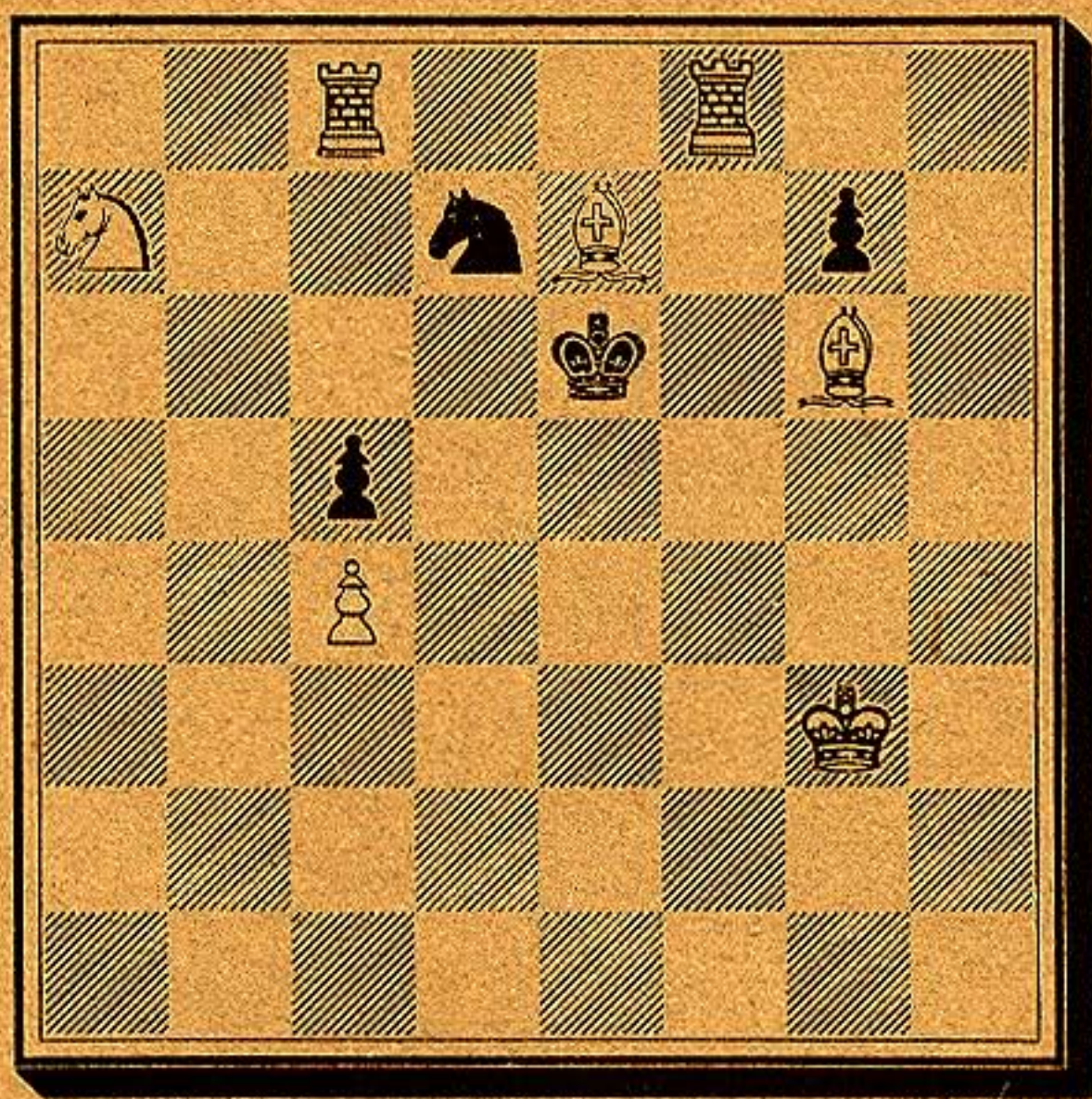


# The CHESS REVIEW

MONTHLY HONOR PRIZE

J. F. TRACY  
Ontario, Calif.



WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

## SPOTLIGHTS IN THIS ISSUE

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NOVEMBER, 1935

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# The Editor's Castle

By S. S. COHEN

## The CHESS REVIEW

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### Debits and Credits

We note the October issue of the *British Chess Magazine*, on Page 468, under the heading of "Analytical Notes", devotes two paragraphs to the Wilkes-Barre Variation of the Two Knights Defense, crediting it to *El Ajedrez Americano*.

The same error occurs in the September issue of *La Strategie*, which devotes two pages to a reproduction of the main analysis.

*La Strategie* is less to blame than the *B. C. M.* since we presume it is easier for its Editors to translate from Spanish rather than English. But both have in their possession the December, 1934 and January, 1935 issues of THE CHESS REVIEW in which the original notes were first published.

In the final analysis the real culprit is *El Ajedrez Americano*, which took advantage of its exchange facilities to translate an interesting article without acknowledging the original source of publication.

While on the subject we are reminded of the same infraction of the amenities much nearer home.

A curious custom has grown up among some of our leading chess journalists of reproducing items from THE CHESS REVIEW and from the newspaper columns of our esteemed contemporary Herman Helms, for many years America's leading chess columnist, without the courtesy of an acknowledgment.

We do not begrudge anyone the privilege of reprinting items which may favorably impress them. On the contrary, we encourage *properly acknowledged quotations* as a means of publicity. But we take the liberty of suggesting to our friends that proper acknowledgments are only a common courtesy.

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### Happy Birthday!

Congratulations are in order for Dr. Alexander Alekhine, Chess Champion of the World, who celebrated his 43rd birthday on Saturday, October 19th. The occasion brings to mind a recent statement of his to the effect that the only chess player in the world with a good chance to wrest the title from him at present is Father Time.



# The World Championship Match

By FRED REINFELD

Thus far eight games of the current Championship Match have been played, and three of the scores have come to hand. In important matches the combatants usually begin the struggle with the portentous ponderousness of two pachyderms; but no one can reasonably complain of a dearth of original, spirited play on the parts of Dr. Alekhine and Dr. Euwe. In fact, most of the games thus far have been played in that chivalrously reckless style in which, as many people quaintly imagine, Morphy's match games are supposed to abound.

In the first game, as was expected, Dr. Alekhine opened with 1 P-Q4. Dr. Euwe adopted the Slav Defense, using a variation strongly recommended by his famous opponent. If this was intended as a surprise move, it failed badly, for Dr. Euwe now received so many surprises that no one was surprised by his rather early resignation! In the second game, Dr. Euwe also began with 1 P-Q4, Dr. Alekhine replying with the Grunfeld Defense—again something of a surprise, for the only previous occasions on which the champion has adopted this defense were at Margate, 1923 (vs. Michell) and at London, 1932 (vs. Kashdan). The choice of this defense may have been influenced by the fact that one of Dr. Euwe's losses to Flohr in their 1932 match was due to his rather weak treatment of this variation. Despite this precedent, and despite the crushing defeat just inflicted on him, Dr. Euwe immediately played for complications—and Dr. Alekhine, who, in the nature of things ought to have been content to play for a draw, likewise did his best to complicate matters. A rather wild game resulted, Dr. Euwe finally emerging a Pawn to the good but with Bishops of opposite color and a weak Pawn position. Exact play, however, on the part of the challenger forced a win.

By no means chastened by this defeat, Dr. Alekhine began the third game with 1 P-K4, and after Dr. Euwe's adoption of the French Defense, the champion once more played a risky line, the consequences of which were difficult to ascertain. This time Dr. Euwe's fighting spirit seemed to have forsaken him, and after playing in a surprisingly timorous manner and missing several good opportunities for promising counter-play, he received a very bad drubbing!

This brings out one of the great difficulties in contending with a master of Alekhine's enormous strength. The Champion plays for complications; if his opponent tries to meet him half-way, he is outcombined, and if he tries to avoid complications, he is likely to get butchered!

## World Championship Match First Game

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

Dr. A. Alekhine	Dr. M. Euwe
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	PxP
5 P-QR4	B-B4

It has been considered for some time that White can obtain the better game by 6 P-K3, Kt-R3; 7 BxP, Kt-QKt5; 8 O-O, P-K3; 9 Q-K2! (H. Steiner's variation). However, in recent European tournaments 6 . . . P-K3; 7 BxP, B-QKt5! 8 O-O, O-O; 9 Q-K2, P-B4! has been found to give Black a good game. Alekhine therefore reverts to an older line.

6 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2
7 KtxP(B4)	Q-B2

This move of Kmoch's seems better than the routine 7 . . . P-K3, which Bogolubow tried twice in his last match with Alekhine—losing both times because his QB was out of play on the K side after White enforced P-K4.

8 P-KKt3	P-K4
9 PxP	KtxP
10 B-B4	KKt-Q2
11 B-Kt2	B-K3

A move strongly recommended by Alekhine, who considers . . . P-B3 "a clear waste of time, especially in such a critical position." However, after 11 . . . P-B3; 12 O-O, B-K3; 13 KtxKt, PxKt; 14 B-K3, B-QB4 Black has good play on the open files as compensation for the superior placement of White's minor pieces.

The text is also playable, although Black finds the pin troublesome and must therefore proceed with care.

12 KtxKt	KtxKt
13 O-O	B-K2

Against Bogolubow (San Remo 1930), Alekhine played . . . Q-R4 (to stop P-R5), but subsequently decided that 13 . . . B-K2 deserves preference. From the course of the present game, however, one may assume that the champion has reversed his previous opinion.

14 Q-B2	R-Q1
15 KR-Q1	O-O
16 Kt-Kt5!	RxRch
17 RxR	Q-R4







7 Kt-B3	QR-Kt1
8 Kt-K5	B-Q2
9 KtxB	QxKt
10 P-Q5	Kt-Q5
11 Q-Q3	P-K4

Black's advanced Kt is not too happily placed, and now involves him in some loss of time—a drawback with lasting consequences.

12 P-K3	Kt-B4
13 P-K4	Kt-Q3

On . . . Kt-Q5 the following move would be even stronger.

14 P-B4	Q-K2
15 B-K3	Kt-Kt5!

There is nothing to be gained from 15 . . . Pxp; 16 BxRP, R-R1; 17 B-Q4, B-Kt2 (17 . . . QKtxP? 18 KtxKt, KtxKt; 19 BxR, Kt-Kt6 dis ch; 20 K-Q2! or 19 . . . Kt-B4 dis ch; 20 Q-K2 and White wins easily in either case); 18 O-O-O!

16 BxP	R-R1
--------	------

Retreating the B would now enable Black to regain the P at once; 17 B-K3, KtxB; 18 QxKt, B-R3; 19 P-KKt3, Pxp; 20 Pxp, Q-R5ch.

As White plays, he comes out a P ahead, but it is doubled—which, in conjunction with the B's of opposite color, foreshadows a possible draw as the ultimate outcome.

17 P-KR3!	RxB
18 PxKt	B-Kt2

Not 18 . . . Pxp? 19 Q-Q4. A droll point.

19 Q-K3	R-R4
20 P-B5	B-B3
21 P-R4	B-R5ch
22 P-Kt3	B-Kt4
23 Q-B3	O-O
24 P-Kt4	QR-R1

Alekhine's 19th move was possibly played with a view to provoking the advance of White's Ps, which has the advantage of forcing a passed P and the disadvantage of allowing Black counter-play by the opening of files.

25 R-QR2	Kt-K1
26 R-QKt2	Kt-B3

The maneuver with the Kt has the double advantage of tying White's Q to the defense of the KKtP and White's QR to the defense of the QKtP; and also of allowing Black to play . . . P-B3 and . . . Pxp without having to fear that White will be able to sink a Kt at Q5.

27 B-K2	P-B3
28 QPxp	QKtPxp
29 O-O	QR-Q1
30 K-Kt2	R-Q5
31 P-Kt5	BPxp
32 RPxp	R-Kt1
33 Pxp!	. . .

In order to be able to utilize Black's preoccupation with the QKtP by creating dangerous tactical threats on the K side.

33 . . .	BPxp
34 P-Kt6!	Q-QKt2
35 K-R3	R-Q3!

The capture of the KP would lead to the following possibilities: 35 . . . KtxKP; 36 KtxKt.

I. 36 . . . QxKt; 37 Q-B7ch (the reason for White's 35th move), K-R1; 38 B-B3! Q-Q6; 39 R-Q1, Q-B6; 40 RxR, Pxr (40 . . . QxR(Q4); 41 R-QB2, etc.); 41 R-Kt5, Q-B8; 42 Q-B7!, R-KB1; 43 QxQ, BxQ; 44 P-Kt7, R-QKt1; 45 R-QB5!

II. 36 . . . RxKt; 37 Q-Kt3ch! followed by B-B3 winning the exchange with an easy victory in prospect.

36 Kt-Q5!	K-Kt2
-----------	-------

If 36 . . . KtxKt; 37 B-B4! wins (not 37 PxKt, RxKtP; 38 RxR, QxR; 39 Q-B7ch, which leads to nothing).

37 R-QB2!	KtxKt
38 PxKt	RxKtP

Black is helpless against the threat of R-B7ch!

I. 38 . . . QxKtP; 39 Q-B7ch, K-R3; 40 R-B7, B-Q1; 41 QxRPch, K-Kt4; 42 Q-R4 mate.

II. 38 . . . QxQP; 39 R-B7ch, K-R3; 40 QxQ, RxQ; 41 P-Kt7, R(Q4)-Q1 (41 . . . R-R4; 42 K-Kt2! B-Q1; 43 R-QB8); 42 B-R6 and wins. If in this 39 . . . K-R1; 40 Q-B8ch! wins.

III. 38 . . . R-Q2; 39 B-Kt5! R-K2; 40 P-Q6 wins.

IV. 38 . . . R-QB1; 39 RxR, QxR; 40 Q-B7ch, K-R3; 41 P-Kt7 and wins.

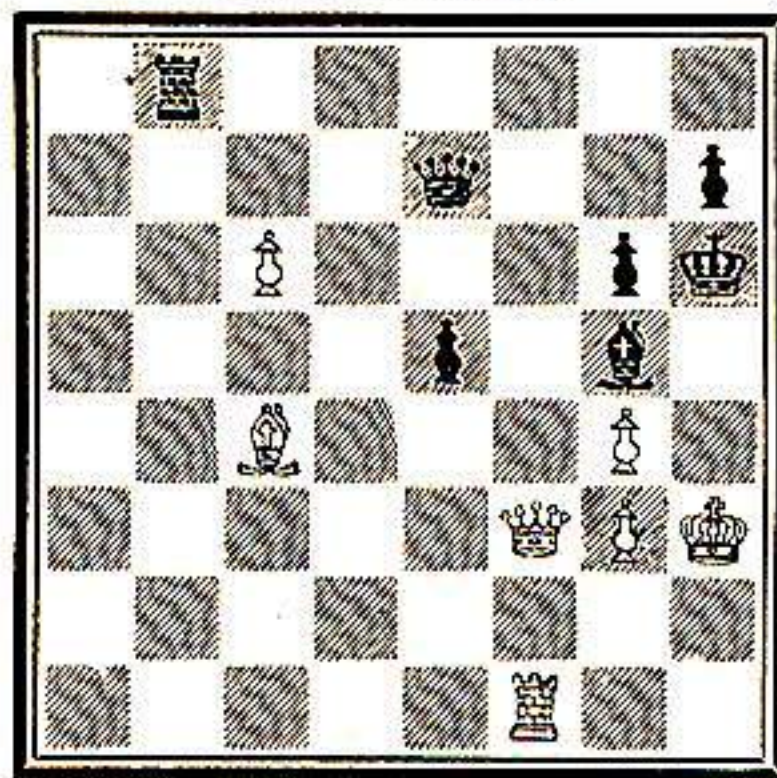
39 R-B6!	RxR
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There was no good alternative.

40 Pxr	Q-K2
41 B-B4!	K-R3

Otherwise Q-B7ch wins easily.

Dr. A. Alekhine



Dr. M. Euwe

42 Q-R1!	R-Kt7
43 R-B7	Q-K1
44 P-B7	R-QB7

Black was in *Zugzwang*! If the Q moves along the rank, Q-B6 wins. If the R moves along the file, K-Kt2 dis ch wins. If the KP moves, 45 Q-R1!! wins! If the B moves to K6, then 45 Q-K4, B-Kt4; 46 Q-Q5 wins.

45 Q-Kt7	Resigns
----------	---------

A finely contested game, and particularly creditable to Euwe after his bad start. His trenchant play from move 34 is a model of logical and precise attacking tactics. Alekhine struggled manfully, but he could not recover from a bad opening. Nevertheless Euwe fully earned the point.



# The Lodz Tourney

By LAJOS STEINER

At the conclusion of the International Team Tournament in Warsaw the Lodz Chess Club staged an international masters tourney. From September 3 to 13 five Polish experts (Dr. S. Tartakower, S. Kolski, A. Frydman, H. Appel, T. Regedzinski) matched wits with five foreign stars: R. Fine (U. S. A.); L. Steiner (Hungary); W. Winter (England); K. Opocenski (Czecho-Slovakia); V. Mikenas (Lithuania).

The surprise of the tourney was the high place attained by S. Kolski of Poland. He played good chess and defeated some of the foreign masters in well conducted games. In fact it was but a flag's breadth of his clock that prevented him from taking first honors—he overstepped the time limit in a drawish position against Dr. Tartakower. The most interesting fact about Kolski is that he is not very young any more and has not been able to show any superiority as yet in combats with his fellow townsmen H. Appel and T. Regedzinski. His score is therefore the more significant and leads one to wonder whether he will be able to repeat his fine performance in the future.

## LODZ TOURNEY

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1 Dr. S. Tartakower	x	1/2	1	1 1/2	1	0	1	1	1 1/2	1	6 1/2
2 R. Fine	1/2	x	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1 1/2	1/2	1	6
3 S. Kolski	0	1/2	x	1	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	6
4 K. Opocenski	1/2	1/2	0	x	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	5 1/2
5 L. Steiner	0	1/2	0	0	x	1/2	1	1	1	1	5
6 W. Winter	1	0	1/2	0	1/2	x	1	1/2	1/2	1	5
7 A. Frydman	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	x	1	1	1	3 1/2
8 H. Appel	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	0	x	1/2	1/2	3
9 T. Regedzinski	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	x	1	3
10 V. Mikenas	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	x	1 1/2

Lodz Tourney  
September, 1935

## BUDAPEST DEFENSE

(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

S. Kolski	K. Opocensky
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K4
3 P x P	Kt-Kt5
4 P-K4	.....

The Budapest Defense is seldom played today. Its soundness is not yet clearly determined, and most players do not like to experiment while other defenses with at least equal chances are available. Alekhine eliminates the opening with the simplest variation: 4 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 5 P-K3, KKtxP(K5); 6 B-K2, etc.; and believes the White position, because of its control of the square Q5, to be superior.

4 .....	KtxKP
5 P-KB4	KKt-B3
6 B-K3	Kt-R3

This is not the right square for the Kt. Expert opinion inclines to: 6 ... B-Kt5ch; 7 Kt-B3, Q-R5ch; 8 P-KKt3, Q-K2; to be followed after ... P-Q3 by manoeuvring the QKt to KB3. The aim of the text (... Kt-R3) is to eliminate White's QB.

7 Kt-QB3	B-B4
8 Q-Q2	P-Q3
9 Kt-KB3	B-KKt5
10 B-K2	O-O
11 O-O	R-K1
12 P-KR3	BxKt
13 BxB	Q-R5
14 K-R2	.....

White makes the simplest possible moves—splendid tactics. His position is free and faultless (his KP is secure and he dominates Q5. Black's position is somewhat cramped and almost impossible to improve—in fact is bound to deteriorate since cautious play by White will cause his opponent to become short of good moves.

14 .....	QR-Q1
15 P-KKt3	Q-R3
16 KR-K1	.....

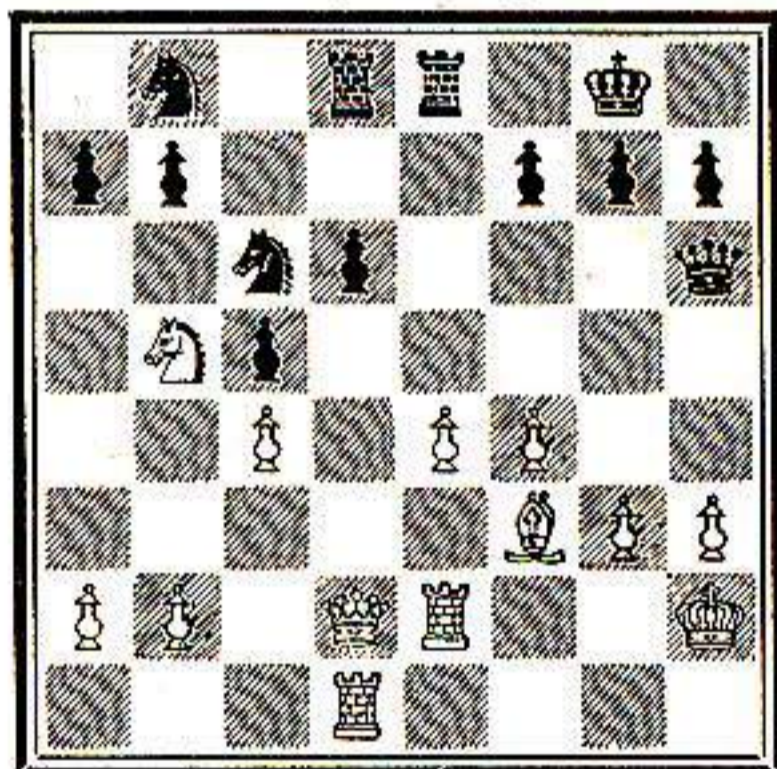
To prevent 16 ... Kt-K4 which would help free Black's game.

16 .....	BxB
17 RxB	Kt-K2
18 R-K2	P-QB4

But this is definitely bad. With ... P-QB3 he could develop resistance though his position would still remain inferior. His plan of defense would then be to play ... Kt-QB4(2)-K3 and then probably ... P-QB4.

19 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B3
20 R-Q1	Kt(R)-Kt1

## K. Opocensky



## S. Kolski

21 Q-Q5!	.....
----------	-------

Black probably had not foreseen this move. He cannot now play 21 ... P-R3; 22 KtxP, Kt-Q5; because of 23 QxPch, K-R1; 24 QxRch, RxQ; 25 Kt-B7ch, K-Kt1; 26 KtxQch, PxKt; 27 R-B2 and White is the exchange ahead.

21 .....	Kt-Kt5
22 Q-R5	QxQ
23 BxQ	P-KKt3
24 B-B3	P-QR3
25 KtxP	KtxP
26 P-K5	R-K2
27 R(K)-Q2	P-Kt3
28 Kt-K4	RxR

If 28 ... R-KB1; 29 Kt-B6ch followed by 30 R-Q8!

29 RxR	P-B4
30 R-Q8ch	K-Kt2
31 Kt-B6	Resigns



## News Events

### Chess in Pennsylvania

The Philadelphia Chess Association has been formed to coordinate chess activities in Philadelphia and vicinity. Clubs affiliated with the Association are: Camden C. C.; Delmont C. C.; Federal C. C.; Lawndale C. C.; Mercantile Library C. C.; North City C. C.; Northeast C. C.; University of Pennsylvania C. C.; Ridley Park C. C.; South Jersey C. C.; and South Philadelphia C. C.

At the initial meeting of the Association the following officers were elected: President, Wm. A. Ruth (Pres. South Jersey Chess Ass'n); Vice-President, H. B. Oster (Pres. North City C. C.); Secretary, I. Goldstein (Pres. Northeast C. C.); Treasurer, E. R. Glover (Treas. Camden City C. C.).

The Association agreed to sponsor the Philadelphia Chess League, Philadelphia Championship Tourney and Philadelphia Amateur Tourney. Eventually all chess activities will be sponsored by the Association, including the Philadelphia Public High School League.

The Mercantile Library Chess Ass'n (Philadelphia) at its annual meeting elected the following officers: S. T. Sharp, President; R. S. Goerlich, Vice-President; J. Levin, Secretary; I. Ash, Treasurer.

At the fifth annual meeting of the Erie C. C. officers were elected as follows: R. Brackett, President; B. Dalbor, Vice-President; G. Hartlebb, Secretary; P. Plaucan, Treasurer.

Plans were laid for the City Championship Tourney. Wm. Schettler, City Champion for the past few years, will meet somewhat sterner opposition now that Kenneth S. Howard (formerly of New York) and Morton Eichner (formerly of Philadelphia) have made their homes in Erie.

### Correspondence Chess

The January Special of the Illinois Correspondence Chess Association begins January 1, 1936. Entrance fee to this event is \$5.00 with three prizes in each section: \$15.00, \$10.00 and \$5.00. If interested address Roy Wakefield, Waterman, Ill.

A mammoth correspondence match is being arranged between America and England. Players interested should get in touch with Walter F. James, Secretary, Correspondence Chess League of America, 219 E. Main Street, Cherokee, Iowa.

### Empire State News

The Isaac L. Rice Progressive Chess Club has secured new quarters at 241 E. 14th St. in New York City. Although this address is also the home of the Stuyvesant Chess Club they are located on different floors and each club is maintaining its separate identity. A meeting will be held during the month of November to plan future activities. It is definitely decided that the I. L. Rice Progressive C. C. will enter a team in the Metropolitan Chess League this winter and the club plans an extremely active program. Mr. Jacob Bernstein, the genial director of the Stuyvesant C. C., is to be congratulated for his cooperation in making the move possible, since it means the reawakening of one of the oldest chess clubs in the United States—a club which nourished the budding chess talent of such present day stars as A. Kupchik, I. Kashdan, H. Steiner and others.

The Marshall C. C. is arranging the details of a fifty board match with a combined North Jersey team.

Arthur W. Dake will give an exhibition in Binghamton on November 8th and in Syracuse on November 9th.

### U. S. World Championship Team Feted

After returning victorious from Warsaw two receptions were held in honor of the United States Team.

The first occurred at the Advertising Club on October 1 under the auspices of the Marshall Chess Club. Silas W. Howland, President of the Marshall C. C., presided and Ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman acted as toastmaster. In addition to the members of the team the following celebrities were present: Harold M. Phillips, Gustavus A. Pfeiffer, Fritz Brieger, Leonard B. Meyer, A. B. Hodges, Richard G. Wahrburg, Henry Leeds, I. Kashdan and S. Reshevsky.

The second took place at the George Washington Restaurant in Newark, N. J. on October 19th and was held under the auspices of the Inter-Urban Chess Consolidation of New Jersey. Elliott F. Laucks, President of the Suburban Chess League, presided, and Stanley Stanton of Ridgewood acted as toastmaster. Some rather amusing telegrams were read to the guests, among them being the following: "Am having trouble with the Black pieces. My opponent tried an English Opening. I would have greatly preferred a French Defense or a Sicilian. Mussolini."



## National Chess Federation Meeting

At the annual meeting of the National Chess Federation the following officers were elected: M. S. Kuhns (Chicago) President; S. W. Addleman (Chicago) First Vice-President; J. E. Dittus (Chicago) Second Vice-President; H. E. Heick (Chicago) Treasurer; H. E. McFarland (Junction City, Kansas) Secretary. It was decided to press with all possible speed towards the holding of a National Championship Tournament.

## Virginia State Championship

The Virginia Chess Federation held its annual meeting at the John Marshall Hotel in Richmond, Va., from August 31 to September 3, inclusive. Three tournaments were run:

Class A: limited to first class players, residents of the State, the winner being awarded the title of State Champion for one year.

Class B: an open tournament for first class players.

Class C: an open tournament for weaker players.

W. W. Gibbs of Staunton, Va., won the State Title this year, succeeding John N. Buck of Lynchburg, who only placed third, half a point behind H. M. Woods of Virginia Beach. The Major Open was won for the second consecutive time by H. E. Skinner of Baltimore, Md. John Manning of Norfolk, Va. acted as Tourney Director.

The following officers were elected: W. W. Gibbs (Staunton) President; J. N. Buck (Lynchburg) Vice-President; S. S. Jackson (Richmond) Treasurer; John Manning (Norfolk) Secretary. Next year the Federation will hold its annual meeting at Lynchburg on or about Labor Day.

## Lone Star State Activities

The recent championship tourney has aroused chess enthusiasm in Texas to a high pitch. As a result the present season promises to be quite an active one.

A new club has been formed at San Antonio with W. Morris as President and E. B. Parsons as Secretary-Treasurer.

Judge J. N. Riggs is organizing a club in Amarillo.

Lubbock is planning to stage the West Texas Championship Tourney.

The Texas Chess Ass'n accepted an invitation from Mexico City to a correspondence match: State of Texas vs. Federal District.

## Massachusetts Notes

The 1935 State Championship Tourney witnessed a triple tie for first place between Morton (1933 and 1934 titleholder), Coggan and Adams. In the play-off Morton was the victor, thus securing permanent possession of the Godfrey L. Cabot trophy.

The second annual tournament for the City of Boston Championship got under way on Columbus Day at the rooms of the Boylston Chess Club. A lively fight is anticipated, the entries including: Morton (State Champion); Daly (last year's winner); Gring and Taylor of the Bay State C. C.; Hodges, Sturgis and Mitchell of the City Club; Marchand of the Harvard C. C.; Flashman of the Wells C. C.; and Magri of the Boylston C. C.

The Metropolitan League season opened with 8 teams in the "A" Division and the same number in the "B" Division. Harvard University entered a team in each division and both teams won their first two matches against the Lynn C. C. and the Boylston C. C. John Moore '39 is Captain of the Harvard "A" team.

The Northampton C. C. inaugurated its fifth season with two matches, defeating the Thompsonville C. C. (Connecticut) by 6-2, at Northampton, and the Pittsfield "Y" at Cummington, Mass. by 8½-5½.

## Dake on Tour

Scheduled to leave New York on November 1 for a tour of the Atlantic Coast, Arthur W. Dake, the popular Oregon Master, kept himself in trim by giving two exhibitions last month.

On October 8 he met 22 opponents at the Marshall C. C., winning 21 and drawing one. H. D. Everett was the lucky man. On October 12 he faced 26 at the Terminal C. C., making a score of 22 wins and 4 draws: H. Kalb, D. Buckley, J. Fulop, and S. Zeitlin refusing to bow.

## Intercollegiate Chess

Six colleges have entered teams in the annual competition of the New York City Collegiate Chess Association. They are Seth Low, Yeshiva, Brooklyn, New York University, Long Island University and Columbia. At a meeting held at the N. Y. U. C. C. the following officers were elected: Saul Tinsky, Seth Low '37, President; Stephen Deckler, L. I. U. '36, Vice-President; Abraham Weinman, N. Y. U. '36, Treasurer; Wm. F. Doll, Columbia '37, Secretary.



# Game Studies

Polish Championship Tournament  
Warsaw, 1935

## QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

M. Najdorf                      T. Regedzinski

White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
2 P-Q4	P-QKt3
3 P-B4	B-Kt2
4 P-KKt3	P-B4

With the QB on QKt2 Black should strive to build up a more logical formation possibly with . . . P-K3 and . . . P-KB4. The text move is only good if White cannot parry with P-Q5.

5 P-Q5	P-Q3
6 P-Kt3	P-Kt3
7 QB-Kt2	B-Kt2
8 B-Kt2	.....

White has more freedom and the better position.

8 . . . . .	O-O
9 O-O	QKt-Q2
10 Q-B2	P-QKt4

With this move Black discloses his plan: he wants to remain passive in the center and institute a Q side counter attack. Such a plan may succeed in the middle game but usually fails in the opening. The first plan in a game must always be the formation of a strong center. This Black could still have attempted with . . . P-K4.

11 QKt-Q2	Q-Kt3
12 P-K4	Kt-K1

To prevent P-K5.

13 BxB	KtxB
14 Kt-K1!	.....

The Kt goes to Q3 where it will do good work.

14 . . . . .	KR-QKt1
--------------	---------

Black prepares his counter attack too slowly; he should have played at once either . . . P-QR4 or . . . PxP.

15 Kt-Q3	Kt-B1
16 P-B4	B-B1
17 P-KR3	P-QR4
18 P-QR4!	PxRP
19 PxP	.....

Showing that Black's preparation to open and command the QKt file is entirely useless: the favorable position of the White Kts prevents Black's penetration.

19 . . . . .	B-Q2
20 P-Kt4	P-R4

Black finds the open files useless to him: the QKt file which has cost him so much effort is too well guarded, while the KR file will benefit only White's attack. In view of the inactive position of the Black pieces, the situation has become very difficult.

21 B-B3	PxP
22 PxP	P-K3

This also helps the White attack.

23 K-Kt2	PxP
24 BPxP	P-B3
25 Q-B3!	Q-Q1
26 P-K5!	.....

The beginning of the direct attack which will soon prove decisive, as the Black pieces cannot be brought to the K side quickly enough.

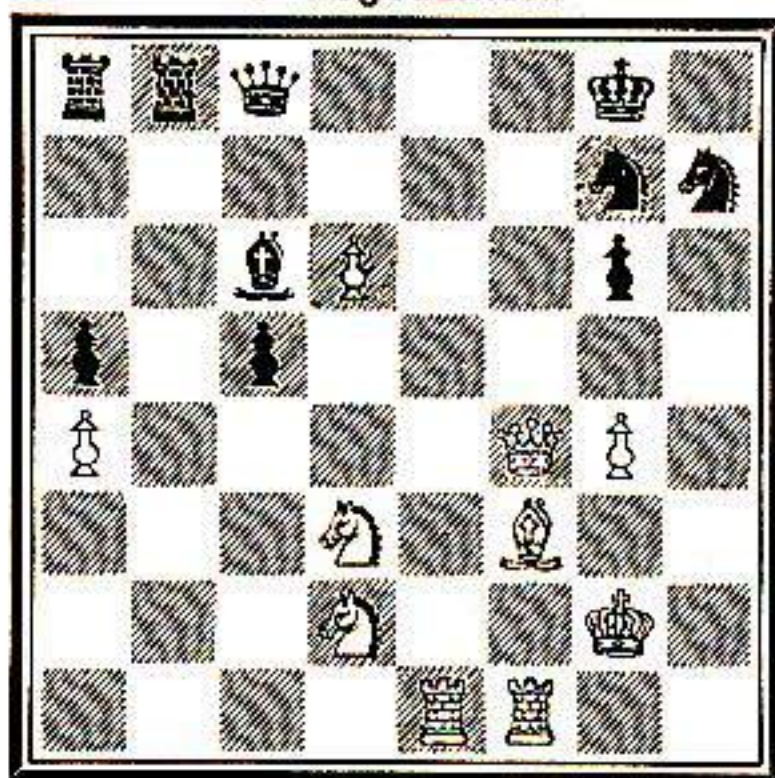
26 . . . . .	BPxP
27 PxP	PxP
28 QxP	Q-K1
29 Q-B4!	.....

White is of course not content with the simple continuation 29 QxQ followed by 30 KtxP.

29 . . . . .	Kt-R2
30 QR-K1	Q-QB1
31 P-Q6!	B-B3

If the QR had moved the same continuation would have obtained.

T. Regedzinski



M. Najdorf

32 Q-B7ch

The brilliant sequel of the White attack: If 32 . . . KxQ; 33 B-Q5 mate.

32 . . . . .	K-R1
33 Kt-K5	BxBch
34 RxB	Resigns

The threat is 35 KtxP mate. 34 . . . Kt-B1 would be met by 35 KtxPch followed by 36 R-KR1ch.

Translated from the HAAGSCHE COURANT.—J. B. S.

Swiss Championship Tourney  
Aarau, July, 1935

## QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Note by H. Johner)

A. Donegan	W. Henneberger
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 B-Kt5	.....

In the past, principally used by Marshall but little seen nowadays. One usually plays 3 P-B4 or 3 P-K3 (Colle System).

3 . . . . .	P-KR3
4 B-R4	.....

4 BxKt followed by 5 P-K4 gives White a strong center and some advantage in development but no immediate attacking chances. Black can face the future quietly with two bishops: (5 . . . P-B4!)

4 . . . . .	B-K2
-------------	------

A good move. More enterprising, however, is . . . P-B4, followed if possible by . . . Q-Kt3, a manoeuvre which allows many opportunities, even without driving the bishop (3 . . . P-KR3; 4 B-R4)

5 P-K3	P-Q3
--------	------



With this Black commits himself to a rather complicated system of development. Simpler would be 5 . . . P-Q4; which after 6 P-B4 would have transposed into the ordinary Q. G. D.

6 B-Q3                      QKt-Q2  
7 QKt-Q2                      O-O

Easier at this point and also for the next two moves would have been the continuation . . . Kt-R4. The exchange of bishops would have given Black greater freedom of movement.

8 P-B3                      R-K1  
9 Q-B2                      P-B4  
10 O-O                      P-QKt3  
11 P-K4                      P-K4

Henneberger has a great liking for the Pawn formation QB4-Q3-K4, and has attained considerable success with it, for instance against Nimzowitsch in Zurich, 1934. Here however, this formation is not favorable, because Black cannot attain its principal purpose—the closing of the center by P-Q5. Black is also not prepared for a fight for the Q file after QPxKP. Preferable would be: 11 . . . PxP; 12 PxP, B-Kt2; for instance 13 P-K5, PxP; 14 PxP, Kt-R4; 15 BxB, QxB.

12 PxKP!                      PxP  
13 B-Kt3                      B-Q3

Black has difficulties in covering simultaneously his KP and the squares Q4 and KB4. Better than the text move was 13 . . . Q-B2.

14 QR-Q1                      B-B2

This bishop is not now available on the K side. However, it could not have been maintained on Q3.

15 B-Kt5                      B-Kt2  
16 KR-K1                      P-R3  
17 B-B1!                      Q-K2

The Q and KB are now occupying one another's natural squares and consequently are both badly placed.

18 Kt-R4                      . . . .

This starts the direct attack.

18 . . . .                      P-Kt3

A rather forced weakening of which White immediately makes use.

19 B-QB4!                      . . . .

The threat is 20 KtxP and if necessary the sacrifice of a piece. 19 . . . P-QKt4?; 20 KtxP, Q-Q1; 21 B-Q5, BxB; 22 PxP, PxKt; 23 QxPch, and White's attack is decisive.

19 . . . .                      K-Kt2

A little better was . . . K-R2. Black tries to avoid the diagonal of the White Q, but on Kt2 the K is even less safe as will soon be seen.

20 Kt-B1!                      P-QKt4?

A serious loss of tempo, for White would have played B-Q5 anyway without this move. It is doubtful if there are any moves which would have saved the Black game.

21 B-Q5!                      KtxB

This hastens the loss. White's Q now gains access to KKt6. In addition he has a strong passed pawn, while Black has a cramped game, unable to use his two bishops. Relatively better was 21 . . . QR-Kt1.

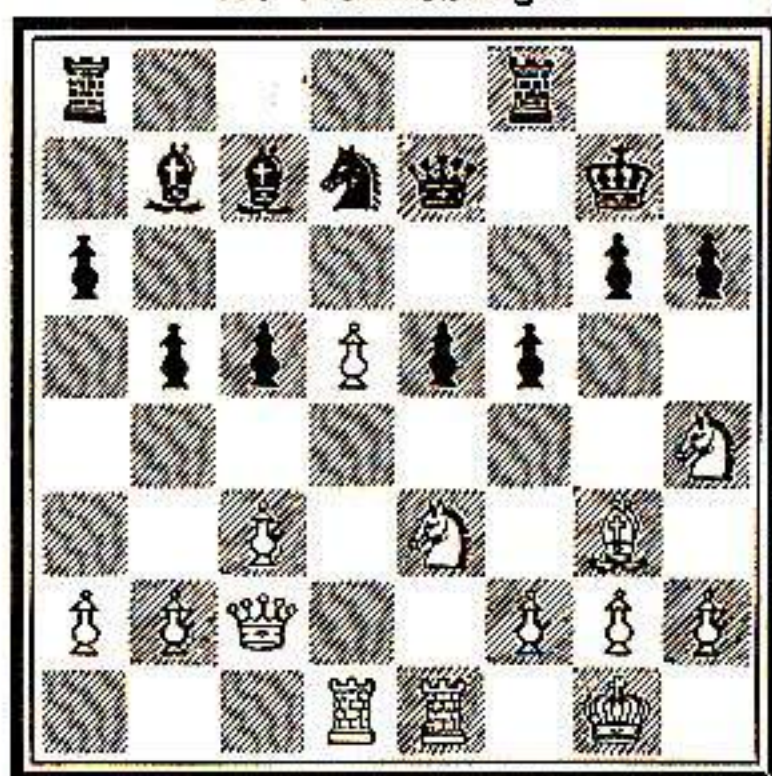
22 PxKt                      P-B4  
23 Kt-K3                      . . . .

Threatening to win the Q with KtxBPch.

23 . . . .                      R-KB1

This gives White the opportunity to conclude the game at once with a nice continuation. On 23 . . . Q-B2; there would have followed 24 KtxBPch, PxKt; 25 KtxPch, K-R1; 26 KtxP, but Black could have offered more resistance than with the text.

W. Henneberger



A. Donegan

24 P-Q6!                      BxP  
25 Q-Q3                      R-B3  
26 Kt(R4)xBPch!              PxKt  
27 B-R4!                      . . . .

Threatening in the first place 28 KtxPch and also 28 BxRch followed by 29 QxB or simply 28 QxB, etc. Black is powerless against this threat.

27 . . . .                      Q-K3  
28 BxRch                      KxB  
29 QxB and wins

Translated from TIJDSCHRIFT.—J. B. S.

International Team Tournament  
Warsaw, August, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE  
(Notes by E. Grunfeld)

E. Grunfeld (Austria)	R. Grau (Argentina)
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2
5 B-Kt2	B-K2

5 . . . . Q-B1, with the immediate . . . P-B4 (Grunfeld-Tartakower, Warsaw, 1935) is to be considered here.

6 O-O                      O-O  
7 Q-B2                      . . . .

More usual is 7 Kt-B3, but the textmove, as played by Grunfeld-Johner, Debreczin, 1925, is perhaps stronger. Out of order would be 7 . . . Kt-K5 because of 8 KKt-Q2 (Kt-Q3; 9 P-B5!).

7 . . . .                      Q-B1  
8 Kt-B3                      P-Q3

8 . . . . P-B4 would be met by 9 P-Q5!, PxP; 10 KtxP, (KtxKt; 11 PxKt, BxP; 12 Kt-Kt5!).

9 P-K4                      QKt-Q2  
10 P-QKt3                      P-K4  
11 B-Kt2                      R-K1  
12 QR-B1                      P-B3

To prevent Kt-Q5.

13 KR-Q1                      B-B1  
14 Q-Kt1                      Q-B2  
15 P-Q5                      P-B4

Necessary! Black must not permit the opening of a file: 15 . . . PxP; 16 KtxQP, KtxKt; 17 BPxKt!

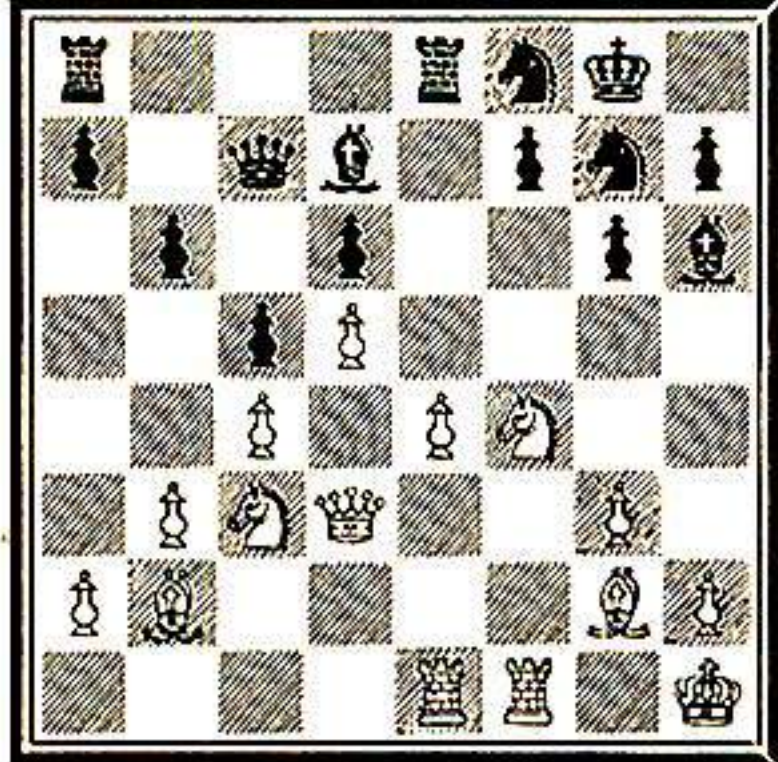


16 Q-Q3 P-Kt3  
 17 R-B1 . . . .  
 17 . . . . Kt-R4  
 18 K-R1 B-KR3  
 19 QR-K1 Kt-B1  
 20 Kt-KKt1! B-B1  
 21 KKt-K2 B-Q2  
 22 P-B4 PxP?

After this exchange the power of White's QB rapidly decides the issue.

23 KtxP Kt-Kt2

R. Grau



E. Grunfeld

24 P-K5! . . . .  
 If 24 . . . PxP; 25 P-Q6 wins the exchange.  
 24 . . . . Kt-B4  
 25 P-K6! BxKt  
 26 KtPxP PxP  
 27 PxP B-B3

The Pawn cannot be captured because of 28 Kt-Q5!

28 Kt-Q5 BxKt  
 29 BxB Q-K2  
 30 Q-QB3! Kt-Q5  
 31 P-B5! PxP  
 32 RxP Kt(B1)xP  
 33 RxKt QxR  
 34 Q-Kt3ch K-R1  
 35 BxKtch PxP  
 36 BxQ RxP  
 37 Q-B2 Resigns

*Translated from the OSTERREICHISCHE SCHACHZEITUNG*

International Team Tournament  
 Warsaw - August, 1935

BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT  
 (Notes by I. Kashdan)

R. Fine Dr. A. Alekhine  
 (U.S.A.) (France)  
 White Black  
 1 P-Q4 P-QB4  
 2 P-K3 . . . .

2 P-Q5 is stronger, as it restrains Black's game for some time. After the text, Black gets the initiative.

2 . . . . P-Q4  
 3 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3  
 4 P-B3 B-Kt5  
 5 QKt-Q2 PxP  
 6 KPxP P-K3  
 7 B-Q3 . . . .

The Bishop belongs on K2. White is really playing the defensive side of the opening, and his plan should be O-O, R-K1 and eventually Kt-K5.

7 . . . . B-Q3  
 8 O-O Q-B2  
 9 P-KR3 B-R4  
 10 R-K1 KKt-K2  
 11 B-K2 B-Kt3  
 12 Kt-R4 O-O-O  
 13 KtxB KtxKt

The older masters would invariably have retaken with the RP, but Alekhine's idea is to advance his Pawns, try to exchange them, and thus open more than one file. The KR file would not be very useful at this point.

14 B-B1 K-Kt1  
 15 Kt-B3 P-KR3  
 16 Q-Q3 KKt-K2  
 17 P-QKt3 P-KKt4  
 18 P-B4 QR-Kt1  
 19 P-B5 B-B5  
 20 P-QKt4 . . . .

The sacrifice is hardly justified, as White's threats on the Kt file can be parried easily. Better is R-Kt1, or P-R3, to prepare the advance.

20 . . . . KtxKtP  
 21 Q-Kt3 QKt-B3  
 22 BxB PxP  
 23 QR-Kt1 K-R1  
 24 R-Kt2 Kt-B4  
 25 KR-Kt1 R-Kt1  
 26 Q-R4 P-B3  
 27 B-Q3 KKt-K2  
 28 R-Kt6 KR-Kt1

So far Black has played consistently to consolidate his defenses, and at the same time prepare for his attack. But here P-K4 seems in order to be followed by P-K5, seriously disturbing White's K side formation.

29 B-Kt5 R-Kt2  
 30 R-Kt3 QR-Kt1

Allowing White to win the Q for two R's, not a material loss in itself, but in this case Black's King becomes exposed. 30 . . . P-K4 was still proper, as White had no real threats.

31 K-B1 RxP  
 32 BxKt KtxB

Not 32 . . . PxP; 33 Q-R6, threatening R-Kt7, will win.

33 RxP QxR  
 34 RxQ KxR  
 35 Q-B2 . . . .

Winning at least one Pawn, with the two threats, Q-R7ch and Q-Q2.

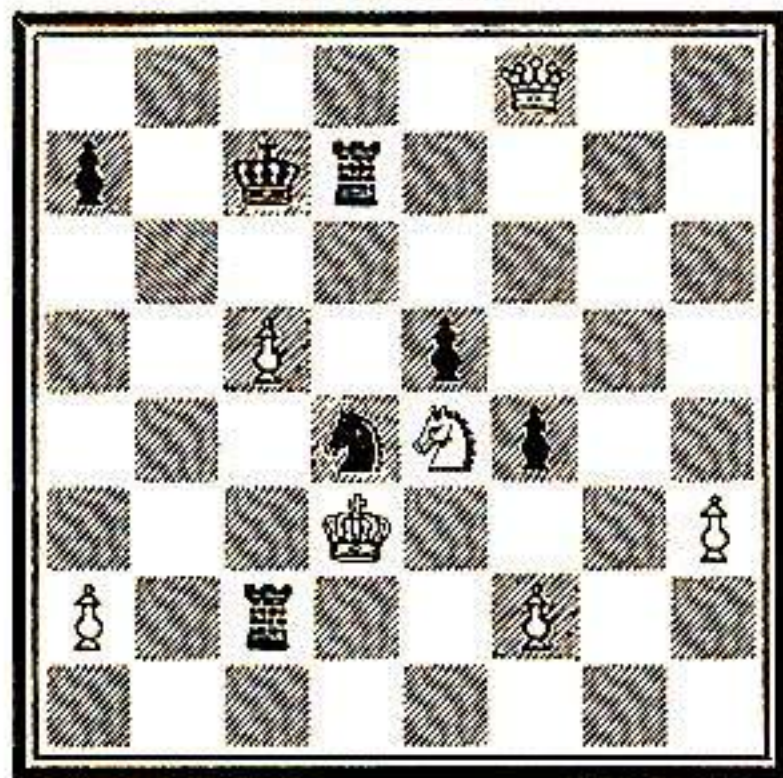
35 . . . . KR-Kt2  
 36 Q-Q2 P-K4  
 37 PxP PxP  
 38 QxQP R-Q1  
 39 Q-Kt3ch K-B2  
 40 Q-K6 R-Q8ch  
 41 K-K2 KR-Q2

Now Black has sufficient threats to draw, but there are still some pretty points.

42 QxP R-QB8  
 43 Q-B8 R-K2  
 44 Kt-Kt5 Kt-Q5ch  
 45 K-Q2 R-B7ch  
 46 K-Q3 R-Q2  
 47 Kt-K4 . . . .



A. Alekhine



R. Fine

47 . . . . R-B8

But not 47 . . . Kt-K3ch?; 48 Q-Q6ch! RxQch; 49 PxRch, followed by KxR, with a probable win.

48 K-Q2 . . . .

Forcing perpetual check. White has nothing better for if 48 Kt-Q6, RxP!, or else the various discovered checks are dangerous.

48 . . . . Kt-Kt6ch  
49 K-K2 Kt-Q5ch  
50 K-Q2 Kt-Kt6ch  
Drawn

International Team Tournament  
Warsaw - August, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

S. Flohr (Czecho-Slovakia) White	R. Fine (U.S.A.) Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 QKt-B3	P-Q4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
5 P-K3	B-K2
6 Kt-B3	O-O
7 Q-B2	P-B3
8 P-QR3	P-QR3
9 R-B1	R-K1
10 B-Q3	P-R3

This weakens the K side position. Best is probably 10 . . . PxP; 11 BxBP, Kt-Q4.

11 B-B4 PxP  
12 BxP P-QKt4

This and the following advance is risky, as will soon be seen. But if . . . Kt-Q4; 13 B-KKt3, with a strong game. This variation if played on Black's 10th move (see prior note) would have forced White to exchange this Bishop.

13 B-R2 P-B4  
14 P-Q5! PxP  
15 KtxQP R-R2

Practically forced. If 15 . . . KtxKt; 16 BxKt, R-R2; 17 Q-Kt6! wins.

16 KtxBch . . . .

Obtaining a slight advantage with the two Bishops. Very interesting is 16 KtxKtch, BxKt; 17 BxRP, PxB;

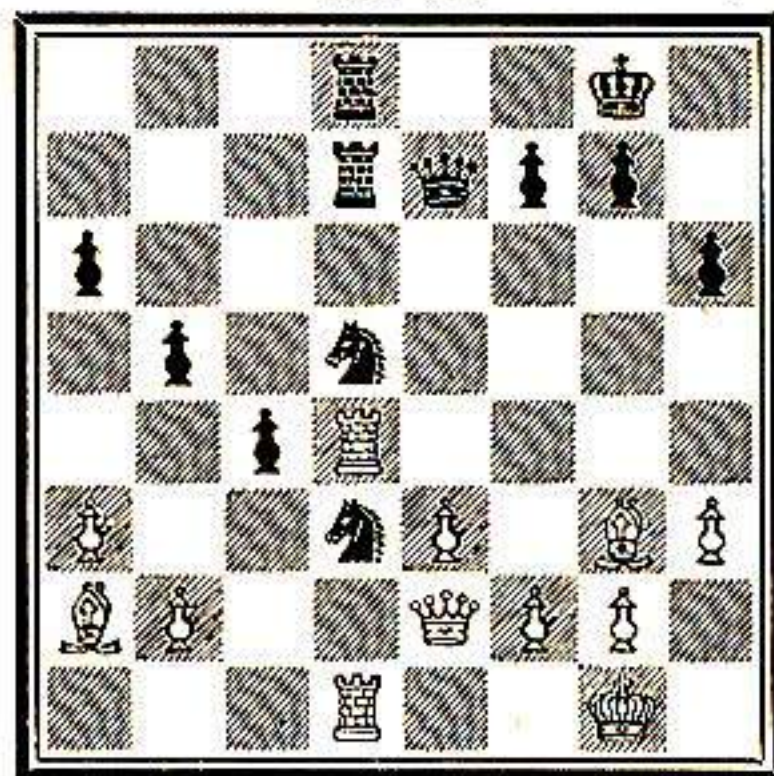
18 Q-Kt6ch, B-Kt2; 19 BxPch, K-B1; 20 BxR. White would have Rook and two Pawns for two pieces, but his attack is dissipated, and the resulting ending is questionable.

16 . . . . QxKt  
17 O-O . . . .

If now 17 BxRP, PxB; 18 Q-Kt6ch, K-R1; 19 BxP, R-B1; 20 QxPch, Kt-R2, and White is worse off, as he will have a fierce counter attack to meet when the Black forces get into action.

17 . . . . B-Kt2  
18 KR-Q1 B-K5  
19 Q-K2 P-B5  
20 Kt-K1 Kt-Q4  
21 B-KKt3 Kt-B4  
22 R-Q4 R-Q2  
23 QR-Q1 KR-Q1  
24 P-R3 B-Q6  
25 KtxB KtxKt

R. Fine



S. Flohr

26 K-R2 Kt-Kt3  
27 RxR RxR  
28 B-Kt1 Q-Q1  
29 P-Kt3 . . . .

Leading to a liquidation which leaves White with little advantage. Better was P-K4, with an advance on the K side, where White has a Pawn majority. Properly played the power of the two Bishops should soon make itself felt.

29 . . . . Kt-B4  
30 RxR QxR  
31 PxP KtxP  
32 Q-B2 P-Kt3  
33 Q-B3 Q-K2  
34 Q-Kt4 . . . .

Threatening P-QR4, which Black's reply guards against.

34 . . . . Q-B1  
35 Q-B3 Q-K2  
36 Q-Kt4 Q-B1  
37 Q-B3 Q-Q1  
38 B-B2 Q-K2  
39 P-QR4 . . . .

Forcing a further simplification. The only remaining chance for play was 39 P-K4! If then . . . KtxKP?; 40 Q-K1, P-B4; 41 P-B3 wins a piece. But 39 . . . Kt-K3; 40 P-QR4, Q-R6 would be sufficient to equalize.

39 . . . . Kt-K5  
40 BxKt QxB  
41 PxP PxP  
42 Q-Kt4 Q-Q4  
43 Q-K7 Drawn



# 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.

## Congress Generalities

As a task of comparison, Boris Blumin accounts, that while the distance from Winnipeg to Montreal is not far short of 2000 miles, and Mr. Helman, a Winnipeg competitor in recent Montreal Congress, travelled a long journey; it should not be forgotten that in 1933, a



F. W. Watson

Montrealer, none other than B. Blumin himself, made the trip to Winnipeg from Montreal to participate in the Dominion Congress there, travelling every inch of ground on motorcycle! "And," Blumin adds, "I didn't play standing up either." (!) With reference to the location of the just past Dominion tournament, latest news proclaims the Montreal Sun Life Building as the largest of its kind in Canada. Malcolm Sim's commentary regarding the allowed floor space, serves well to acknowledge the generosity of a most considerate Sun Life executive staff. In his column he credits the gymnasium with being the finest quarters ever provided for a chess contest in this country.

## Miscellaneous News

Through the past months, Winnipeg chess received its official initiation preparatory to the present season's approach, in the form of a series of lectures and simultaneous displays by various local experts as part fulfillment of an exceptionally active program put to motion at the Garwell Chess Club. "This club is catering to all classes of players from the beginner to the best and an interesting program has been formed for the coming fall season." So writes Mr. Gregory in chess column, *Manitoba Free Press*.

The latest news respecting chess activity in Winnipeg and its popular Garwell Club, announces an open tournament with C. B. Battley and the De Wett Bros. as directors and thirty-six players competing. A separate report tells of the Southend Club amalgamating with Garwell and contains an intimation that other city clubs might follow suit, thereby creating one large central organization.

According to accounts issued last month by the C. C. C. A., the East vs. West correspondence match is gradually mounting a score with the West on the best side of a 38½ to 29½ count, and 55 games remaining in progress.

An attempt was recently made to arrange a correspondence tourney between Canadian and American players, with H. W. Jordan, of Moose Jaw, and G. Underhill, of Toronto, as the chief Canadian moving spirits. A new club was organized in the North Toronto district during late September, and is now operating as the North Toronto Chess Club, under direction of its pioneer officers as elected at the initial meeting: G. P. B. Underhill, President; W. B. Hackett, Vice-President; C. R. Treewick, Secretary-Treasurer; T. Wilkinson, H. Henson and C. Craig, Committee. C. F. Goodman, Vancouver and British Columbia champion, arrived in Toronto last September and was said to be considering a permanent residence there.

## CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Montreal, 1935

5th Round

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

B. Blumin

(Montreal)

White

S. E. Gale

(Toronto)

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 B-B4	Kt-B1
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	17 P-K4	B-B4!
3 Kt-QB3	P-K3	18 P-KR3	Kt-Kt3
4 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	19 B-R2	KR-Q1
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	20 Kt-K5	RxRch
6 P-K3	PxP	21 RxR	R-Q1
7 BxP	P-QKt4	22 RxRch	QxR
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	23 KtxKt	RPxKt
9 O-O	B-K2	24 P-K5	P-Kt5
10 R-B1	P-B4	25 Kt-R4	Q-Q4
11 Q-K2	PxP	26 Q-B3(?)	Q-Q7!
12 KKtxP	B-Kt2	27 B-B4	Q-K8ch
13 KR-Q1	Q-Kt3	28 K-R2	BxQ
14 B-B2	O-O		
15 Kt-B3	KR-K1		Resigns



# Exciting Drawn Games

By IRVING CHERNEV

The following game, is in the estimation of the writer, the most brilliant drawn game ever played, as well as one of the finest of chess masterpieces! Sparkling as this gem is, it needed the masterly annotations of George Marco to bring out its full beauty. So dazzling were its coruscations as to blind other eminent annotators—Dr. Tarrasch, Herr Emmerich, Bogoljubow, Dr. Tartakower, etc.—so that they placed exclamation points where question marks belonged!

Historically, the game is important as being one of the first wherein Hyper-modern principles are essayed, in this case an illustration of control of the centre squares, foregoing their occupation by pawns.

St. Petersburg, 1914

## NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

Dr. O. S. Bernstein	A. Nimzowitsch
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 P-B4	P-QKt3

It is difficult to foretell the future course of the game, in view of the irregular defense. Experience offers insufficient points of contact and the gladiators are compelled to grope in the dark. The annotator is in the same fix, with the exception that he must appear to know what is going on.

4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2
5 P-K3	B-Kt5
6 Q-Kt3	Q-K2
7 P-QR3	BxKtch
8 QxB	P-Q3

Very good, and superior to 8 . . . P-Q4, as the text keeps the adverse Kt from going to K5, paves the way for . . . P-K4, and finally permits the Bishop to remain active.

9 P-QKt4	QKt-Q2
10 B-Kt2	P-QR4
11 B-K2	PxP
12 PxP	RxRch
13 BxR	O-O
14 O-O	Kt-K5
15 Q-B2	P-KB4
16 Kt-Q2	...

Intending to displace the adverse Kt by 17 P-B3, and thus continue operations in the centre.

16 . . . .	KtxKt
------------	-------

Dr. Tarrasch remarks that it is not clear why Black exchanges his well-posted Kt of his own free will, without being forced to do so, by P-B3. He could have continued, instead, by 16 . . . Q-Kt4 and then, if 17 B-KB3, Kt(Q2)-B3.

The move 16 . . . Q-Kt4, is even stronger than Dr. Tarrasch imagines. However, White should not

reply 17 B-KB3 as 17 . . . KtxKt; 18 BxB, KtxR wins the exchange. In spite of this, Black can accomplish little with 16 . . . Q-Kt4. After 17 P-B4, Q-Kt3; 18 B-KB3, KtxKt; 19 QxKt, BxB; 20 RxB, Kt-B3, White could continue 21 P-Q5 (not 21 R-Kt3, Kt-K5), Kt-K5. (If 21 . . . R-R1, 22 Q-Kt2 threatening 23 R-Kt3, as well as 23 PxP); 22 Q-Q4, R-B2, 23 R-B1 followed by B-Kt2, and eventually R-Rsq.

Inasmuch as there is insufficient proof that 16 . . . Q-Kt4, is advantageous, or that 16 . . . KtxKt is disadvantageous, one cannot say that . . . Q-Kt4 is a better move, or that . . . KtxKt is not intelligible.

17 QxKt	R-R1
18 B-QB3	Q-K1

"A move difficult to comprehend, and one which only the player of the Black pieces can explain," says Dr. Tarrasch. For this wished-for explanation, I can also be of service; evidently Nimzowitsch wishes to reply to 19 R-R1 by RxR, 20 BxR, Q-R1 with an attack against the Bishop as well as against the KKtP. With Q-K1, Nimzowitsch has thus prevented his opponent from disputing his control of the QR file (by opposing Rooks). He may also have considered continuing 19 . . . Kt-B3, followed by 20 . . . Q-R5.

However, had Nimzowitsch nothing definite in mind—which is not a characteristic of his style—are there not in chess waiting, indifferent and non-committal moves? How strange the thought that every move must be explicable! Does a war consist of battles only? Are there not marches, retreats, shiftings, and skirmishings? Exactly so it is in chess. Some moves of our opponent are not clear, but that's where danger may lie. We lose time in seeking the meaning, become faint-hearted in face of the Sphinx, or become audacious, having been lulled into a false sense of security by the harmlessness of the enemy's maneuvers.

This digression may seem superfluous. I allow myself this, simply to remind those inclined to this view-point to recall that the Greeks stormed Troy ten full years in vain. On the other hand, their first clever retreat brought them success! Dr. Bernstein soon finds himself in a similar situation to King Priam's.

19 P-Q5	P-K4
20 P-B4	B-B1

To protect the KBP. The alternative 20 . . . P-Kt3 loosens the King side position and would be risky. In addition, the Bishop has no future at Kt2.

21 Q-Kt2	Q-K2
22 PxP??	...

Unbelievable, but true! Nimzowitsch is offered through his last two retreating moves what he could not attain by direct attack! Bernstein opens wide the gates and pulls out the Trojan horse from Q2 to K4, where he becomes dangerous. It was easy to foresee that this could lead to no good, since moves that free the enemy's forces or bring them out to good posts are bad, without exception. Remarkably enough, all of the critics overlook that here in 22 PxP is the source of all White's evils, and pass it by without comment.

That 22 PxP is incorrect strategically may be seen from the following:

The black pawn (at K4) is attacked three times, and defended three times. Black cannot keep the Knight forever at Q2, as he would thereby commit the Bishop and the Rook to inactivity. Hence, it follows that White must proceed either with a direct



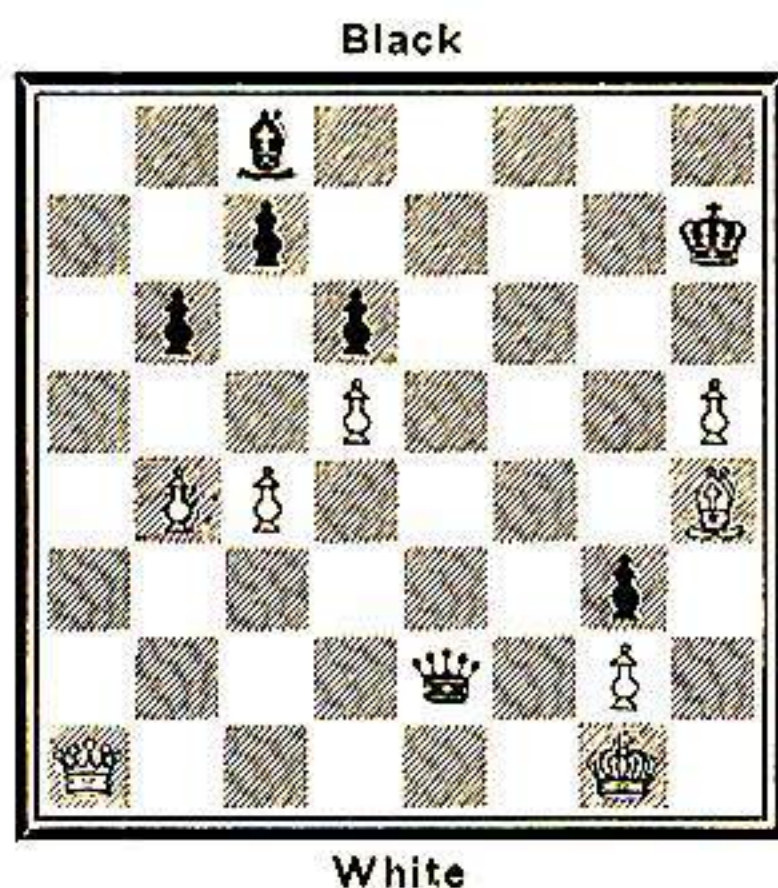
attack against the Black King (by 22 P-Kt4) or the preparatory maneuver 22 R-B3. Black will be forced to play P-K5 sooner or later, whereupon the long diagonal is open to White, in addition to other advantages. Several variations to illustrate the possibilities:

I. 22 P-Kt4, KPxP; 23 KPxP, Q-K6ch; 24 R-B2 (not 24 K-R1, Q-K4ch; 25 B-B3, QxQBP; 26 R-KKt1, R-R7), PxP?; 25 B(B3)xP, and White has winning chances.

Ia. 24 . . . Kt-B3; 25 BxKt, PxP; 26 QxP, B-Q2 and Black has unpleasant threats, such as R-R7 whereas White cannot utilize very well his Rook and Bishop.

Ib. 24 . . . Kt-B3; 25 B-Q4! Q-K2; 26 B-KB3, KtxKtP; 27 R-K2, Q-B2; 28 BxKKtP, Q-Kt3 (not, of course 28 . . . QxB; 29 R-K8ch, K-B2; 30 R-K7ch); 29 R-K7 and White has an advantage, e. g. Kt-K4 ch; 30 B-Kt2, KtxP (Kt-Q6, 31 Q-Q4, Kt-K8 does not work on account of 32 RxKt as the Q. B. still can not be captured); 31 Q-K2, P-Kt4; 32 RxP and White has winning chances. If Black at his 31st move tries B-R3, then 32 Q-K6ch, QxQ; 33 PxQ, R-QB1; 34 B-KB6 and White wins easily.

II. Black's counterplay against the alternative line of attack starting with 22 R-B3 is not readily discernible. Grand in its theme, and worthy of a Nimzowitsch would be this idea: 22 R-B3, P-KKt4; 23 PxKtP, Kt-B1; 24 P-R4, Kt-Kt3; 25 P-R5, Kt-R5; 26 R-Kt3, P-B5; 27 PxP, PxP; 28 B-B6, R-R8ch!; 29 QxR, QxB(K7); 30 P-Kt6 (best), PxR; 31 PxP ch, KxP; 32 BxKt, and now we have a remarkable situation:



A Queen ending of classical beauty. Black to move, forces victory by a 13 move combination!

32 . . . Q-B7ch; 33 K-R1, B-R6; 34 Q-KKt1 (the attempt to force a perpetual check proves abortive as 34 Q-QKt1 ch, K-R1 [not B-B4, on account of 35 BxP], 35 Q-R1ch, K-Kt1; 36 Q-R8 ch, K-R2; and the King escapes the checks by going back to the square he came from), BxPch; 35 QxB, Q-K8 ch; 36 Q-Kt1, Q-K5ch; 37 Q-Kt2, QxBch; 38 K-Kt1, Q-Q5ch; 39 K-R1 (K-B1, Q-Q8 mate), Q-Q8ch; 40 Q-Kt1, Q-B6ch!; 41 Q-Kt2, QxPch; 42 K-Kt1, Q-Q8ch; 43 Q-B1, QxQch; 44 KxQ, K-Kt3 and Black wins easily.

Does it then follow that 22 R-B3, is bad and that 22 . . . P-KKt4 is the refutation? Not at all. White must not underestimate his opponent's resources and should not continue after 23 PxKtP, Kt-B1; 24 P-R4, Kt-Kt3 with 25 P-R5. He must realize that 25 P-R5

stirs into activity the latent energy of the opposing army whereas after 25 P-Kt3, the threats are minimized. In fact, after 25 P-Kt3, White would be a Pawn up with a sound position, and Black would hesitate before embarking on 22 . . . P-KKt4. The above investigation is sufficient to demonstrate that Black's game at the 22nd move is critical. He cannot consolidate his forces on either wing, nor can he centralize them satisfactorily. Consider, 22 R-B3, P-K5; 23 R-Kt3, P-Kt3. What future is there for the Knight, the Bishop or the Queen? And how is he to parry the threatened storm, R-Kt5—followed by P-R4? Nor is 22 . . . PxP any better, as 23 PxP, Kt-B3, 24 R-Kt3 (threatening BxKt) is embarrassing.

22 . . . . . KtxP  
23 B-Q4 . . . . .

Can this be the point?

23 . . . . . B-Q2  
24 R-R1 . . . . . R-K1!  
25 R-R7 . . . . . Q-Q1

The only possibility, as 25 . . . B-B1 would be a blunder on account of 26 BxP.

26 Q-R1 . . . . . P-B5!

A beautiful Pawn sacrifice.

27 PxP . . . . . Kt-Kt3  
28 B-KB3 . . . . . KtxP  
29 BxKKtP . . . . .

Dr. Tarrasch remarks "White fears naught and captures the Pawn, as he has calculated to a hairline how he can best parry all attacks."

This view has been adopted by all other critics as well. (Marco did not live to 1930 or he would have seen Tartakower commit the same error in his book of Bernstein's games, as well as Bogoljubow in his monograph 1. D2-D4—Chernev). We will see very soon that White cannot by far, parry all attacks and could not have calculated everything to a "hairline." The probing of all the possibilities, in view of the time limit, does not lie within the realm of human capabilities.

29 . . . . . Q-Kt4

Now we see what hovered in Nimzowitsch's mind when he played 26 . . . P-B5. He threatens QxB, as well as Kt-Q6, or Kt-R6ch.

30 B-R8 . . . . .

Dr. Bernstein consoles himself with the thought that the enemy Queen cannot leave the KKt file as she must guard against mate at KKt2.

A. Nimzowitsch



Dr. O. S. Bernstein

30 . . . . . Kt-Q6



Seemingly a destructive move, as it threatens not only 31 . . . R-K8ch winning the Queen, but sudden death as well, by 31 . . . Q-K6ch. Luckily for Bernstein there is a way of escape. Had Nimzowitsch been able to foresee all the consequences of the text move, he would have spent more time in studying the possibilities of the winning attack beginning with 30 . . . R-K7!! against which all of Dr. Bernstein's "hairline" calculations would have been of no avail.

(It is remarkable that all of the annotators place an exclamation point after Nimzowitsch's 30th move, and none of them point out the winning line, or even suggest the first move! The critics include Dr. Tarasch, Emmerich, Bogoljubow (in 1928) and Dr. Tartakower (in 1930). The variations that follow are astonishingly beautiful.—Chernev).

After 30 . . . R-K7!! the winning line, White's possible defenses fall into three classes.

I. 31 Q-Kt7ch, QxQ; 32 BxQ, R-K8ch; 33 K-B2, Kt-Q6ch; 34 K-Kt3, KxB; 35 RxP, R-K2; 36 B-Kt4, Kt-K4 and wins.

II. 31 R-R8ch, K-B2; 32 Q-KB1, R-QB7 (insufficient would be 32 . . . Kt-R6ch; 33 K-R1, R-KB7, on account of 34 Q-K!) Black now threatens 33 . . . R-B8; 34 B-Q1, RxB.

A. 33 B-R5ch, K-K2 and wins.

B. 33 P-Kt3, Kt-R6ch, 34 K-R1, R-B7; 35 Q-Q1, Q-K6; 36 B-R5ch (36 KB-Kt2, R-K7 wins) K-K2; 37 Q-QKt1, R-QB7!! and White is helpless against the triple threats 38 . . . Q-K5ch, 38 . . . R-B8ch or 38 . . . Kt-B7ch.

C. 33 P-R4, Q-Kt6 (planning 34 . . . R-KB7).  
 a. 34 R-R3 (with a view to 35 B-R5ch, followed by 36 RxQ) and now neither 34 . . . Kt-R6ch, nor 34 . . . B-Kt5 nor 34 . . . R-KB7 will do the trick, but Black has a deep resource, which forces a speedy win, 34 . . . K-K2!!; 35 R-K3ch, K-Q1; 36 B-B6ch, K-B1; 37 P-B5, R-KB7; 38 Q-R6ch (QxR, Kt-R6ch), K-Kt1 and White cannot prevent the catastrophe at his Kt2. Suppose White, instead of checking at move 35, played instead 35 B-K4, in order to reply to QxR by 36 BxR, Black would not play QxR, but would continue instead 35 . . . Kt-K7ch (note how the King move permits this Kt check and nullifies B-K4) 36 K-R1, (naturally if 36 QxKt, R-B8ch; 37 Q-B1, RxQch; 38 KxR, QxR), QxRPch; 37 R-R3, BxR and wins.

b. 34 B-Q4 (preventing R-KB7) B-Kt5 (threatening 35 . . . BxB; 36 QxB, RxPch, but not 34 . . . B-R6; 35 B-B2); 35 B-K4, R-B8; 36 QxR, Kt-K7ch; 37 K-B1, KtxQ and wins.

III. 31 R-R8ch, K-B2; 32 R-R2 (in this way to assist in the defense of his KKt2), Kt-R6ch; 33 K-B1, RxR; 34 QxR, Q-B8ch; 35 K-K2, Kt-B5ch, 36 K-B2, B-B4, threatening mate in 3 by Kt-Q6ch, followed by Q-K8ch., etc. White has two lines of play as defenses.

A. 37 B-K2, Kt-Q6ch; 38 BxKt, BxB (the threat now is 39 . . . Q-B5ch; 40 K-K1, Q-KB8ch winning the Queen); 39 Q-Kt3 (an exchange of Queens by 39 Q-Kt2, QxQ; 40 BxQ, BxP; 41 P-Kt4, BxP and Black wins despite the Bishops of opposite color), Q-Q7ch; 40 K-B3, Q-K7ch; 41 K-

B4, Q-K5ch; 42 K-Kt5, Q-B4ch; 43 K-R4, Q-B5ch; 44 P-Kt4, QxRPch; 45 K-Kt5, P-R3 mate.

B. 37 P-Kt3, Kt-R6ch; 38 K-K2, B-B7 (threat 39 . . . Q-Q8ch; 40 K-K3, Q-Q6 mate); 39 B-R5ch (the only move, as 39 Q-R1, B-Q8ch wins a piece), K-K2; 40 K-B3, Q-Q8ch!; 41 K-Kt2 (41 K-K3, Q-Q6 mate), B-K5ch; 42 B-B3, QxBch; 43 KxKt, Q-R4 mate.

From all of the above, we can see that Black should have played 30 . . . R-K7 to realize on his advantage.

31 P-R4!

Seemingly, this move increases White's difficulties as the Black Queen can post herself at Kt6, but the following subtle maneuvers by Bernstein bring the Black attack to a standstill and reveal the depth of the plan initiated by 30 B-R8.

31 . . . . .	Q-Kt6
32 R-R8	B-B1
33 B-K4!	. . .

The point! Nimzowitsch's mirage of a win disappears, and he is faced with the stark reality of a draw. He cannot play 33 . . . RxB on account of 34 RxBch, K-B2; 35 Q-B6 mate.

33 . . . . .	Q-B7ch
34 K-R2	QxRPch
35 K-Kt1	Kt-K4

Still hoping.

36 BxKt	QxB
37 B-R8!	. . .

The threat of mate saves White's QBP.

37 . . . . .	Q-K6ch
38 K-R2	Q-B5ch
39 K-Kt1	Q-Kt6!
40 B-B3	Q-K6ch
41 K-R1	Q-B5
42 Q-Q1	. . .

White cannot protect the QBP by 42 Q-R2 as 42 . . . Q-R3ch; 43 K-Kt1, Q-K6ch loses the Bishop.

42 . . . . .	Q-R3ch
43 K-Kt1	Q-K6ch
44 K-R1	Q-R3ch
45 K-Kt1	Q-K6ch
46 K-R1	QxB
47 RxB!	RxR
48 Q-Kt4ch	K-B2
49 QxR	QxBP
50 Q-B5ch	Drawn!

Perpetual check is forced; e. g. 50 . . . K-K2; 51 Q-K6ch, K-Q1; 52 Q-Kt8ch!

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# Miniature Games

International Team Tournament

Warsaw - August, 1935

## ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

Dr. S. Erdely  
(Rumania)  
White

J. Nielsen  
(Denmark)  
Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4  
2 P-QB4 P-K4!  
3 PxKP P-Q5  
4 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3  
5 QKt-Q2 B-K3  
6 P-QR3 KKt-K2  
7 P-KKt3 Q-Q2  
8 B-Kt2 Kt-Kt3  
9 Q-B2 . . .

10 P-QKt4 QKtxKP  
11 O-O P-Q6!  
12 PxP KtxQP  
13 B-Kt2? . . .

The right move is 13  
Kt-Kt3.

13 . . . B-R6  
14 B-Q4? . . .

The only defense is  
14 BxB, QxB; 15 Kt-  
K1.

More aggressive  
would be 9 Kt-Kt5.

9 . . . O-O-O

14 . . . Kt(Q)-B5!

J. Nielsen



Dr. S. Erdely

15 B-K3 . . .  
If 15 PxKt, Q-Kt5;  
16 Kt-K1, BxB; 17 Kt  
xB, KtxP; 18 Q-K4, R  
xB! Or 15 BxB, QxB  
(R6); 16 PxKt, KtxP!

15 . . . BxB  
Stronger than 15 . . .  
KtxB.  
16 BxKt KtxB  
17 PxKt BxB!  
Resigns

International Team Tournament

Warsaw - August, 1935

## RUY LOPEZ

E. Book  
(Finland)  
White

E. Andersen  
(Denmark)  
Black

1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3  
3 B-Kt5 P-QR3  
4 B-R4 P-Q3  
5 P-B4 . . .

something of a novelty.

5 . . . P-B4?

This move is fre-  
quently played as an  
answer to 5 P-QB3 (the  
Siesta variation in the  
Ruy Lopez) but as an  
answer to 5 P-QB4 it  
is not good.

6 P-Q4 BPxP  
7 KtxP! . . .

The usual continua-  
tions at this point are:  
5 BxKtch or P-QB3 or  
Kt-QB3 or O-O. The  
text has been used in  
the past by Duras and  
Kashdan but is still

E. Andersen



E. Book

7 . . . PxKt  
8 Q-R5ch K-K2  
9 BxKt QxP?

10 Q-K8ch K-Q3  
11 B-K3 QxBP  
To prevent 12 P-B5

mate.

12 Kt-B3 B-Kt5  
13 R-Q1ch! Resigns

This loses outright.  
But after 9 . . . PxKt;  
10 B-Kt5ch, Kt-B3; 11  
PxP, Black cannot go  
in for the regular Siesta  
variation (11 . . . Q-Q4;  
12 B-R4, K-K3; 13 Bx  
Kt, PxP; 14 Q-K8ch  
with perpetual check),  
due to the White Pawn  
at QB4.

A sparkling finish.  
If 13 . . . Q-Q6; 14 Ktx  
P mate. Or 13 . . . Bx  
R; 14 Q-Q7 mate. The  
shortest game played  
in the International  
Team Tourney.

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# The Bad Nauheim Tourney

From August 5 to 12 Germany staged an international masters tourney at Bad Nauheim. The small but select group included five German masters, E. D. Bogolubow, L. Engels, C. Ahues, K. Richter, Dr. Rodl, and five foreign stars: E. Eliskases (Austria), K. Opocensky (Czecho-Slovakia), G. Stoltz (Sweden), E. Andersen (Denmark), and H. Grob (Switzerland).

Although the German Chess Federation recently refused to send a team to participate in the International Team Tourney on the grounds that aside from Bogolubow their players were not strong enough; it would seem that in the person of L. Engels they were mistaken. For the first six rounds he led the field (scoring 3½ points against his 4 leading opponents), and although passed by Bogolubow in the home stretch, finished in a tie with Eliskases for second and third: only half a point behind the man into whose hands has been entrusted the upbuilding of German Chess.

## BAD NAUHEIM TOURNEY

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1 E. D. Bogolubow	x	0	½	½	1	1	1	½	½	1	6
2 L. Engels	1	x	1	1	½	0	1	0	1	0	5½
3 E. Eliskases	½	0	x	½	½	1	0	1	1	1	5½
4 K. Opocensky	½	0	½	x	½	½	½	1	½	1	5
5 C. Ahues	0	½	½	½	x	0	0	1	1	1	4½
6 G. Stoltz	0	1	0	½	1	x	1	0	1	0	4½
7 K. Richter	0	0	1	½	1	0	x	½	½	½	4
8 E. Andersen	½	1	0	0	0	1	½	x	0	½	3½
9 Dr. Rodl	½	0	0	½	0	0	½	1	x	1	3½
10 H. Grob	0	1	0	0	0	1	½	½	0	x	3

Bad Nauheim Tourney  
August, 1935

## RUY LOPEZ

<b>L. Engels</b> White	<b>K. Richter</b> Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3
4 O-O	B-K2

The old Berlin Defense prevents White from having his own way: 4 . . . KtxP; 5 P-Q4, B-K2; 6 Q-K2, Kt-Q3; 7 BxKt, KtPxP; 8 PxP, Kt-Kt2; 9 Kt-B3, O-O; 10 R-K1, Kt-B4; 11 Kt-Q4, Kt-K3; 12 B-K3, KtxKt; 13 BxKt, P-B4 with equality, e. g. 14 B-K3, P-Q4; 15 PxPep, BxP; 16 Kt-K4, BxRPch; 17 KxB, Q-R5ch, followed by QxKt, etc. But Richter prefers to play the game his own way—remain passive up to a point, build up his opponent's confidence, and suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, strike! Unfortunately, however, the tables are reversed this time.

5 Kt-B3	P-Q3
6 P-Q4	Kt-Q2
7 B-K3	O-O
8 Q-K2	P-QR3
9 BxKt	PxB
10 QR-Q1	P-QR4
11 KR-K1	B-R3
12 Q-Q2	P-B3

13 Kt-KR4	P-Kt3
14 B-R6	R-B2
15 P-B4	.....

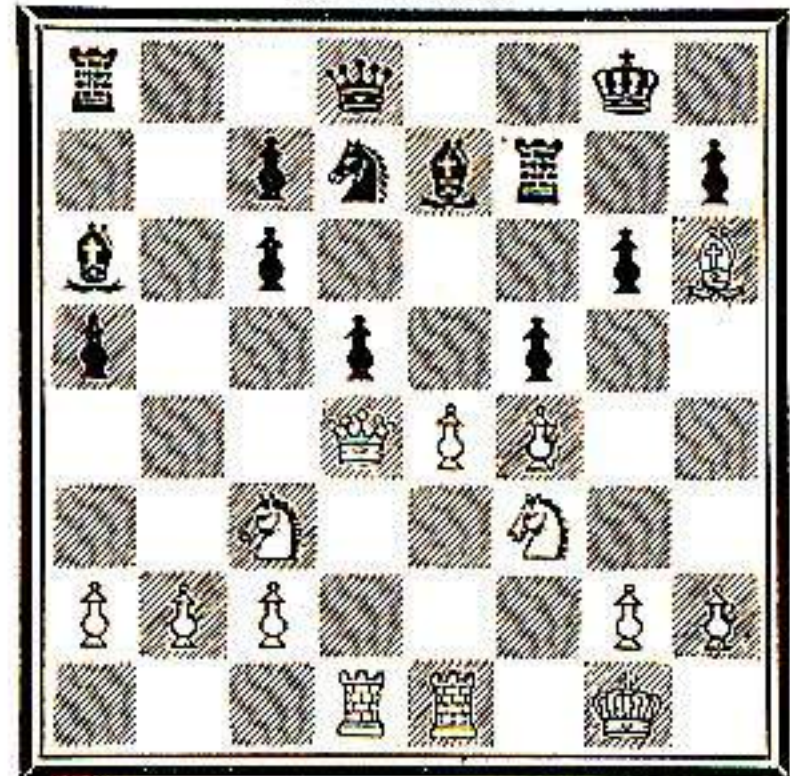
Laying the foundation for a strong attack involving a Q sacrifice.

15 . . . . .	PxQP
16 QxP	P-KB4

Black's position is quite tenable, but he should have played . . . P-Q4 at once.

17 Kt-B3!	P-Q4
-----------	------

K. Richter



L. Engels

18 PxQP!

An ingenious continuation. Obviously the Q cannot retreat because of the simple . . . BPxP.

18 . . . . .	B-B4
19 PxP	Q-QB1
20 PxKt	BxQch
21 RxB	RxP
22 Kt-Q5!	K-R1

The sacrifice of the exchange was considered as an alternative but found wanting: 22 . . . RxKt; 23 RxR, B-Kt2; 24 R(Q4)-K5, B-K5; 25 Kt-Kt5!

23 Kt-B6	R-B2
----------	------

If 23 . . . RxR; 24 R-K7, R-Q8ch; 25 K-B2, Q-KKt1; 26 Kt-Kt5 and Black is defenseless.

24 Kt-Kt5!!

Only this further sacrifice forces the entry on the 7th rank, which in turn regains the Q.

24 . . .	RxKt
25 R-K7	K-Kt1
26 R-Kt7ch	K-R1
27 QR-Q7	QxR

Still remaining an exchange to the good, but there is little to do about the mating net of his King's position.

28 RxQ	K-Kt1
29 R-Kt7ch	K-R1
30 RxRPch	K-Kt1
31 R-Kt7ch	K-R1
32 RxBP	K-Kt1
33 P-QKt3	R-QB1
34 R-Kt7ch	K-R1
35 P-B4	P-R5
36 P-B5	B-Kt4

36 . . . RxP; 37 R-K7!

37 R-Kt7	B-R3
38 R-R7	KR-B3
39 B-Kt7ch	K-Kt1
40 B-K5	PxP
41 PxP	B-Kt4
42 P-QKt4	B-B5



43 R-Kt7ch	K-B1
44 Kt-R7ch	K-K1
45 B-Q6	K-Q1
46 Kt-B6	R-R1
47 P-Kt5	...

Now everything is hanging, besides which there is a mate to be reckoned with.

47 . . . .	R-R8ch
------------	--------

The spite check.

48 K-B2	Resigns
---------	---------

Translated from the DEUTSCHE SCHACHZEITUNG

### Bad Nauheim Tourney

August, 1935

#### NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

E. Eliskases	E. Andersen
--------------	-------------

White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 P-QR3	....

The well known Samisch continuation, revived lately with success.

4 . . . .	BxKtch
5 PxB	Kt-K5

An unnatural continuation, as the Kt cannot be maintained on K5 and will soon be forced to retreat. Better would have been 5 . . . P-Q4 and later . . . P-QB4, or 5 . . . P-Q3 followed by . . . P-K4 and if possible also by . . . P-QB4.

6 Q-B2	P-KB4
7 Kt-R3!	....

This is much stronger than Kt-B3; White now threatens P-B3, which could not be played at once because of the reply . . . Q-R5ch.

7 . . . .	O-O
8 P-B3	Kt-KB3
9 P-K3!	...

9 P-K4 would be premature and assist Black's counterplay, e. g. 9 . . . PxB; 10 PxB, P-K4! 11 B-K2 (11 PxB would weaken the white pawn formation: . . . Kt-Kt5; 12 B-B4, QKt-B3 and Black has a satisfactory position).

9 . . . .	Q-K2
10 B-Q3	P-Q3
11 O-O	Kt-B3
12 Kt-B2	B-Q2
13 P-K4!	....

Now this advance is much more effective.

13 . . . .	PxB
14 KtxP!	....

This is the difference. White can now recapture with a piece obtaining thereby the open K file and good attacking chances against Black's weak K3. In the further course of the game this circumstance becomes decisive. 14 PxB, on the other hand, would have led to nothing. Black could then reply with 14 . . . P-K4 with a good game.

14 . . . .	P-KR3
------------	-------

White threatened with 15 KtxKtch to assault the Black King or win the KRP. On 14 . . . KtxKt; 15 BxKt would have followed.

15 B-K3	P-QKt3
16 Kt-Kt3	B-K1

Black has already a difficult game: he cannot maintain a rook on his king square because of the possibility of White's B-Kt6 and the weakness of his K3 becomes more apparent, while White reinforces his position.

17 QR-K1	KKt-R4
----------	--------

17 . . . Kt-Q1 offered better prospects.

18 KtxKt	BxKt
19 B-K4!	B-K1

Rather forced, for after 19 . . . Q-Q2; 20 Q-R4, . . . B-K1 would have to be played under worse circumstances.

20 P-B4	R-Q1
21 P-Q5!	....

Decisive. This move would not have less effect had Black moved Q-Q1 on his last move.

21 . . . .	Kt-R4
------------	-------

21 . . . PxB would result in the loss of at least one pawn: 22 PxB, Kt-Kt1; 23 B-R7ch followed by BxP or 23 BxP immediately.

22 B-Q4!	P-B4
----------	------

After 22 . . . KtxP, White would have a variety of winning continuations: 23 B-R7ch and 24 RxB or 23 B-Q3, P-QKt4; 24 RxB, Q-R5; 25 Q-K2 and Q-K4, etc.

23 PxB e. p.	KtxP(B3)
--------------	----------

On 23 . . . BxP the text move would have also followed.

24 B-Q5!	KtxB
25 PxB	B-Q2

On 25 . . . B-B2 there could have followed 26 BxP, BxB; 27 Q-K4, R-B3; 28 P-Q5, QR-K1; 29 P-KB5 or 26 P-KB5, P-K4; 27 P-B6 (PxB; 28 Q-Kt6 ch), both variations in favor of White.

26 P-KB5!	....
-----------	------

Leaving Black defenseless.

26 . . . .	QR-K1
27 Q-K4	K-R1
28 PxB	B-B1

If 28 . . . RxRch; 29 RxR! (BxB?; 30 R-K1) etc.

29 R-B7!	Q-Kt4
30 RxRch	RxR
31 P-K7	R-K1
32 B-B6	B-B4
33 Q-K3	Q-Kt3
34 BxR	QxB
35 R-KB1!	Resigns

Black loses a piece, for 35 . . . P-Kt3; 36 QxPch, followed by Q-B8ch and P-Kt4 or at once 36 P-Kt4. Translated from the HAAGSCHE COURANT.—J. B. S.

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# Selected Games

International Team Tournament  
Warsaw - August, 1935

## NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

<p>A. Lilienthal (Hungary) White</p>	<p>F. J. Marshall (U. S. A.) Black</p>
--	--

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 B-Kt3	P-Kt5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 Kt-K2	B-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	18 P-Q5!	QR-B1
4 Q-B2	P-B4	19 Q-K4	KR-Q1
5 PxP	Kt-B3	20 Q-Kt4ch	K-R1
6 Kt-B3	O-O	21 Q-R5	K-Kt2
7 B-Kt5	Q-R4	22 R-Q3	B-Q3
8 BxKt	PxB	23 R-R3	K-B1
9 P-K3	BxP	24 Q-R6ch	K-K2
10 B-K2	P-Q4	25 PxP	R-KKt1
11 O-O	PxP	26 Kt-Kt3	BxKt
12 BxP	B-K2	27 RPxB	B-Q4
13 QR-Q1	P-QR3	28 PxP	BxB
14 Kt-Q4	KtxKt	29 PxR (Q)	BxQ
15 PxKt	P-Kt4	30 Q-Kt7ch	Resigns

International Team Tournament  
Warsaw - August, 1935

## QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

<p>S. Machtas (Lithuania) White</p>	<p>Sir G. A. Thomas (Great Britain) Black</p>
---	---

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 Q-K2	QR-Q1
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	22 P-QKt4	P-KR3
3 P-K3	P-KKt3	23 P-QR4	PxP
4 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2	24 RxP	Q-K5
5 B-Q3	P-Q4	25 Q-Q1	P-Q5
6 O-O	QKt-Q2	26 Kt-Q2	Q-Q4
7 Q-K2	Kt-K5	27 R-R3	P-B4
8 Kt-K5	KtxKt	28 R-KKt3	P-B5
9 PxKt	Kt-B4	29 Q-R5	R-B2
10 Q-Kt4	KtxB	30 Kt-B3	K-B1
11 PxKt	P-KB4	31 P-B5	RxP
12 PxPe.p.	QxP	32 Q-Kt6	QxP
13 Q-R4ch	P-B3	33 BxP	R-Q2
14 P-B4	B-Q3	34 Q-R7	R(Q2)-KB2
15 P-K4	B-B4ch	35 Q-R8ch	K-K2
16 K-R1	O-O	36 BxP	Q-K7
17 P-K5	Q-B4	37 K-Kt1	P-Q6ch
18 P-Q4?	P-QKt4!	38 B-Q4	P-Q7!
19 Q-Q1	BxP		
20 Kt-B3	B-Kt3		Resigns

International Team Tournament  
Warsaw - August, 1935

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

<p>I. Solin (Finland) White</p>	<p>A. W. Dake (U. S. A.) Black</p>
---	--

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	9 PxB	BxP
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	10 Q-K2	O-O
3 P-B4	P-K3	11 R-Q1	QKt-Q2
4 Kt-B3	PxP	12 P-QR3	Q-B2
5 P-K3	P-QR3	13 P-K4?	Kt-Kt5
6 BxP	P-QKt4	14 R-B1	P-B4
7 B-Q3	B-Kt2	15 P-KKt3	P-B5
8 O-O	P-B4	16 K-Kt2	QR-Q1

17 Kt-K1?	P-B6ch!	28 Q-Q3	Kt-B5
18 KtxP	RxKt!	29 B-B1	Kt(B5)-K4
19 QxR	QKt-K4	30 Q-K2	P-Kt5
20 Q-K2	RxB	31 PxB	BxKtP
21 B-B4	R-Q2	32 P-B3	BxKt
22 QR-Q1	Kt-KB3	33 PxB	QxBP
23 RxR	Kt(B)xR	34 B-Kt2	Q-B5!
24 R-Q1	Q-B3	35 Q-K3	Q-B7ch
25 Q-R5	P-Kt3	36 R-Q2	Kt-B5!
26 Q-K2	Kt-B2		
27 Q-Q2	Kt-Kt3		Resigns

International Team Tournament  
Warsaw - August, 1935

## RUY LOPEZ

<p>L. Steiner (Hungary) White</p>	<p>P. Keres (Esthonia) Black</p>
---	--

1 P-K4	P-K4	19 PxB	P-K5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 Kt-K3	B-Q3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	21 B-Q2	Kt-Q6
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	22 Kt-B1	Q-B3
5 O-O	P-Q3	23 P-B3	Q-Q5ch
6 P-B3	B-Q2	24 B-K3	QxQP
7 R-K1	B-K2	25 QR-Q1	QxRP
8 P-Q4	O-O	26 PxB	Kt-Kt5
9 QKt-Q2	PxP	27 Q-B3	RxP?
10 PxB	QKt-Kt5	28 RxB!	R-QB5
11 P-Q5	Kt-Q6	29 Q-K5	PxR
12 R-K3	BxB	30 Q-K6ch	K-R1
13 QxB	Kt-B4	31 P-B6!	R-B2
14 Q-B2	Kt-Kt5	32 QxP	Q-B5
15 R-K2	R-K1	33 R-KB2	R-KB2
16 P-KR3	Kt-K4	34 R-KB4!	Q-B3
17 KtxKt	PxKt	35 PxBch!	RxP
18 Kt-B4	P-B4?!	36 R-B8ch!	Resigns

International Team Tournament  
Warsaw - August, 1935

## QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

<p>Dr. A. Alekhine (France) White</p>	<p>L. Steiner (Hungary) Black</p>
---	---

1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	19 B-B3	P-R4
2 P-B4	P-QKt3	20 QR-K1	P-R5!
3 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	21 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt6ch
4 P-Q4	P-K3	22 K-Kt1	RxRch
5 P-QR3	B-K2	23 RxR	Kt-Q5
6 B-B4	O-O	24 Q-Q3	KtxB
7 Q-B2	Kt-R4	25 QxKt	PxP
8 B-Q2	P-KB4	26 QxP	Kt-B4!
9 P-K3	P-Q3	27 Kt-K6!	KtxB
10 B-Q3	P-Kt3	28 Q-B4	Q-K2
11 P-K4	Kt-Q2	29 QxKt	BxKt
12 O-O-O!	QKt-B3	30 PxB	B-B1!
13 PxB	KPxP	31 P-R5	BxKt
14 P-Q5	Kt-Q2	32 RxB	Q-R5!
15 B-R6	Kt-Kt2	33 RxPch!	PxR
16 P-KR4!	B-KB3	34 QxPch	K-R1
17 Kt-KKt5!	Kt-B4!	35 Q-R6ch	K-Kt1
18 B-K2	R-K1	36 Q-Kt6ch	Drawn.

(Continued on Page 268)



# Problem Department

BY WALTER JACOBS

Address all correspondence relating to this department to Walter Jacobs, 2155 Morris Ave., New York, N. Y.

At the time of writing this, I confess that I have not yet caught up with the work entailed by the task of editing this department. Already complaints and questions have started to come in from readers; and in moments of weakness I find myself mouthing meaningless jumbles and casting hunted looks over my left shoulder.

The complaints—thus far!—are beyond my jurisdiction. Some I have referred to the proper members of The C. R. staff. Others, however, could be settled only by Mr. Bukofzer, who is no longer available. In fairness to myself and others, I must ignore the latter class.

As for the questions, I shall answer them in time—in a great deal of time, I fear. Have patience, I beg you.

I have on hand a moderate number of problems submitted for publication in The C. R. A few of them are excellent; some others give me the blues. With a portion of the supply definitely unfit for consumption, these pages may have to face a famine of originals in the near future. It may be necessary to go on short rations: rather than compromise with my artistic conscience and publish some of the positions sent me, I would cut in half the monthly allotment of original problems.

The difficulty is briefly this: too many young composers start by trying to compose selfmates in thirty-seven, instead of sticking to two-move directmates. Even the three mover is far too complex for one who has not yet achieved a technique in the handling and disposition of the chessmen. The temerity of these tyros is hardly less than that of a man who, starting to write music, dispenses with the study of harmony and orchestration, and tries to compose a symphony.

My advice to beginners is to start by composing two-movers. Learn the themes that can be illustrated, learn the principles of economy, and try to apply what you have learned. And to beginners and experienced composers alike, spend more time on individual problems. Do not ship off a position until you have polished it to the limit of your ability.

Some may ask how they may learn composing technique and themes. I can recommend my own primer, "Mate in Two Moves" by Brian Harley and "The Modern Chess Problem" by P. H. Williams. For those who cannot obtain one of these, or a suitable substitute, I shall discuss, or at least mention, the themes of the problems published in these pages when the solutions are given.

Lest I be accused of trying to discourage young hopefuls, let me say this: I believe it is wrong to encourage a composer by publishing his bad problems. This leaves him no incentive to improve. What is worse, he does not know that he has to improve. I prefer to help beginners by teaching them taste in problems, of course to the best of my ability. I will, if it should be requested, criticize any original position sent to me, and advise the author how to improve it. If its idea is worth saving, I will even try my hand at patching up the problem. But, — I will not publish any position that does not, in my opinion, deserve that honor.

My congratulations to:

G. R. Emery, who has won the Ladder Prize.  
J. F. Tracy, whose problem, No. 336, was selected as the Honor Problem by the solvers.

There are "fashions" in chess problems as well as in other things. To one who has solved a great many problems (pardon my modest blush), it is quite obvious that at each particular period in the history of chess problems, a great deal of attention is paid to some one style of problem—even to one theme, in some cases.

In no case is this more true than in that of the two-mover. Twenty years ago, perhaps more attention was paid to the half-pin than to all other themes collectively. Five years ago, it was the cross-check that received intensive study.

The present trend in the two-er is toward what I might style, with my fondness for sonority, the poly-theme echo. Translated into English, this means that two variations each illustrate the same theme, with anywhere from two to five (or even more) themes being shown in each variation.

For example, in No. VII, the two important variations each illustrate the following themes: self-block; the line-opening of White, or open gate; the line-opening of Black; the line-closing of Black, or interference; and the unpin of White.

In No. VIII, again two S moves show a number of themes—self-block; line closing of White; interference; and anti-blocking combined with avoidance of White interference. This last needs fuller explanation. Notice that after 1 . . . . Sd4; 2 Sd5 is mate in spite of the fact that the S on d5 cuts off the line of the B on g8. This is called White interference when the play calls special attention to this cutting-off of the guard of a White piece by the move of another *White* piece. In this case, the special attention is present because of the other variation: 1 . . . . Sbd4. Now 2 Sd5 is not mate because Black has vacated the square b3; this provides the anti-blocking feature. The reason for the name *anti-blocking* will be obvious to those who are acquainted with "Anti-form" by Messrs. Palatz and Montgredien. This is a highly technical work, and I do not advise readers to attempt it unless they are mathematically inclined as well as thoroughly familiar with problem themes.

In No. IX, the two variations do not exactly echo each other. In each we have pin of White, open gate, and avoidance; but in one case it is avoidance of White interference, and in the other of unpin of Black.

The last of the quoted problems is a lovely twin, which should not prove too difficult for those readers who try it.

## CORRESPONDENCE

M. Bukofzer: I will welcome any contribution or suggestions from you. Please don't forsake the problem department altogether.

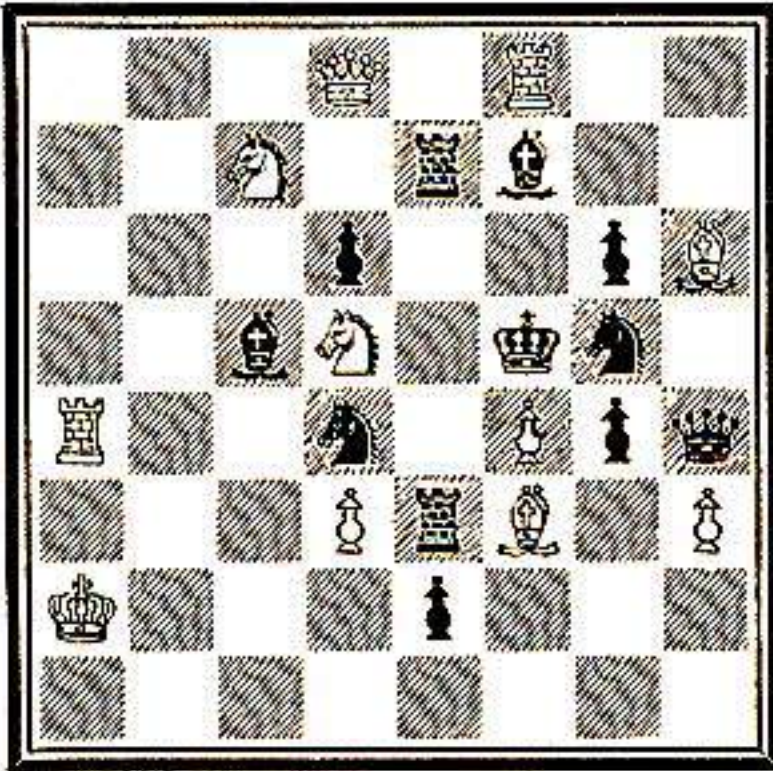
J. F. Tracy: Problem deleted as requested.

Dr. G. Dobbs: I am out of originals by you. Have you anything on hand?

V. L. Eaton: I hope you will send me your address so that we can resume our interrupted correspondence.

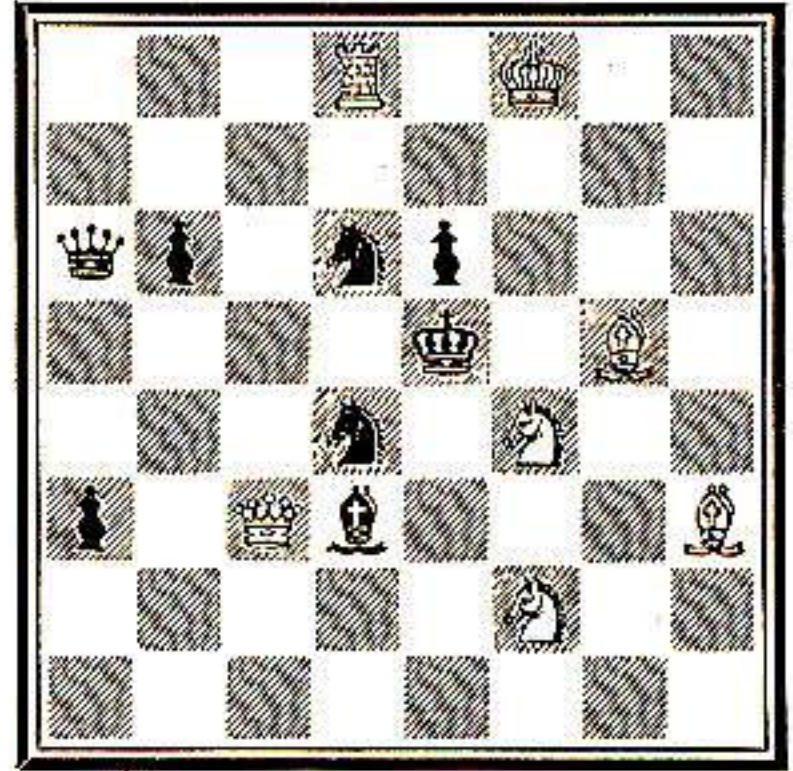


VII. I. NEWMAN  
Special Prize  
"Western Morning News" 1934



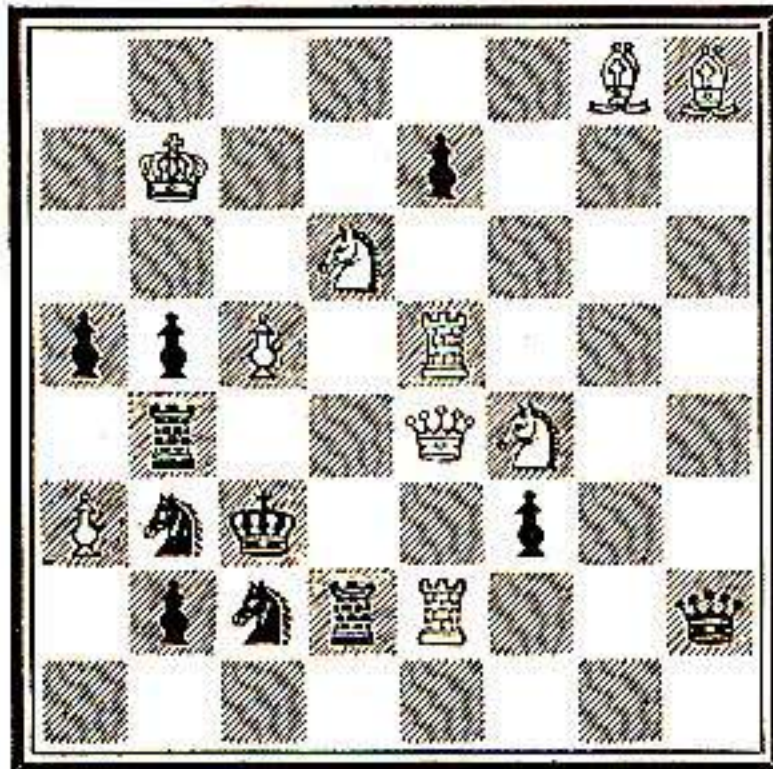
Mate in 2

X. T. VESZ  
1st Prize, Ex Aequo  
B. C. F. Tourney, 1934-35



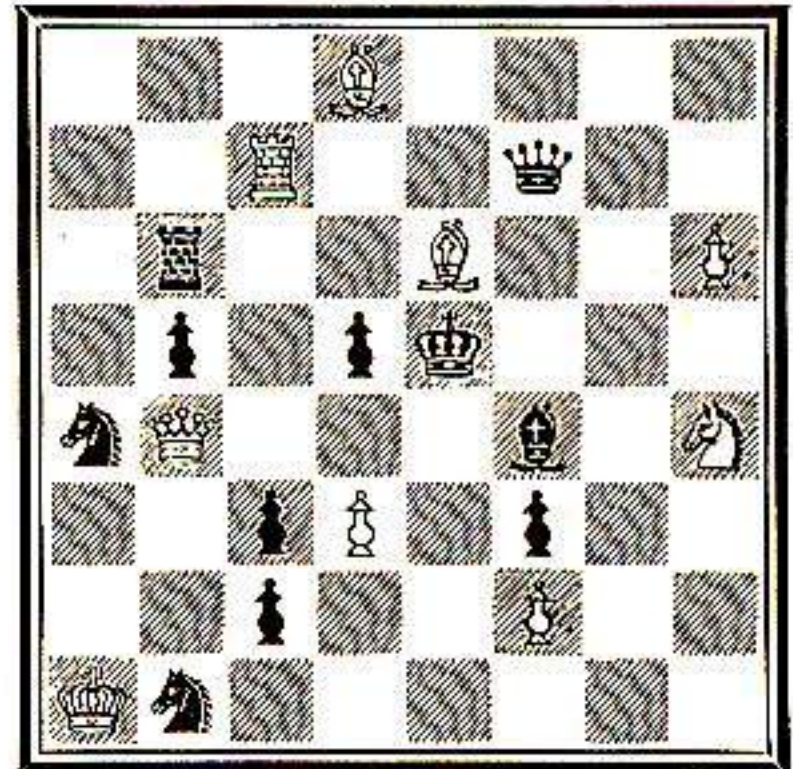
Mate in 2

VIII. M. SEGERS  
1st Prize  
"Munkas-Sakk", 1934



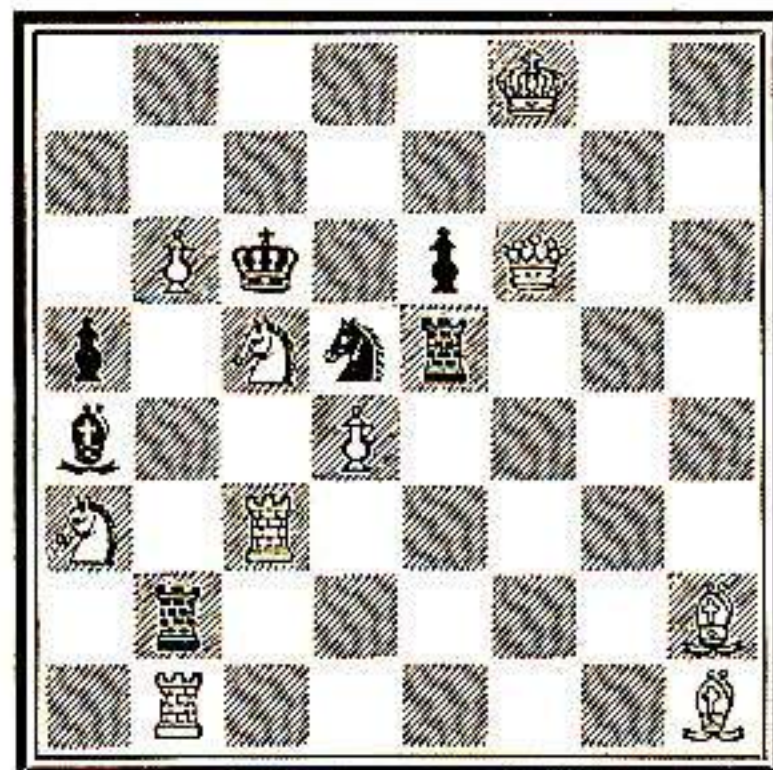
Mate in 2

XI. P. F. BLAKE  
1st Prize  
B. C. F. Tourney, 1934-35



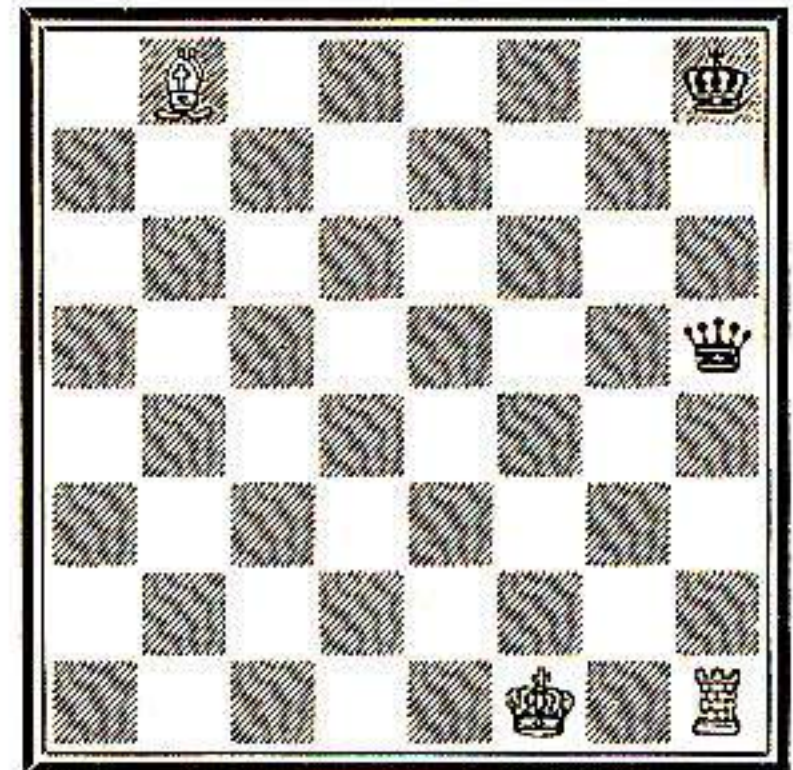
Mate in 3

IX. A. BOTTACHI  
1st Prize  
"Il Problema," 1933-34



Mate in 2

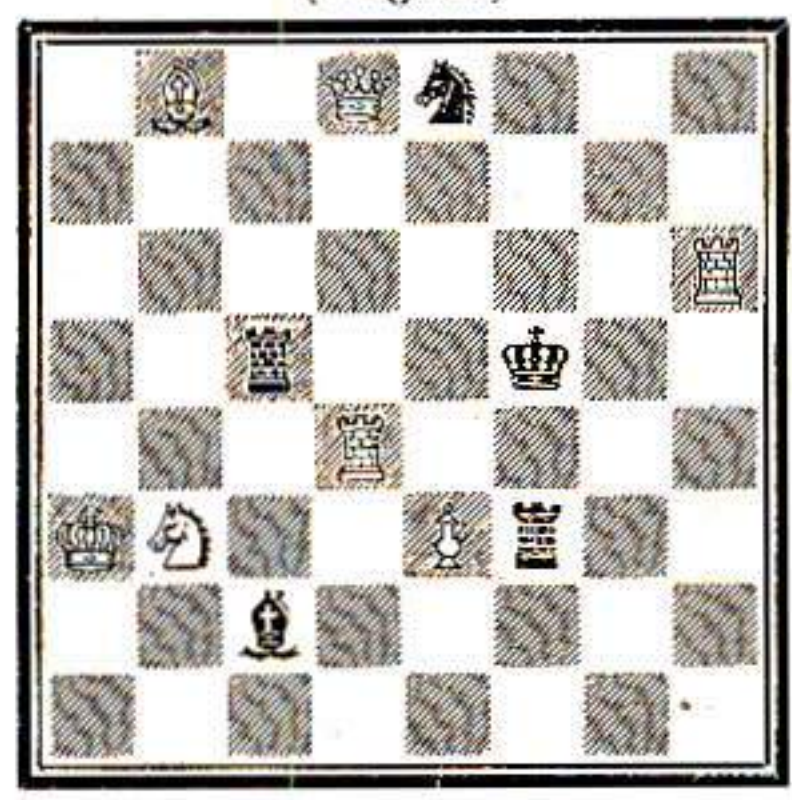
XII. R. L'HERMET  
"Problemist" Fairy Supp., Aug. 1935



- (i) Black plays and helps White  
Mate in 2
- (ii) Move White King to g1 and same



355  
**G. W. HARGREAVES**  
 Auburn, Ala.  
 (Original)



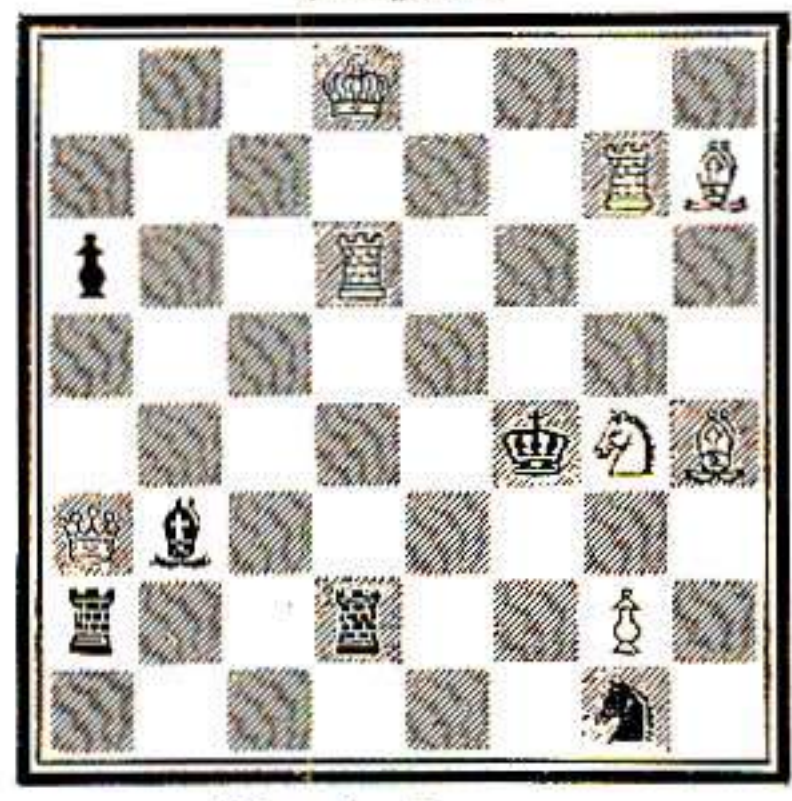
Mate in 2 moves.

358  
**VINCENT L. EATON**  
 Washington, D. C.  
 (Original)



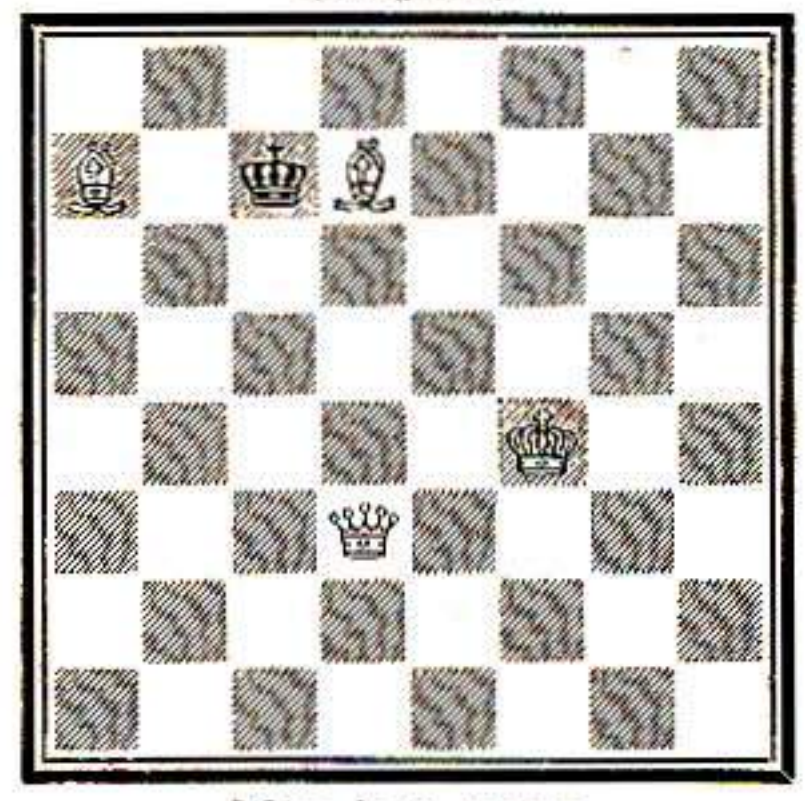
Mate in 2 moves.

356  
**G. MOTT-SMITH**  
 New York, N. Y.  
 (Original)



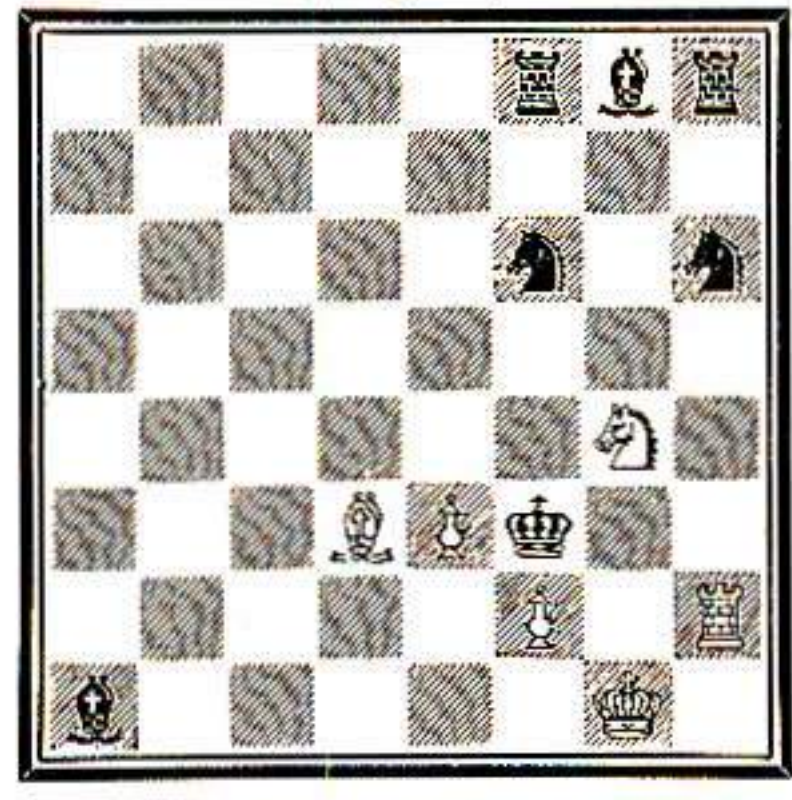
Mate in 2 moves.

359  
**NATHAN GOLDSTEIN**  
 Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 (Original)



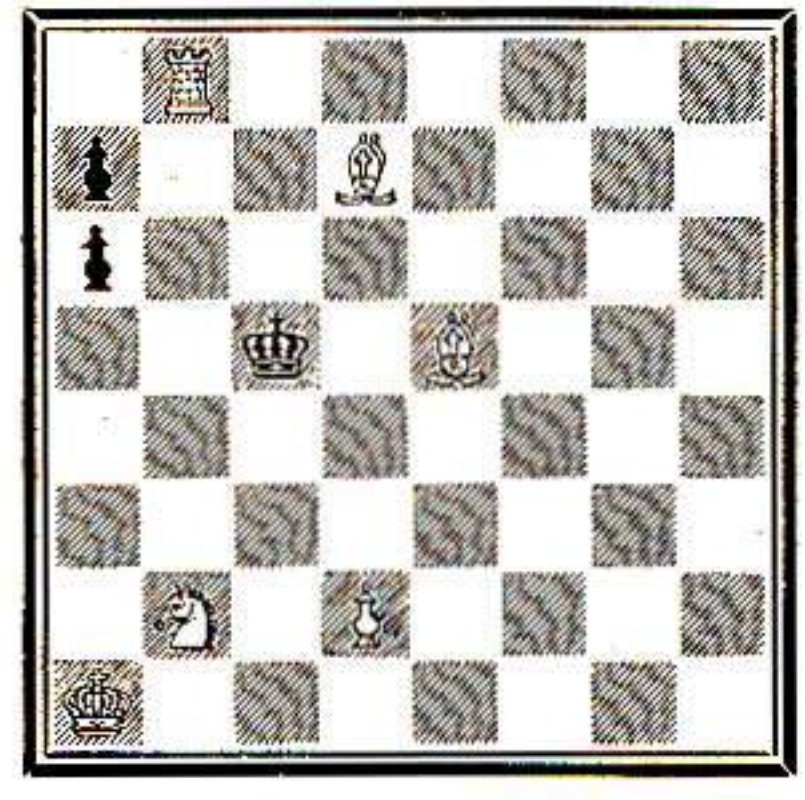
Mate in 3 moves.

357  
**T. C. WENZL**  
 Irvington, N. J.  
 (Original)



Mate in 2 moves.

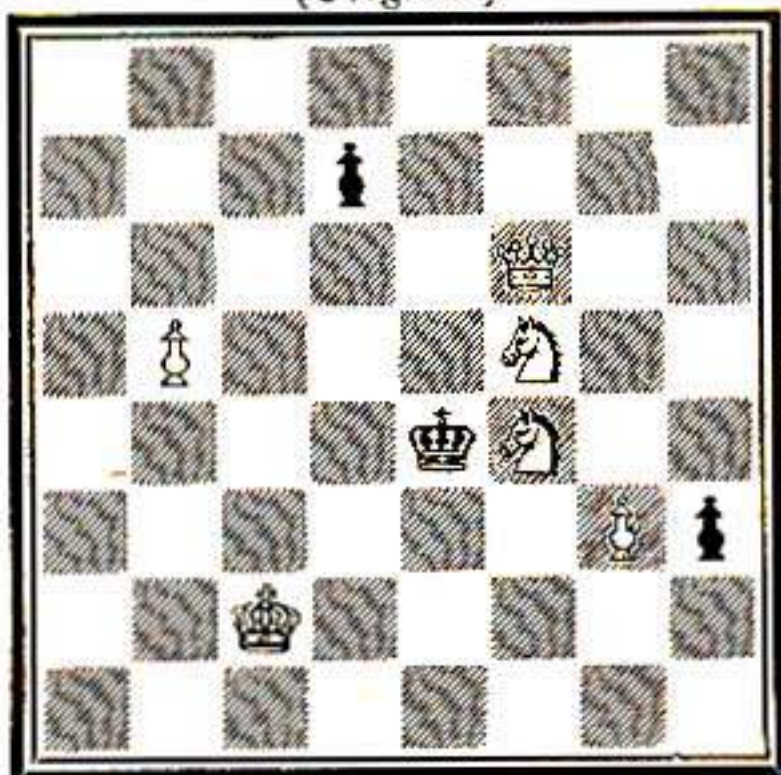
360  
**DONALD MORRIS**  
 Hempstead, L. I.  
 (Original)



Mate in 3 moves.

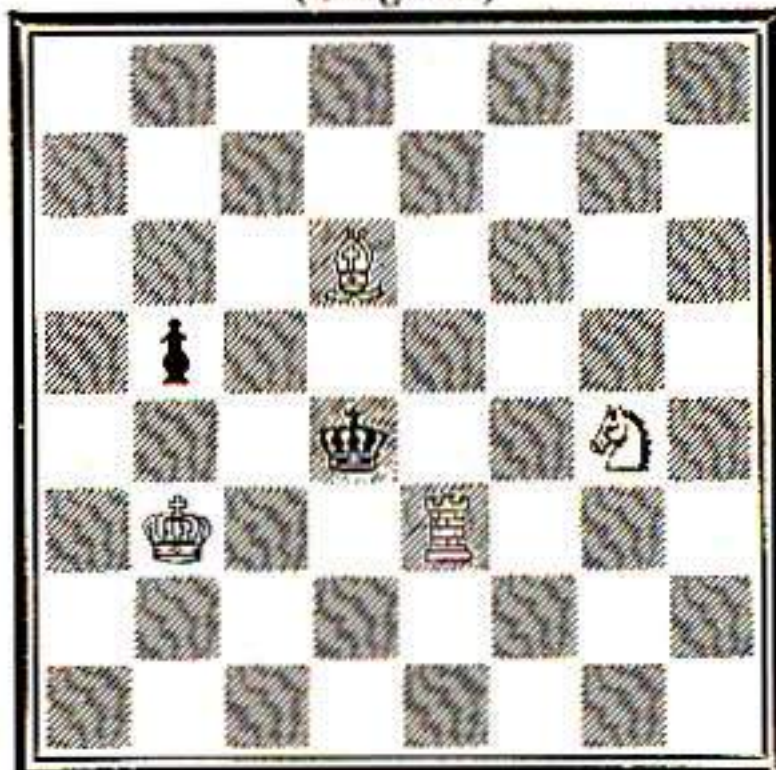


361  
WM. PATZ  
Irvington, N. J.  
(Original)



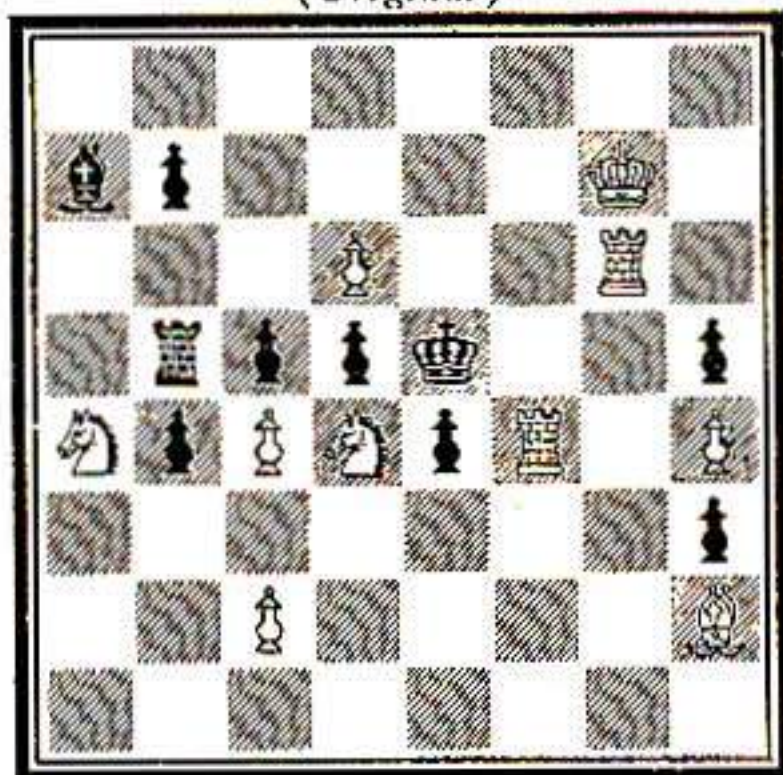
Mate in 3 moves.

364  
HANS SCHAFER  
Vienna, Austria  
(Original)



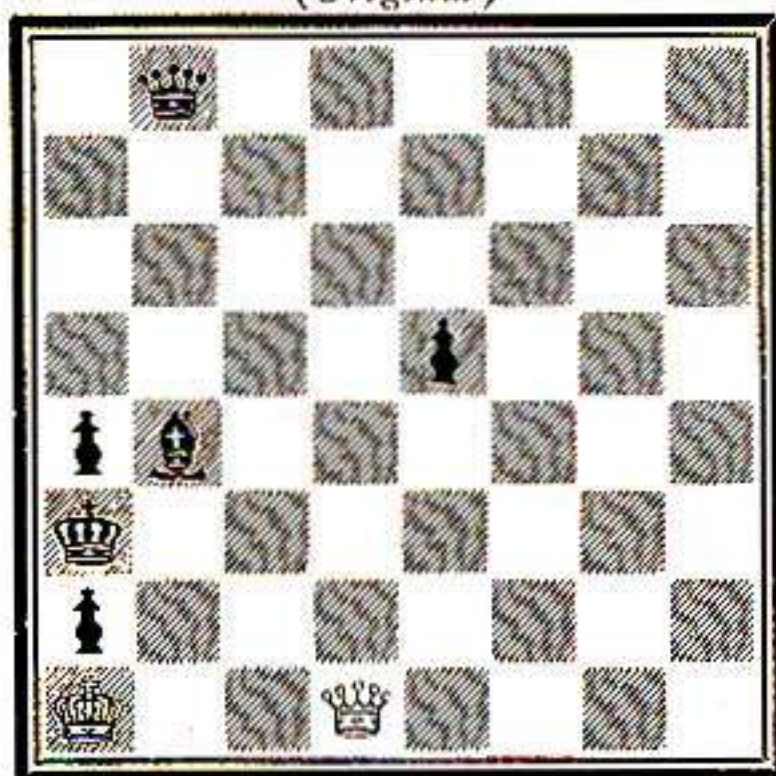
Mate in 4 moves.

362  
LAJOS STEINER  
Budapest, Hungary  
(Original)



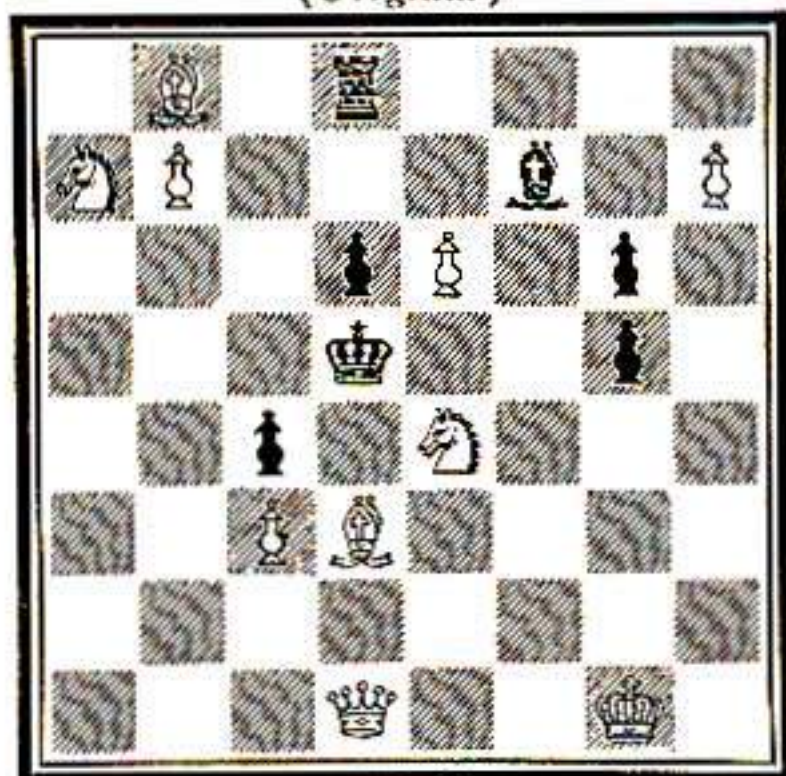
Mate in 3 moves.

365  
S. LIMBACH  
Lwow, Poland  
(Original)



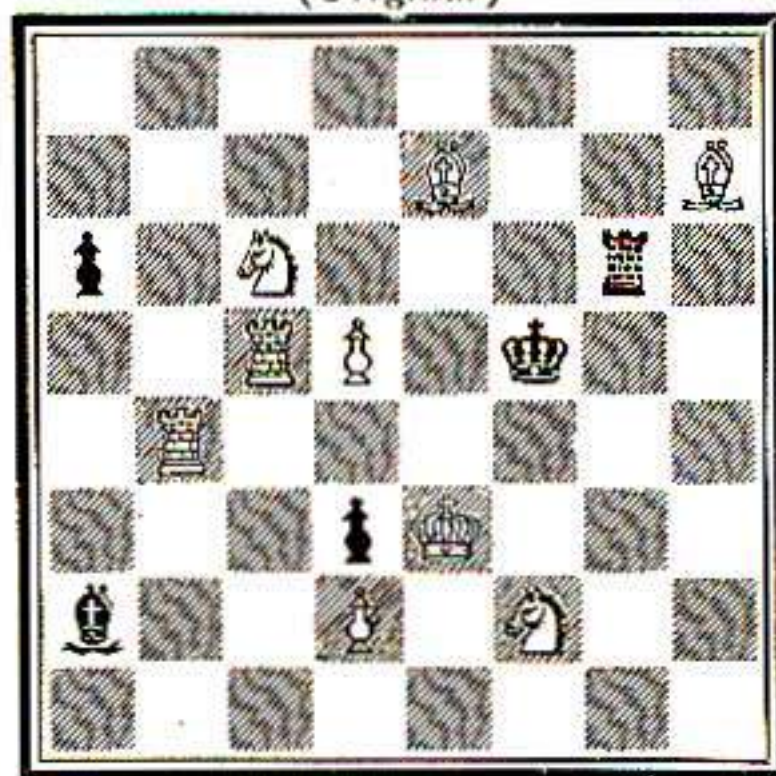
SELFmate in 2 moves.

363  
J. F. TRACY  
Ontario, Calif.  
(Original)



Mate in 3 moves.

366  
WALTER JACOBS  
New York, N. Y.  
(Original)



SELFmate in 4 moves.



(Continued from Page 263)

International Team Tournament  
Warsaw - August, 1935

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

E. Eliskases (Austria) White		L. Laurentius (Estonia) Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 Kt-Kt5!	K-K2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	16 KtxBP	P-B3
3 PxP	PxP	17 Kt(B4)-Q6	R-QKt1
4 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	18 P-Q5	Kt(B)-K4
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	19 RxP	PxP
6 B-B4	B-B4	20 R-B7	K-K3
7 P-K3	Q-Kt3	21 KtxP	B-K2
8 Q-Kt3	QxQ	22 Kt-Q4ch	K-B2
9 PxQ	P-K3	23 RxKt!	KtxR
10 B-QKt5	Kt-Q2	24 BxR	RxB
11 K-K2	B-B7?	25 Kt-Q6ch	BxKt
12 KR-QB1	BxP	26 RxKtch	B-K2
13 Kt-Q2	B-B5ch	27 RxBch	Resigns
14 BxB	PxB		

International Team Tournament  
Warsaw - August, 1935

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

R. Spielmann (Austria) White		V. Pirc (Yugoslavia) Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 P-KKt4	Kt-B1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 Kt-K5	Kt-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	16 B-Kt3	Kt-Kt4
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	17 P-B3	B-B1
5 P-K3	O-O	18 P-KR4	Kt-K3
6 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	19 P-B4	Kt-Q2
7 R-B1	P-B3	20 P-Kt5	KtxKt
8 P-QR3	R-K1	21 BPxKt	PxP
9 Q-B2	P-QR3	22 PxP	P-KKt3
10 P-KR3	P-KR3	23 B-B3!	QxP
11 B-B4	P-B4	24 Q-B2	KtxP
12 PxQP	KPxP	25 BxP!	Kt-B4
13 B-K2	P-B5	26 Kt-K4!	Resigns

## SOLUTIONS

- No. 331 by A. Kish: Rh7. Unpinning with flight obtaining 1 ... Qg5 cutting off White's guard of f6 and unpinning the Pf7, permitting 2 PxS(S).
- No. 332 by G. Mott-Smith: Bd3. The miniature pawnless setting constitutes the "idea."
- No. 333 by Carlos Jimeno, Jr.: Rf7. Self-pinning.
- No. 334 by W. Peters: Bf4.
- No. 335 by J. Zarbach: Rf4. Self-blocking.
- No. 336 by J. F. Tracy: 1 Rcd8, SxR; 2 Rd6ch. 1 ... Sf6; 2 BxS. The theme is production of variety by moves of a single Black man. This would be far better with a good key and elimination of the duals.
- No. 337 by T. C. Wenzl: 1 Be5. The remarks on the previous problem apply as well to this, which is definitely inferior to the other.
- No. 338 by E. F. Young: 1 Bc5.
- No. 339 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Sc6, Kb7; 2 Kc5. 1 ... Kb5; 2 Kc7. This echoed play has been shown often in three-move form.
- No. 340 by G. Goeller: 1 Ph8(Q), SxQ; 2 Pe4ch, BxP, 3 Pe4ch, Kd4; 4 Rd6ch. A problem in the old style.
- No. 341 by M. Charosh: 1 Sd5, Pf4; 2 Sf6. 1 ... Se8(h5); 2 SxP. An interesting Grab theme (the capture of a free Black piece in several variations).
- No. 342 by J. D. Neuss: 1 Sgh6, QxS; 2 Pe4, PxPe.p.; 3 Re5, Kf4; 4 O-O.

## Jersey Jottings

The North Jersey Chess Ass'n plans to start the annual championship tourney on November 10th at the rooms of the Newark Rice Chess Club. Newly elected officers are: S. Stanton, President; A. L. Brown, Vice-President; J. B. Snethlage, Secretary-Treasurer; A. A. Cohen, Tourney Director.

## West Virginia Chatter

The Charleston Chess League opened its new season with eight teams competing for the title.

A match between Charleston and Huntington (W. Va.) is being arranged. Also one between Charleston and Columbus (Ohio).

Arthur W. Dake has been invited to give an exhibition in Charleston.

## LAST CALL!

## Enroll for Our Chess School

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