

The CHESS REVIEW

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Vol. III, No. 8 *Published Monthly* August, 1935

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

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News Events

The New York State Championship

This year's New York State Championship, the Genesee Cup Contest, and the Class A. B. and C Tournaments of the New York State Chess Association, will be held at Binghamton, August 19 to 24th, inclusive. The Binghamton C. C., host of this year's tournament, has taken great pains to insure the comfort and entertainment of those attending the tournament. The use of the beautiful Spanish Ballroom of the Arlington Hotel has been secured.

Judging from the past hospitality extended by the Binghamton C. C. to all visiting masters the event is bound to prove a great success. Donations to help defray the expenses of the meet will be gratefully received. Checks should be made payable to Mr. Lloyd C. Anderson, President; or Mr. Lynn W. Bryant, Secretary; or Mr. John Curran, Treasurer; c-o The Binghamton C. C., 202 Security Building, Binghamton, N. Y.

City of Charleston, W. Va. Championship

John F. Hurt, Jr. won the Charleston, W. Va. championship for the second consecutive year by defeating Edward Foy, the runner-up, in the final round.

The leading scores:

	W	L	D	Total
J. F. Hurt	8	0	0	8 -1
E. Foy	6	1	1	6½-1½
P. Goodwin	5	2	1	5½-2½
R. Holt	4	3	1	4½-3½

Chess in Utah

Mr. H. A. Dittmann, our Salt Lake City correspondent, advises that the Pawn Chess Club defeated the Salt Lake Chess Club 22½-20½ in a recent match.

Also that the scholastic championship of Salt Lake City was decided by a "knockout" tournament and resulted in a win for Lorin Wood of the University of Utah. Glannin Cloward of South High School tied for first but lost the play-off.

Washington vs. Baltimore

For a period of over fifty years matches have been played from time to time between the leading players of Washington, D. C. and Baltimore, Md.

On June 22nd, a nineteen man team representing the Capital City C. C. of Washington journeyed to Baltimore to meet a similar picked team representing the Baltimore Chess Association.

Summary of the match:

Bd.	Washington	Pts.	Baltimore	Pts.
1	M. C. Stark	1/2	C. Quinn	1/2
2	D. H. Mugridge	0	R. B. Miller	1
3	G. E. Bishop	0	J. M. Barlow	1
4	N. S. Perkins	1	J. Glatt	0
5	H. A. Rousseau	1/2	J. Smith	1/2
6	F. B. Walker	1	H. E. Kuehn	0
7	G. F. Chase	1	J. W. Rogers	0
8	J. T. Buford	0	F. A. Newton	1
9	C. L. Snell	1	W. J. Strauss	0
10	J. Roberts	1	N. J. Michelson	0
11	J. T. Spann	0	I. H. Fischer	1
12	F. Flynn	0	W. T. Revell	1
13	G. L. Tillery	0	A. C. Otten	1
14	H. S. Gay	1	Dr. F. Di Pauli	0
15	F. T. Parsons	0	Dr. J. Thorn	1
16	C. W. Stark	1	Rev. Engelberg	0
17	W. B. Mundelle	1	A. Schlesinger	0
18	E. M. Weeks	0	A. Cichelli	1
19	W. R. Lewis	1/2	H. Shapiro	1/2
Totals		9 1/2	Totals 9 1/2	

An interesting game from this match is appended.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

R. B. Miller
White

D. H. Mugridge
Black

1 P-K4	P-QB3	18 P-QR3	Kt-R4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Kt-K5	Kt-B5
3 PxP	PxP	20 R-K2	P-QR4
4 B-Q3	Kt-QB3	21 P-B4	P-Kt5
5 P-QB3	Kt-B3	22 RPxP	PxP
6 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	23 P-B5	KtxKt
7 B-B4	P-K3	24 RxKt	PxQBP
8 QKt-Q2	B-Q3	25 PxQBP	Q-R6
9 BxB	QxB	26 PxP	PxP
10 Q-Kt3	O-O	27 R-K3	R-R2
11 O-O	P-KR3	28 R-KB1	R-KB2
12 KR-K1	BxKt	29 RxR	KxR
13 KtxB	Kt-Q2	30 R-B3ch	K-Kt1
14 QR-Q1	P-QR3	31 P-R3	R-QB2
15 B-Kt1	KR-B1	32 Q-B1	RxP?
16 Q-B2	Kt-B1	33 RxKtch	QxR
17 Q-Q3	P-QKt4	34 B-R7ch	Resigns

Marshall C. C. Activities

R. Smirka and T. Dunst with scores of 10 1/2-11 1/2 tied for first prize in a Special Summer Tournament just completed. A women's tournament is being planned for the fall season. Also a fifty board match with a team of New Jersey players.

Bon Voyage To The U. S. Team

The men finally selected to represent the United States in the International Team Tournament in Warsaw, Poland, are:

Frank J. Marshall

The United States Champion

Reuben Fine

Member of the 1931 and 1933 Teams

Abraham Kupchik

Champion of the Manhattan C. C.

I. A. Horowitz

Member of the victorious 1931 Team

Arthur W. Dake

Member of the victorious 1933 Team

They sail on the *S. S. Pulaski* on August 2, 1935, with the best wishes of their countrymen for success in retaining the famous Hamilton-Russell Trophy, emblematic of World Team Supremacy.

Bergen County, N. J. Championship

The first tournament for the championship of Bergen County, N. J., resulted in a win for Mr. H. Harvey of Allendale.

The leading scores:

	W.	L	D	Total
H. Harvey (Allendale)	11	1	0	11 - 1
E. Fundell (Park Ridge) . . .	9	2	1	9 1/2 - 2 1/2
T. McDermott (Palisade) . .	9	3	0	9 - 3
W. Frere (Allendale)	8	4	0	8 - 4
W. Becker (Teaneck)	7	4	1	7 1/2 - 4 1/2
S. Stanton (Ridgewood)	6	5	1	6 1/2 - 5 1/2

Delaware County, Pa. News Briefs

C. F. Bauder of the Ridley Park C. C. won the Delaware County individual championship tournament.

E. J. Carrigan of the Delmont C. C. won the City of Philadelphia Amateur Tournament from a field of 100.

Delaware County players defeated a picked South Jersey group in a 19 board match by the score of 10 1/2-8 1/2.



FRANK J. MARSHALL



REUBEN FINE

◆
United States
Chess
Team
◆



RICHARD M. WAHRBURG, *Mgr.*

◆
Warsaw
Poland
1935
◆



I. A. HOROWITZ



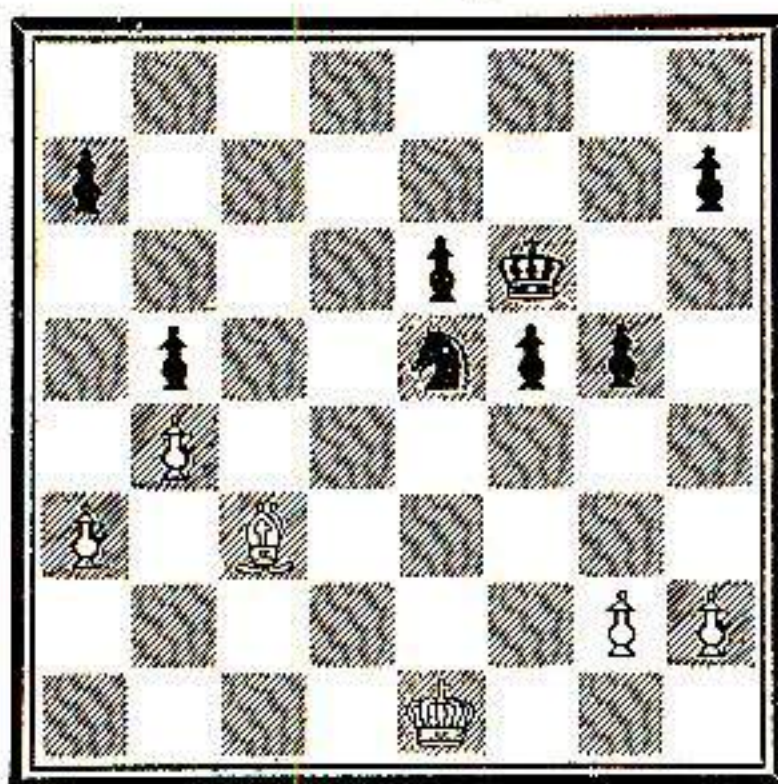
ARTHUR W. DAKE

The Long Diagonal

By FRED REINFELD

One of the *leit-motifs* of hypermodern strategy is the utilization of fianchettoed Bishops. The use of the Queen's Bishop on the diagonal QR1-KR8, as a *tactical* measure, has been a favorite offensive weapon for many years. In the present article we shall indicate by example and precept the deadly power of the Bishop posted on the long diagonal.

Nuremberg, 1893?
Romberg



Tarrasch
White to Move

The grand-master has given the odds of QR and has recovered most of the lost material. True, he is still two Ps down, but he does not occupy himself with such trivial details.

29 P-Kt3 P-R4
30 P-R3! Resigns

For if 30 . . . P-R5; 31 P-Kt4 or 30 . . . P-Kt5; 31 P-R4. A piquant finish.

From this relatively simple example we turn to a far more complicated one.

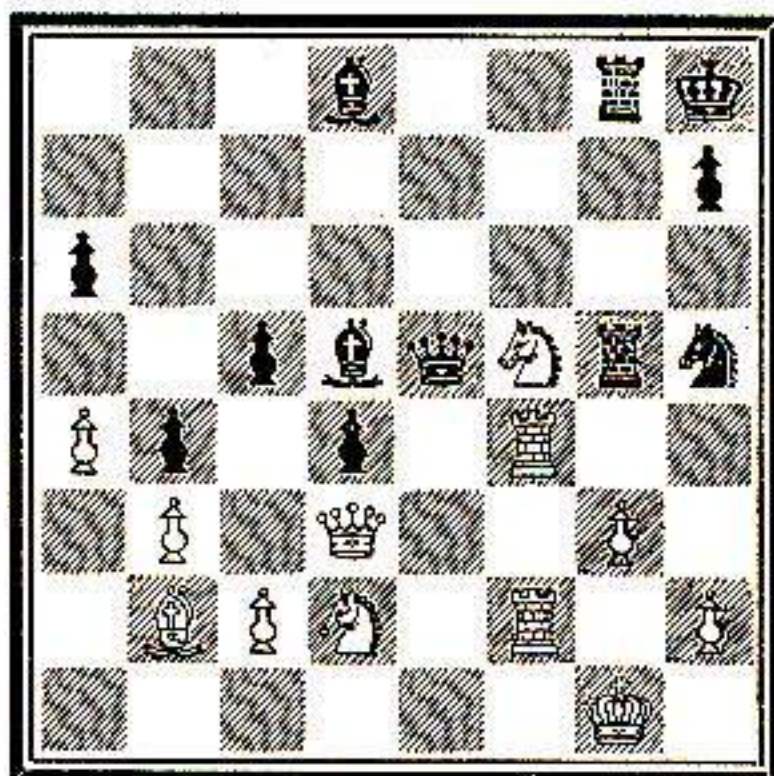
(See Diagram)

Black has played for this position, basing his hopes on his pressure along the KKt file and the threatening QB.

34 RxP!! KtxP

Following out his plan, there being no satisfactory line: 34 . . . PxR; 35 BxP winning the Q; or 34 . . . Kt-B3; 35 RxB, QxB; 36 RxB and wins; or 34 . . . B-KB3; 35 RxB, QxB; 36 Kt-K4 with advantage.

Hastings, 1895
Walbrodt



Tarrasch
White to Move

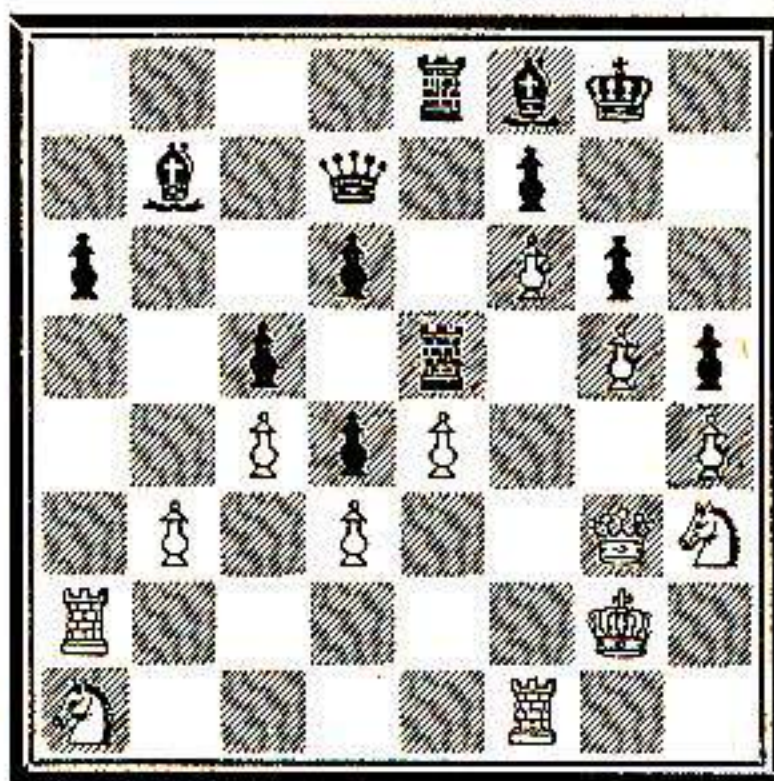
35 KtxKt RxKtch
36 PxR RxPch
37 K-B1 RxQ
38 R-Kt4!! Resigns

A charming conclusion.

Without moving from his ambush, the terrible Bishop decides the battle for White.

Another exemplification of the same theme.

Hanover, 1902
Janowski



Pillsbury
Black to Move

One would hardly think that this was a position in which Bishops would have much scope, but remember that Janowski is playing Black!

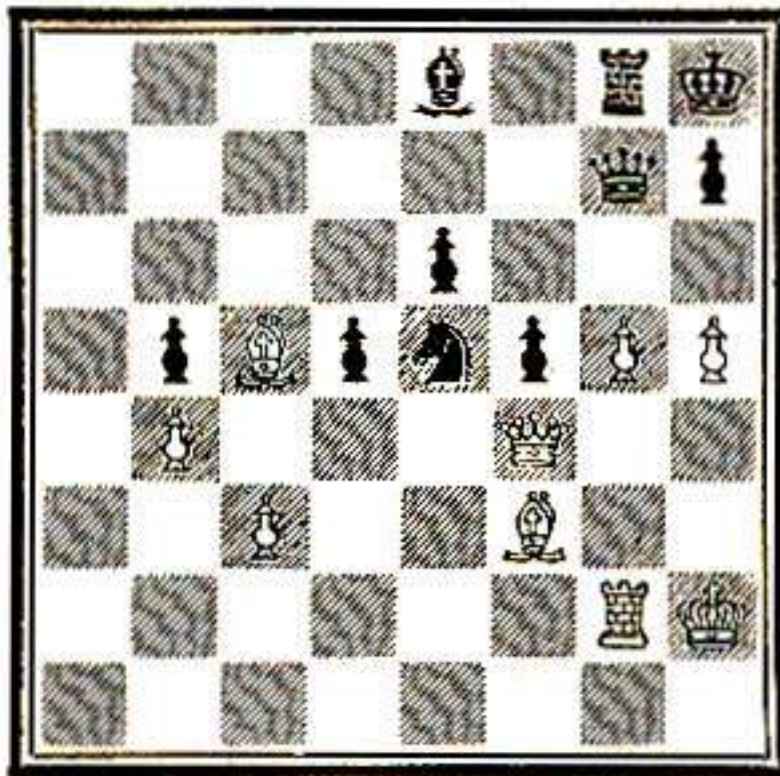
37 . . . RxKP!
38 PxR RxP
39 K-R2 R-K6!
40 QxR PxR

and Black won easily.

Note that White committed four contributing mistakes in making possible the winning sacrifice:

1. Advancing the K side Ps and thereby exposing the K.
2. Leaving the K on the long diagonal.
3. Placing the Q in front of the K on the same file.
4. Giving the KP inadequate support.

Pistyan, 1912
Spielmann



Duras
White to Move

This position is more complicated than the foregoing examples but the underlying ideas are the same. Spielmann has just captured a White P on K5; naturally he realizes the danger he is incurring, but he relies on his 44th move. White's initial move is obvious enough, as is Black's reply.

40 B-Q4 KtxBch
41 QxKt P-K4

Now it seems that Black has nothing to fear.

42 P-R6! Q-K2
Forced: If 42 . . . Q-B2; 43 Q-B4!! wins.
43 R-K2 RxP
44 RxP Q-Q3

The move on which Spielmann relied; he threatens to extricate himself by . . . QxPch, nor can White release the pin on his own K by K-R1 or K-R3 because of the devastating reply . . . QxPch and mate follows. But the pin can be released by

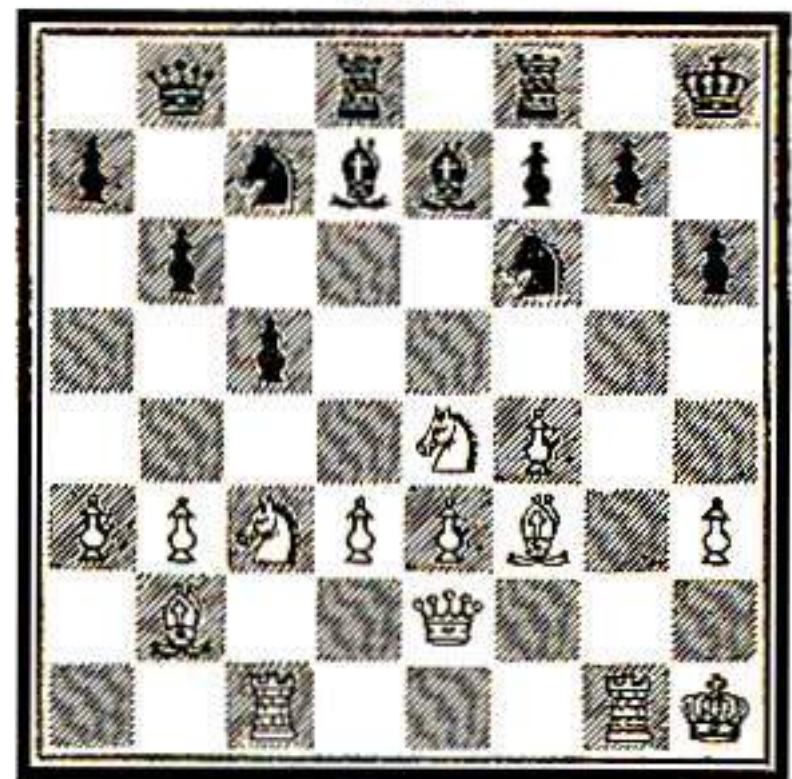
45 Q-Kt3!! QxPch
46 Q-R3 Q-Q3

If 46 . . . R-R4; 47 RxB mate; or 46 . . . QxQch; 47 KxQ winning a piece.

47 K-R1 K-Kt1
48 RxBch K-B2
49 R-KR8 Resigns

White's play has been beautifully timed and a model of precision, paired with elegance.

Folkestone, 1933
Gilfer



Frydman
White to Move

We conclude with an example from our own degenerate days. Superficially, White's attack does not seem very strong, the diagonal being blocked; in reality, Black is lost because of the fatal combination of the long diagonal and the KKt file. The continuation, which is far from obvious, proceeded as follows.

23 RxP!! KxR
24 R-Kt1ch K-R2

On 24 . . . K-R1 Kashdan gives 25 KtxKt, BxKt; 26 Kt-K4! BxB; 27 QxBch, P-B3; 28 KtxKBP etc.

25 KtxKtch BxKt
26 B-K4ch K-R1
27 Q-R5 B-Kt2
28 RxB! Resigns

For if 28 . . . KxR; 29 Kt-Q5 dis. ch, P-B3; 30 Q-Kt6ch, K-R1; 31 Q-R7 mate.

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Chess and the Detective Story

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

To the thousands of detective story fans throughout the country, I wish to submit the confession of a reformed detective story addict. For, once upon a time, in the wasted years of a misspent youth, I too read avidly all the mystery tales that poured from the presses; days and nights were devoted to the unending search for a great thrill—the potent concoction of horror and subtlety, the clash of brilliant and powerful forces.

So I consumed Poe, and Garboriau, and Father Brown and Conan Doyle, and a lot of others down to Van Dine and Ellery Queen. Then, when new thrillers began to pall, and the re-hash of old ideas became stale and unprofitable, I saw a great light. A new day dawned.

I had always played chess, and in a desultory manner had solved the chess problems that appeared in the newspapers. A friend of mine gave me a book on the chess problem. And as I delved further I saw that in the elements of surprise and concealment, the composer of chess problems is actually employing the same technique and achieving the same ends as the writer of the mystery story or novel.

The chief difference is that on the board the ideas are more purely and perfectly expressed. We do not have to wade through hundreds of pages to find the germ of an idea. Nor do we run the risk that after a whole evening with a book, we will find the solution a mere *tour de force*—some cheap device—some trick mechanism that could only work out in the writer's imagination.

In the modern detective story I found a paucity of ideas—painful reiteration of old situations, crude mechanical set-ups. On the chess board I discovered a wealth of brilliant combinations, ideas of the greatest depth, and dazzling beauty. In the endings of the modern composers I found the same splendid rendition of themes of profoundness and originality.

Is it to be wondered that the chess public enthuses over its Indians, and its Bristols, or over the famous endings of Kubbel and Rinck? For chess in its many forms is art, the composer is an artist, and the chess fan senses the magnificence of great ideas expressed in terms of economy and purity and beauty.

To give a single example that even those who know nothing of chess can understand. Among the greatest of the chess problemists was Sam-

uel Loyd. In his lighter moments he concocted puzzles which were sold generally. He drew his ideas from every source, including higher mathematics. One of his most famous problems rests upon a daring theme. The White forces seek to mate the Black King. The White King enjoys the shelter of a protected side of the board. In order to accomplish the task in three moves, the White King leaves his safe haven and walks out into the center of the board to meet the Black Monarch. Immediately he is subject not only to a single check by the Black forces, but to half a dozen checks and a double check. Still he presses on toward his foe. At the next move again half a dozen checks, but each check is repelled by a move that not only defends him, but administers mate. Quite an idea, you will admit.

The thrill such a composition gives the chess enthusiast is comparable to the sublime moment when you read Stevenson and it first dawned upon you that Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde were one and the same person.

So to the detective yarn addicts who read this I extend a cordial invitation and a warning too. Get acquainted with the splendid work that awaits you on the chess board. Do not miss the brilliant compositions of the chess problemists. Their slogan might well be expressed in the words "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

The Championship of Poland

By DAVID PRZEPIORKA

The first Polish Championship Tournament held in Warsaw in 1926 resulted in a victory for Przepiorka; the second held the following year at Lodz saw Rubinstein at the helm. Since then this event has lapsed.

Now at last, after a pause of eight years, Warsaw was again the scene of the Polish Championship.

Despite a bitter struggle, the younger Polish masters were unable to overcome the technique of the formidable veteran Dr. S. Tartakower. His final score of 12 points was more than enough to ensure first place. Najdorf, P. Frydman and H. Friedman with 11 points followed. Next in order were A. Frydman with 9½, Kolski, Szpiro, 9 each; Sulik and Makarizyk, 8; Appel and Regedzinski 7½; Kremer, Schachter and Feinmesser 7; Gerstenfeld 5½, Wojciechowski 4 and Zawadski 2.

M. Najdorf, the runner up, is a brilliant young master whose particular forte is combination play. As a lightning player, he compares favorably with the best world talent.

An exciting example from the tournament

Polish Master's Tournament
May, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

L. Kremer
White

J. Kolski
Black

- 1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
- 2 P-QB4 P-K3
- 3 Kt-QB3 P-Q4
- 4 B-Kt5 B-K2
- 5 P-K3 QKt-Q2
- 6 Kt-B3 O-O
- 7 R-B1 P-B3
- 8 B-Q3 P-QKt3
- 9 P x P KP x P
- 10 O-O B-Kt2

- 11 Kt-KR4 P-Kt3
- 12 Kt-B3
- After inducing the weakening move . . . P-Kt3, the Kt has served its function and returns.
- 12 R-K1
- 13 Kt-K5 Kt x Kt
- 14 P x Kt Kt-Q2
- 15 B x B Q x B
- 16 P-B4 P-B3
- Seemingly strong but actually a blunder!

J. Kolski



L. Kremer

- 17 Kt x P!!
- This unexpected sortie leads to interesting play.
- 17 P x Kt
- 18 R-B7 Q-Q1
- If 18 . . . B-B1; 19 B x P, P x B; 20 Q x Pch, K-R1; 21 Q x R, B-R3; 22 Q x P, B x R; 23 R x Kt! or 18 . . . QR-Kt1; 19 B-Kt5, KR-Q1; 20 R x B, R x R; 21 Q x Pch! etc.
- 19 R x B Kt-B4
- 20 R x KRP!
- The second sacrifice!

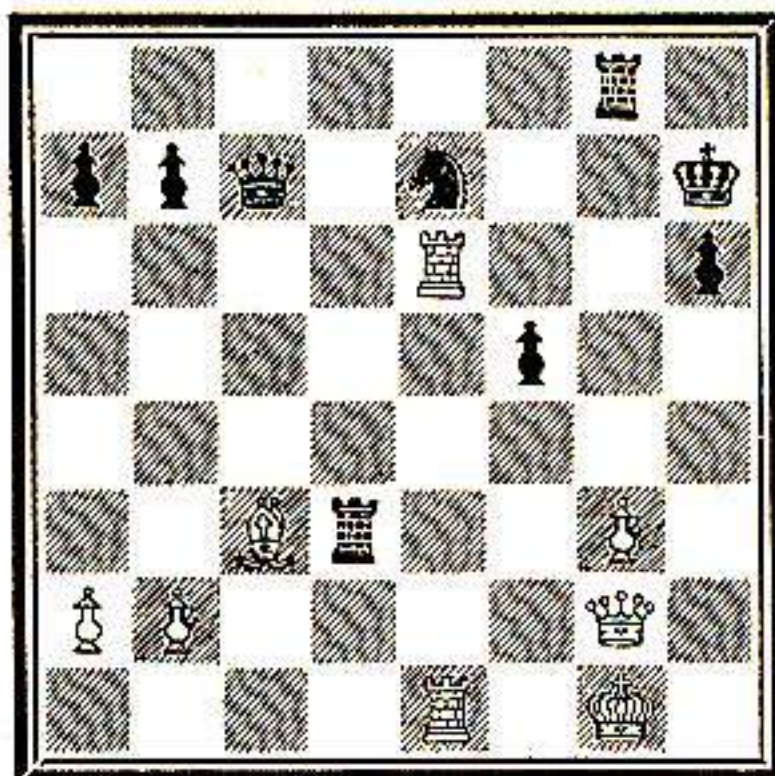
- 20 Kt x B
- Of course not 20 . . . K x R; 21 Q-R5ch!
- 21 R-R3 Kt-B4
- A blunder after which Black loses rapidly. But after 21 . . . Kt x KP, 22 P x Kt, R x P; 23 R-B4, White's attack is overwhelming.
- 22 Q-Kt4 K-Kt2
- 23 P-B5 P-KKt4
- 24 Q-R5 R-KKt1
- 25 P-K6 Kt x P
- 26 P x Kt Resigns

Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Aachen, 1934

Schmitt



Reinhardt

Black to Play and Win

The game: 1 . . . Kt-QB3; 2 R x Pch! and Black resigns, as mate is inevitable.

The win:

- 1 Kt-Kt3
- 2 R(K6)-K3 RxR
- 3 R x R Kt-R5
- 4 Q-R3 Q-QB4

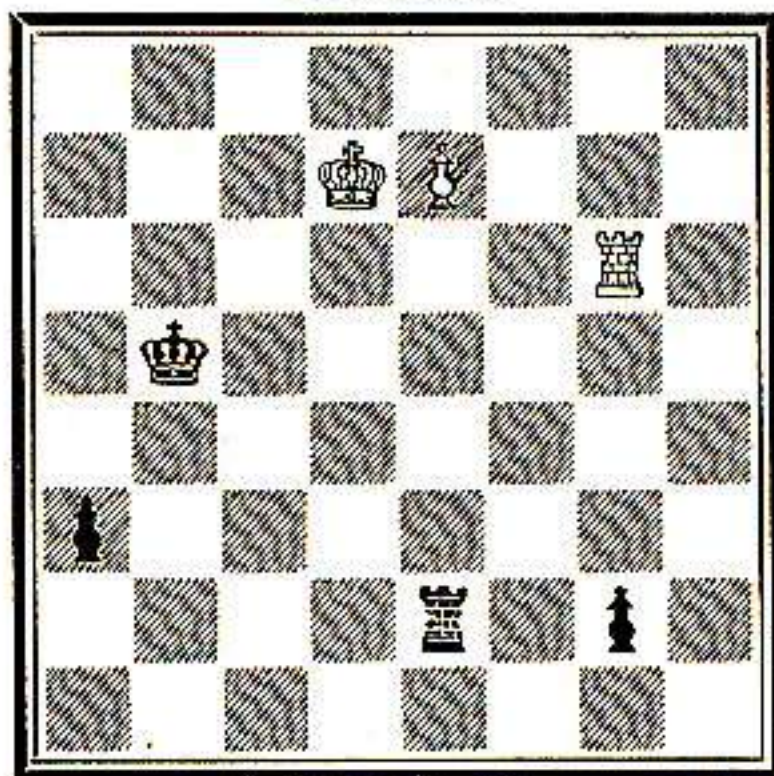
or

- 4 Q-KB2 P-B5!

If White tried 2 K-R2 or 2 B-K5, Black would get the upper hand with 2 . . . P-B5 or Kt x B respectively.

Aachen, 1934

Lachmann



John

Black to Play and Win

Black wins easily, of course, with R x Pch followed by P-R7.

John, however, played P-R7 at once. White retorted with R-K6 and the game ended in a draw after 108 moves. The position is worth analyzing, but we doubt if a Black win can be forced.

Game Studies

Tournament at Orebro, Sweden
May, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

Dr. A. Alekhine	E. Lundin
White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	P-B3
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
6 P-K4	. . . .

An old favorite of Frank Marshall's, which Alekhine has been trying lately with good success. Theoretically, it is the correct idea, to gain ground in the center, but it involves some loss of time, so probably does not lead to any lasting advantage.

6	PxKP
7 KtxP	B-K2

More effective seems 7 . . . B-Kt5ch; 8 B-Q2, B-K2! But not 8 . . . Q-R4? 9 Kt-Q6ch, followed by P-B5. After the check, if 8 Kt-B3, BxKtch; 9 PxB, Q-R4, White is left with the weaknesses. Or 8 KKt-Q2, P-KR3! 9 KtxKtch, KtxKt; 10 BxKt, (if 10 B-K3, Kt-K5; threatening to win the QP is hard to meet) QxB; with advantage for Black.

8 Kt-B3	O-O
9 Q-B2	P-K4

An interesting Pawn sacrifice but White does not accept it, and soon succeeds in opening all his lines of attack. 9 . . . P-QKt3 was a slower but sounder method of development.

10 O-O-O
----------	---------

If 10 PxP, Kt-Kt5; 11 B-B4, B-B4; 12 B-Kt3 (or 12 Kt-K4, B-Kt5ch, followed by R-K1, will soon regain the Pawn), QKtxP! 13 KtxKt, KtxKt; 14 BxKt, R-K1; 15 P-B4, P-B3; 16 B-Q3, PxB; 17 O-O-O (17 BxPch, K-R1 will make it harder for White, as he will never get castled) Q-R5! and Black has a fine game.

10	PxP
11 KtxP	Q-R4

Now Black has trouble in completing his development, and White begins to build up his K side attack.

12 P-KR4	Kt-B4
13 K-Kt1	R-Q1
14 B-K2	Q-B2
15 B-B3	P-QR4
16 KR-K1	P-KKt3

In order to play Kt-K3 without allowing Kt-B5, but it creates some bad weaknesses. 16 . . . P-KR3; 17 B-B1, B-Kt5 might have been the least evil continuation.

17 P-KKt4!	Kt-K3
18 KtxKt	BxKt
19 P-R5!	. . . .

Threatening 20 PxP, RPxP; 21 RxB! PxR; 22 QxPch and wins. If 19 . . . BxBP; 20 RxB! QxR; 21 Kt-K4 wins.

19	RxRch
20 KtxR	Kt-K1
21 B-R6	B-B3
22 PxP	RPxP
23 Kt-B3	BxP

Far too risky. Black thought he had worked out a defense based on his next move, but this proved insufficient. 23 . . . B-Kt2 was necessary.

24 Kt-K4	Q-K4?
----------	-------

Seeing that if 25 KtxBch, QxKt; 26 QxB, QxB; or 25 QxB?? QxP mate. But White's reply which wins a piece, must have been a surprise.

The only chance was 24 . . . B-Q4; 25 KtxBch, KtxKt; 26 Q-B3, Q-Q3; 27 P-Kt5, BxB; 28 PxKt, but then White's mating attack would be difficult to parry.

25 P-Kt5!
-----------	---------

The point is that the Bishop cannot move, because of Kt-B6ch, winning the Queen.

25	Q-Kt4
------------	-------

Threatening B-Q6, but White easily evades this and continues with his own plan.

26 KtxBch	KtxKt
27 Q-B3!	R-K1

Not 27 . . . Kt-K1; 28 RxKtch, or Kt-R4; 28 BxKt, both based on the mating threat at Kt7.

28 R-QB1
----------	---------

Refusing to fall for 28 PxKt, Q-B4ch; followed by RxRch, and QxB. After the text the piece can no longer be saved.

28	Q-B4ch
29 K-R1	K-R2
30 QxB!	Resigns

The following game is taken from a new book by R. Spielmann entitled "*Richtig opfern*" (correctly sacrificing). Dr. Max Euwe, reviewing this book in his chess column in the *Haagsche Courant* writes: (while selecting this game):

"In the introduction Spielmann says that it is rather difficult to write on the subject and adds modestly that he only wanted to give some pointers. The book itself oversteps these limits considerably. Spielmann correctly assumes that sacrificing must be the high-point in a chess game and points out the absence of a systematic treatment of this subject in chess literature. He divides sacrifices according to nature, purpose and size and differentiates between an apparent sacrifice and a real sacrifice. The former can be seen and followed through to its intended purpose but the latter, the only true sacrifices, is made by judgment and always contains an element of risk. With 37 of his own games Spielmann demonstrates all these sacrifices in an excellent way."

GIUOCO PIANO

R. Spielmann	D. Janowski
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	B-B4
4 P-B3	P-Q3

To prevent the Moller-attack, 4 . . . Kt-B3; 5 P-Q4, etc., which was then much feared. More suitable for this purpose is, however, 4 . . . B-Kt3 or 4 . . . Q-K2.

5 P-Q4	PxP
6 PxP	B-Kt3
7 P-KR3	. . . .

Otherwise B-Kt5 would become unpleasant.

7 Kt-B3
8 O-O

On 8 Kt-B3 the following counter move would have been much stronger.

8 KtxKP

After 8 . . . O-O; 9 R-K1 could transpose into the text. Without this liberating move White would have the advantage due to his strong center.

9 R-K1 O-O

Or 9 . . . P-Q4; 10 BxQP, QxB; 11 Kt-B3, etc.

10 RxKt P-Q4
11 B-KKt5! Q-Q3

Or 11 . . . F-B3; 12 B-Kt3, PxB; 13 Kt-B3, etc.

12 BxP QxB
13 Kt-B3 Q-Q2

Not 13 . . . Q-R4; because of 14 P-Q5, followed by B-K7 and B-Kt4 which would win for White.

14 P-Q5 P-B3

Otherwise the white rook would penetrate to K7.

15 B-K3! Kt-Q1

The consequences of 15 . . . Kt-K2 are about the same as those of the textmove.

16 BxB RPxB
17 Q-K2 Kt-B2
18 R-K7 Q-Q1

The rook after all did penetrate but Black threatens to capture it by playing Kt-K4. Seemingly, there would remain little of White's positional advantage if the rook had to retreat. There is, however, a means to maintain the rook in its excellent position.

19 P-Q6!

In this way the square is freed for Kt-Q5 which draws the Knight into action and at the same time protects the rook.

19 KtxP

The only possible way to capture the pawn. 19 . . . QxP fails due to 20 Kt-QKt5 and KtxBP, whereby white would recapture the pawn while enlarging his advantage. After 19 . . . PxB; 20 Kt-Q5, followed by Kt-Q4 and R-K1 and possibly P-B4 would give Black a hopeless position.

20 Kt-Q5 R-B2

Here Black still could force the rook back starting with 20 . . . P-B3; but only at the cost of other disadvantages. There might follow 21 Kt-B4 (not Kt-B7 due to 21 . . . Kt-B4!) 21 . . . Kt-B4; 22 Q-B4 ch, K-R1; 23 R-K4 and White stands very strong, particularly due to possession of the center lines; the threat would be doubling of the rooks and also Kt-K6, while Black would not have any good continuation, including 23 . . . Kt-Q3 due to 24 Kt-Kt6ch and 25 R-R4 mate.

21 R-K1 B-Q2

After 21 . . . RxR; 22 KtxRch, K-B1; 23 Q-Q3! or also 22 . . . K-B1; 23 Kt-R4! White stands well. Entirely wrong would be 21 . . . QRxP? due to 22 RxR, KxR; (KtxR? 23 Q-K8 mate) 23 Q-Q3 and Black has no sufficient defense against the three threats 24 Q-QKt3 or 24 QxKRP or 24 R-K7ch.

22 Kt-R4 R-R4

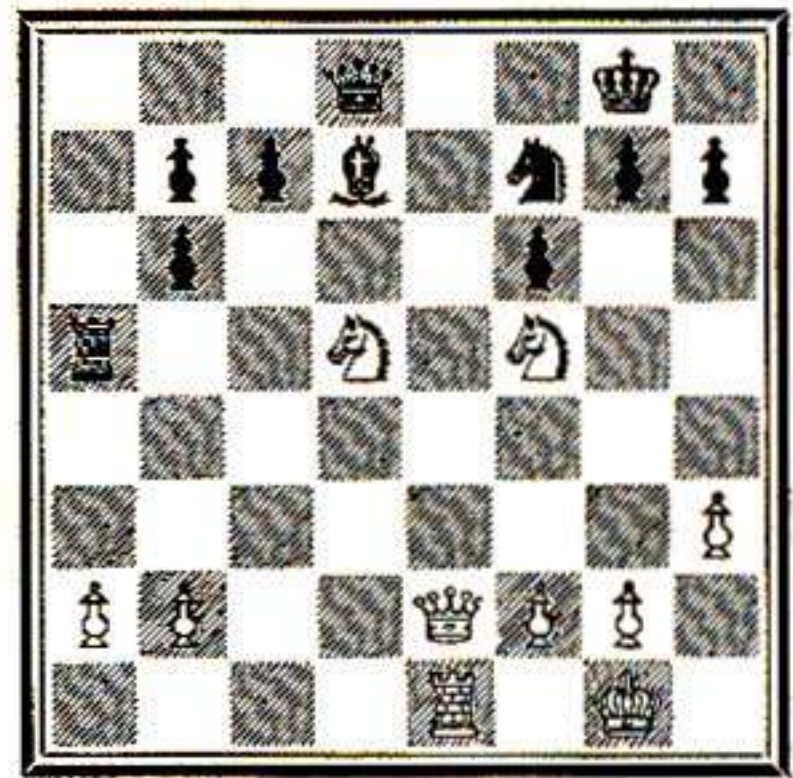
On 22 . . . RxRP the text move would also follow.

23 RxR KtxR

Or 23 . . . KxR; 24 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1; 25 R-K7 with the threat 26 KtxKBPch.

24 Kt-B5!

D. Janowski



R. Spielmann

A peculiar position. Both white knights are en-prise, seeming-sacrifices, but neither can be taken—one due to loss of exchange and the other due to mate.

24 Kt-K4
25 Kt(B5)-K7ch K-R1

On K-B1 also follows the text move.

26 P-QKt4! R-R1
27 P-B4 Kt-Kt3

Or 27 . . . Kt-B3; 28 Q-R5, B-K1; 29 Q-Kt4, (B-Q2; 30 Q-R4 with the threat 31 KtxKBP) and White's attack is tremendous. After 27 . . . Kt-B2; 28 Q-R5 would be still stronger.

28 KtxKtch PxKt
29 Kt-K7 Q-K1

After 29 . . . B-K1 the black KB3 square would be unprotected later on. White's attack is irresistible.

30 Q-KB2! P-KKt4 forced
31 PxB PxP
32 Q-Q2! P-Kt4

The KKtP cannot be saved. On 32 . . . P-K5; 33 Q-Kt5 decides immediately.

33 QxP R-R3
34 R-K4 R-KR3
35 Kt-B5!

Wins at least the exchange.

35 Q-Kt3
36 Q-Q8ch

Not 36 KtxR? due to 36 . . . QxR!

36 K-R2
37 QxB R-R4
38 R-Kt4 R-Kt4
39 R-R4ch Resigns

Another example from Mr. Reinfeld's forthcoming book: Dr. Lasker's Chess Career.

St. Petersburg, 1914

ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

Dr. E. Lasker	Dr. A. Alekhine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K4
3 PxKP	P-Q5
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
5 P-QR3	B-KKt5

6 QKt-Q2

6 B-B4 would not hold the Pawn: 6 . . . KKt-K2; 7 QKt-Q2, Kt-Kt3; 8 B-Kt3, Q-K2 etc. Lasker, however, is not interested in attempting to retain the gambit Pawn, as he wishes to wrest the attack from his youthful opponent.

6
7 P-R3

Q-K2
BxKt

After this move White's advantage becomes clear. 7 . . . B-R4; 8 P-KKt4, B-Kt3; 9 B-Kt2 (whereby some weak points in White's game are created) would have been more in the spirit of the opening.

8 KtxB

O-O-O

The KP cannot be captured at once because of QxP.

9 Q-Q3

Again the opportunity of remaining a Pawn ahead presented itself in 9 B-Kt5, but after 9 . . . P-B3; 10 Pxp, Pxp; 11 B-B4, B-R3; 12 BxB, KtxB; 13 Q-Q3, Kt-K4; 14 KtxKt, PxKt; 15 Q-K4, Kt-B2; 16 P-KKt3, Kt-Q3; 17 Q-Q3, P-B4; 18 B-Kt2, P-K5 Black has a strong attack.

9

P-KR3

Not 9 . . . KtxP; 10 Q-B5ch, Kt-Q2; 11 KtxP.

10 P-KKt3

P-KKt3

11 B-Kt2

B-Kt2

After 11 . . . KtxP; 12 KtxKt, QxKt; 13 O-O White can develop his QB without loss of time.

12 O-O

KtxP

13 KtxKt

BxKt

14 P-QKt4

P-KB4

Black is still unable to develop his Kt, for if 14 . . . Kt-B3? 15 P-B4, B-Q3; 16 P-QB5.

15 P-B5

Q-K3

. . . Kt-B3? is still impossible.

16 P-B6!

The acceptance of the sacrifice would give Black a difficult game, e. g. 16 . . . Pxp; 17 B-Kt2, Kt-K2; 18 QR-B1.

I. 18 . . . R-Q3; 19 Q-R6ch, K-Q1; 20 QxRP, P-Kt4; 21 P-Kt5!

II. 18 . . . Kt-Q4; 19 Q-R6ch, K-Q2; 20 P-Kt5, Pxp; 21 Qxpch, K-K2; 22 R-B5 and wins.

Instead of adopting this line of play, Alekhine complicates matters still further by

16

Kt-K2

17 Pxpch

K-Kt1

18 B-Kt2

The B is not well-placed here and it would be preferable to develop it at Q2—a post which is useful for both attack and defense.

An even stronger continuation, however, is 18 P-Kt5, and if in reply . . . R-Q3; 19 P-QR4 wins quickly, for example . . . KR-Q1; 20 P-R5, Kt-Q4; 21 B-R3, R(Q3)-Q2; 22 B-B5 and Black cannot defend himself against P-Kt6. Thus if 22 . . . P-Kt4; 23 P-Kt6, BxpP; 24 Pxp, KtxP; 25 Q-R6, K-B2; 26 Qxp and wins.

Even after the weak text-move, the advance of the Q side Pawns would still be strong.

18

R-Q3

If 18 . . . P-B5 White can force an advantageous ending by 19 Pxp, Bxp; 20 Q-K4, QxQ (. . . Q-Q3? 21 KR-Q); 21 BxQ etc.

19 QR-B1

KR-Q1

20 R-B2

P-B5

If Lasker had played his QB to Q2, it would not have been so easy for Black to advance this Pawn.

21 Pxp

Bxp

22 R-Q1

.

If instead 22 Q-K4, B-K4; 23 P-B4, B-B3; 24 QxQ, RxQ and White has too many weaknesses to expect to win. Nor would 22 B-B1, B-K4; 23 Bxp, Kt-Q4; 24 B-Q2, Kt-B6 be a satisfactory continuation for White.

22

Kt-B4

If 22 . . . Kt-Q4, then simply 23 Bxp!

23 B-QB1?

Here 23 Q-K4 would have allowed White to avoid the ensuing complications, as Black would be unable to avoid the exchange of Queens.

I. 23 . . . , B-K4; 24 R-B5.

II. 23 . . . , Q-Kt6; 24 B-B1, BxB (or 24 . . . R-K3; 25 Q-Q3); 25 KRxB, R(Q3)-Q2; 26 Q-B4, Q-B2; 27 P-Kt5 and White should win.

23

Kt-K6!

24 R-B5!

Q-B3

If 24 . . . KtxR; 25 BxB, Kt-Kt7; 26 BxR!

Tarrasch is of the opinion that after 24 . . . KtxB; 25 KxKt the game would be about even; and if now 25 . . . BxB; 26 KRxB, R(Q)-Q2; 27 Q-B3, R-B2 White has only a slight advantage. The move actually made, however, still keeps the draw in hand.

25 Q-K4

The alternative 25 R-K1 would force Black to play 25 . . . KtxB; 26 KxKt, BxB; 27 KRxB with a draw as the probable result.

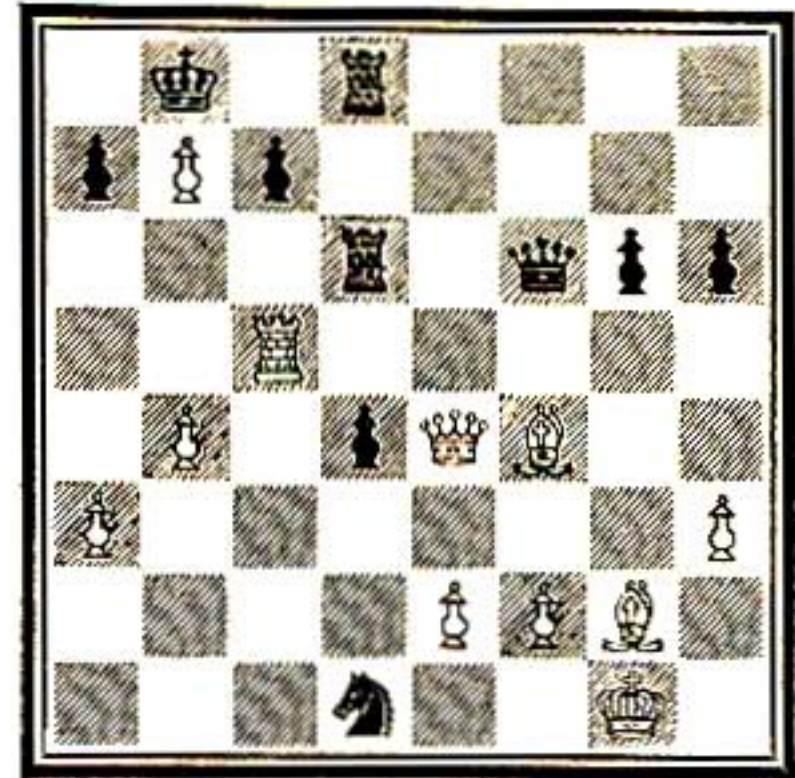
25

KtxR!

26 BxB

.

Dr. Alekhine



Dr. Lasker

26

Kt-B6?

Tarrasch considers Black's 25th move the decisive blunder, but in point of fact Alekhine's last move deserves that dubious honor. Black could still have held the game by 26 . . . KtxP!

I. 27 BxR, RxB! 28 Q-K8ch, R-Q1; 29 Q-K5, QxQ; 30 RxQ, P-Q6! 31 Pxp (forced), KtxP; 32 R-K4 (to stop . . . Kt-B5), P-Kt4; 33 R-K6, Kt-B5; 34 RxP, KtxB; 35 KxKt, R-Q6.

II. 27 BxR, RxB; 28 Q-K5, P-Q6! 29 QxQ, RxQ; 30 Pxp (or 30 R-Q5, R-Q3! 31 RxR? Pxr; 32 KxKt, P-Q7), KtxP; 31 R-Q5, R-Q3; 32 RxR, Pxr and Black can hardly lose.

III. 27 KxKt? P-Q6!! (27 . . . P-Kt4? 28 R-B5); 28 K-Kt1, QxB! 29 QxQ, P-Q7; 30 R-B1 (or 30 QxQP), Pxr = Qch; 31 QxQ, R-Q8ch and wins.

IV. 27 Q-B3, P-Q6! 28 BxR, RxB; 29 Pxp (or 29 QxQ transposing into Variation II), KtxP and Black should draw without difficulty.

27 . . . R(Q3)-Q2 would be answered by 28 R-B6, Q-B4; 29 RxKtP.

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.

Dominion Congress - Hoodoo Year!!

Whether a new Dominion champion will emerge from Montreal's chess classic, scheduled for next month, September, 1935, might well serve to stump even the most adept crystal gazer. Many fans and followers of Canadian chess, are taking into account that the present

year has been a hard one for champions. In three months alone—April to June—ambitions and hopes of champions and near champions have been shattered aplenty, as within that time Max Baer, heavy-weight world-champion fighter went down, and Primo Carnera's chances were



F. W. Watson

thwarted. Jimmy McLarnin, welterweight king, was defeated and Londos, the golden, Greek heavyweight world-champion wrestler, was ousted. Other notable names—Bob Pearce, the great sculler; Henry Cotton, golf expert and Dorothy Round, superb tennis star—each took set-back beatings. And so it goes; old "Bugaboo", or the big "Jinx", seems to have been casting his nasty shadow over the entire sports world in general, and perhaps the monkey wrench is to be thrown into the path of some present chess champions. Will they stumble? In any case, Mr. J. H. Belson, present Dominion Champion, is provided with good cause to feel his chin! Nevertheless, it will not be an

easy task for rival aspirants to deprive J. H. B. of his title if J. H. B. is in J. H. B. form! But, then again, there is Maurice Fox, of Montreal, and a bit of history which tells of his tallying a perfect score with no losses and no draws in a recent tourney against fifteen contemporaries (!)—thereby snatching a city title from Boris Blumin! Fox, therefore, seems to be the big menace, and probably the worst threat. If the title is not kept in Toronto, it is reasonably safe to believe that Montreal will win it!

Miscellaneous News

A chess epidemic has been flourishing throughout Canada's west, and especially in Winnipeg where, it seems, despite the hot summer months, no slackening of its contagious pace is yet to be reported. Recent news from the west tells of a monster banquet for chess players and members of the Dr. Lasker Club, and presentation of club prizes to respective tournament winners, including the Berman trophy, for club championship, won by J. Margolese, 1935 and the Wolinsky cup, handicap emblematic, for Mr. Dresser, present holder; this is reported to have occurred in June.

The Garwell chess club, in Winnipeg, also claims to be continually alive with activity—conducting weekly lectures, wall-board instruction, and simultaneous displays, short minor tournaments, rapid transit play, etc., all said to be part of a regular summer campaign!

From Edmonton, Alberta, comes news regarding a recent city championship tournament—reported to have concluded in favor of C. L. Kirton, of the Edmonton C. C., scoring 26 points, with D. David second with 22 points—looks like a big tournament!

In the past months, a correspondence challenge was extended to Regina, Saskatchewan, from the Icelandic C. C. of Chicago, Ill. The match was accepted; the play is now in progress, and with five players representing each team the combatants are, for Regina: J. Whitelaw, C. R. Laird, J. Bird, E. Wilkerson, and L. H. Neatly. For I. C. C., Chicago: A. Anderson, E. Vigfusson, S. Arnasson, T. Schack and C. Melstead.

Moose Jaw players are reported to have lost a friendly match, played not long ago, to Regina, by a score of 11½ to 6½.

27 BxR!!

QxB

The Queen cannot be captured: 28 . . . KtxQ; 29 BxPch, KxP; 30 BxKtch, K-R3; 31 P-Kt5 mate.

28 Q-K5

Q-Kt3

29 Q-K7

Q-Q3

Black has nothing better.

30 R-K5

P-Q6

31 PxP

QxQP

32 R-K3

Q-Q8ch

33 K-R2

Kt-Kt4

34 R-K6

KtxP

35 R-KB6

Resigns

There is no defense against 36 R-B8.

A summer match played between Sault St. Marie, Ontario, and Sault St. Marie, Michigan, was won by the Canadians; this bit of news came through with no mention of score(?)

The anticipated Toronto-Buffalo match did not materialize. However, the Americans are not at fault, and other announcements, if any, regarding this event, must of necessity depend upon its becoming a reality.

As a preparatory precaution pending the approach of Canada's No. 1 tournament—Montreal, September, 1935, the major portion of the Toronto chess club's heavy batting order decided to stage a practice tournament on the "Eney-meany-miney-mo - you're in, you're out" system as it were, strictly confined to club members; a quadrangular affair in which Belson, Martin, Gale and Crompton constituted the main nucleus. The event was in full sway last month, and with a double round slated, the scoring after 4 rounds stood: R. E. Martin, 3-1; S. E. Gale, 2-2; J. H. Belson and C. A. Crompton, 1½-2½. Three liberal money prizes, a club donation, served as a main stimulant.

Belson and Martin may be expected as definite entries into the Dominion tournament, 1935, while Gale and Crompton are prospective entries; other prospective Toronto entries include: Swales, Cradock, Aurebach, Hoffman and Drummond.

In Montreal, a "friendly" match of seven games was recently staged between Fox and Blumin; won by Fox, having scored four points against three games to be played, at time of this report. Chess is not a game, it is a germ! And, strangely enough, the bug is more able to exist in some districts than in others(?). But then again, it cannot live on some people!

Exciting Drawn Games

By IRVING CHERNEV

The average player, opposed to one of master strength, is content to play safe, and perhaps thus draw the game. Not so Toupalik! He attacks Duras, with savage ferocity, and it requires all of the latter's ability to save the game.

Prague, 1912

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

B. Toupalik
White

O. Duras
Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
3 P-B4 PxP
4 P-K3 P-K3
5 BxP P-QR3
6 Kt-B3 P-QKt4
7 B-Q3 B-Kt2
8 O-O QKt-Q2
9 P-K4 P-Kt5
10 P-K5 PxKt
11 PxKt KtPxP
12 PxP B-Q3
13 R-K1 P-KR4
14 Kt-R4 K-B1
15 Q-Kt3 R-QKt1
16 B-R3 P-KB4
17 Kt-Kt6ch! PxKt
18 BxBch PxB
19 QxP Kt-B3
20 QR-Kt1
Threatening 20 Bx
RP, BxB; 21 RxR, Qx
R; 22 QxKtch.
20 R-R2
21 R-Kt6! Q-K2
Taking the Rook
would lose at once: 21
. . . QxR; 22 QxKtch,
K-Kt1 (R-B2; Q-R8
mate) 23 B-B4ch and
Black cannot play 23
. . . P-Q4 on account
of 24 QxQ.
22 RxB!! RxR
But not 22 . . . QxR;
23 QxKtch, K-Kt1; 24
QxKtPch, R-Kt2 (24
. . . Q-Kt2; 25 B-B4ch,
K-B1; 26 QxQPch);
25 R-K8ch, RxR; 26
QxQRch, K-R2; 27 Bx
Pch, K-R3; 28 Q-K6ch,
K-Kt4; 29 P-Kt3 and
wins.
23 Q-B8ch Kt-K1
24 RxQ R(R2)xR
25 P-Kt3 R(Kt2)-B2
26 QxRP RxP
27 B-Kt5 Kt-B2
28 Q-B8ch K-Kt2
29 B-R4 P-B5!!

A brilliant counter
attack. If 30 PxP, Kt-
Q4; 31 Q-Q8, R-K8ch;
32 K-Kt2, KtxP mate.
Or if 30 K-Kt2, P-B6
ch; 31 K-R3, Kt-K3;

32 QxR, Kt-Kt4ch; 33
K-R4, R-K5ch; 34 Kx
Kt, R-Kt5; mate.

30 Q-Kt7 P-B6
31 Q-Kt1 Kt-K3
32 Q-Kt2 R(K2)-QB2
33 P-Q5
Pinning the Rook.

33 Kt-Q5
34 B-Q1 K-R2
Not of course 34 . . .
R-Q6; 35 BxP.

35 P-KR3 R-Q6
36 B-Kt3 R-B8ch

Missing a win! De-
cisive would have been
36 . . . KtxB; 37 PxKt,
R-Q8ch; 38 K-R2, R
(B2)-B8; 39 P-KKt4,
P-R5!

37 K-R2 R-KB8

Now 37 . . . KtxB
would be answered by
38 Q-B6 (threatening
perpetual check) and
the Rooks would not
have time to double.

38 B-B4 Kt-K7
39 Q-Kt7ch

39 BxR would lose
by 39 . . . RxPch; 40 K-
R1, KtxPch; 41 K-Kt1,
RxQ.

39 K-R3
40 Q-Kt6

Again avoiding the
loss by 40 BxR, RxP
ch; 41 K-R1, KtxPch;
42 K-Kt1, R-Kt7 mate.

40 R-B6
41 P-KR4! R-R6
42 B-Kt3 R-R1

The last try. If he
can play 43 . . . R-K1,
the winning maneuver
44 . . . R-KKt8; 45 . . .
R-Kt7ch, etc., cannot
be stopped.

43 Q-K3ch K-Kt2
44 Q-K7ch Draw

Drawn by perpetual
check.

Almost invariably the battles between Bogolubow and Reti were hard fought, bitter struggles, as was only to be expected when the deep and original ideas of Reti were pitted against the other's ingenious and resourceful counter-tactics.

Berlin, 1920

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

E. D. Bogolubow

White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
 2 Kt-KB3 P-Q3
 3 P-B4 B-Kt5
 4 Q-Kt3 Q-B1
 5 QKt-Q2 QKt-Q2
 6 P-KR3 B-R4
 7 P-Kt3 P-K4
 8 Q-K3

A strange looking move, but it forces Black to exchange his Bishop, in order to save his KP.

8 BxKt
 9 KtxB B-K2

Setting a pretty trap. If 10 Pxp, Pxp; 11 Ktx P, B-B4; 12 Q-B3 (12 Q-B4, B-Q3), Bxpch!

10 B-Kt2 O-O
 11 O-O R-K1
 12 Q-Kt3 P-B3
 13 B-K3 P-K5
 14 Kt-Q2 P-Q4
 15 Pxp Pxp
 16 B-B4 Kt-Kt3!
 17 KR-B1 Q-K3
 18 P-QR4

To drive the Kt away. 18 R-B7 would not do on account of 18... B-Q1; 19 RxP, Q-B3.

18 P-QR4
 19 R-B7!

Black cannot defend the P by 19... QR-Kt1 on account of 20 RxB, QxR; (20... RxR; 21 BxR); 21 QxKt.

19 B-Kt5!
 20 RxKtP QR-B1!

Black is quick to seize the initiative. In view of his control of the QB file, and the poor position of White's KR, he may well be satisfied with his prospects.

21 Kt-Kt1 Q-B3
 22 R-R7 Q-B7
 23 QxQ RxQ
 24 P-Kt3 RxP

Threatening 25... R-K8ch followed by 26... B-B6.

25 Kt-R3 R-Kt7
 26 B-B7 RxKtP

Better than 26... Kt-B1; 27 R-R8, RxKt P; 28 Kt-Kt5.

R. Reti

Black

27 BxKt B-B6!
 28 R-Kt1! RxKt
 29 B-B5 RxP
 30 R(Kt)-Kt7 BxP
 31 BxB RxB
 32 RxBP R-Q8ch
 33 K-R2 K-R1
 34 RxKtP R-Q7

So as to reply to 34 R(Kt7)-KB7 with 35... RxP.

35 P-Kt4 R-KKt1!
 36 R(Kt7)-KB7 . . .

A possible variation: 36 RxRch, KxR; 37 Rx QRP, RxP; 38 P-Kt5, Kt-R4; 39 RxP?, RxB ch; 40 KxR, Kt-B5ch.

36 RxBP
 37 K-Kt3 P-K6
 38 BxP Kt-R4ch
 39 K-R4 RxR
 40 BxR Kt-B5!

Very clever! If 41 BxR, P-K7; 42 R-K7, Kt-Kt3ch; 43 K-Kt3; KtxR; 44 K-B2, KxB.

41 K-Kt3 R-KB1!

Another pretty trap. If now 42 KxKt, P-K7; 43 R-K7, RxBch and wins.

42 R-K7 P-K7
 43 B-B4 P-R5
 44 P-R4 P-R6
 45 P-R5 P-R3
 46 P-Kt5! Pxp
 47 K-Kt4 R-B1
 48 BxP KtxB
 49 R-QR7!

Better than 49 RxKt, R-R1; 50 R-QR2, R-R4 and Black has excellent winning chances.

49 R-KKt1

Reti misses a brilliant possible win by 49... R-B6; 50 KxP, R-KKt6ch; 51 K-R6, Kt-Q5 (threatens mate); 52 R-R7ch (52 R-R8ch, R-Kt1; 53 RxP, Kt-B4 mate), K-Kt1; 53 R-KKt7ch, K-B1! (not 53... RxR stalemate); 54 R-QR7 (54 RxR, Kt-B4ch), Kt-B4ch; 55 K-R7, R-Kt2ch and wins.

50 RxP Kt-B5
 51 R-R6

Eventually drawn.

For dessert, a bright and lively King's Gambit.

Berlin, 1904

R. Spielmann

White

1 P-K4 P-K4
 2 P-KB4 Pxp
 3 Kt-KB3 P-KKt4
 4 P-KR4 P-Kt5
 5 Kt-K5 Kt-KB3
 6 B-B4 P-Q4
 7 Pxp B-Kt2
 8 P-Q4 Kt-R4
 9 QKt-B3 O-O
 10 Kt-K2 P-B6
 11 Pxp Pxp
 12 KtxP(B3) P-Kt4
 13 B-Kt3 B-Kt2
 14 Q-Q3 QBxP
 15 Kt-Kt5 Kt-KB3
 16 R-KB1 R-K1
 17 RxKt! BxR
 18 Qxpch K-B1
 19 KtxP! RxKtch!

Black is forced to make his best move. 19... Q-Q2 would lose by 20 B-R6ch, K-K2; 21 Kt-K5ch.

20 KxR Q-K2ch
 21 K-Q3

And not 21 K-B1, QxKt; 22 B-R6ch, B-Kt2ch.

O. Bernstein

Black

21 B-B5ch
 If 21... B or QxKt;
 22 B-R6ch, etc.
 22 BxB PxBch
 23 K-B3!

Of course not 23 Kx P, QxKtch! Now, 23... QxKt would be met by 24 B-R6ch, K-K1 (24... B-Kt2; 25 Q-R8ch); 25 R-K1ch, B-K2; 26 Q-K4 followed by 27 B-Kt5.

23 Bxpch
 24 Kxp

And now, if 24 KxB, Kt-B3ch; 25 Kxp, Kt-K4ch.

24 B-Kt2
 25 Kt-Kt5 Kt-B3
 26 Q-B5ch K-K1
 27 Q-Kt6ch K-Q2
 28 Q-B5ch K-K1

Drawn by perpetual check.

An Historical Correction

Boston, June 5, 1935.

Mr. Barney F. Winkelmann
 c-o Chess Review
 59-12 Woodside Avenue
 Woodside, New York

My Dear Mr. Winkelmann:

Your recent reference to Pillsbury's career in *Chess Review* is in error in reference to the standing of Pillsbury and myself before his departure from Boston. Pillsbury played chess a year before I knew anything about it and as noted in the enclosed article, gave me a rook. Sergeant, in his book, equally does the same thing and refers to the famous game in which I announced mate in thirteen moves on Pillsbury as being played in 1889, before I ever played chess, when in truth it was played in March, 1899, at the height of Pillsbury's fame.

I care very little about chess fame and have done very little to correct these errors. Pillsbury was my bosom friend in our boyhood and I glory too much in his fame to begrudge him any part of it, but I equally feel that he would be the last one to deprive me of any small measure of success I might have achieved, even at his expense. It is not important, but in the interests of truth any future reference to these early periods could be truthfully stated without in the least harming me or Pillsbury himself.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. BARRY

JFB:ARD

Selected Games

Played at Riga

FRENCH DEFENSE

A. Strautmanis White		Dr. Hasenfuss Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	11 Q-R5ch	K-Kt1
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 R-K1	Kt-B1
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	13 B-R6	P-B4
4 KtxP	QKt-Q2	14 R-K3	Q-K1
5 Kt-KB3	KKt-B3	15 R-Kt3ch	Kt-Kt3
6 B-Q3	B-K2	16 B-QB4	B-KB1
7 O-O	P-QKt3	17 QxBP	BxB
8 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	18 BxPch	K-Kt2
9 KtxKtch	PxKt	19 Q-K5ch	K-B1
10 KtxP	KxKt	20 Q-B6ch	Resigns

Polish Master's Tournament
May, 1935

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Dr. S. Tartakower White		H. Friedman Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 P-K4	R-K1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 P-K5	B-Q1
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 P-B4	K-Kt1
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	21 K-R1	Kt-Kt3
5 P-K3	PxP	22 B-Kt3	B-B1
6 BxP	P-B4	23 Kt-K4	B-B4
7 O-O	O-O	24 Kt-Q6	B-Kt5
8 Kt-B3	PxP	25 Q-Q3	BxR
9 KtxP	Q-R4	26 RxB	R-B1
10 B-R4	P-QR3	27 Q-Kt3ch	K-R1
11 Q-K2	P-QKt4	28 PxKt	PxP
12 B-QKt3	B-Kt2	29 Q-K6	Q-Kt3
13 QR-B1	QKt-Q2	30 P-B5	Kt-K2
14 KtxKP	PxKt	31 Kt-B7ch	K-Kt2
15 BxPch	R-B2	32 KtxB	RxKt
16 KR-Q1	Kt-B1	33 QxKtch	Resigns
17 BxRch	KxB		

Beauty Prize

Cologne Easter Tournament

RUY LOPEZ

Hermann White		Samisch Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 P-R3	B-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 PxKP	PxP
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	17 B-B2	Q-B2
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	18 R-KB1	Kt-K1
5 O-O	B-K2	19 KtxP	QxKt
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	20 P-KB4	Q-B2
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	21 P-B5	B-B1
8 P-QR4	B-Kt5	22 B-B4	Kt-Q3
9 P-B3	QR-Kt1	23 P-B6	PxP
10 PxP	PxP	24 P-K5	PxP
11 R-Q1	Q-B1	25 BxRPch	K-Kt2
12 P-Q4	O-O	26 QxKPch	B-B3
13 B-K3	Kt-Q1	27 Q-R5	Resigns
14 QKt-Q2	P-B4		

Pacific Coast Championship

In a match for the Pacific Coast Championship Arthur W. Dake of Portland, Oregon, defeated Herman Steiner of Los Angeles, Calif., by the score of 4½-1½. The games are appended below.

First Game

ENGLISH OPENING

A. W. Dake White		H. Steiner Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K4	25 K-Kt1	P-Kt3
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	26 P-K4	K-Kt2
3 P-KKt3	P-B4	27 P-KR4	Kt-Q2
4 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	28 R-Q1	K-B3
5 P-Q3	B-Kt5	29 B-R3	R-QKt1
6 Kt-B3	BxKtch	30 K-B1	K-B2
7 PxP	O-O	31 K-K1	Kt-B3
8 O-O	K-R1	32 R-K3	KR-Q1
9 R-Kt1	P-Q3	33 B-Kt2	Kt-Q2
10 Kt-K1	Q-K1	34 R-QR3	R-Kt2
11 Kt-B2	P-B5	35 K-Q2	K-B3
12 P-K3	P-KKt4	36 K-K3	Kt-B4
13 Kt-Kt4	Kt-K2	37 B-B1	P-KR4
14 Kt-Q5	Kt(K2)xKt	38 R-B3	R(Kt2)-Kt1
15 PxKt	R-KKt1	39 B-R3	K-K2
16 P-Q4	Q-Kt3	40 R-QKt1	K-Q2
17 R-Kt3	Q-R3	41 R-QKt5	P-QR3
18 P-QB4	B-R6	42 R-Kt1	Kt-R5
19 PxKP	QPxP	43 R-Q3	QR-QB1
20 B-Kt2	QR-K1	44 R-Kt4	Kt-B4
21 BxB	QxB	45 R-Q2	R-QKt1
22 Q-B3	P-Kt5	46 B-Kt2	K-Q3
23 Q-Kt2	QxQch	47 B-R3	K-Q2
24 KxQ	P-B6ch		Draw

Second Game

QUEEN'S PAWN

H. Steiner White		A. W. Dake Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 Kt-K6	R-K2
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	25 PxP	PxP
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	26 P-Kt4	Q-K1
4 B-Kt2	O-O	27 RxKBP	R-R8
5 O-O	P-Q3	28 RxR	BxR
6 P-QB4	QKt-Q2	29 BxRP	Kt-Q1
7 Kt-B3	P-K4	30 R-B1	B-K4
8 P-K4	R-K1	31 B-K4	KtxKt
9 P-Q5	Kt-B4	32 PxKt	RxP
10 Kt-K1	P-QR4	33 B-Q5	K-R1
11 P-QKt3	B-Q2	34 BxR	QxB
12 P-KR3	Q-K2	35 B-K3	Q-Kt6
13 B-K3	P-KR3	36 Q-KB2	Q-Q6
14 P-QR3	P-QKt3	37 P-Kt5	P-Q4
15 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt2	38 Q-B3	Q-B7
16 Kt-Q3	Kt-R2	39 R-B2	Q-Q6
17 Q-Q2	Q-B1	40 K-Kt2	P-Q5
18 QR-B1	PxP	41 Q-Q5	QxB
19 PxP	P-KB4	42 Q-Q8ch	K-Kt2
20 P-B4	PxP	43 Q-K7ch	K-R
21 KtxP	R-R6	44 Q-K8ch	K-Kt2
22 Kt-Kt5!	BxKt	45 R-B7ch	Resigns
23 PxP	Q-B2		

Third Game
RUY LOPEZ

A. W. Dake White		H. Steiner Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	25 P-B5	Kt-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	26 Kt-R5	Q-Q1
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	27 Q-Kt3ch	K-R1
4 B-R4	P-Q3	28 R-B4	RxR
5 BxKtch	PxB	29 QxR	P-KB3
6 P-Q4	PxP	30 Q-KB1	B-R3
7 KtxP	P-QB4	31 BxKt	RxB
8 Kt-K2	Kt-B3	32 QxP	RxP
9 QKt-B3	QR-Kt1	33 R-Q5	RxR
10 O-O	B-K2	34 QxR	Q-K2
11 P-QKt3	O-O	35 Q-R8ch	B-B1
12 B-Kt2	R-K1	36 QxRP	Q-K6ch
13 Q-Q3	B-B1	37 K-R2	Q-K4ch
14 QR-Q1	B-Q2	38 QxQ	BPxQ
15 P-B3	P-QR4	39 K-Kt3	K-Kt1
16 Kt-B4	B-B3	40 K-Kt4	K-B2
17 P-QR4	Q-B1	41 K-B5	B-K2
18 Kt-Kt5	Kt-Q2	42 Kt-Kt3	P-R3
19 Kt-R5	Kt-K4	43 Kt-K4	B-Q1
20 Q-B3	BxKt	44 P-QB4	B-K2
21 PxB	RxP	45 P-QKt4	P-B3
22 P-KR3	P-B5!	46 P-QKt5	P-Q4
23 P-B4	Kt-Kt3	47 PxBP	Resigns
24 KtxP	KRxP		

Fourth Game
QUEEN'S GAMBIT

H. Steiner White		A. W. Dake Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	38 P-Kt3	Q-K6
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	39 Q-Kt3	B-B4
3 P-QB4	PxP	40 K-Kt2	B-Q3
4 Kt-QB3	P-QR3	41 Q-B2	QxBP
5 P-K3	P-K3	42 K-R1	B-K4
6 BxP	P-QKt4	43 Q-K2	P-R4
7 B-Q3	B-Kt2	44 P-Kt4	P-Kt4
8 O-O	P-B4	45 P-Kt5	B-Q5
9 Q-K2	Kt-B3	46 K-Kt2	P-Kt5
10 R-Q1	PxP	47 PxP	PxP
11 PxP	Kt-QKt5	48 P-R3	PxPch
12 B-Kt1	B-K2	49 KxP	K-B
13 P-QR3	QKt-Q4	50 K-Kt2	B-K4
14 Kt-K4	KtxKt	51 Q-Q3	Q-R7ch
15 BxKt	Q-Kt3	52 K-B3	K-Kt2
16 Kt-K5	Kt-B3	53 K-K3	Q-B5ch
17 B-B2	B-Q4	54 K-K2	B-Q5
18 P-QR4	Q-Kt2	55 Q-B3	Q-Kt4
19 B-Kt5	O-O	56 K-Q3	Q-Kt8
20 P-B4	P-Kt3	57 K-QB2	B-K6
21 PxP	PxP	58 B-B1	B-Kt4
22 B-Q3	RxR	59 K-Kt3	P-B4
23 RxR	R-R1	60 B-Q3	Q-K6!
24 RxRch	QxR	61 QxQ	BxQ
25 BxKt	BxB	62 K-B2	K-B3
26 BxQKtP	Q-R8ch	63 K-Q1	K-Kt4
27 K-B2	Q-KR8	64 K-K2	K-B5
28 K-Kt3	Q-KKt8	65 P-Kt6	BxP
29 Q-Q2?	B-R5ch!	66 B-B4	P-K4
30 K-R3	B-B7	67 B-K6	P-K5
31 Kt-B3	BxKt	68 B-Q7	K-K4
32 PxB	BxP	69 B-B6	P-B5
33 B-B4	B-K6	70 B-Kt7	P-B6ch
34 Q-Q8ch	K-Kt2	71 K-B1	K-B5
35 Q-Kt5	Q-B7	72 B-B6	P-K6
36 Q-Kt2	Q-K8	73 B-Kt5	B-R4
37 Q-Kt5	B-Q5		Resigns

Fifth Game
DUTCH DEFENSE

A. W. Dake White		H. Steiner Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	18 P-B4	PxP
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 P-K5	PxP
3 P-KKt3	P-K3	20 Kt-Q5	P-K5
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	21 R-K3!	B-Q1
5 O-O	O-O	22 K-R1	Kt-B3
6 P-B4	P-Q3	23 R-R3	Q-Kt5
7 P-Kt3	Q-K1	24 R-KKt1	Q-Kt3
8 Kt-B3	K-R1	25 KtxKt	QxKt
9 B-Kt2	Q-R4	26 P-Q5	Q-B2
10 Q-Q2	QKt-Q2	27 R-R6!	K-Kt
11 Q-Kt5	Q-K1	28 B-KB1	P-KKt3
12 QR-K1	Kt-K5	29 R(Kt)xPch	QxR
13 Q-B1	QKt-B3	30 RxQch	PxR
14 Kt-Q2	KtxKt(Q2)	31 Q-Kt2	P-KKt4
15 QxKt	Q-R4	32 PxP	R-B2
16 P-K4	P-B5	33 P-Kt6	R-Kt2
17 PxP	Q-R5	34 Q-R3!	Resigns
17 P-KB5	Kt-R4		

Sixth Game
GIUOCO PIANO

H. Steiner White		A. W. Dake Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 Kt-B4	B-R2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 K-Kt2	Kt-Kt3
3 B-B4	B-B4	19 Kt-K3	Kt-B5ch
4 P-B3	Q-K2	20 BxKt	KtPxP
5 O-O	Kt-B3	21 Kt-B5	BxKt
6 P-Q4	B-Kt3	22 KPxB	K-Kt2
7 P-QR4	P-QR3	23 B-K4	Q-Q2
8 P-KR3	P-Q3	24 Q-Kt3	P-KR4
9 R-K1	O-O	25 R-K2	PxP
10 B-KKt5	P-R3	26 PxP	KtxP
11 B-R4	K-R2	27 R-KKt1	K-B3
12 P-Q5	Kt-QKt1	28 K-B1	QR-KKt1
13 P-KKt4	P-Kt4	29 QxKtP	QxRP!
14 B-KKt3	R-R1	30 R-Kt2	R-R8ch
15 QKt-Q2	QKt-Q2	31 Kt-Kt	Q-Q8ch
16 B-Q3	Kt-B1		Resigns

Tournament at Rosas, Spain

DUTCH DEFENSE

H. Grob White		S. Flohr Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	18 BxKt	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	P-KB4	19 BxB	RxB
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	20 KtxRP	R-R1
4 Kt-QB3	B-K2	21 Kt-Kt5	B-R5ch
5 B-Kt2	O-O	22 K-Q1	B-Kt6
6 P-K3	P-Q3	23 B-Q2	P-B4
7 Kt-B3	Q-K1	24 B-B3	Kt-B2
8 Q-K2	Kt-B3	25 K-B2	Kt-R3
9 P-Q5	Kt-Q1	26 P-R3	K-B2
10 Kt-QKt5	Q-Q2	27 R-R5	R-R1
11 Kt-Kt5	P-K4	28 QR-R1	QR-K1
12 P-K4	P-KR3	29 Q-Q3	K-Kt1
13 P-KR4	PxKt	30 P-K5	PxP
14 RPxP	Kt-Kt5	31 P-Q6	Q-Q2
15 P-B3	P-B5	32 BxP	R-R2
16 PxP	PxP	33 Kt-B7	Resigns
17 B-R3	BxP		

Theoretical Contributions of the Moscow Tournament

By E. RABINOWITSCH

At the Moscow tournament representatives of various schools and styles met, and it was therefore not surprising that new innovations were contributed to the theory of the game. Some were the products of home study, so called prepared variations, and some were created while playing over the board.

The most popular defenses of the Queen's Gambit were the Slav, the Orthodox, the Cambridge Springs, the Tarrasch, the Janowsky and the Queen's Gambit Accepted.

A crushing blow was delivered to the Meran variation of the Slav defense by Stahlberg with the move 13 . . . Q-B3.

After the moves 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-QB3; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 4 P-K3, P-K3; 5 Kt-QB3, Kt-Q2; 6 B-Q3, PxP; 7 BxBP, P-QKt4; 8 B-Q3, P-QR3; 9 P-K4, P-B4; 10 P-K5, PxP; 11 KtxKtP, KtxKP; 12 KtxKt, PxKt; 13 Q-B3! Black was confronted with difficult problems.

Black



White

If 13 . . . Q-Q4; 14 QxQ, KtxQ; 15 BxP ch, K moves and 16 Ktch wins a pawn.

If 13 . . . Q-R4ch; 14 K-K2, B-Q3; 15 Q-B6ch, K-K2; 16 B-Q2, P-Kt5 (best, as after . . . Q-R3 follows BxKtP, and after . . . Q-R2 follows KtxBP) 17Kt-B4, exchanging on Q6 with a won ending.

If 13 . . . QR-Kt1; 14 Kt-B6, B-Kt2; 15 BxP, Q1Kt3; 16 P-QR4 winning an exchange.

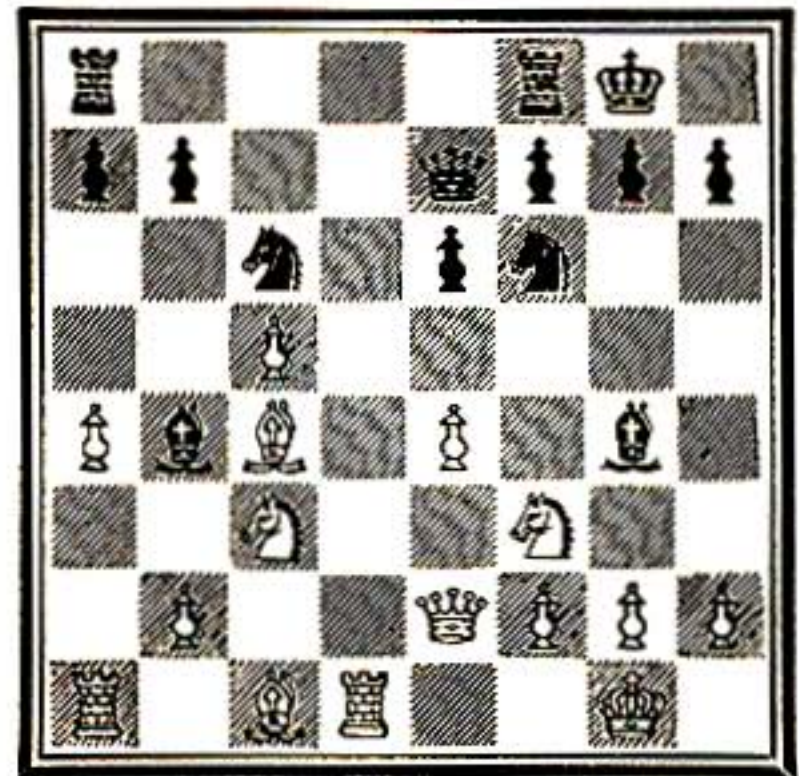
In the game Capablanca-Loewenfish the game continued: 13 . . . R-R4; 14 O-O, P-Kt5; 15 B-KB4, B-K2; 16 KR-B1, O-O; 17

Q-R3 (threatening Kt-B6 and Kt-Kt4) 17 . . . R-B4; 18 RxR, BxR; 19 B-KKt5, P-KR3; 20 Kt-Kt4, B-K2; 21 BxKt, PxP (the only move); 22 KtxPch, K-Kt2; 23 Q-Kt4ch, K-R1; 24 Q-R5, K-Kt2; 25 KtxBP, resigns.

Unsatisfactory was also the move Pirc tried at his ninth turn in the Meran Defense. After 9 . . . P-Kt5; 10 Kt-R4 (if Kt-K2, P-B4; 11 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 12 O-O, B-Kt2; 13 Kt-Kt3, PxP; 14 Kt-K4, P-KR3; 15 B-Q2, P-Kt4; 16 KtxQP, KtxKP; 17 B-B2, Q-Kt3; 18 B-R4ch, K-K2; 19 R-K1, B-Kt2; with the better game for Black), 10 . . . P-B4; 11 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 12 O-O, PxP; 13 R-K1, Kt-B4; 14 B-KKt5, Q-R4 (Black cannot play B-K2 because of 15 KtxKt, BxB; 16 Q-R4ch, K-B1; 17 KtxB, QxB; 18 Q-B6 winning); 15 KtxKt, BxKt; 16 QR-B1, P-KR3 (if Black castles 17 BxPch followed by Q-B2ch); 17 B-R4, B-K2; 18 BxB, KtxB; 19 KtxP, O-O; 20 B-Kt1, KR-Q1; 21 Q-Q3, P-Kt3; 22 Q-K3, B-Kt2; 23 Kt-Kt3 winning a pawn.

In the game Tscheckower-Rabinowitsch, and Lilienthal-Loewenfish, a variation advocated by Kmoch was adopted: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-QB3; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 4 Kt-QB3, PxP; 5 P-QR4, B-B4; 6 P-K3, P-K3; 7 BxP, B-Kt5; 8 O-O, O-O; 9 Q-K2, P-B4; 10 R-Q1, Kt-B3; 11 PxP, Q-K2; 12 P-K4, B-Kt5 with a good game for Black.

Black



White

According to the suggestion of Beloventz, however, White can obtain the advantage with the following play at his 11th turn. 11 Kt-R2! B-QR4; 12 PxP, Q-K2; 13 Kt-Q4! QxP; 14 P-QKt4, KtxKtP; 15 B-R3, QR-B1; 16 KR-B1, Q-Kt3; 17 KtxB, PxKt; 18 QR-Kt1 with a winning position (if 14 . . . BxP; 15 KtxKt, BxKt; 16 KtxB, QxKt; 17 B-R3 winning an exchange).

TRANSLATED AND CONDENSED BY A. SIMS

(To be continued)

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.

As before, when the "Who Is Who" sketches usurped too much space, I must again today curtail everything else. Why not bring in your friends?

More subscribers mean more space for the Problem Department.

Many thanks to all who sent friendly wishes to me for my 60th birthday.

The various dedications of problems came most too late for the July issue, but I appreciate them just as much in August print and later.

The winner of the June Honor Prize is: **Bill Beers** (No. 303).

The winner of the June Ladder Prize is: **Hoch-**



berg Bros.

Congratulations.

All problems in this issue are time-limited to September 10, 1935.

Problems were received from the following brothers to whom I am much beholden for the generous support: Sprenger, Zarbach, Charosh and Beers (Corrections); B. Beers (6); S. Limbach (Poland) (3); V. L. Eaton (2); M. Charosh (3); A. Kish; J. F. Tracy; F. Sprenger; S. Myers (4); W. J. Gorfine; W. Jacobs (3).

Let me state again that I have not the space nor the time nor the inclination to argue about points that are unreasonably claimed. Neither is it my job or responsibility to point out *why* your solutions were wrong. To write me nasty letters may relieve your minds, but it is mighty unfair to me and the enormous amount of work I do for problem chess.

May I remind you once more to write on ONE side of the paper only, put name (and address) on every sheet. It would also help me considerably if you would draw a line under each solution, especially if your handwriting is not A-1.

I have been asked again to print the number of votes after each problem solution. This I cannot do without hurting unsuccessful contributors. Therefore, we had better not attempt that innovation. Just vote regularly and all will be well.

FAIRYLAND

Having allowed ample space for the fairies in the last number, I cannot do this in the present issue. So I give only the solutions and the new problems today.

SOLUTIONS TO FAIRY PROBLEMS

F. 32 Bukofzer

Cooked by every king move.

Author's sol.

1 Bc7, Kc5; 2 Ng7ch, Kd4; 3 Nh6 mate.

1; 2, Kc6; 3 Kd8 mate.

1; 2, Kb4; 3 Nf6 mate.

Cooks: 1 Kf8; 1 Kd8; Ke8; Kd7; Kf7; Kf6; Ke6.

F. 33 Dawson

1 Kc3, Qb8 (or b7); 2 Kc4, Qb4 mate.

1, Qc8 (or c6); 2 Kd2, Qc1 mate.

1, Qd8 (or d5); 2 Rxb2, Qd3 mate.

1, Qxe4; 2 Rc2, Qb4 mate.

All modelmates.

Ingenious use of Bh7 and Re4 to stop duals.—Eaton. A problem that is very much alive.—Sprenger. Excellent.—Myers. Ke1 is a good try. Clever.—Patz. The king cooperates nicely in the suicide pact.—Dr. Dobbs. Nice variations and close tries.—Plowman. Very good. A fatal attraction for the white K lures her Ethiopian majesty.—Genud. Highly enjoyable.—Ratke. Another beauty by Dawson.—Stone.

F. 34 Dr. Dobbs

1 Sc5, KxB; 2 Pc4, etc.

1, KxS; 2 Pc4,

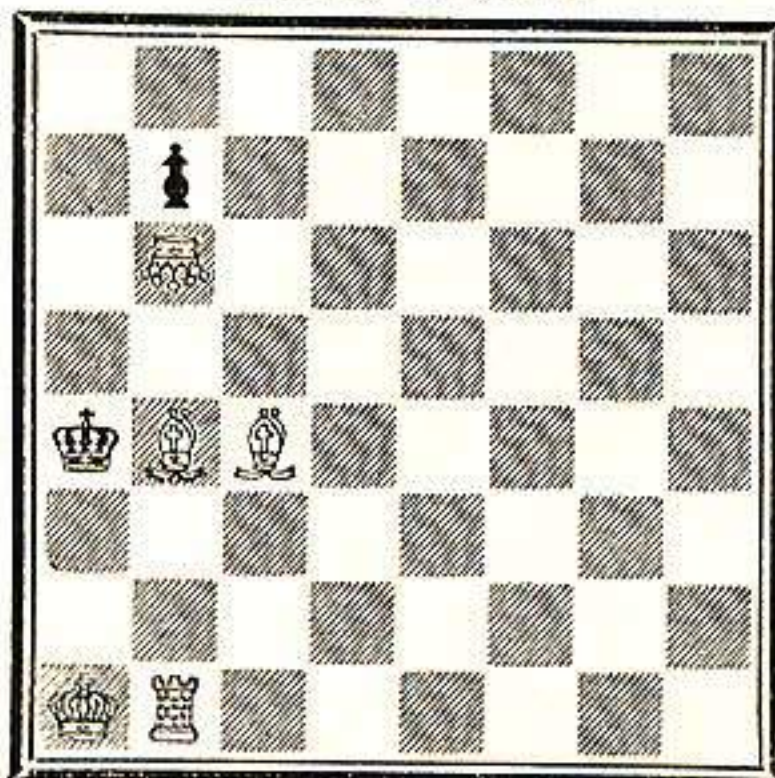
1, Sb6; 2 BxS,

Give and take with a B and a S thrown in for good measure.—Sprenger. Pretty G work with a none too overpowering force.—Myers. Scintillating.—Patz. The G stands triple guard.—Dr. Dobbs. Dr. Dobbs has done better.—Genud. Good example. The G does a lot—by moving not.—Plowman. Good example of G strategy.—Williams. Very pretty.—Ratke. There are two modelmates and not four as stated.—Stone.

F. 40. (Original)

THOMAS R. DAWSON

London, England



Mate in 2 moves.

The new problems: (No. 39 is omitted for special reason).

F. 40—Dawson in a lighter vein. A pretty echo.

F. 41—The Cleveland artist in a truly Krishy offering.

F. 42—A little dandy lesson of hopping in the grass by Brother Charosh.

F. 43—I trust it speaks for itself.

In maximaters Black makes only the longest move as reply to any White move.

Solutions are due September 10th, 1935. Don't be late!

FAIRY LADDER

Name	Score	F 32	F 33	F 34	Score
Krisch, E.	92	3	2	3	100
Ratke, G. R.	66	24	2	3	95
Kashdan, I.	64	24	2	3	93
Berliner, Dr. H. M. ...	78	6	2	3	89
Morris, M.	78	6	2	3	89
Young, E. F.	73	3	2	3	81
Genud, I.	52	3	2	3	60
Patz, W.	38	3	2	3	46
Halpern, L.	9	24	2	3	38
Peters, W.	29	3	2	3	37
Braverman, S.	19	6	2	3	30
Eaton, V. L.	6	18	2	3	29
Stone, T.	0	24	2	3	29
Myers, S.	0	21	2	3	26
Meyer, T.	0	21	2	3	26
Nash, E.	17	6	0	3	26
Dobbs, Dr. G.	14	6	2	3	25
Williams, J. R.	0	21	.	3	24
Sprenger, F.	0	15	2	3	20
Fittkau, C.	0	7	2	3	12
Towle, W.	7	0	.	3	10
Plowman, G.	0	3	2	3	8

E. KRISCH wins the prize. His score is cancelled.

SOLUTIONS

No. 295. M. W. Patrick (2m) Qd6

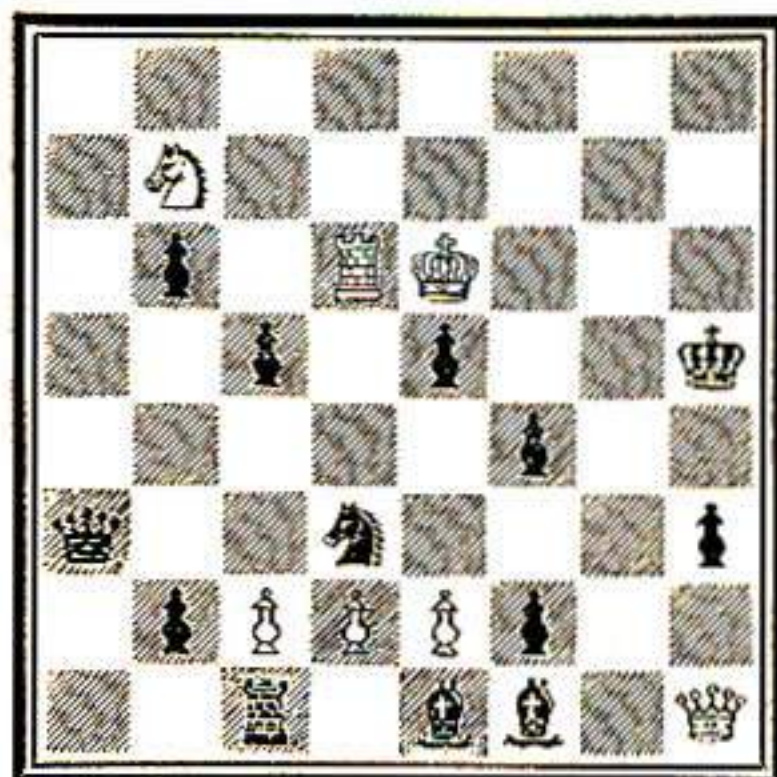
Charming little 2 mover with tempting try.—Beers. Catchy.—Nash. Close tries but really a "player's" problem.—Eaton. Kf8 is a close try.—Myers. Plenty of tries that don't just succeed.—Hill. Spoiled by numerous duals.—Dr. Dobbs. This was published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.—Korsgaard. (Is this true, Mr. Patrick?—Ed.). Very pretty avoidance of cook by Qh4.—Dr. Berliner. Quadruple Q sacrifice.—Plowman. Nice Queen sacrifice, though obvious.—Ratke. Interesting quadruple Q sacrifice.—Murphy. Similar to Marshall's coup against Lewitsky.—Stone. The tempting Qh4 is defeated by Pc6.—Souweine. Her majesty exclaims: Take me, or else!—Strauss. The Q sacrifice is neat but not very surprising.—Goldstein. Good sacrifice key but some variations are dualled.—Williams.

No. 296. C. Larranaga (2m) Sc4

Key with double threat and taking flight square ruins this.—Beers. Why take the only flight square away?—Sprenger. Of course, novices deserve your encouragement, but . . . —Eaton. Looks like a cook.—Myers. So poor, it looks like a cook.—Hill. Looks like a cook.—Dr. Dobbs. Key weak. Takes a flight square.—Patz. Key robs king of a nice flight square.—Plowman. Very poor.—Ratke. A cook? Set mates allow Black no defense.—Murphy. Poor showing. No theme or "raison d'etre".—Genud. The worst problem I have ever seen barring none.—Stone. Poor key. Black is robbed of flight square.—Peters. Black is not bad enough off, so White has to steal a flight square to assert himself.—Straus. Unholy robbery of flight square.—Goldstein. This must be a cook.—Williams.

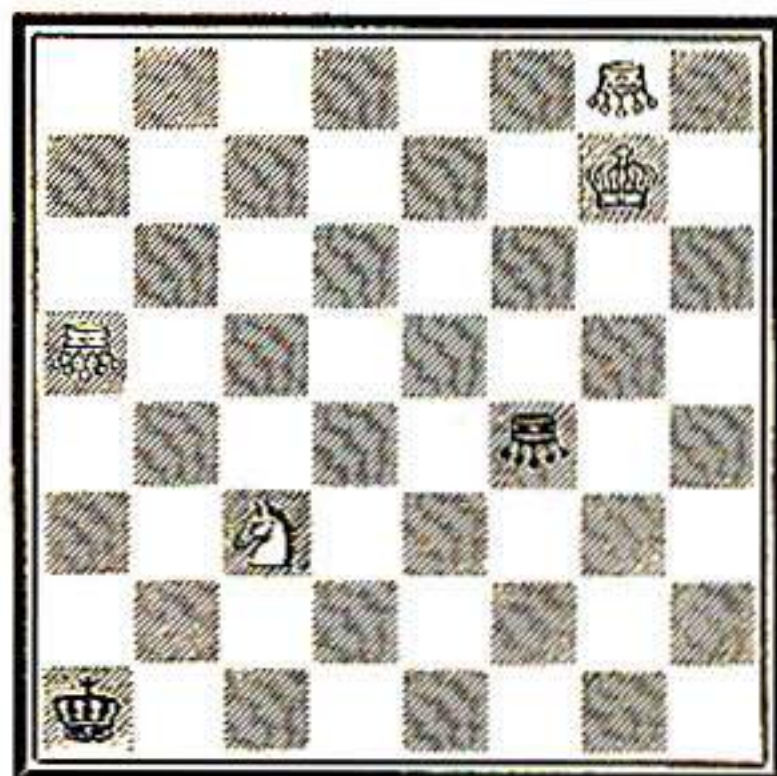
(Continued on Page 196)

F. 41. (Original)
ERWIN KRISCH
Cleveland, Ohio



Maxi-Selfmate in 5 moves.

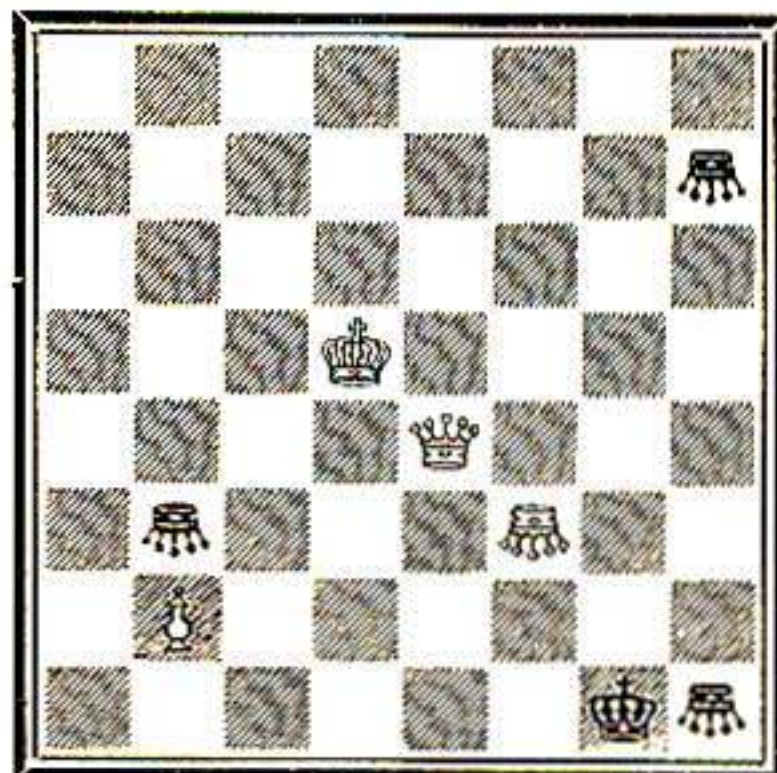
F. 42. (Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



Helpmate in 5 moves.

F. 43. (Original)
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.

Cordially Inscribed to Thomas R. Dawson



Maxi-Selfmate in 6 moves.

Who's Who In Problemdom

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

THOMAS RAYNER DAWSON

Again it is my enviable privilege today to acquaint the readers of *The Chess Review* with one of the egregious celebrities of Problemland. This remarkable man, to whom I, like hundreds of other composers, owe a personal debt of gratitude, and whom I regard with both fraternal devotion and unstinted admiration, is Thomas Rayner Dawson, known wherever chess is known, as T. R. D.

Dawson saw the light of this world on November 28, 1889, in Leeds, Yorkshire, England. He is a nephew of the noted board and problem expert James Rayner who, as problem editor of the *British Chess Magazine* (1889-1898) and several times champion of Yorkshire, was mainly responsible for the faithful inculcation and subsequent development of the chess propensities of the young Dawson, and whose capable instructions established the firm foundation on which rests and from which arises the colossal stature of our present day Dawson, the most unique, original and outstanding British Grandmaster of the Diagram.

Dawson married in 1920 and has a daughter. By profession he is an analytical chemist, profoundly interested in research work, especially that connected with the manufacture of rubber and allied products. He holds today the important position as head of the Intelligence Division of the much reputed British Rubber Research Association. A long string of honor titles is attached to Dawson's name, of which I merely mention: M. Sc.-F. I. C. and F. I. R. I. As is the case with so many of Caissa's favorites, Dawson is indeed a prominent man in his chosen vocation.

Dawson's chess personality is of magnificently composite proportions. It necessitates a separation and individual appraisal of his various pre-eminences as a man, a writer and editor, a problemist and a fairy and puzzle king.

Perhaps there exists on this restlessly rotating globe no treasure of human life so precious as true friendship that unites man with his brother man. T. R. D. has, to my mind, more devoted friends than any other living composer of chess problems, Alain White possibly excepted. How beloved Dawson is you may glean for yourself from the fact that in an entire life time I never encountered a problem enthusiast that failed to sing the praises of the "one and only T. R. D.," once he had become acquainted with him.



Like our own Mr. Dobbs, Dawson has documented a never-flagging willingness to aid his brother composers. Since he is a "born teacher" this brotherly spirit and demonstration of fellowship has been of incalculable importance to hundreds of young composers in every civilized country of the world. Many problemists older than T. R. D., myself included, were immensely benefitted by his ever-ready lucid and sagacious advice. They call Dawson "lovable," but I trow that is not enough. The sole expression that fittingly describes his person is the quite untranslatable German word: *Liebenswert*, which, somehow, denotes much more than just: deserving to be loved. Therefore, to be Dawson's friend is a priceless privilege as well as an enhancing honor.

Dawson is one of the world's foremost chess writers, not the fulminating nor the dramatic caliber, but of the tutoring and educational type. He possesses that divine gift of being able to delineate his thoughts in so clear and limpid a manner, so concisely, so accurately, that his lectures, essays, sketches and word pictures sink into the minds of his audience without an effort. Dawson's literary consummations, countless in number, are caissaical classics. They abound with meaty substance and are accepted, because of the inherent truth in them, without cavil and antagonism. Few men that wield a pen in the cause of our beloved chess are Dawson's equals; probably none his peers.

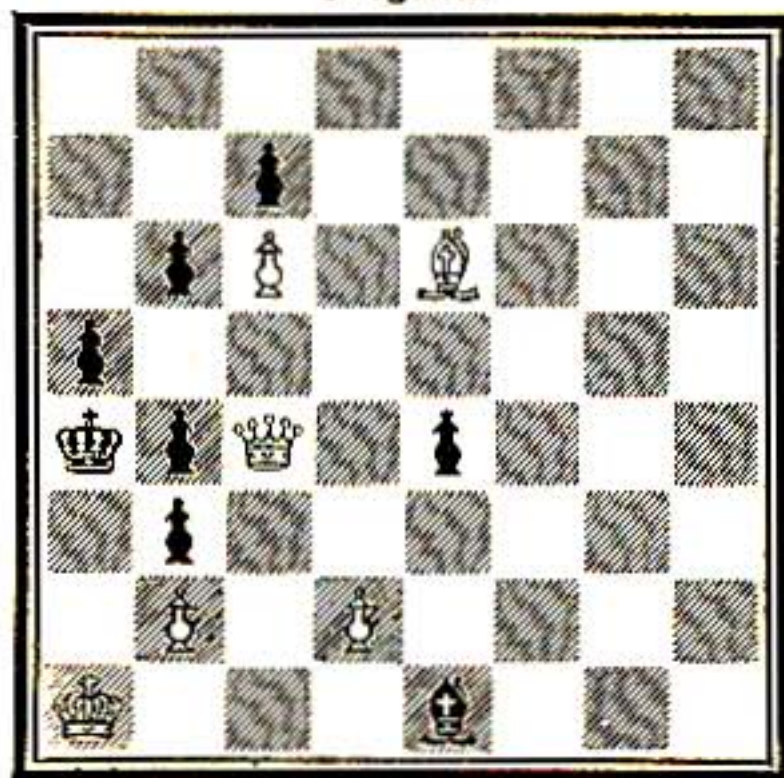
The scope of his articles is bewildering. I know of scarcely a topic or thematic subject of value to problem chess that he has not, at some time or other, treated in his masterful and inimitable way, in language as innocent as a school boy's reader and yet with an individualistic opulence and attractiveness that challenges rivalry. Criticism of his pen pictures seems not only unreasonable but almost unholy. In recognition of his wondrous talents, Dawson has been selected as editor of more chess periodicals and newspaper columns, even in foreign countries, than any other chess expert before him. I lack the space to enumerate the many chess magazines of which he is the guiding mentor, but I cannot forego to mention, en passant, that he even conducts the Problem Dept. of the *Braille Chess Magazine*, a publication of the Institute for the Blind in London. As a book collaborator he is famous. His name is connected with such outstanding works as "Retrogate Analysis," "Fata Morgana" and "Asymmetry", to cite but a few. He is the President of the renowned British Chess Problem Society since 1931.

Now let us visit Dawson the problemist.

It has been said of the illustrious Fritz Kreisler that, had he never touched a fiddle, he would nevertheless have been world-famous because of his wondrous ability as a pianist. So extraordinary is, however, Kreisler's reputation as the premier violinist on earth that it completely overshadows his other talents. Note the astounding analogy between this favorite of the Caminas and our T. R. D. the High Priest of Caissa. Had Dawson never heard of Fairy Chess, he would nonetheless be rated as one of the titans of Problemland. So unbelievably overwhelming, however, has waxed his fame as Grandee of Fairy Chess, that we are prone to forget his majestic eminence in Orthodox Problem Chess.

Before T. R. D. transferred the major part of his attention to Fairy Chess, he had already attained an abundant measure of glory as a problemist. Like many other prominent composers he never definitely affiliated with any particular school. Certainly he is not, like his compatriot Laws, a follower of the Bohemian school that preaches economy, purity and artistic perfection. Yet, as you select, at random, any one of Dawson's orthodox problems, you are struck by the wholly unsought, unplanned, I might say unconscious presentation of these three just described qualities in his works. Aside from proving the genius of this illustrious composer this discovery confirms my frequently repeated statement that every really great composer is a Bohemian at heart if not,

T. R. D.
Original



WHITE MATES IN 3 MOVES.

- 1 Qf1!
 Thr. (B any; 2 Bc4, . . . ; 3 Bb5 mate.
 . . . , Pb5; 2 Qf7, . . . ; 3 Bxb3 mate.
 1 . . . , Pe3; 2 Qd3, . . . ; 3 Bxb3 mate.

consciously, in mind. Even now, when Dawson composes orthodox problems only at intervals, his every creation is a gem, charms the solvers and usually romps off with a prize in competitions.

Originality is the principal feature of Dawson compositions. He is a natural inventor of ideas and fertile and resourceful creator of unfamiliar novelties. Scores of his problems, if printed without his name, would cry out aloud: I am a Dawson! Nor would that voice be needed; for the reply of every experienced solver would be: You are telling ME? Numerous qualifications are demanded these days in a problemist who is eager to build a reputation, but not one is as certain to produce it as the magic ability of impregnating every composition with the stamp of individuality. Dawson accomplishes this difficult feat unwittingly, convincingly, overwhelmingly.

As a critic T. R. D. is a "bad customer." While to the best of my experience, he never employs harsh or uncharitable language, he is well versed in that insidious custom, so familiarly noticed in great masters, of stinging you like a wasp with one devastating word or, worse, by adroit inference. And the ponderous weight of his authority rarely ameliorates such blight.

T. R. D. is an enormously strong solver. Time after time he runs the perfect solver's score in ladders. Voids or goose eggs are unknown quantities to him.

Has Dawson won many honors?

It has been jocosely said that he had to build a vault to furnish a sanctum for all the prizes he has gathered and keeps on winning day by day. I truly believe that of all European Problem Ex-

perts, T. R. D. holds the undisputed record for prizes, honors, encomia and rewards.

Truly, Dawson is one of the world's super-composers of ORTHODOX problems.

And now let me present the most Dawsonian Dawson, ye monarche of fairy lande, the genuine T. R. D. in life size.

Fairy Chess is Fairy Chess and Dawson is its prophet. Fairy Chess was a suckling infant with a rather unpromissary prospect of adult life when Doctor Thomas Rayner Dawson, the specialist, was called in. Under his adept treatment the puny, ailing baby grew into a lusty, crowing youngster, with oodles of frothing vitality and a certified guarantee of robust manhood ahead. In truth, T. R. D. saved Fairy Chess from untimely demise.

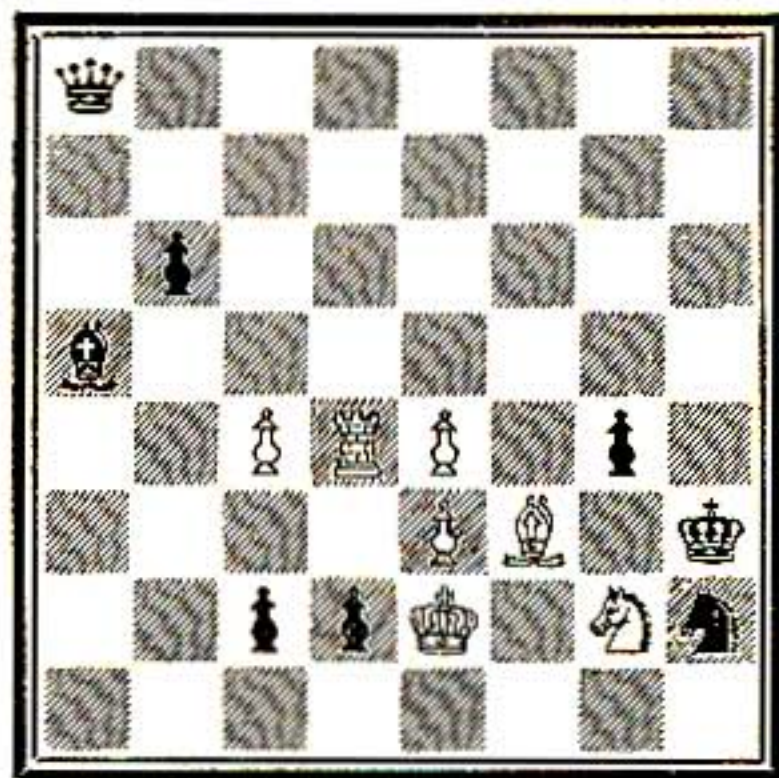
All the world knows that Dawson enriched and enlarged Fairy Chess with new inventions, pieces and "Conditional" types. But that is the minor part of his meritorious work. His immortal achievement is his scientific classification of Fairy Chess. His collection of fairies, comprising every imaginable kind, exceeds by a goodly margin the staggering number 100,000 problems. This Fairy museum, expounded, described and labeled by his many articles, is as stupendous a creation as the A. C. W. Diagram Encyclopedia of Orthodox Problems. Dawson arranged and agglutinated the scores of groups and families of fairies. He organized and systematized the limitless output of a thousand and one minds, abetted by his mathematical brain, in a fashion as faultless as it is perfect. Where chaos had existed he conjured order; where confusion had ruled he produced system.

Yea! Dawson is indeed the Emperor of Fairyland—long may he rule!

How I would like to enlarge on other achievements of T. R. D., especially his puzzles and brain teasers, but my pen must come to a rest.

So let me conclude this all too brief sketch of this miracle man of problem chess with the fervent wish that his presence may gladden the Universe of Chess for a span of many, many years; that these years may be easy on him and his family and grant him the realization of his fondest wishes and his heart's desires. And with that let us say Auf Wiedersehen to an adorable friend, a grandmaster of problem chess, a tutor of the masters of tomorrow, the king of fairy chess and, last but not least, a delightful British gentleman, all of them united in the "one and only T. R. D."

T. R. D.
B. C. F. Awards, 1933-34

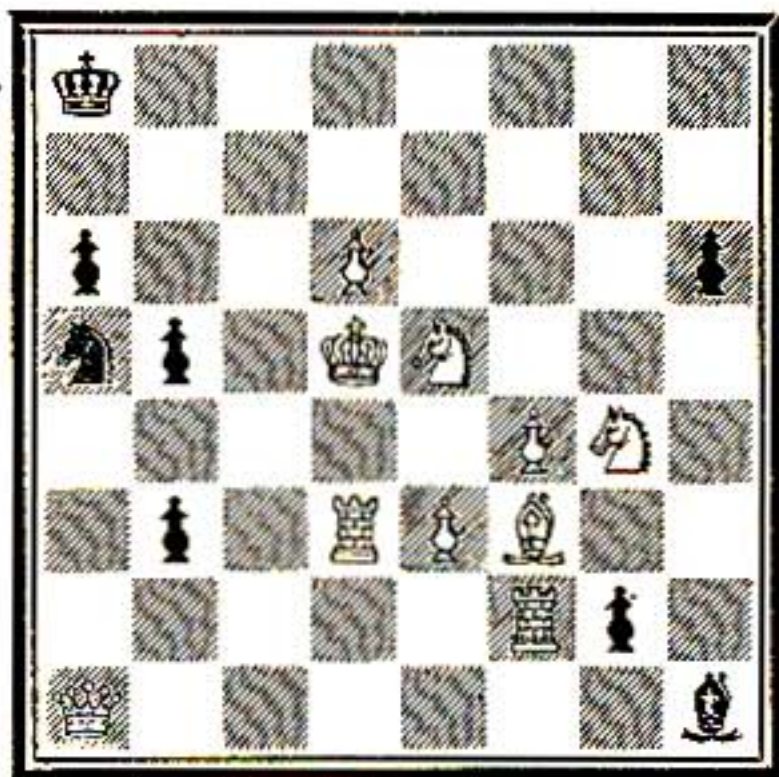


WHITE REFLEXMATES IN 2 MOVES.

- 1 Se1.
1 . . . , Pd1Q; 2 Kf2, Qxe1 mate.
1 . . . , Pd1R; 2 Rd2, Rxd2 mate.
1 . . . , Pd1B; 2 Kd3, Pc1S mate.
1 . . . , Pd1S; 2 Sd3, Pxf3 mate.
1 . . . , Pxe1Q; 2 Kd3, Qd2 mate.
1 . . . , Pxe1R; 2 Kf2, Pg3 mate.
1 . . . , Pxe1B; 2 Rd3, Pxf3 mate.
1 . . . , Pxe1S; 2 Pe5, Qxf3 mate.

T. R. D.

British Chess Magazine, Sept., 1921



Black moves *only* to check. White does not capture. These are the "Checking Zig-Zag" rules.

WHITE SELFMATES IN 5 MOVES.

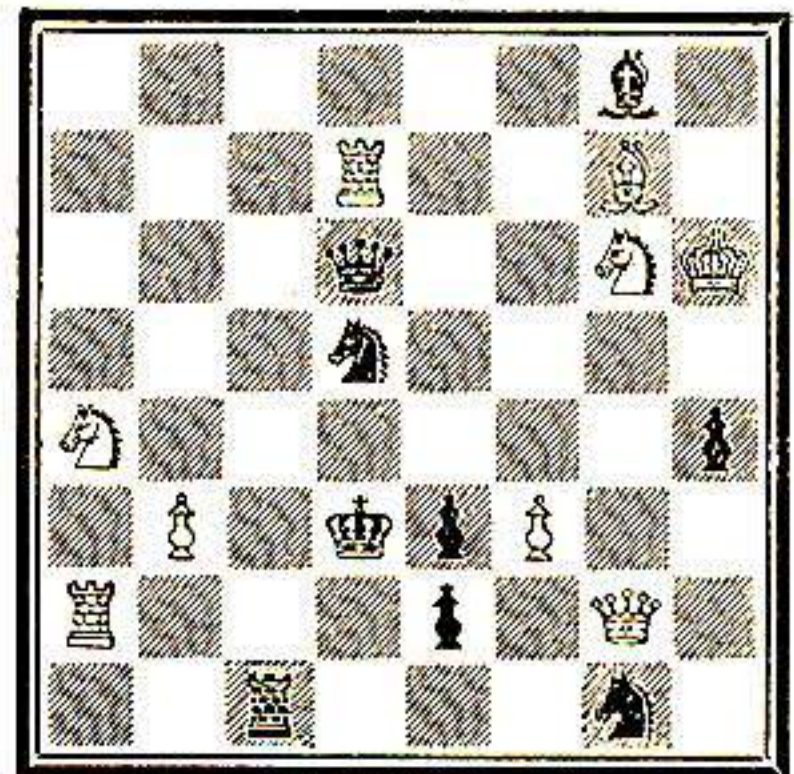
- 1 Bd1!
1 . . . , Pg1Q; 2 Sf3, Bxf3; 3 Kc5, Sb7; 4 Kd4; 5 Sh2, Qg7 mate.
1 . . . , Pg1R; 2 Ke6, Bd5; 3 Ke7, Sc6; 4 Kf8; 5 Sh2, Rg8 mate.
1 . . . , Pg1B; 2 Kd4, Sc6; 3 Kc5; 4 Rb2, Bxe3; 5 Rd4, Bxd4 mate.
1 . . . , Pg1S; 2 Rg2, Bxg2; 3 Bf3, Bxf3; 4 Kc5, Sb7; 5 Kd4, Se2 mate.

319
 (Original)
 DR. GILBERT DOBBS
 Carrollton, Ga.



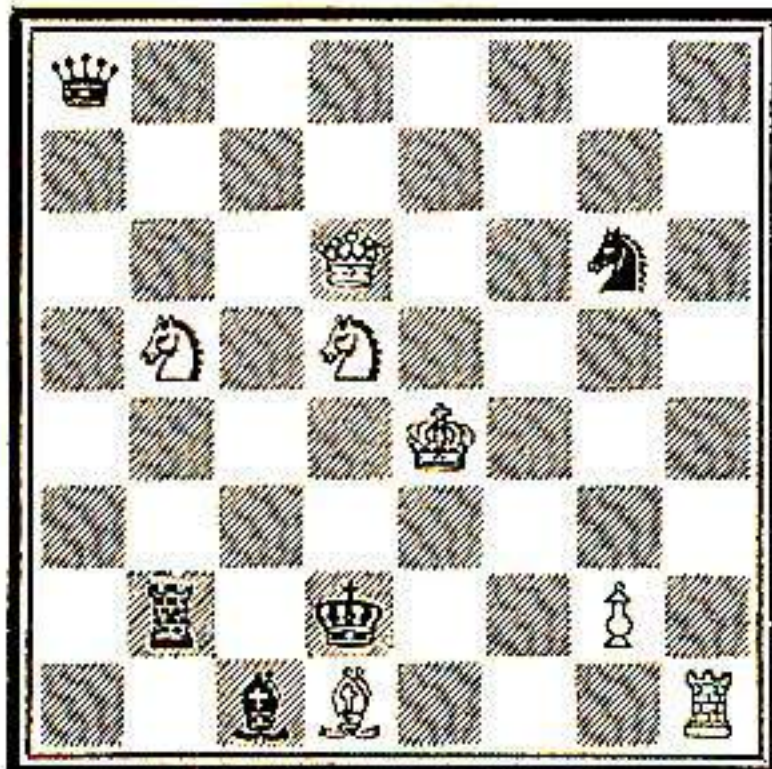
Mate in 2 moves.

322
 (Original)
 ALEXANDER KISH
 Dannemora, N. Y.



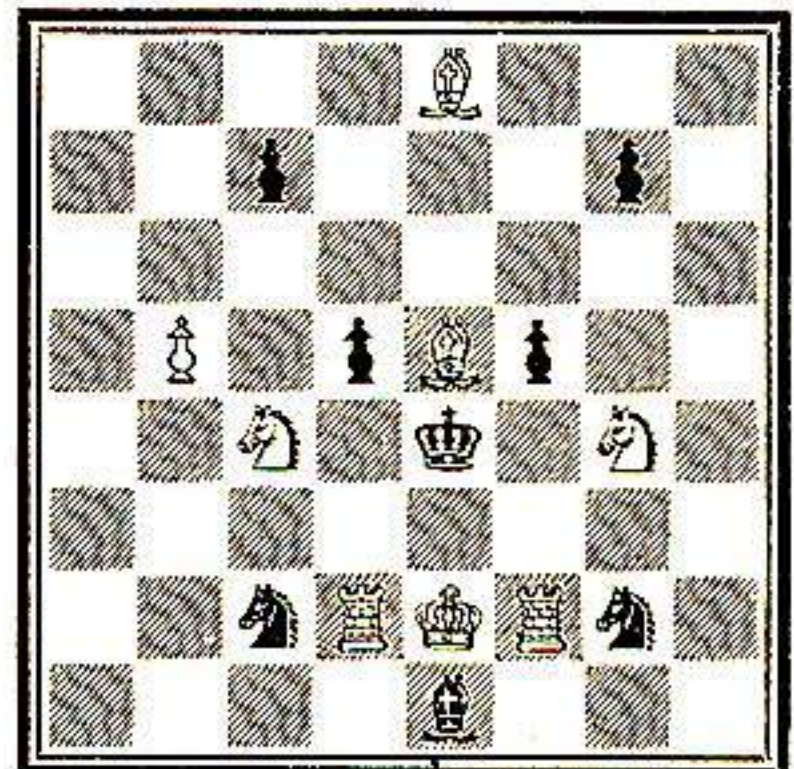
Mate in 2 moves.

320
 (Original)
 GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
 New York City



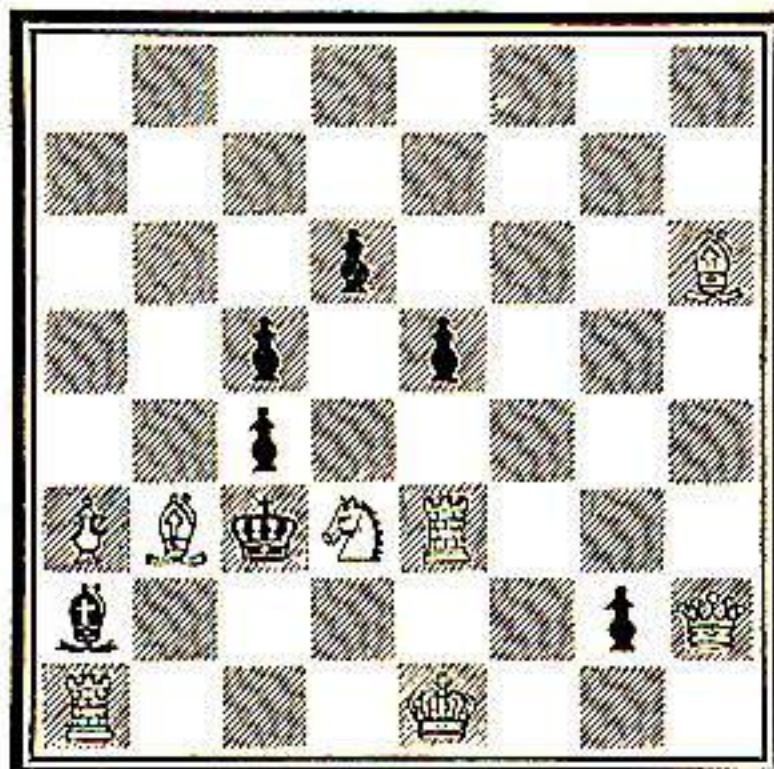
Mate in 2 moves.

323 (Original)
 FRED. SPRENGER
 New York City
 Dedicated to M. Bukofzer



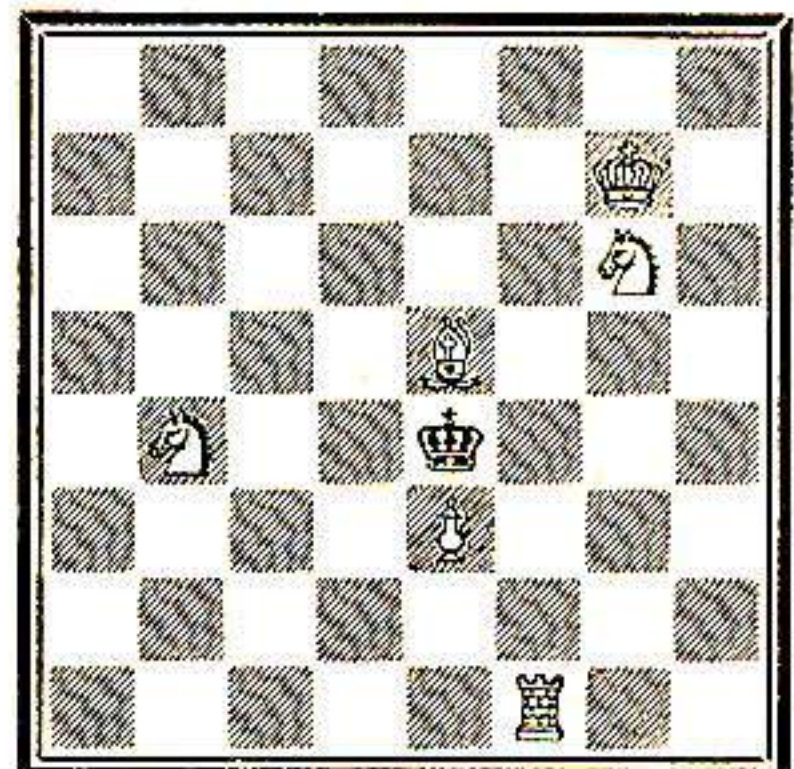
Mate in 2 moves.

321
 (Original)
 M. W. PATRICK
 Elyria, Ohio



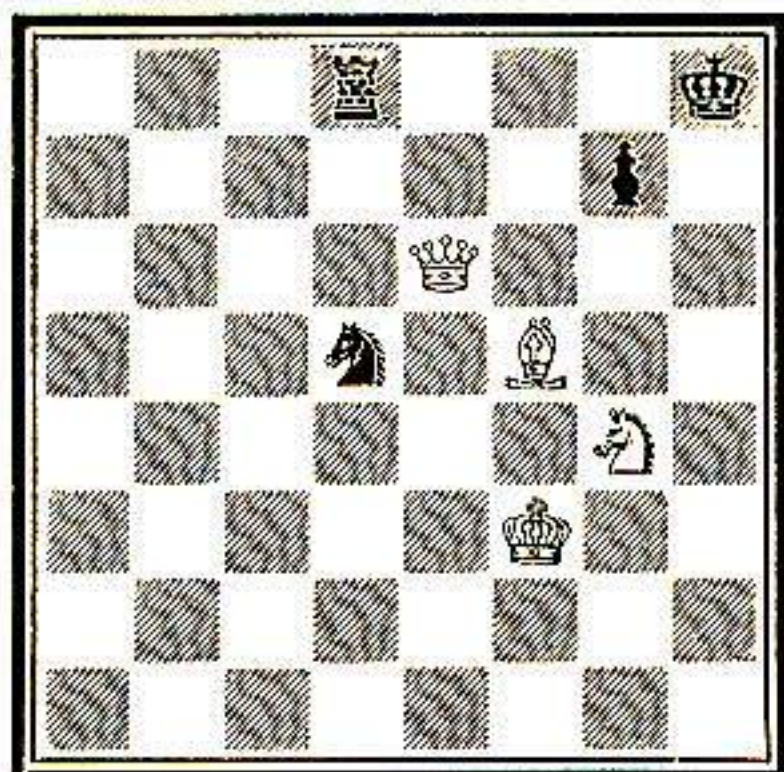
Mate in 2 moves.

324 (Original)
 MAXWELL BUKOFZER
 Bellaire, L. I.
 Dedicated to Carlos Jimeno



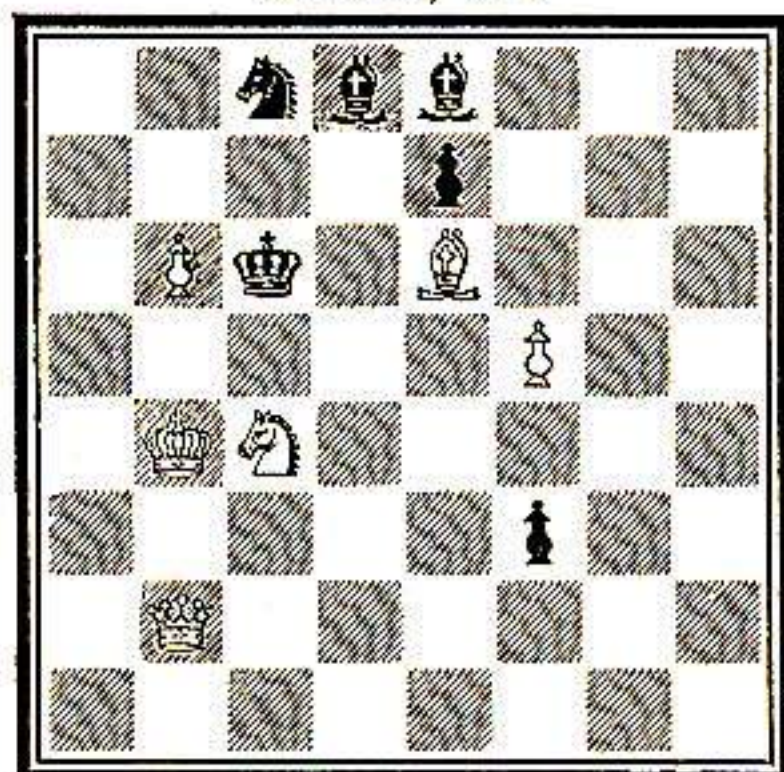
Mate in 3 moves.

325 (Original)
OTTO WURZBURG
 Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Dedicated to Carlos Jimeno



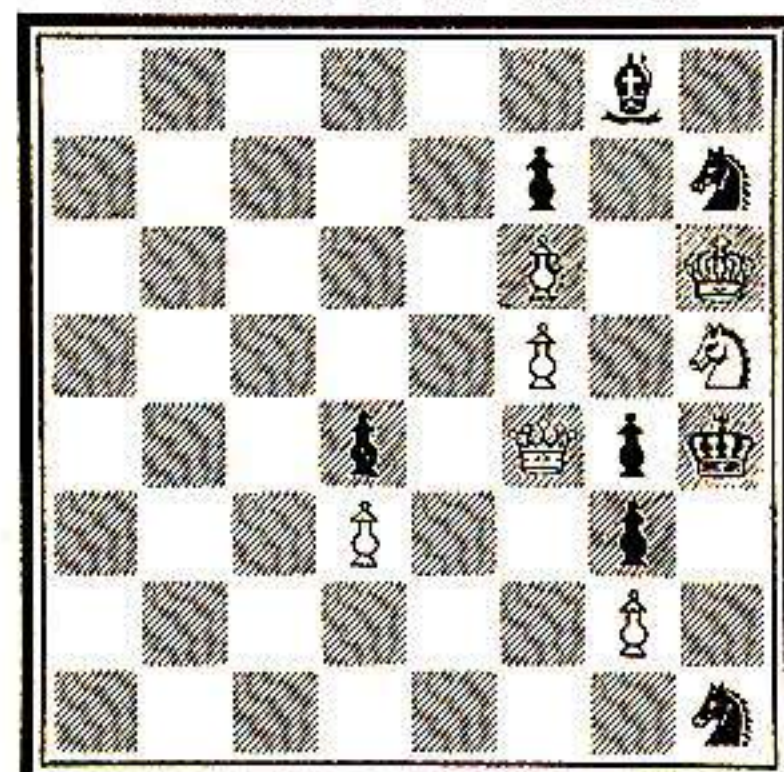
Mate in 3 moves.

326
 (Original)
J. F. TRACY
 Ontario, Cal.



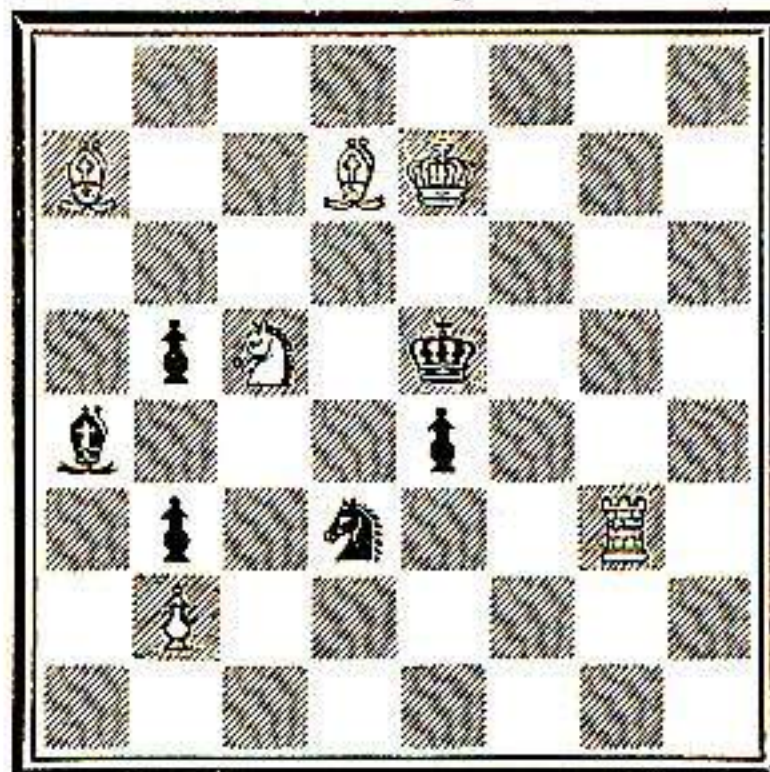
Mate in 3 moves.

327 (Original)
FRANZ PALATZ
 Hamburg, Germany
 Dedicated to M. Bukofzer



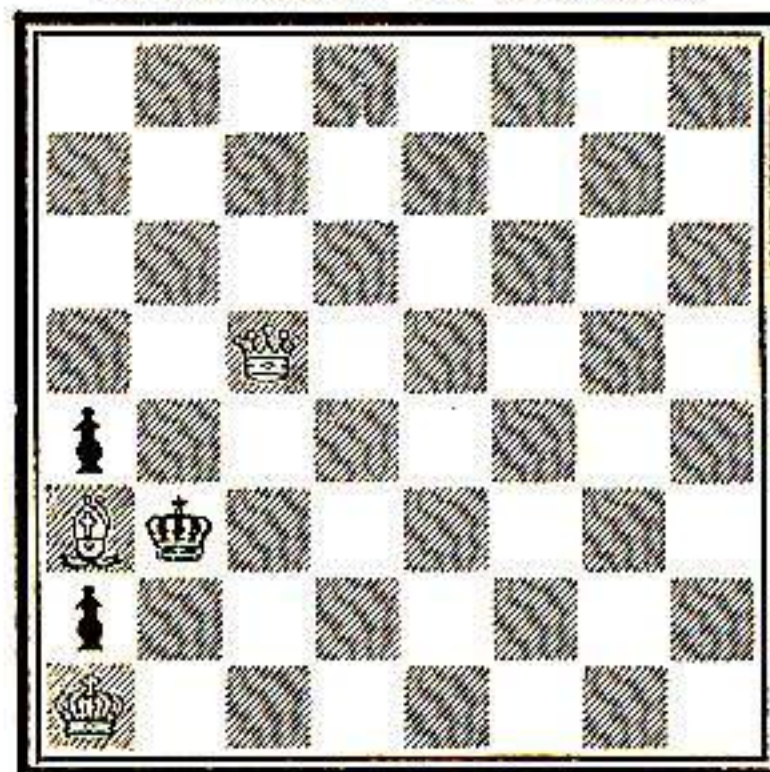
Mate in 4 moves.

328
 (Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
 Carrollton, Ga.



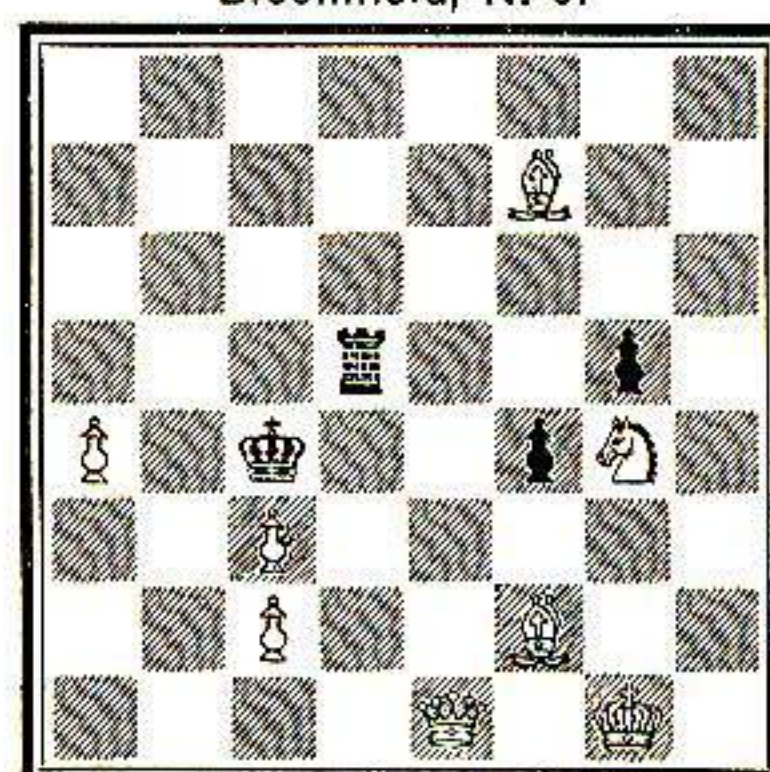
Mate in 4 moves.

329 (Original)
CARLOS JIMENO, Jr.
 Mexico
 Dedicated to Dr. G. Dobbs



SELFmate in 4 moves.

330
 (Original)
J. R. MARSH
 Bloomfield, N. J.



SELFmate in 5 moves.

SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE PROBLEMS ARE DUE: SEPTEMBER 10th, 1935.
 PLEASE DON'T BE LATE.

(Continued from Page 190)

No. 297. G. W. Hargreaves (2m) Se6

Brilliant and sparkling primer. Best two mover.—Beers. Giving two flight squares. What a difference compared with 296!—Sprenger. Very nice key, giving 2 outlets to the king.—Patrick. Unexpected key, leading to fine pins.—Nash. Semi-Schiffman defenses produced by the B. K.—Eaton. Beautiful thematic play.—Myers. Fine and dandy. Second place.—Tracy. Excellent key and altogether enjoyable.—Hill. The key is excellent.—Dr. Dobbs. SxP is a close try. Good key.—Patz. The key and pins are very good.—Korsgaard. An extra fine two-er.—Emery. Nice key and close tries.—Plowman. A very fine 2 mover.—Ratke. Neat. Lots of variety.—Murphy. Neat selfpin. Three additional mates for Black.—Genud. Neat example of flight-square play.—Stone. The flight squares are delightful.—Stichka. Excellent construction.—Souweine. Fair.—Peters. The prancing steed proves too much for Black.—Straus. Although key is fairly evident it is good and the discovered mates are fine.—Goldstein. Excellent problem with neat pinning of black forces.—Williams.

No. 298. F. Sprenger (2m) Rg5

Clever two mover with simple play.—Beers. Obviously the rook was the only piece that seemed to be out of the picture.—Patrick. Every black man exerts himself in vain.—Nash. Pretty Grimshaw.—Myers. Obvious solution.—Hill. Neat Grimshaw "Mutual".—Dr. Dobbs. Selfblocks are excellent.—Patz. PxP indicates key.—Korsgaard. Good problem.—Plowman. The key is too easy but the Grimshaw is good.—Ratke. Additional threat of mate forces interferences.—Murphy. This type of block self-interference has been done to a crisp.—Genud. No variations to speak of.—Stone. Black's threat of PxP discloses the key.—Souweine. Key obvious. Selfblocks pretty good.—Peters. Too obvious to be enjoyable.—Straus. Nothing to this one at all.—Goldstein. Interferences are pretty.—Williams.

No. 299. Rev. L. Mortriner (2m) Se5

Very clever and interesting.—Beers. Clever Meredith fighter.—Sprenger. Pretty little puzzle. Patrick. Excellent key that gives two flight squares.—Nash. Good key, in step with the mates.—Myers. Clever and artistic as ever.—Hill. A prim little 4-fighter.—Dr. Dobbs. Tricky.—Fittkau. Nice cooperation of Knights. Best 2 mover. My second choice.—Patz. The two knights make this very deceptive.—Korsgaard. Tricky sacrifice key.—Plowman. Simple but very good key and sparkling S play.—Ratke. Capital! Intricate S moves for a 2 mover.—Murphy. Neat echo with a self-pin.—Genud. Very pretty.—Halpern. Neat cooperation of pieces.—Stone. Pleasing miniature.—Souweine. Excellent two mover.—Peters. A Greek gift like the horse of Troy.—Straus. Best of the month.—Partos. Pretty little composition.—Goldstein. Fine example of star-flight theme with the S doing noble work.—Williams.

No. 300. W. Vanwinke (3m)

1 Kf2, Ke4; 2 QxS, etc.
1 . . . , Kd2, 2 QxS, . . .
1 . . . , Kd4; 2 Qe6, . . .

There is a pretty pin in this neat 3 mover.—Beers. Two modelmates in this pretty "give and taker".—Sprenger. Key is difficult and unexpected.—Nash. My second choice.—Myers. Neat and interesting.—Tracy. Difficult. Qf8 is a good try.—Hill. A characteristic Vanwinkle as scintillating as his former offering.—Patz. Nicely constructed. The key move is the least suspected move. Second choice.—Plowman. —Just average. There is only one good mate.—Ratke. One nice long distance mate, but pawns on b file seem unnecessary.—Murphy. The only virtue in this is that there seems to be no cook.—Genud. Pretty model after KxP.—Stone. Her majesty does all the labor.—Straus. The royal pair does all the work.—Goldstein. Ordinary type, interesting play.—Williams.

No. 301. W. Jacobs (3m)

No solution after the author's key.

1 Kb6, if Bc4! 2 Kc5, BxP! 3?

This is a pity indeed, because Mr. Jacobs' offering would probably have won the honor prize.—Editor.

No. 302. W. Patz (3m)

1 Sb6, Kd4; 2 Sc4ch, etc.
1 . . . , Ke4; 2
1 . . . , d5; 2 Sd7,
1 . . . , e6; 2 Qf3ch,
1 . . . , e5; 2

Not at all bad.—Beers. Airy set-up in this nice fighter.—Sprenger. The position of the S suggests the key.—Nash. Apparently sound.—Myers. Quite intricate and good.—Hill. Promising for a beginner, but the dual is bad.—Patz. Bishop block is nice.—Fittkau. Too many duals.—Korsgaard. All queen mates.—Plowman. The obvious but the play is good.

—Genud. A study in duels. (Duals? Ed.).—Stone. Too easy.—Straus. Nothing startling. A dull problem.—Goldstein. Not enough variety and key is obvious.—Williams.

No. 303. B. Beers (3m)

1 Ba8, KxS; 2 Qh1, etc.

1 . . . , BxS; 2 Qb7, . . .

1 . . . , Kc1; 2 Sa4, . . .

Dr. Dobbs should get credit for the idea even though I worked it out.—Beers. The cleric effaces himself, much to everybody's advantage.—Cheney. A nice Bristol.—Sprenger. Fine combination of clearance and interference.—Nash. A Bristol and a Turton but the White Bishop's function is purely theoretical.—Eaton. A masterpiece. My vote.—Kowalski. Good. Ingenious. Clever.—Hill. A masterly presentation of the Bristol and Turtons combinations. My vote for the prize.—Dr. Dobbs. Nice Bristol.—Fittkau. Excellent Bristol. My first choice.—Patz. The clearance key and play is clever. Best of the month.—Korsgaard. This gets my vote for a pretty handling of the theme.—Dr. Berliner. A fine task accurately done. Simple and artistic. It gets my vote.—Emery. Nice clearance key, but not enough variations. Second choice.—Plowman. Bill comes through with a beautiful Bristol. My vote.—Ratke. Fine clearance key and splendid second moves. Best of month.—Murphy. The Bristol is of course, easily recognized, but this gets my vote for being "different".—Genud. My second choice.—Stone. Easy but elegant. My vote.—Burke. Inactive B hints at key.—Souweine. Key is obvious but the play is good.—Peters. Her majesty travels by express.—Straus. For its good key and clever mates this gets my vote.—Goldstein. Unusual problem with peculiar and tricky key.—Williams. The long diagonal holds a fascination for Beers.—Sanford.

No. 304. F. Palatz (4m)

1 d3, Qb5; 2 Ra8, Qb8; 3 BxQ, S any; 4 B mates.

Clever one-liner.—Beers. The subtle second move of White, Ra8, is worthy of all praise.—Cheney. Main variation excellent, unfortunate dual in the other play.—Sprenger. A masterly waiter. The pawn, ostensibly to prevent checks, serves a twofold purpose.—Nash. This type of strategy has probably a long German name, but it is not very attractive.—Eaton. A fine delicacy for the Palatz (palates).—Myers. Mighty fine.—Tracy. Pretty zugzwang study with an Indian-like ending.—Dr. Dobbs. Tricky, quiet key. Enjoyed this one.—Patz. Lots of good tries.—Korsgaard. Amusing.—Fittkau. Quite difficult to solve.—Emery. Inaccurate and short mates in many variations.—Plowman. A very, very well hidden theme. My second choice.—Ratke. Second choice. The Indian in this is almost original.—Genud. Neat single-liner with many close tries.—Stone. A tantalizing one.—Straus. I consider this the best of the lot.—Riggin. The one variation that is clever is not enough to cover the shortcomings.—Goldstein. Only one variation, but it contains some of the prettiest forced moves I have ever seen.—Williams.

No. 305. Dr. G. Dobbs (4m Su1)

1 Rb6, KxP; 2 Qd3ch, Kc5; 3 Qc4ch, KxR; 4 Qc7ch, KxQ mate.

1 . . . , BxR; 2 Qe2ch, KxP; 3 Qd3ch, Kc5; 4 Qd6ch, KxQ mate.

1 . . . , Bb8; 2 Rb6, KxP; 3 Rb4ch, Ke3; 4 Qf2ch, PxQ mate.

This problem was reprinted by mistake because there was a duplicate in my map. I regret the error. No credit is allowed to any solver.

I break a standing rule, that of *not* giving comments on faulty or republished problems, but the following remarks should *not* be suppressed. They express the highest kind of praise.

Would enjoy this even a THIRD time, if you chose to reprint it again.—Eaton. Although this already published problem merits ANOTHER prize, I am sure the Doctor would not accept it.—Genud. Already honored, but it is so good I would vote for it again.—Souweine.

No. 306. G. Goeller (6m Su1)

1 Rd7, Kh8; 2 Rg5! Kg8; 3 Bh7ch! Kh8; 4 Sc5, PxS; 5 Bf5, c4; 6 Rd4, f6xg5 mate.

Cooked in 5 moves by: 1Rd7; 1 Sc7; 1 Sg7; 1 Sf4, 1 SxB. Six move cooks do not count.

CORRESPONDENCE

R. E. Powers: Thank you sincerely for your correction (about the priority of the Nielson Problem) which I transmitted to the office of the *Chess Review* in time, I hope, to be included in the August issue. Anent 282 you are correct, but let the dead rest. Why not join us, Mr. Powers?

B. Beers: Substitutions of problems made as requested.

Zarbach, F. Sprenger: Please put full solutions on all corrected problems; also full name and address. I lost too much time looking up your home towns, when I published your contributions.

M. Charosh: Congratulations, papa! A *new* problem for you that you *must* solve all by yourself. Thanks for the liberal support. Problem destroyed as requested.

E. Nash: Your good birthday wishes in faultless Latin are much appreciated.

M. W. Patrick: Welcome back. Your compositions are getting better every time.

S. Limbach: Dank fuer die aufgaben. Werde belege senden.

S. Myers: Two movers are always welcome. Thanks for problems and glad to have you.

W. R. Towle and others: There are several reasons why I do not publish my own work often, the main ones being that I would keep others waiting too long and that folks might deem me vainglorious. Besides, my best work is usually in the 3 move type, of which I have almost too many on hand. However, I shall enter one of my problems now and then.

W. Vanwinkle: Wilbur, why no problems? Wilbur it no longer!

PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

Name	Score	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	Score
Hochberg Bros.	278	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	20	324
Berliner, Dr. H. M.	257	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	20	303
Krisch, E.	255	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	x	25	302
Daly, H. B.	264	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	0	290
Halpern, L.	233	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	25	284
Emery, G. R.	250	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	5	281
Riggin, C.	255	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	0	281
Patz, W.	252	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	0	277
Ratke, R. J.	242	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	0	268
Vanwinkle, W.	239	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	3	4	x	0	262
Morris, M.	212	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	20	258
Braverman, S.	211	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	20	257
Young, E. F.	222	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	3	3	4	x	0	245
Genud, I.	213	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	0	238
Korsgaard, S.	203	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	3	3	4	x	5	231
Tracy, J. F.	199	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	0	225
Samford, C. C.	195	0	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	3	4	x	.	216
Murphy, P.	193	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	x	.	215
Nash, E.	164	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	25	215
Souweine, A. J.	151	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	25	202
Sprenger, F.	172	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	3	4	x	5	200
Malzberg, N.	174	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	3	.	4	x	.	194
Fittkau, C.	170	1	2	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	0	193
Hargreaves, G. W.	178	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	3	.	x	.	191
Cheney, G. N.	160	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	3	4	x	.	183
Partos, G.	151	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	5	182
Kashdan, I.	129	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	25	180
Patrick, M. W.	157	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	3	4	x	0	180
Beers, B.	135	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	5	166
Eaton, V. L.	142	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	3	4	x	0	165
Straus, W.	133	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	0	159
Meyer, I.	130	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	0	156
Stichka, J., Jr.	139	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	3	3	0	x	.	155
Burke, H.	100	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	25	151
Dobbs, Dr. G.	123	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	0	149
Goldstein, N.	123	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	0	149
Peters, W.	122	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	0	147
Hill, A. F.	120	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	.	146
Plowman, G.	108	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	3	4	x	5	136
Myers, S. H.	59	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	4	x	20	104
Thorne, E. H.	79	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	x	.	92
Lay, K.	71	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	3	.	x	.	90
Moss, R.	57	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	5	88
Shainswit, G.	57	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	5	88
Berry, G. F.	64	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	74
Sapir, I.	43	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	3	3	4	x	0	66
Knorr, T. E.	39	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	0	65
Kowalski, S.	39	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	0	64
Shapiro, Milton	34	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	3	3	0	x	.	53
Stone, T.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	25	51
Chess, A.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	x	20	46
Olin, R.	27	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	3	.	.	x	.	43
Towle, W.	26	0	2	2	2	2	.	.	3	3	0	x	0	40
Williams, J. R.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	3	4	x	10	33
Layer, C. R.	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	3	4	x	0	23
Zarbach, J.	0	2	2	2	0	2	3	0	3	3	4	x	.	21
Chapman, A. R.	8	0	2	0	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	14
Gonzalez, M.	0	2	0	2	2	2	3	0	3	.	.	x	.	14
Grote, F.	12	0	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	12
Lebowitz, M.	0	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	0	x	.	10
Westlake, P.	0	0	2	0	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	6