generally acknowledged as one of the most important and main chess arteries in the Dominion, if not the main artery. It is one thing to know of their defeat at the hands of the Americans

by a 35-28 score, but to conceive the idea of two opposing chess teams meeting at an intermediate point within an area which covers close to four hundred miles, is another thing! Fargo, North Dakota, U. S. A., was the selected rendezvous, and according to accounts given by Canadian and American papers, the entire program excelled in its part of emphasizing the spirit of good fellowship and true sportsmanship. The match included two sessions of play—the opening round, an evening feud, finished with the Canadians on the short end of a 20-12 count, with the final round listed for the following morning. The Americans lost the morning engagement by a 16-15 score, although their eight point margin from the first round was sufficient to win the laurels; in accordance with a prearranged agreement that total points of both matches be reckoned as a final decision. A trophy of exceptional splendor was specially donated by the Fargo Chess Club, with stipulated provision making it a permanent souvenir emblematic respecting the occasion of such international competition. The two aggregations expressed a desire of contesting similar chess combats annually, and the Fargo club assured its approval by generously offering another cup for next year. Big

and better chess entertainment would never become a reality were it not for the laborious efforts and organization work of the various appointed committees upon whose shoulders falls the heavy end of the other fellows' pleasure. George C. Hoenck, of the Fargo Chess Club, is deserving of much praise and credit for his share, while for Minneapolis—a shower of orchids to J. C. Berg, P. W. George, and F. L. Plouf. And, better luck next time for the Canadians!

## Miscellaneous News

In Manitoba, J. Dreman is holder of the provincial title for 1935—and, as evidenced by final scores of leaders, a feeling of uncertainty apparently prevailed right up to the final round: J. Dreman, 6-2; D. Murray, and G. Regal, 5½-2½, and A. Helman, 5-3.

The Dr. Lasker Chess Club of Winnipeg, elected its officers at a recent annual meeting with the voting in favor of: M. Walinsky as president; B. Newcombe, vice-president; R. Mindell, secretary; A. Benary, treasurer; committee—J. Filkow, A. Zenter and J. Naruzny.

A Toronto-Buffalo match was scheduled for the latter part of the past June month, and providing no cancellation or postponement is to be announced, the complete accounts will be included with next publication.

Malcolm Sim, chess editor of the *Toronto Evening Telegram*, is included with selected list of competent tournament directors and referees available for officiating duties of the Milwaukee Congress, as billed for this month of July. Notices of the big American tournament with suggestion that Canadian participants would be welcomed, were received by leading players of the Dominion.

Because of a number of adjournments, a complete final standing in the Montreal championship tournament is not available—although the laurels for 1935 have been conceded to Maurice Fox, former Dominion champion, after having maintained first place position up to the final round with one adjourned game bearing no effect on a decision in his favor finally. A conclusive report is submitted with other final scores of leaders as: M. Fox, 14-0; B. Blumin, 13½-1½; B. Harvey, 10½-4½; G. Gaudet,

(Continued on Page 165)

# Exciting Drawn Games

By IRVING CHERNEV

In prize fighting, the ability to absorb punishment, or as slang has it, to "take it", is an important ingredient in the make-up of a champion. It is not enough to have a knock-out punch, or to box cleverly, but one must be able to wade in, bruised and battered, and fight to the bitter finish.

In chess, one may admire a sharp, vigorous onslaught that sweeps everything before it; one may marvel at the scientific precision of the master who obtains a tiny advantage early in the game, increases it bit by bit, and finally turns it into a winning endgame—but one can never appreciate the infinite resources of the expert until one has seen him as the under-dog, fighting his way back gamely, determined not to lose.

*An example from the great Nuremberg Tournament of 1896.*

Blackburne White		Teichmann Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	31 R-Q3ch	K-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	Forced! If 31... K-B1; 32 Kt-K7 mate. Or if 31... K-K1; 32 B-B7, R-R8ch; 33 K-Kt2, R-Kt1ch; 34 K-R3, P-B3; 35 R-Q8ch, K-B2; 36 Kt-R6ch, etc.	
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	32 Kt-Kt7ch	K-K2
4 P-Q4	PxP	32... K-B3 might allow a pretty mate by 33 R-Q6ch, KxKt; 34 B-R6ch, K-Kt1; 35 R-Q8 mate.	
5 O-O	B-B4	33 R-K3ch	K-Q2
6 P-K5	P-Q4	Again 33... K-B3 would be dangerous. After 34 B-K5ch, K-Kt3; 35 R-Kt3ch, K-R3; 36 B-B4 mate. Upon 33... K-B1 White would have at least a draw by 34 B-R6, P-B3; 35 Kt-K8ch, K-B2 (35... K-Kt1; 36 Kt-Q6!); 36 Kt-Q6ch, K-Kt3; 37 R-Kt3ch, KxB; 38 Kt-B5ch, K-R4; 39 Kt-Kt7ch, etc.	
7 PxKt	PxB	34 R-Q3ch	K-K2
8 R-K1ch	B-K3	The last trap! 34... K-B1; 35 Kt-B5, P-Kt4; 36 Kt-Q6ch followed by discovered check winning a rook. Or if at 35... R-R8ch, 36 K-Kt2, R-Kt1ch; 37 K-B2, R-K1; 38 Kt-Q6ch!	
9 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q4	35 R-K3ch	K-Q1
10 Kt-QB3	Q-B4	36 R-Q3ch	Drawn
11 P-KKt4	Q-Kt3		
12 QKt-K4	B-Kt3		
13 P-B4	O-O-O		
14 P-B5	BxP!		
15 PxB	QxP(B4)		
16 K-R1	PxP		
17 Q-B3	QxQ		
18 KtxQ	Kt-Kt5		
19 KtxBP	....		

As good as any. 19 R-K2 would be met by 19... KR-K1.

19... KtxBP

In view of the passed pawns, White seems hopelessly lost.

Teichmann can hardly be blamed for making such a move. Blackburne is quick to seize his opportunity.

*Anything could happen in one of Bird's games.*

London, 1883

## GIUOCO PIANO

Bird White		English Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	29 . . . . .	P-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	30 Kt-R4	PxP
3 B-B4	B-B4	31 PxP	QxP
4 P-B3	Kt-B3	32 Kt-B5	QxP
5 P-QKt4	B-Kt3	33 R-K6	R-Q8ch
6 P-Q3	P-Q3	34 K-R2	Q-Kt8
7 O-O	O-O	35 QxQ	RxQ
8 B-KKt5	B-K3	36 R-R7	R-Kt4
9 QKt-Q2	Q-K2	37 KtxPch	K-R1
10 P-QR4	P-QR3	38 KtxP	R-KKt5
11 P-R5	B-R2	39 RxKt	....
12 K-R1	P-R3	Bird counted on... RxR; 40 KtxP (threatening mate), R-Kt2; 41 RxR, KxR; 42 KtxRch, etc.—but	
13 B-R4	QR-Q1	39 . . . . .	R-R4ch
14 P-Kt5	BxB	40 K-Kt1	RxR
15 KtxB	PxP	41 KtxP	....
16 Kt-K3	BxKt	Threatening the two rooks as well as mate; everything on the board! What more must one do to win a game!	
17 PxB	Q-K3	41 . . . . .	R-R8ch!!
18 Q-Kt1	P-Kt4	42 KxR	R-K8ch!
19 B-Kt3	Kt-QR2	43 K-R2	R-R8ch!
20 P-B4	P-B3	44 KxR	Stalemate
21 P-B5	Kt-R4		
22 P-R6	PxRP		
23 RxP	Q-Q2		
24 P-Q4	KtxBch		
25 PxKt	Kt-B1		
26 PxQP	P-B3		
27 R-B1	KtxP		
28 R(B)xP	Kt-K1		
29 QxP	....		

White should play 29 P-Q5 at once.

*By definition, an Anderssen game must abound in intricate combinations and exciting complications.*

Berlin, 1864

## RUY LOPEZ

Neuman White		Anderssen Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	Kt moves, then 22... B-Kt3.	
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 . . . . .	Q-R4
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	21 K-R1	RxP!
4 O-O	KtxP	22 BxP	RxP!
5 P-Q4	B-K2	23 Kt-Kt1	....
6 Q-K2	Kt-Q3	And not 23 BxR, QxRch, etc.	
7 BxKt	KtPxP	23 . . . . .	P-Q3
8 PxP	Kt-Kt2	24 PxP	BxKt
9 B-K3	O-O	25 PxP	KtxB
10 R-Q1	Q-K1	26 QxKt	PxP
11 Kt-B3	Kt-Q1	27 QxP	B-R4
12 Kt-Q4	P-KB4	28 R-Q3	Q-Kt5
13 P-B4	P-B4	29 R-Kt1	R-Kt7
14 Kt(Q4)-Kt5		30 Q-K6ch	K-R1
	Kt-K3	31 R-Kt3	Q-R5
15 Kt-Q5	B-Q1	32 Q-K5	R-Kt2
16 P-B4	P-QR3	33 P-Q6	B-Kt3
17 Kt-R3	B-Kt2	34 R-KB1	
18 Q-KB2	R-Kt1	R(Kt2)-KB2!	
19 R-Q2	B-R1	With the beautiful threat of 35... QxR; 36 PxQ, R-B3!!	
20 QR-Q1	....		
20 BxP would have lost by 20... KtxB; 21 QxKt, P-B3 and if the			

35 R(Kt3)-B3	Q-Q1	account of 51...R-K8
36 R-K1	R-B3	ch; 52 K-R2, QxRch.
37 R-Q3	B-B2	51 . . . . . RxR
38 R(K)-Q1	B-Kt1	52 RxP K-Kt1
39 Q-B5	Q-Q2	53 Kt-Q4 R-K8ch
40 Q-Kt6	Q-R5	54 K-R2 RxP
41 Kt-B3	QxP	55 Kt-B5 R-KB2
42 QxP	Q-KKt5	56 P-Kt4 P-R3
43 Kt-Kt5	P-B5	57 Kt-R4 RxR
44 Q-Kt7	R-Kt3	58 KtxR R-K6
45 P-Q7	R-Q1	59 K-Kt3 P-Kt4
46 R-K1	R-K3	60 K-B2 R-R6
47 R-QB1	Q-R5	61 P-R4 PxP
48 P-R3	P-B6!	62 KtxP K-B2
Playing for 49 RxP,		63 Kt-B3 K-B3
R-K8ch; 50 R-B1, Q-		64 K-Kt3 R-R5
KB5.		65 K-R4 R-R8
49 QxB!	RxQ	66 K-Kt3 K-K3
50 R-B8ch	Q-Q1	67 K-B4 K-Q4
Of course, forced.		68 P-Kt5 P-R4
51 RxQch . . . . .		69 P-Kt6 K-K3
A mistake would		70 K-Kt5 R-R4ch
have been 51 RxR on		71 K-R6 Drawn

(Continued from Page 161)

From a blindfold exhibition

EVANS GAMBIT

E. Canal		Amateur	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 Kt-B5	Q-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	Black seeks complica-	
3 B-B4	B-B4	tions.	
4 P-QKt4	BxKtP	16 QR-Kt1	Kt-K4!
5 P-B3	B-B4	17 KtxKt	QxKt
6 O-O	P-Q3	18 R-Kt5	Kt-Kt5
7 P-Q4	B-Kt3	19 P-Kt3	P-QR3?
8 PxP	B-Kt5	20 RxB	PxR
9 PxP	QxP	21 KtxRPch	K-Q2
10 Q-Kt3	B-K3	22 R-Q1ch	K-K1
11 B-R3	BxB	23 Q-Kt5ch	QxQ
12 QxB	Q-Q2	24 Kt-B7 mate	
13 QKt-Q2	O.O-O		
14 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B3		

(Continued from Page 163)

10-5; M. Davis and Keller-Wolff, 9-6. S. B. Wilson, of Montreal, and H. Opsahl, Temiskaming, recently received special prizes for best played games in the 1933 Provincial correspondence tournament, C. C. C. A. Dr. J. H. Duncan, St. Ste. Marie; S. Hall, Winnipeg and H. Opsahl, were credited with honorable mentions for other exceptionally well played games. The donation of special prizes came from D. M. LeDain, Montreal, "Canadian Chessner".

A prize donation by W. Runkowski, Toronto, for the new members initial tournament, C. C. C. A., was won by W. Hodges, a Toronto player.

The "Whys and Wherefores"

Here are some of the questions and answers to an examination paper in chess that was given some time ago by Dr. Tarrasch. Some of the answers to the questions, though flippant, contain a grain of truth and are, besides, interesting.

Q. What is the object of playing a gambit opening?

A. To acquire a reputation of being a dashing player at the cost of losing a game.

Q. Account briefly for the popularity of the QP opening in matches of a serious nature.

A. Laziness.

Q. What is the duty of an umpire where a player wilfully upsets the board?

A. Remove the bottle.

Q. What exceptional circumstances will justify the stopping of time clocks during a tournament game?

A. Strangling a photographer.

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E. Krisch	66	3	15	4	4	92
Dr. Berliner	68	3	3	4	.	78
M. Morris	68	3	3	4	.	78
E. F. Young	67	3	3	0	4	73
R. J. Ratke	43	3	12	4	4	66
I. Kashdan	32	3	9	16	4	64
I. Genud	38	3	3	4	4	52
W. Patz	19	3	12	.	4	38
W. Peters	10	3	12	.	4	29
E. Nash	10	3	0	0	4	17
Dr. G. Dobbs	0	3	3	4	4	14
L. Halpern	6	3	.	.	.	9
W. Towle	0	0	3	0	4	7
H. Burke	0	.	.	.	4	4

Prize goes to Erwin Krisch.

# 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.*

The Fairy Article, introducing the Billiard Knight by A. J. Fink of San Francisco, is rather lengthy; therefore, I am again compelled to curtail the other

features and dis-  
pense with our chat. As I have several items of interest to all C. R. readers to report, this is a hardship, but must be born with what equanimity of spirit we can muster up.

The winner of the May Honor Problem Prize is: Harvey Burke.

The winner of the Ladder Prize for May is: A. Chess.

Sincere congratulations to both brothers.

All problems appearing in this issue

must be solved before August 11th. *Let it be understood that NO credit will be granted AFTER August 10th*; the postal stamp, proving that solutions are mailed on the 10th, is conclusive. I impress this on the minds of a few habitually tardy members of the family.

Please write on one side of the paper only, and VOTE!

Problems were received with thanks from: T. Wenzl; G. Mott-Smith; F. W. Watson (2); F. Sprenger; V. Rosado; E. Nash; W. Strauss (3); J. F. Tracy; Dr. Dobbs; C. C. Lee; E. Krisch; W. Patz; F. A. Hill; W. Peters (2); G. Mortriner (3); J. Stichka; A. Kish; F. Palatz; G. Goeller; O. Wurzburg; Dr. Z. Mach (a set).

More 2 movers are desired. Other type problems are also welcome, but please hold down on 3-movers or you will have to wait a year before they are published. Please note: Solvers that work together, and then send the same solutions under *each name separately*, will be disqualified. The C. R. is willing to allow credits for what *you* solve, but *not* for solutions someone else found and gave to you. That is not "cooperation" but collusion and is unfair to the solvers that abstain from such practice. Cooperation as shown by the Hochberg Brothers, who send solutions under ONE name, is quite all right. That is collaboration, not collusion.

When a problem is conditioned, "How many Solutions?", the various solutions are not cooks. The task is to FIND all solutions.

I just received an air mail letter from Mr. R. E. Power informing me that the Babson problem in the "Masterpieces" sketch was not the first presentation and not the prize winner either; that a problem by

K. Nielson anticipated the Babson Problem by about 3 months and won the \$25.00 that A. C. W. had offered for the first successful rendering. Thank you very kindly, Mr. Powers.

## FAIRYLAND

### THE BILLIARD KNIGHT

In presenting a new fairy piece, the "Billiard Knight" or "V", by the noted composer and board expert, A. J. Fink, of San Francisco, I must first complete the diagrams, before I can begin the explanations. Take a ruler and pencil and draw the following lines.

DIAGRAM A—None.

DIAGRAM B. From center of a1 to middle of top line of square b3 and back to center of c1. From center of a8 a *dotted* line to black K on b6. From center of h8 a *dotted* line to center of left side of g6 and continue to center of h4 (black king).

DIAGRAM C. From center of a1 to the middle of right side of c2 and continue to center of a3. Extend this line to middle of right side of b5 and continue to center of a7. A *dotted* line from center of f7 to lower right corner of g5 and continue to center of e6 (black king). A line (not dotted) from center of f7 to lower right corner of h6 and on to center of g8 (black King).

DIAGRAM D. From center of b3 to left lower corner of a1 to center of c2. From center of d3 to middle of left side of c5, on to center of d7. Also from center of d3 to upper left corner of c5 and on to center of e4 (black King). Also from center of d3 to middle of top line of e5 and on to center of f3.

DIAGRAM E. Dotted line from center of c2 to black bishop and then to black king. Dotted line from black bishop to center of d4. Dotted line from g6 to white king and on to black king on f7. Small arrow from white king to center of h7.

DIAGRAM F. From c3 to middle of lower side of d1 to center of e3. Make a dot in center of e3. Continue with a *dotted* line to right side of c5 and to left side of g5. Continue both dotted lines to center of e7 (black king).

DIAGRAM G. Draw exactly the same lines as in F. Add an arrow from the rook to the center of f5.

DIAGRAM H. From c3 to d1 to e3, exactly as in F and G. A dotted line to middle of left side of g5 on to the black king. A small arrow from the black B. to center of g5.

Now check up and make certain you have all lines as instructed. See to it that the lines come to an end exactly in the middle of all sides of the squares, except where a corner has been named instead of the side. On your accuracy depends the success of the explanation.



The Billiard S moves like an S but makes two S moves in one. However, in order to be able to move at all the Billiard S., on finishing the first half of its move, must be able to CAROM, that is to hit another man or the run of the board; upon hitting, the V makes the second half of its move in an absolutely accurate and exact counterpart of its first half. Thus in diagram B the V on a1, moving to b3, caroms against the black king b4 and goes on to c1 (where the black k c1 is placed). Thus V a (via b3)—c1 is a correct V move. Without the carom on the square b3 the V could not move at all, which means it cannot make a half move; nor the entire move without a carom. This is the fundamental factor of the V move.

The following enumeration of details must be understood to understand the proper moves of a V.

- 1 Unless a V can make the complete double S move, it cannot move at all.
- 2 It cannot at any time make a half move.
- 3 Only one V move can be made at a time.
- 4 The V always arrives on a square of its own color.
- 5 The V always returns in the direction from which it came.
- 6 It always arrives on the same file or row or diagonal from which it came.
- 7 The V can bank against corners or sides.
- 8 The banking square must be *unoccupied* to permit a V move.
- 9 The V controls only the final square, *not* the banking square also.
- 10 The second half of the V move must be an exact reflection of the first half of the move.
- 11 There are four kinds of V moves.
  - a. On the same row or file it skips 1 square.
  - b. On the same row or file it skips 3 squares.
  - c. On the same diagonal it skips no squares.
  - d. On the same diagonal it skips 2 squares.

12 The V does *not* capture on the first half move. *White or black* man on the banking square (end-square of first half of the move) makes a V move impossible.

Now for illustrations.

DIAGRAM A. shows all the positions in which a V can be posted so that it—if alone on the board—CANNOT move. Even the 4 center V's, if the rest be removed, cannot move. Naturally as soon as other men are placed on the board, the V's even in the given positions may be enabled to move. Thus in A. The V on d5, if V on e8 is left on the board, can bank against it and go to f5.

DIAGRAM B. To begin with Kb6 is NOT in check. The V on a8 CANNOT move. Were the K on b5 instead of b6, then the Va8 could carom against the K and go to c8. The King on c1 stands in check, because the Va1, banking against the K on b4 controls square c1. The V on h8 shows two details. Though the V can bank against the corner of f5 where the white pawn stands, it cannot move, because the second half of its move would compel it to go to a square not on the board. If there were a file "i" it could go to i7. Secondly: As soon as the pawn f5 moves to f6, the black king on h4 is in check, because the V h8 now has a banking square PLUS a final square.

DIAGRAM C. Va1 banks against Pd2 and captures Pa3. From a3 (on the *next* move) it can capture a7 (banking against c5). Or it can bank against the lower side of c5 and go to e3. The king on g8 is in check—because the Vf7, banking against the

lower right corner of h6 (where the board rim supplies the banking possibility) controls square g8. The king on e6 is NOT in check, because there is not yet a banking possibility, but a check is called merely by playing h3-h4. Now the Vf7 banks against the upper left corner of h4 where the pawn supplies the carom.

DIAGRAM D. The V on b3 has 4 moves. It can bank against the lower left corner of a1 and capture c2. It can bank against the left side of e4, where the K supplies the carom, and capture e6. It can bank against the lower left corner of the king and again capture e6. Note that the black K is NOT in check from Vb3 even after banking against b6, because the second half of that V move must be counterpart (reflection) of the first. Thus the end square is e6, NOT e4. But the K's in check from Vd3, banking against the same corner of b6 and controlling e4.

DIAGRAM E. Is the Kb3 in check from the Vc2? NO! and YES! Because a1 is occupied, the V cannot bank against the edge corner on a1 and therefore not move to b3. It can, however, make two other moves. It can bank against the lower right corner of e1, where the board rim supplies the carom, and go to d3, and it *does* check the Kb3, because banking against the lower left corner of e5, where the pawn supplies the carom, it controls b3 and hence checks the king. Were the black B to go to d4, the case would be reversed, that is, the move Vc2 via d4 to b3 is now stopped, because the banking square is occupied; but the check now comes via a1, as the V now may bank against the edge corner of a1. Thus we have here a pinned bishop that could stop the check via d4 but cannot actually do it because of causing a new check via a1. The V on g6 has many moves. Banking against the rim side of h4, it travels on to g2; banking against the lower edge-corner of h4 it goes to f5; banking against the top line of f8 it continues to e6; banking against the left upper corner of f8 it goes to h7. The white king moving to h7 checks the black king!, because the V now banks against the right upper corner of h8 and controls square f7.

DIAGRAM F. The V on c3, banking against the board rim on d1 goes to e3 and thereby gives a double check to the King e7! How? Banking against either pawn it controls e7. As only the black pawn can move in reply, the check via the white pawn remains. Therefore, the only way to meet this (double) check is by the king moving from e7.

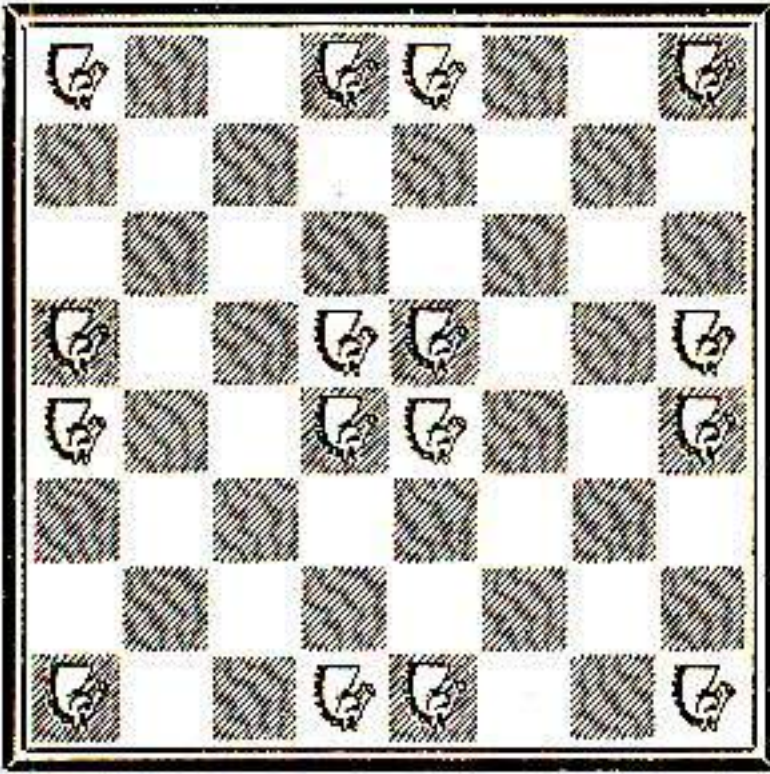
DIAGRAM G. Here we have exactly the same position as in the previous diagram, except that on c5 there is a black R. Here the *double* check can be met without the king moving from e7. R to f5 stops both checks. The check via c5 is eliminated because the banking piece is gone; the check via f5 is stopped because the banking square f5 is now occupied.

DIAGRAM H. This diagram shows that the black bishop cannot move to g5, after the V on c3 has gone (via d1) to f3. Because from f3 the V would check by banking against the bishop on g5. This shows a certain relationship of the V to the grasshopper which also checks when a man (even of the same color as the king) is moving directly in front of the king that is in line with a G. It follows that the V can produce many odd checks and mates that no orthodox piece commands.

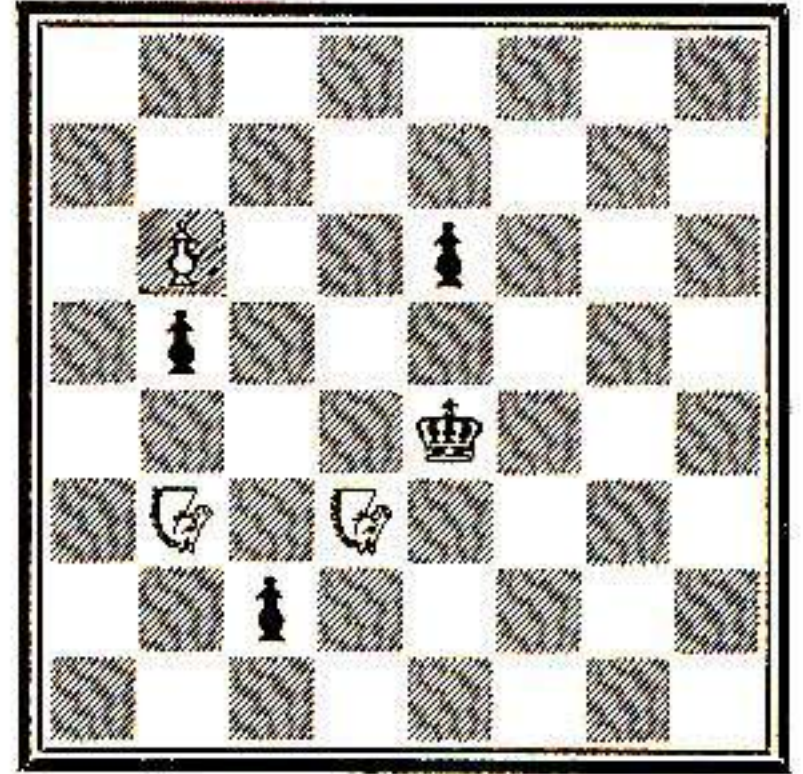
Limitation of space and the lack of line-diagrams curtail this explanation of the V moves. However, by addressing the inventor of the V, Mr. A. J. Fink, 250 Valdez Ave., San Francisco, California, you may be able to obtain additional information. But study this presentation carefully before you ask for more.

# The "V" or Billiard Knight

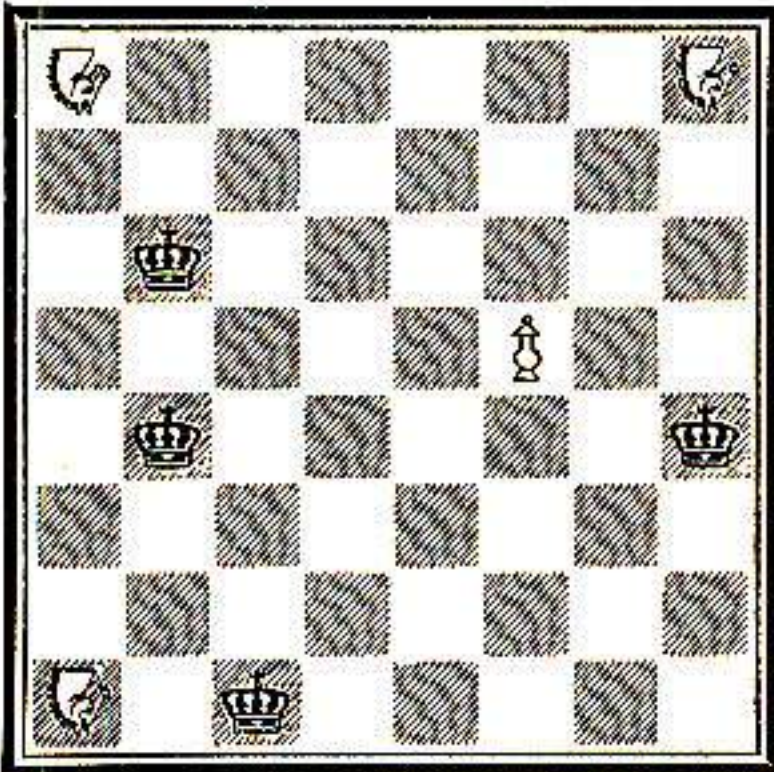
A.  
Position



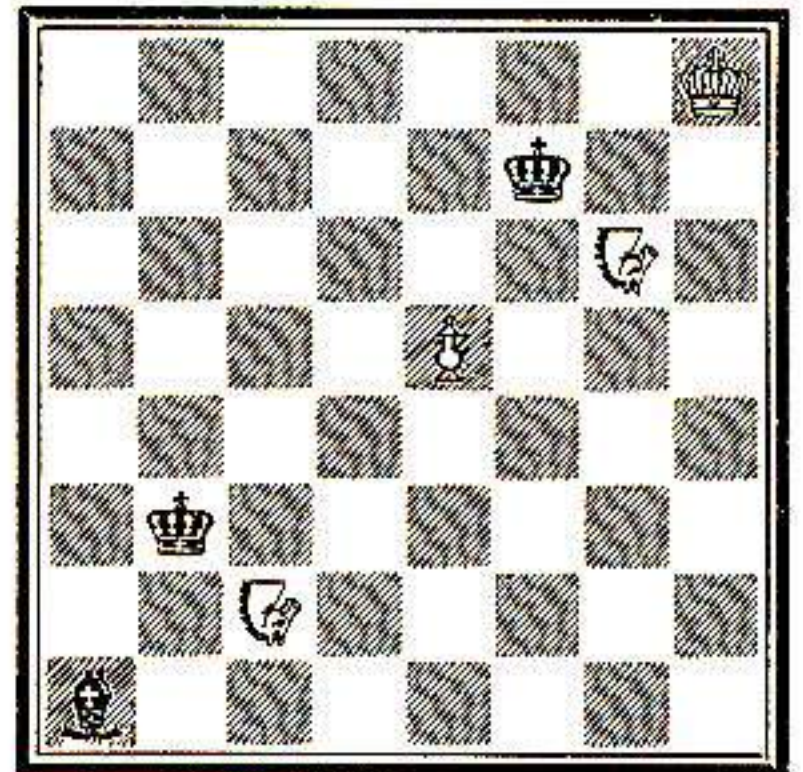
D.  
Variety of Moves



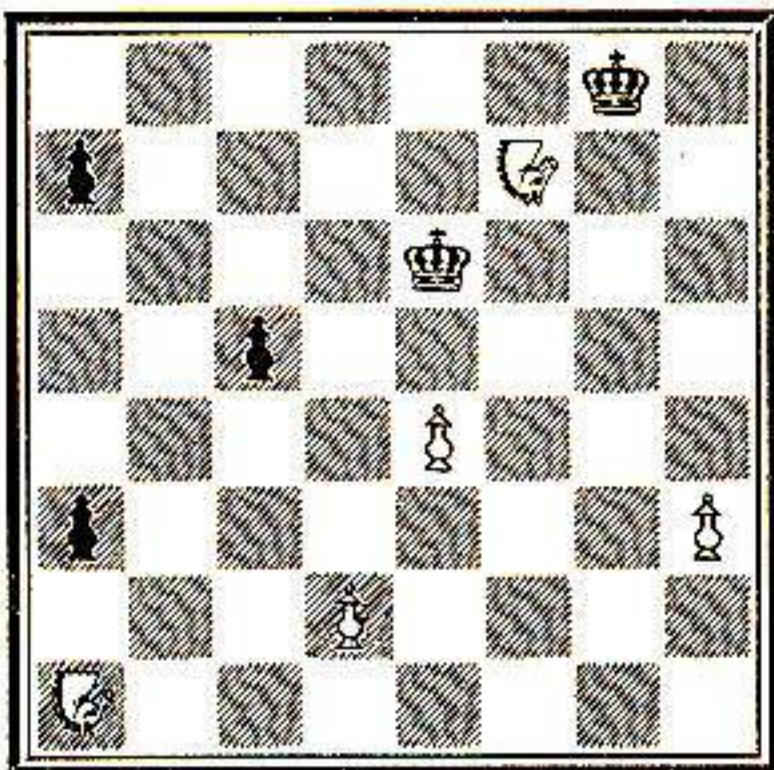
B.  
Check by a "V"



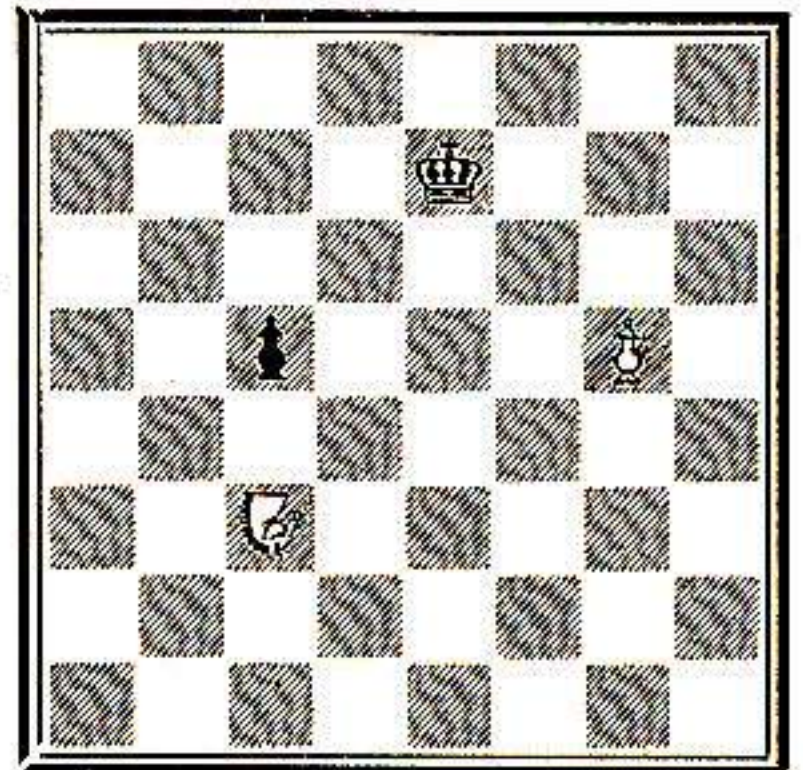
E.  
Pin - Check - Getting  
Out of Check



C.  
Captures or Checks

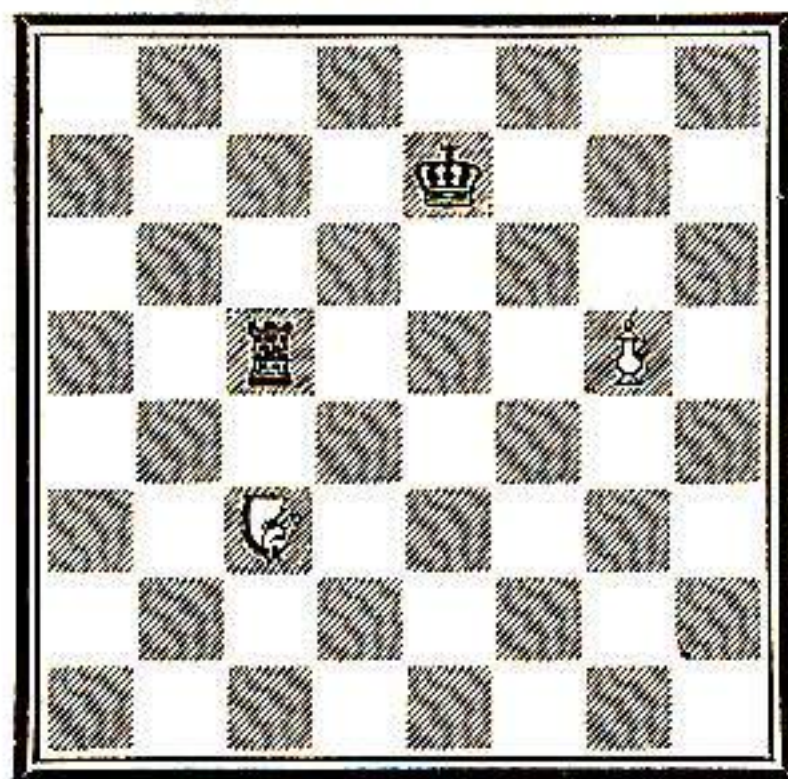


F.  
Double Check



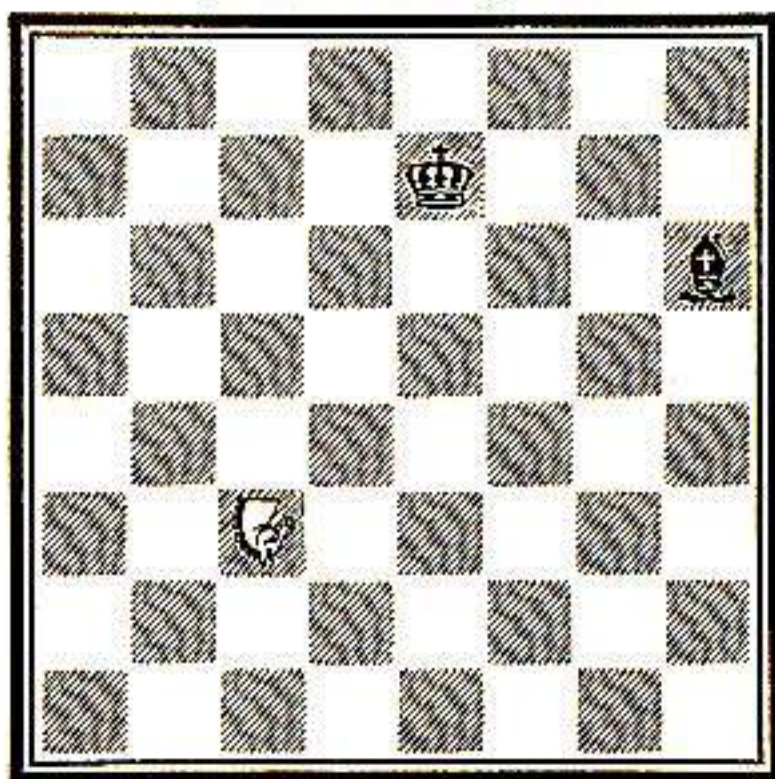
G.

Getting Out of Double Check



H.

Impossible Bishop Move



**SOLUTIONS TO FAIRY PROBLEMS**

F. 28. Krisch

1 Rc2, BxS; 2 Rc4, RxP; 3 Rd4ch, RxR mate.

The purity of the mate might be improved.—Dr. Dobbs. QB suggests solution; however, I found it difficult.—Patz. Fair. Mr. Krisch can do better.—Genud.

F. 30. Vandenberg

1 Se7, Sh5; 2 Kd5, Gg7; 3 Sf5, Gf4; 4 Sd4, Sf6 mate.

Cooked by: 1 Ke4, Sh5; 2 Se3, Gd4; 3 Kd5, Gc3; 4 Sc4, Sf6 mate. Or 1 Ke5; 1 Kc4; 1Kc5, same as cook 1.

F. 29. Dr. Dobbs

1 Gc4, Gg2; 2 Kd5, Se4; 3 Re5, Ke3 mate.

Cooked by: 1 Rd7, Gd3; 2 Ge6, Se4; 3 Rd5, Sc6 mate.

1 Re6, Gf7; 2 Rf6ch, Kf5; 3 Ge6, Sd7 mate.

1 Kf6, Sb5; 2 Kf7, Se6; 3 Ke8, Sd6 mate.

1 Kd6, Sc-e6; 2 Kd7, Sb5; 3 Ke8, Sd6 mate.

1 Ge6, Gd3; 2 Rd7, Se4; 3 Rd5, Sc6 mate.

1 Gc6, Sb5; 2 Re6, Gf7; 3 Gf6, Sd7 mate.

F. 31. Fox

1 d1 = B, Sd3; 2 e1 = B, SxF2; 3 Bg4, Sxh3; 4 Bh4, Sf4 mate.

This is "foxy" indeed. Very ingenious.—Dr. Dobbs. Very clever and unique.—Patz. Fine example of precise timing.—Burke. A pretty little trick.—Krisch. Quite humorous. The pawn under-promotes to help the S to become a hero.—Genud. Very clever. I almost gave this up as having no solution.—Ratke.

**SOLUTIONS**

No. 283. Geo. B. Spencer (2m) Rf8

Cooked by: Qf4ch, Qd4 ch and Sf5 ch.

No. 284. Dr. G. Dobbs (2m) Kxc7

A masterpiece. The pin of the black rook and the obstruction of the black bishop are noteworthy.—Nash. Excellent.—Berry. A masterpiece.—Sprenger. Dobb's king moves are surprising.—Strauss. Capture key is permissible here. SxP is a good try. A clever 2-er.—Beers. A clever novelty.—Hill. This capture key is very interesting.—Korsgaard.

Good. The necessity for a double battery is apparent.—Tracy. Excellent mirror mates, pin and play.—Patz. A swell problem. My vote.—Oliv. Best 2 mover.—Vanwinkle. A happy little idea.—Emery. Nice king battery.—Krisch. Difficult two mover.—Fittkau. Catchy and very pretty pins. Best 2 mover of the month.—Genud. Capture is insignificant. My vote for second best.—Stichka. Despite capture key the best 2 mover.—Plowman. Nice variations, but not up to Dr. Dobbs' last 2 mover.—Sanford. A good composition if by someone else, but rather weak for Dr. Dobbs.—Ratke. The unexpected key leads to a fine ambush.—Goldstein. Best of the 2 movers.—Peters.

No. 285. Mott-Smith (2m) Kb2

The key is strong but allows the crosschecks and is therefore thematic.—Dr. Dobbs. Obvious. Allowing check with reprisal by way of battery.—Straus. A charming and entertaining problem.—Beers. Most clever and enjoyable.—Hill. Not much variety.—Korsgaard. Excellent. Best of the two-movers.—Tracy. Such a daring plan must be much admired.—Emery. Embodying a pretty echo.—Krisch. Another tricky key, this time in a Meredith.—Genud. Very good key.—Stichka. Easy key.—Plowman. Nice cross-checker.—Ratke. The king leads his forces to the fray.—Goldstein. Key obvious, because king has to cover c3.—Peters.

No. 286. Alexander Kish (2m) Bxb4

Some pretty half-pin and pin effects, characteristic of this splendid composer.—Dr. Dobbs. The key is well hidden in this fine problem.—Nash. Surprisingly accurate.—Eaton. Excellent.—Berry. Unsightly construction.—Sprenger. Some very clever mates when S moves. Key hard to find.—Beers. Oh, Kish!—Hill. The construction is rather clumsy.—Korsgaard. Fine and dandy. I like it.—Tracy. Key conspicuous, pins neat.—Patz. This is a fine 2 mover.—Vanwinkle. Very good. The key is a square clearance not easily seen.—Emery. A beauty with neat play.—Krisch. Pawns are not only to be used for selfblocking purposes.—Genud. S gives away key.—Plowman. Unfortunate key, but the problem probably allows no better.—Sanford. Fine and difficult.—Ratke. Key is revealed by the blocked black B; the pins are amusing, though.—Goldstein. Fair. Interesting mates.—Peters.

No. 287. C. E. Silver (2m) Rd6

A neat version of this old theme.—Dr. Dobbs. The old story!—Straus. Give and take key. Pretty mate after KxR. Fine effort for a beginner.—Beers. Neat and Knightly.—Hill. Key is nice but a little more action would help.—Korsgaard. Very interesting.—Tracy. Mirror mate atones for key.—Patz. Excellent strategy and sound.—Vanwinkle. Open and airy. Neat position.—Emery. Has a pretty mirror model.—Krisch. This type of echo has been done too often before to be effective.—Genud. Key is quite evident.—Stichka. Flight-graber. Easy key.—Plowman. Elementary, but precise.—Sanford. Superficial.—Ratke. Not enough variety.—Goldstein. White sacrifices a rook to save a pawn.—Peters.

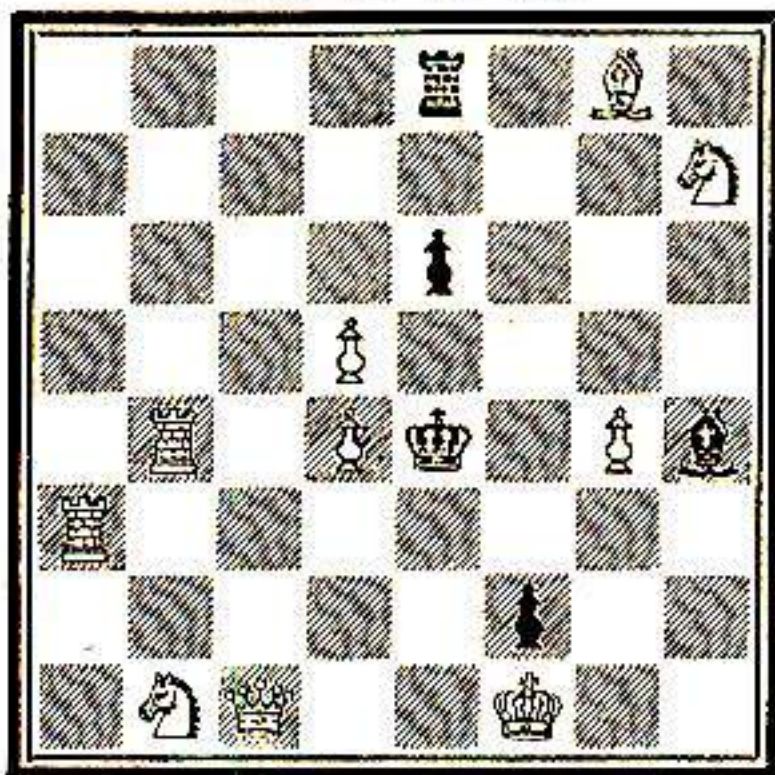
No. 288. H. Burke (3m)

1 Sd2, Ke3; 2 Rc1, KxS; 3 Bf4mate.

1 . . . . .; 2 . . . , S any; 3 Re1 or Rc3 or Bf2 mate accordingly.

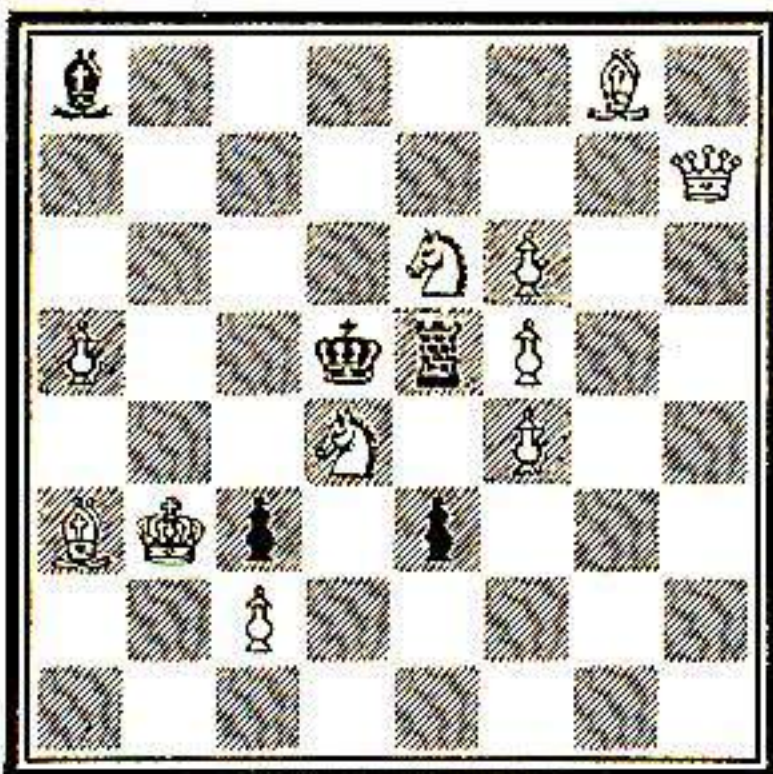
Don't care for these one-liners which usually are just elongated 2 movers.—Dr. Dobbs. A masterpiece. My first choice.—Nash. Artistic set-up. Exact play. My vote.—Sprenger. Plenty of tries. Mates without variations.—Straus. Has some beautiful mates for a one variation problem.—Beers. Good and difficult.—Hill. A very old idea dressed up in a new suit. I vote it second place.—Tracy. Good. Has two

307 (Original)  
HUGO LEGLER  
Oakland, Cal.  
After A. J. Fink



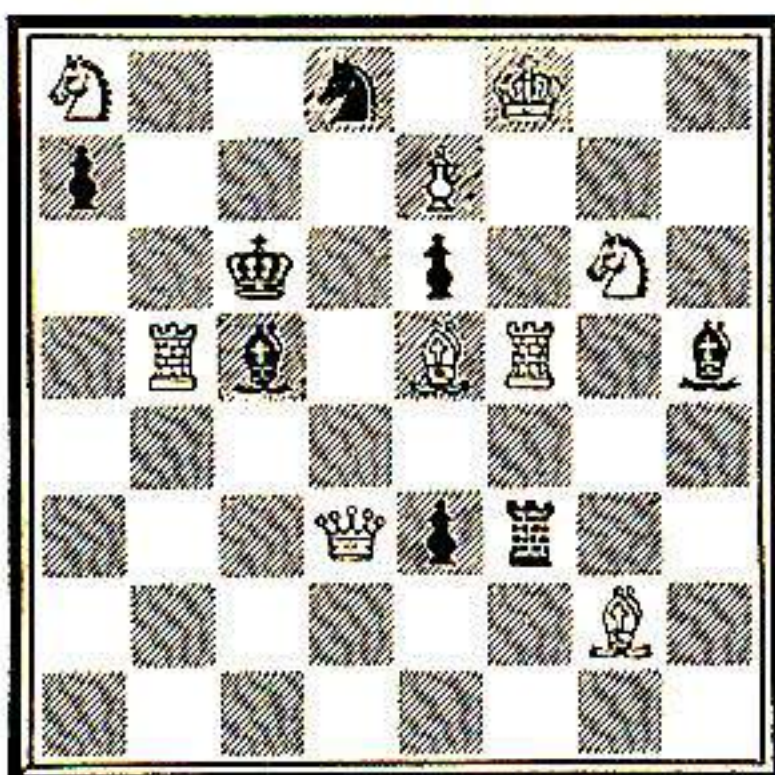
Mate in 2 moves.

308  
(Original)  
DR. GILBERT DOBBS  
Carrollton, Ga.



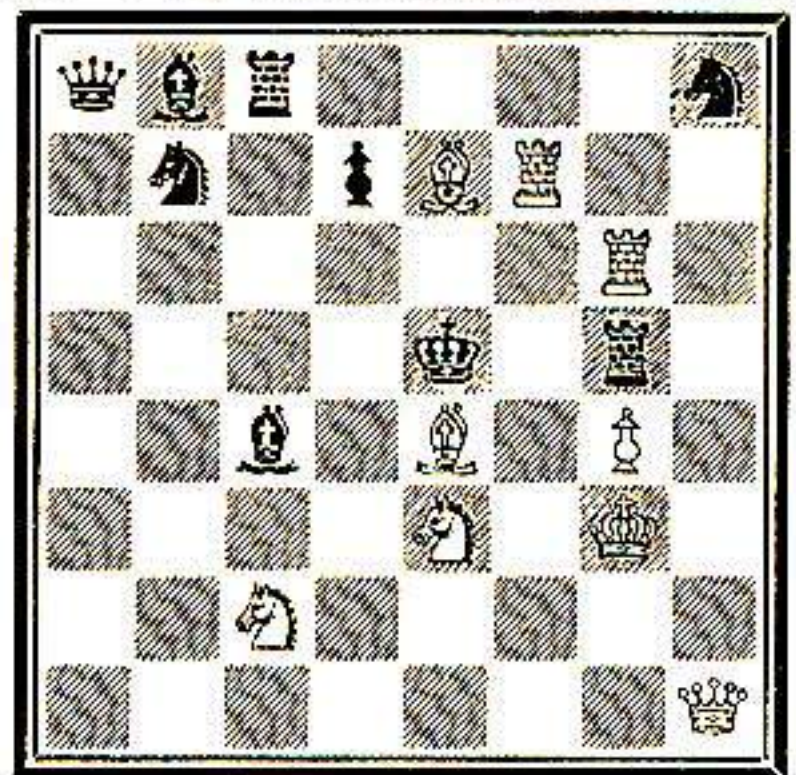
Mate in 2 moves.

309 (Original)  
ALEXANDER KISH  
Dannemora, N. Y.  
Dedicated to Alain C. White



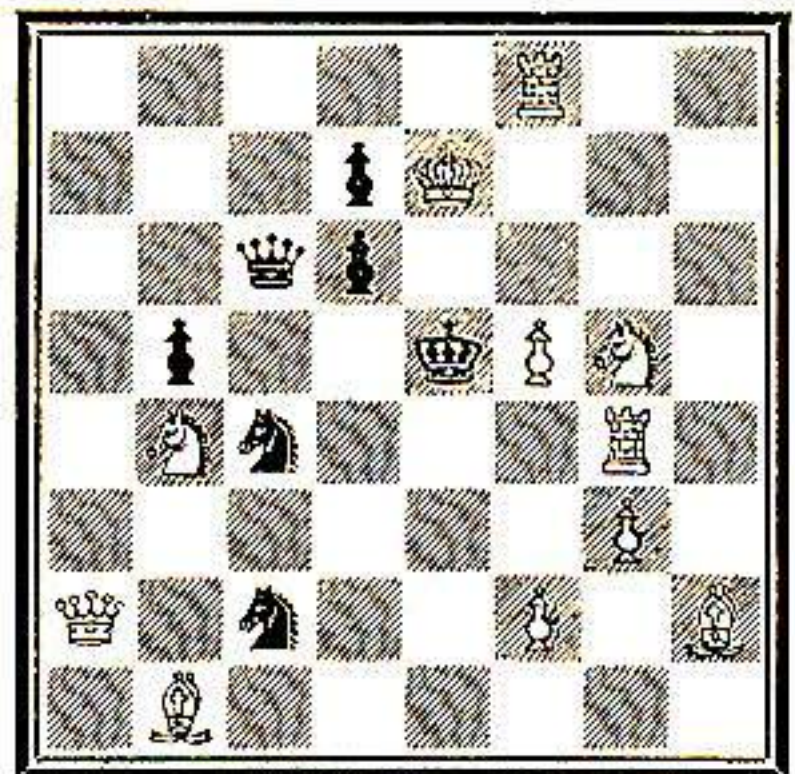
Mate in 2 moves.

310 (Original)  
DR. PALMER G. KEENEY  
Bellevue, Ky.  
Dedic. to my old pal, Maxwell Bukofzer



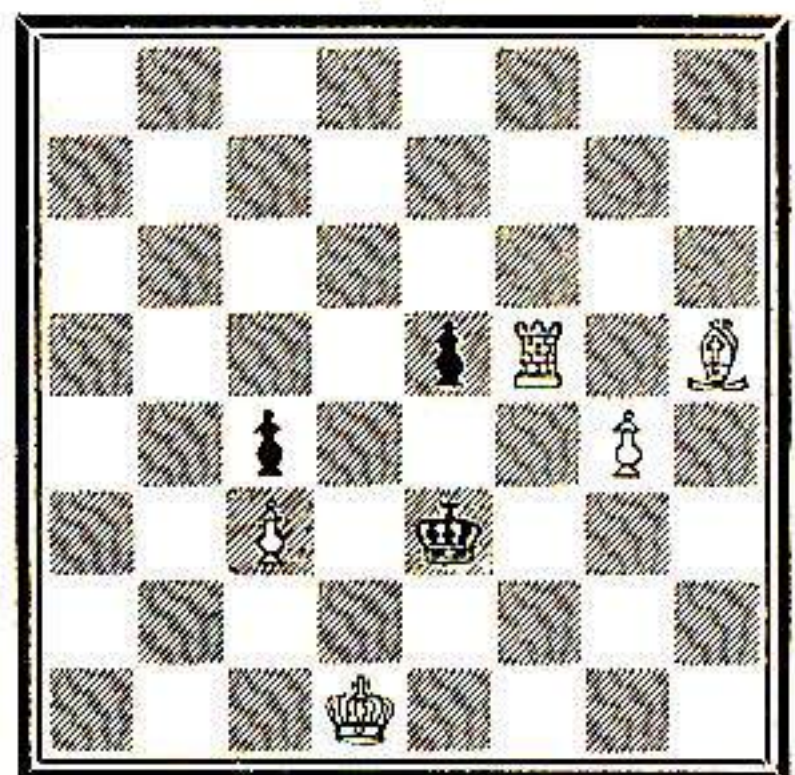
Mate in 2 moves.

311  
(Original)  
Z. ZILAHÍ  
Budapest, Hungary



Mate in 2 moves.

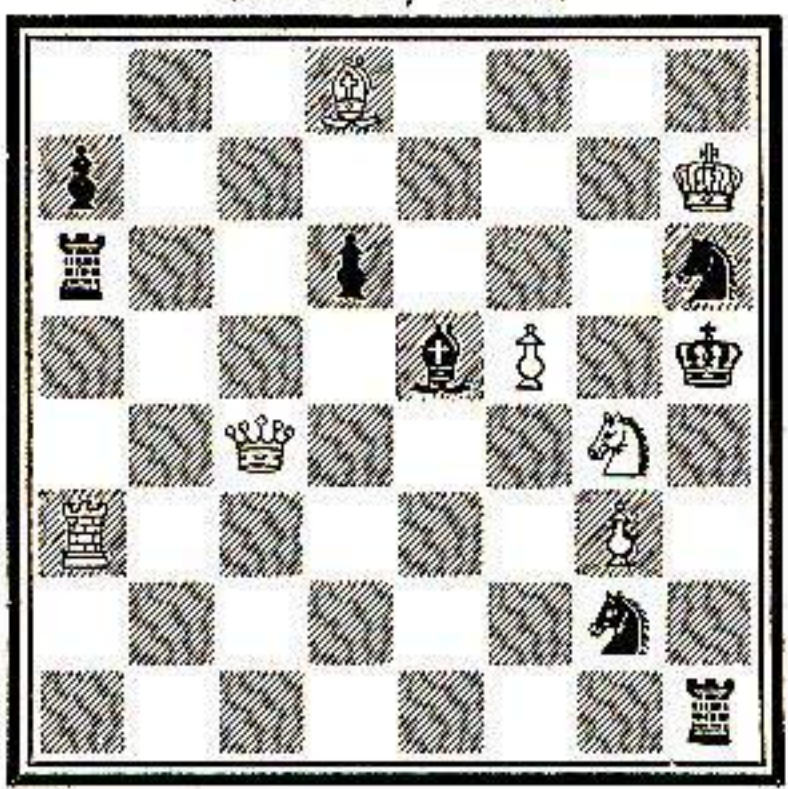
312  
(Original)  
MANNIS CHAROSH  
Brooklyn, N. Y.



Mate in 3 moves.

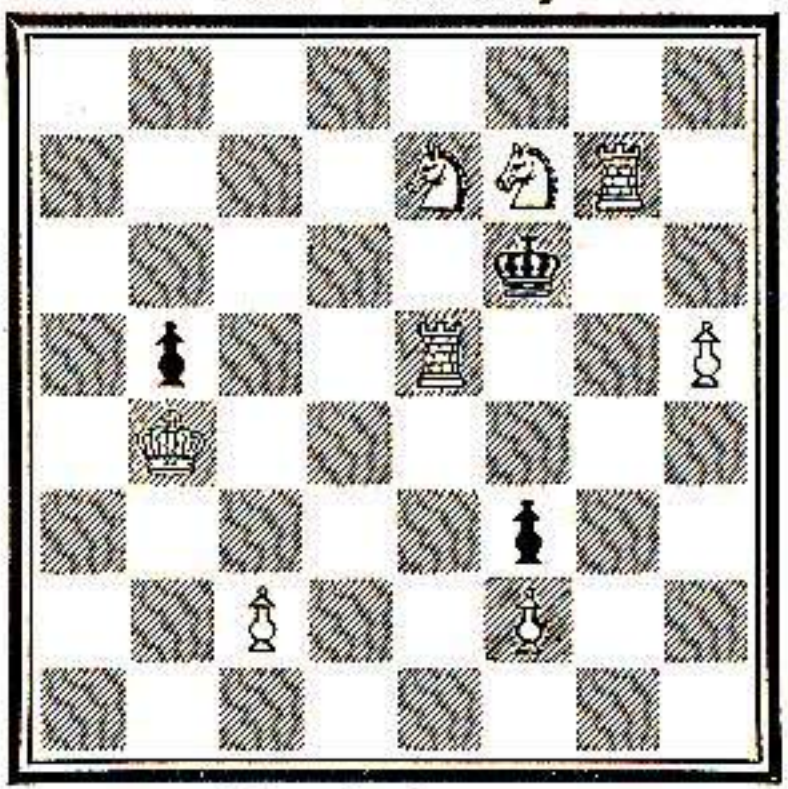


313  
(Original)  
GEORGE B. SPENCER  
St. Paul, Minn.



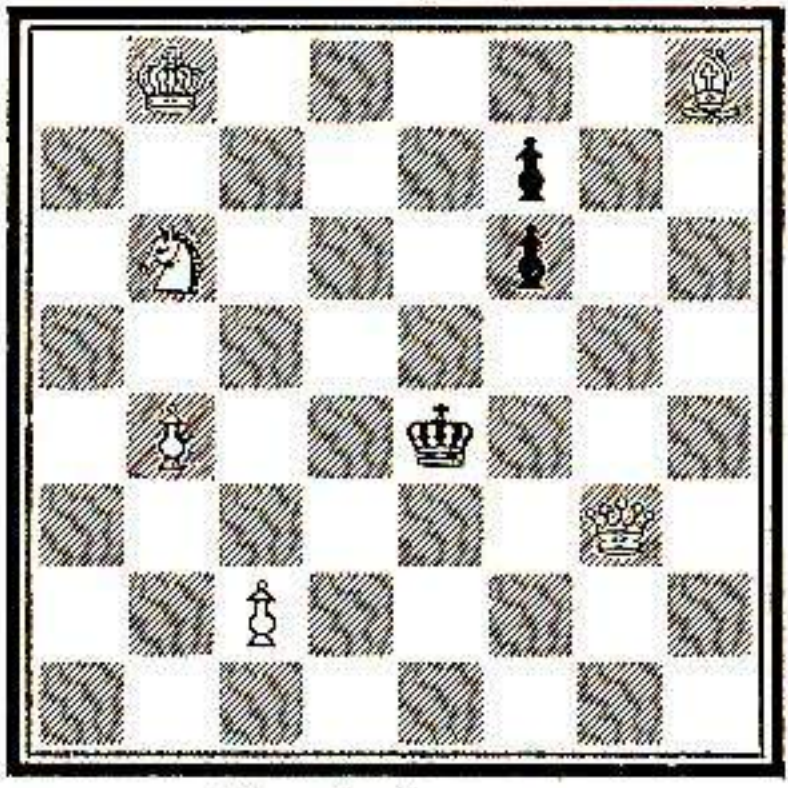
Mate in 3 moves.

316  
(Original)  
FRED. SPRENGER  
New York City



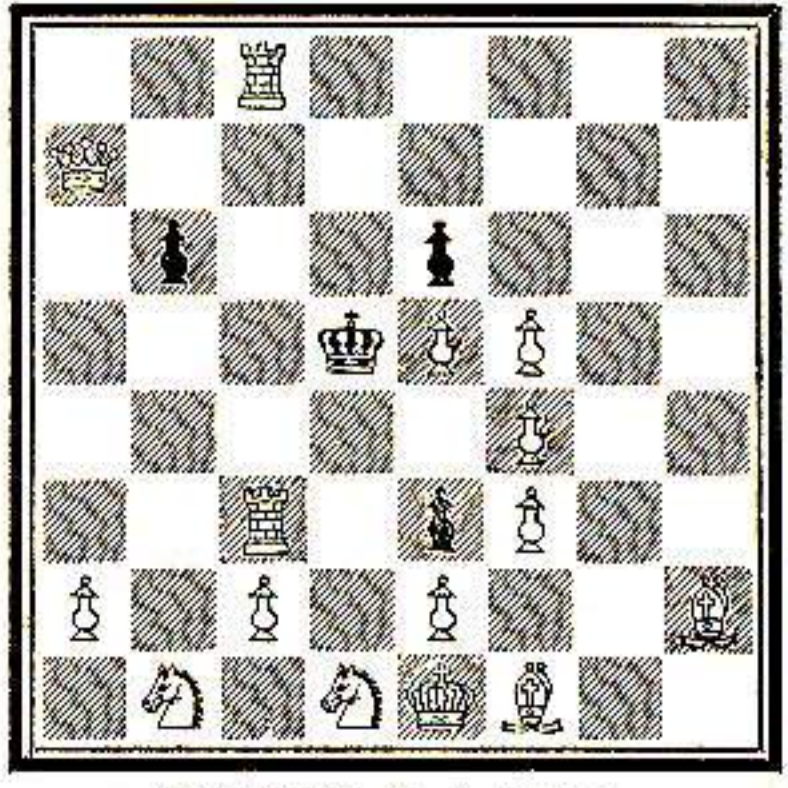
Mate in 4 moves.

314  
(Original)  
J. B. TRACY  
Ontario, Cal.



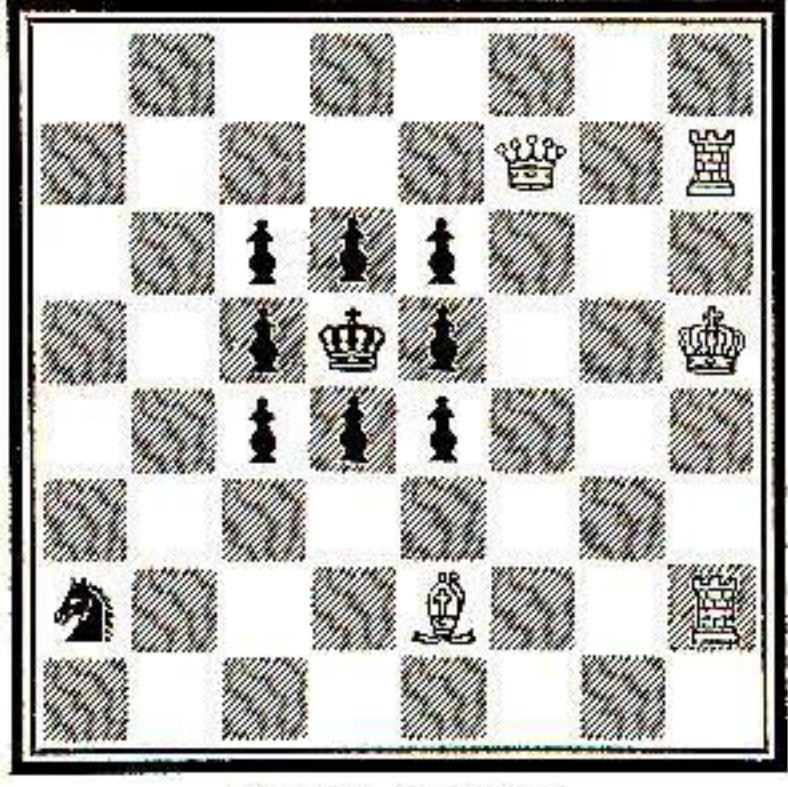
Mate in 3 moves.

317  
(Original)  
CHARLES E. SILVER  
Cleveland, Ohio



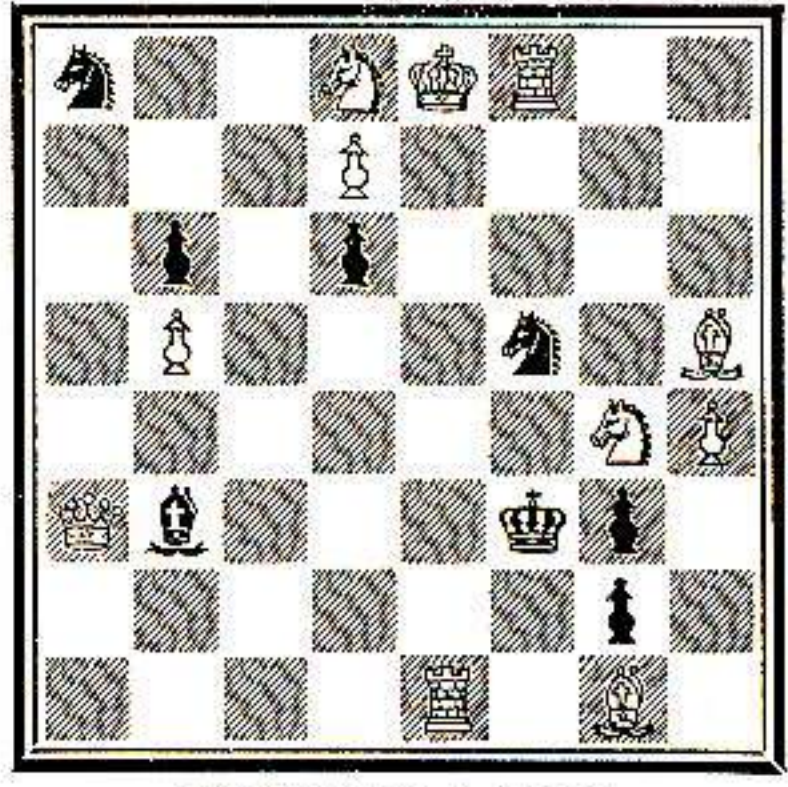
SELFmate in 5 moves.

315  
(Original)  
A. J. FINK  
San Francisco, Cal.



Mate in 4 moves.

318  
(Original)  
GOTTFRIED GOELLER  
Rottweil, Germany



SELFmate in 6 moves.

SOLUTIONS TO ABOVE PROBLEMS ARE DUE: AUGUST 10TH, 1935.

pure mates.—Patz. Very clever. Well hidden key.—Vanwinkle. That second move certainly is a teaser!—Emery. Second move harder to find than the first. This one gave me such a tussle that I must give it my vote.—Riggin. Neat.—Fittkau. May I be pardoned for casting my vote for 288? It is an unbiased decision, I assure you.—Burke. White's second move is much better than the key.—Stichka. I like this even with its many duals.—Plowman. So simple and yet so difficult.—Ratke. Very neat.—Thorne. Simple but neat.—Goldstein. The rook move to c1 is good.—Peters.

#### No. 289. V. L. Eaton (3m)

- 1 Qg4, Kc5ch; 2 cSd5ch, Kd4; 3 Sg6mate  
 1 Qg4, Kc5ch; 2 cSd5ch, Kd6; 3 Qe6mate  
 1 Qg4, Kd4ch; 2 fSd5ch, Kc5; 3 Se8mate  
 1 Qg4, Kd4ch; 2 fSd5ch, Ke5; 3 Qf4mate  
 1 Qg4, Kc3ch; 2 cSd5ch, Kd4; 3 Sg6mate  
 1 Qg4, Kb4ch; 2 fSd5ch, Ka3; 3 Qb4mate  
 1 Qg4, Kb4ch; 2 fSd5ch, Kc5; 3 Se8mate  
 1 Qg4, Ba4; 2 cSd5ch (threat), Kb3; 3 Rc3mate  
 1 Qg4, Bc2; 2 fSd5ch (threat), Kb3; 3 Qb4mate  
 1 Qg4, Bg3; 2 fSe6ch, Bf4; 3 Sd5mate  
 1 Qg4, Bg3; 2 fSe6ch, Qd4; 3 QxQmate  
 1 Qg4, Bg3; 2 fSe6ch, Kc3; 3 SxB or Sd5mate  
 1 Qg4, Qe5; 2 cSd5ch, Qc7; 3 Se6mate  
 1 Qg4, Qe5; 2 cSd5ch, Kd4; 3 Se2 or c6mate  
 1 Qg4, Pb4, 1 . . . Qxf6, 1 . . . Rxa6; 2 fSe6ch, etc.  
 1 Qg4, Qd4; 2 cSd5 ch.  
 Cooked by Qd6 and Sf4-d5.

#### No. 290. E. Adams (3m)

- 1 Rd8, Kf7; 2 Sd6ch, etc.  
 1 . . . , RxRd8; 2 Se6ch, etc.  
 1 . . . , Rf8; 2 Bc5ch, etc.  
 1 . . . , Rg8; 2 Se6ch, etc.  
 1 . . . , RxRg7; 2 Bc5ch, etc.  
 1 . . . , Se8; 2 RxSch, etc.  
 1 . . . , BxB; 2 SxBch, etc.

The restrictive key is rather raw and the continuations only fair.—Dr. Dobbs. The self-obstruction by the black rook is pleasing.—Nash. Key tainted. Otherwise very good.—Sprenger. Interesting possibilities here.—Straus. This little beauty gets my vote. It is crowded with thrills.—Beers. Good—the best 3-er this month.—Hill. A very nice problem.—Korsgaard. A good all around problem.—Tracy. What a problem!—Ollr. Neat with fairly good strategy.—Vanwinkle. The variations are difficult enough.—Burke. A close second to 289.—Genuid. Fine problem. Many tries and pretty mates.—Ratke. Not much to this one.—Goldstein. Best of the 3 movers.—Peters.

#### No. 291. Chas. S. Jacobs (3m)

- 1 c4, K any; 2 c5, etc.

Cute of its kind.—Dr. Dobbs. The double forelaying move of the P is excellent and not easy to find.—Nash. Very pleasing. Second choice.—Sprenger. Not much to this, but I had trouble in solving it.—Straus. This was the toughest for me; second choice.—Beers. Enjoyed the pawn march.—Hill. The pretty model mate is compensation for the lack of variety.—Korsgaard. The idea is older than the hills.—Tracy. One good mate resulting from sacrifice of R.—Patz. Fine single liner. Deep.—Vanwinkle. This makes a pretty picture.—Emery. Very nice modelmate.—Krisch. Best 3 mover.—Fittkau. Very quiet procedures.—Burke. Not easy, not hard, but good.—Plowman. The S covers a wide territory.—Sanford. Well hidden theme. I hopped those knights around a whole evening before I found the solution.—Ratke. I think this is the prize-winner.—Thorne. Had me fooled completely. The double pawn move is deceiving.—Goldstein.

#### No. 292. Bill Beers (4m)

- 1 Bf5, Kg7; 2 h6ch, Kxh6; 3 Sg4ch, etc.  
 1 . . . , Kc7; 2 Sg4, Kd6; 3 Rc8, etc.  
 1 . . . , Kg5; 2 Sd5ch, KxP; 3 Bf4ch, etc.  
 1 . . . , Ke5; 2 Sg4ch, Kd4; 3 Rb6, etc.  
 Cooked by RxP.

#### No. 293. D. McClelland (5mSul)

- 1 a3, a5; 2 Ka2, a4; 3 Sd3ch, KxB; 4 Qf3ch, Kc2; 5 Qe2, PxP mate.  
 Cooked by Qxc5 and Pb4.

#### No. 294. O. H. Ludlow (6mSul)

##### FOUR SOLUTIONS

- A. 1 Qb1, f4; 2 Bg4, e6; 3 Qf5, PxQ; 4 Ra7, PxB; 5 Rh7, PxP; 6 Rh4, f2 mate.  
 B. 1 Ra6, f4; 2 Rd6, PxR; 3 Bd5, PxP; 4 Qb1, e4; 5 Qc2, PxP; 6 Qf5, f2 mate.  
 If 5 . . . e3; 6 Qf2ch, PxQ mate.  
 C. 1 Qd1, f4; 2 Qd6, PxQ; 3 Be5, PxP; 4 Be6, e4; 5 PxP, f3; 6 any, f2 mate.  
 D. 1 Qc1, f4; 2 Bf5, e6; 3 Sxe6, Kxf3; 4 Sd4ch, Kg3; 5 . . . f3; 6 . . . f2 mate.

1 B-c4 is NOT a solution. Also many who received credit for Ac1 have only partly solved the problem, making the same erroneous Q check which is answered not by PxQ

but by P advancing, after the king had captured the white pawn. When "How many solutions?" is asked, those solutions are not *cooks*. (Ed.).

You fooled me once with these "How many solutions?", but my motto is "live and learn".—Korsgaard. These two solutions are all I could find. If there is another one, it eludes me.—Tracy. Ditto.—Vanwinkle. I suppose there are more and better solutions. I did not highly esteem the two I found.—Emery. Suits of this type are always welcome by this solver.—Krisch. Quite good, although play is not accurate.—Burke. How many solutions? Two, so far as I see.—Fittkau. Solutions are like cooks. I don't like the problem.—Sanford. Sloppy construction.—Dr. Berliner. The third solution is well hidden and exceptionally good.—Ratke.

## CORRESPONDENCE

**F. W. Watson:** Thanks for problems. What has become of the Funk Brothers?

**W. Towle, S. Sapir, S. Kowalski, T. E. Knorr, R. Ollr, B. Klein, S. Myers:** Welcome to our family. Here are a few pointers for newcomers. Write on one side of the paper. Put name on every sheet. Keep fairy solutions separate. Use ink, not pencil. Watch the closing date for solutions. For 2 movers, keys are sufficient; for longer problem, main lines of play must be carried far enough to indicate that the solution has been found. The top man of the ladder receives a prize every month. Solvers must not "exchange" solutions.

**Bill Beers:** As I informed you, your 4 mover was in the printer's hands, when you reported the correction. As I do not publish problems right away, corrections must be late indeed, if they arrive when the problem is out of my control; I feel that I should not be blamed for such unfortunate occurrences. Have you any 2 movers? Am running short.

**F. A. Hill:** Corrections of solutions are *always* in order within the time limit. That is every solver's privilege, which I am glad to grant. Best wishes, old friend.

**J. F. Tracy:** I shall print that problem you mention, anyhow. Why be hyper-critical in such a case? Thanks for the 4 mover. Am now fairly well provided with 4 movers and 5 movers.

**Milton Shapiro, Harvey Burke:** Glad to see you back in the fold. I keep all scores pending for six months, then cancel them. Your scores are restored to you.

**I. Kashdan:** Fairies destroyed as per your request. Waiting for the corrections.

**C. C. Lee:** Much obliged for the "Havel". Glad you liked the A. C. W. sketch. I had been somewhat perturbed about it because I had to shorten it almost to skeleton proportions and *then* had trouble about the space allotted for the problem section.

**C. Riggin:** I would be heartbroken to lose you!

**E. F. Young:** If you will look up the Grasshopper introduction, you will see that I called attention to the common error of considering a square above, below or to the sides of the black king, protected by a G. The king can move to such squares, because his very move changes the line play of the G. Thus in F. 30, when you offer: 1 Sb4, Gf5; 2 Sc2, Sh5; 3 Kd5, Gf4; 4 Sd4, Sf6ch, there is *no* mate, because the black king escapes to c5. The apparent control of c5 disappears as the K moves to that square.

**G. Mott-Smith:** Am deeply sorry you dropped solving but realize there are things more important than chess problems. It is consoling that you, at least, still compose.

**C. Fittkau:** You are very considerate. Wish more solvers thought as you do.

**E. Krisch:** What happened to your usually keen perception? You give the correct solution to 290 plus 3 non-existing cooks. Result: 3 points, less 3 points; total 0. The cook you offer for 288 is also imaginary. Too much haste?

**W. Vanwinkle:** Why this long silence? Don't you compose any more?

**A. R. Chapman:** Welcome to the family. A "cook" in problem chess is a solution of which the composer is not aware; it ruins the problem. Thanks for your good "word sketch" of myself.

**S. Braverman:** Tickled to have you back.

**Dr. Z. Mach, Czechoslovakia:** Many thanks for the fine article on Cylinder Chess and for the liberal supply of problems. Will translate it at once and print it in sections. Will be glad indeed to be the recipient of a few originals. I made four attempts to write you that promised letter, but—man is NOT always master of his fate.

