



# The CHESS REVIEW

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AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

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The Marshall-Manhattan Match	97
My Moscow Impressions	102
Women In Chess	103
The Educational Program of the A.C.F.	104
Miniature Games	106
Addenda to Griffith & White	107
A Chessplayer Turns Explorer	110
Checking the News	111
Book Reviews	114
Selected Games	115
Problem Department	116

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## The Marshall-Manhattan Match

Once more the championship of the Metropolitan Chess League changed hands as the result of one of those epic matches between the Manhattan and Marshall clubs; the latter taking the 1937 title by dint of a well-earned victory, 5½-4½ in the final round of the season. As the losers entered the fray with something of a handicap, owing to a previous loss to the surprising Bronx-Internationals, the Marshall C. C. needed only a tie to assure their winning the prize from their perennial rivals. Therefore the extra half point in their favor was somewhat superfluous, if nominally indicative of superiority. From the spectators' point of view the Marshall's superiority was even more marked than the score indicates.

As we said last month, a conflict between masters was the order of the program when the teams representing two of the world's strongest chess clubs got together. The Manhattan C. C., as defending champion and host, saw fit to employ even larger quarters than their own in the Hotel Alamac to accommodate the big crowd expected, and used the spacious Congo Room atop the same hotel. This proved a wise move, for the attendance very nearly taxed capacity when the match at last got under way.

With L. Walter Stephens, Secretary of the Manhattan C. C., as Master of Ceremonies, and Louis J. Wolff of the Marshall C. C. and Leonard B. Meyer of the Manhattan C. C. acting as Team Captains, the drawings for play began. The thrill that accompanies big names being paired off was one of the initial treats of the occasion, and from then on it was one unending striking series of events to satisfy the chess taste of all presents—and satisfy in infinite variety.

Big names! Horowitz vs. Hanauer, — contenders in last year's national championship, both veterans of service abroad on the U. S. team, the former American Federation champion, the other a former N. Y. State champion. Kupchik vs Santasiere, — enough club and other titles between them to satiate the vainest of souls, which they themselves are not. Marshall vs Kevitz, — the American standard bearer for many years, and one of his outstanding challengers. Reshevsky vs. Simonson, — national champion against his deadly close runner-up . . . sufficient unto itself! But let the action tell the story:

Horowitz and Hanauer drew first blood, and drew it right evenly, dividing the point between them. Shortly after, S. S. Cohen's

name went up in the winning column, H. Sussman faltering just when another draw was in sight. The team needing points the more was getting off on the right foot. But not for long. Frank Marshall, plainly again in the form so long associated with his properly honored past, which stands for competitive skill of the most sterling quality, proved too much for a strangely inadequate Alexander Kevitz, and things stood even. And standing even meant standing better for the Marshall's, with their flawless season's record holding in good stead. Then there came what amounted to the definite marker telling in which direction the battle was going in the long run. Reshevsky and Simonson were both pressed for time, the champion having a bit the worst of it on that count, let alone a position that promised more for his opponent anyway. To one watcher in particular, it seemed that Simonson, as he considered the time situation, was becoming more absorbed with it as an important element than he was with the very game he was playing. Indeed, he seemed to be making it more a part of the game, especially with Reshevsky's urgent preoccupation being what it was. At any rate, he did what the watcher has too often done—made inferior moves, in haste, doubtless, because the other man was in time trouble! An elementary fallacy perhaps, expecting hastily conceived moves to serve in a psychological crisis of enough complexity to warrant greater care in one's doings. But it is as normal as it is elementary, and for all Simonson's phenomenal skill he is one hundred percent the normal youth in all things in which are involved decision and impulse. In brief, he had a good game and he lost it. As if in contagion, Kupchik threw away a still greater positional advantage, turning an easy win into a difficult ending. Manhattan was beaten in spirit if not in fact. Four other games were adjourned, too, but when Mott-Smith beat MacMurray after a tense struggle, before the evening's session was over, it was conceded that all was over. The score was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  for the invaders,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  for the unstable holders of the fort. Polland had luckily escaped serious trouble, and in the tenuous lines of a brain-splitting ending secured an advantage over Dr. Platz. S. Bruzza and Denker seemed headed for a draw. Though Kashdan had a pawn advantage against Edward Lasker (there's a big name combination for you!), it was scarcely an overwhelming grip on things,

as the draw eventually consummated was proof. The Willman-Tholfsen affair had looked bad for both sides from time to time, but the win credited to Willman finally did not affect the result. After three years of striving the Marshall C. C. deposed its rival as the leader of metropolitan chess for 1937.—J. G.

The pairings and the score:

Board	Marshall C. C.	Pts.	Manh. C. C.	Pts.
1	S. Reshevsky	1	A. C. Simonson	0
2*	A. E. Santasiere	0	A. Kupchik	1
3	Edward Lasker	$\frac{1}{2}$	I. Kashdan	$\frac{1}{2}$
4	F. J. Marshall	1	A. Kevitz	0
5	M. Hanauer	$\frac{1}{2}$	I. A. Horowitz	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	S. Bruzza	$\frac{1}{2}$	A. S. Denker	$\frac{1}{2}$
7	H. Sussman	0	S. S. Cohen	1
8*	E. Tholfsen	0	R. Willman	1
9	K. O. Mott-Smith	1	D. MacMurray	0
10	D. S. Polland	1	Dr. J. Platz	0

Total  $5\frac{1}{2}$

Total  $4\frac{1}{2}$

\*Games adjourned and defaulted.

Marshall C. C. had white on the odd boards.

## METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE

New York, April, 1937

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

S. Reshevsky  
Marshall C. C.

A. C. Simonson  
Manhattan C. C.

White

Black

1 P-Q4  
2 P-QB4  
3 Kt-KB3  
4 Kt-B3  
5 P-K3

Kt-KB3  
P-K3  
P-Q4  
QKt-Q2  
P-QR3

To be able to continue after the routine 6 B-Q3, with 6 . . . PxP; 7 BxP, P-QKt4; 8 B-Q3, P-B4, gaining a tempo over the usual line of play 6 . . . P-QB3, with the same objective in view. However, the text has its disadvantages.

6 P-QKt3

But this makes no attempt at immediate refutation. The alternative would be 6 PxP, PxP, creating an unbalanced Pawn formation, with a Q side P advance in view for White as against a K side attack for the second player. Experience has shown that with proper play, Black's indicated K side attack can be successfully parried, while White's P advance is difficult to meet.

However, this much can be said in favor of the text: it does not relieve the tension in the center, it retains the possibility of effectively continuing after proper preparation with P-K4, and it permits the transfer of White's QB

to a diagonal where it will command greater scope.

6 . . . . . P-QKt3  
 6 . . . PxP; 7 PxP, P-B4; 8 B-Q3, PxP; 9 PxP, would leave White's center Pawns weak, but it is questionable whether they are weak enough to compensate for White's freer game.

7 B-Q3 B-Kt2  
 8 Q-B2 . . . . .

Out of order. The spot for the Q should be determined after White has completed his development. In any event, Q-K2 bearing down on Black's weak QRP deserves preference.

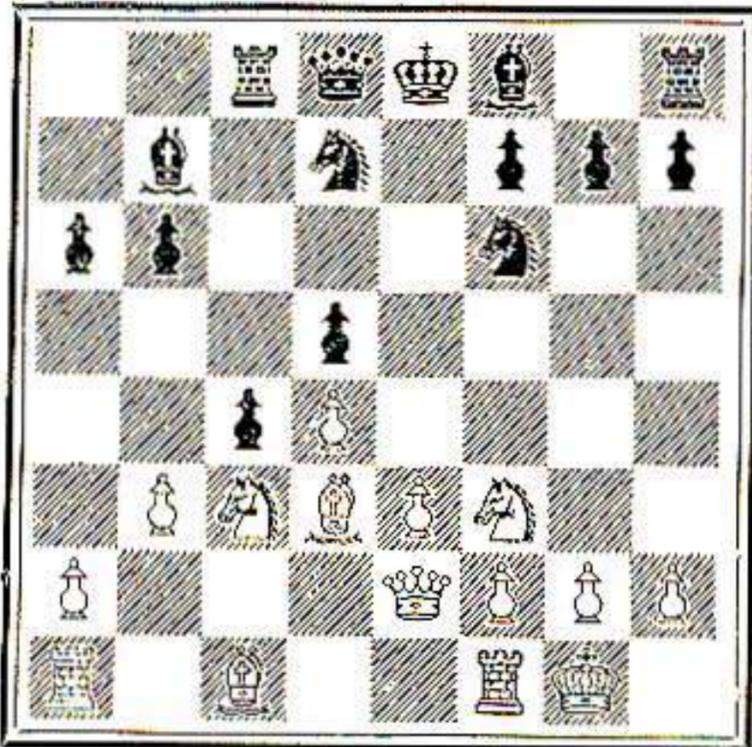
8 . . . . . P-B4

8 . . . PxP followed by 9 . . . P-B4 was also to be favorably considered.

9 PxQP KPxP  
 10 O-O R-B1  
 11 Q-K2 P-B5!

Forcing through a menacing Q side P majority.

A. C. SIMONSON



S. RESHEVSKY

12 PxP PxP  
 13 B-B2 B-Kt5  
 14 B-Q2 O-O  
 15 P-K4 R-K1

Threatening . . . BxKt followed by . . . KtxP and . . . P-B4!

16 P-K5 BxKKt

White is now forced to recapture with the KtP and in turn weaken his P formation: if 17 QxB, KtxP; 18 PxKt, QxB!

17 PxB Kt-B1  
 18 QR-Kt1 BxKt

Black's Q side P majority, and the strong post for his Kt at Q4, compensate for White's advantage of the Bishops.

19 BxB Kt-Q4  
 20 B-Q2 Kt-K3

This is a bit premature. Black should stress the menace of the Q side Pawns, when White, of necessity, would concentrate on the Q side defense. Then Black could shift to a K side

assault with telling effect . . . P-QKt4 seems to be indicated.

21 Q-K4 P-Kt3  
 22 KR-K1 P-B4?

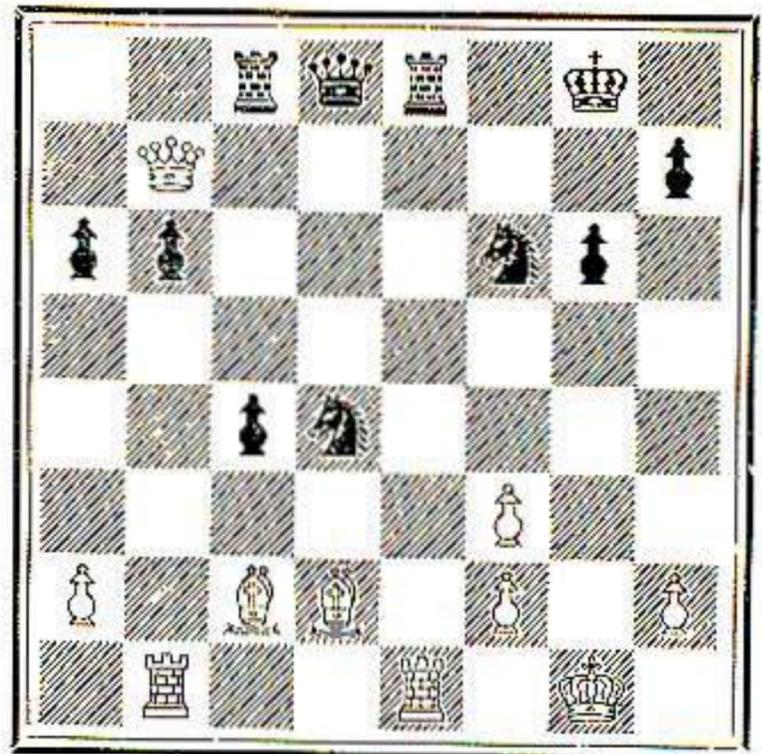
And this seems unnecessary. Black's strength lies in his comparatively safe K side and his menacing, mobile Q side Pawns. These Pawns must assume a threatening role at once.

While the text aims at locking the K side against the possible invasion of the Bishops, or at destroying White's P structure, it does in the latter event, permit the penetration of the Bishops.

23 PxP e.p. KtxBP  
 24 Q-Kt7! KtxP

24 . . . Kt-Q4 would still consolidate the position: e.g. 25 B-K4, Kt(K3)-B5! and if 26 BxKtch, QxB!

A. C. SIMONSON



S. RESHEVSKY

25 RxRch QxR

25 . . . KtxR seems to lead to a maze of interesting complications, with Black still on top: 26 B-K4, P-B6!; 27 B-K3, Kt-K7ch!; 28 K-B1, P-B7; 29 B-Q5ch, K-R1; 30 KxKt, PxR (Q); 31 B-Q4ch, Kt-B3; 32 QxR!!, Q-Kt4ch, followed by either . . . Q(Kt)-K1, or QxB. Or in this variation if 27 B-R6, P-B7; 28 B-Q5ch, K-R1; 29 Q-KB7, PxR(Q)ch; 30 K-Kt2, QxB!! Or 26 B-K4, P-B6; 27 B-Q5ch, K-R1; 28 Q-KB7 Kt-Q3!

26 RxP R-B3?

The fatal blunder. 26 . . . Q-Q2 and Black still has a good game. If 27 B-K4, Q-R6!

27 B-R6! Kt-R4  
 28 RxR QxR?

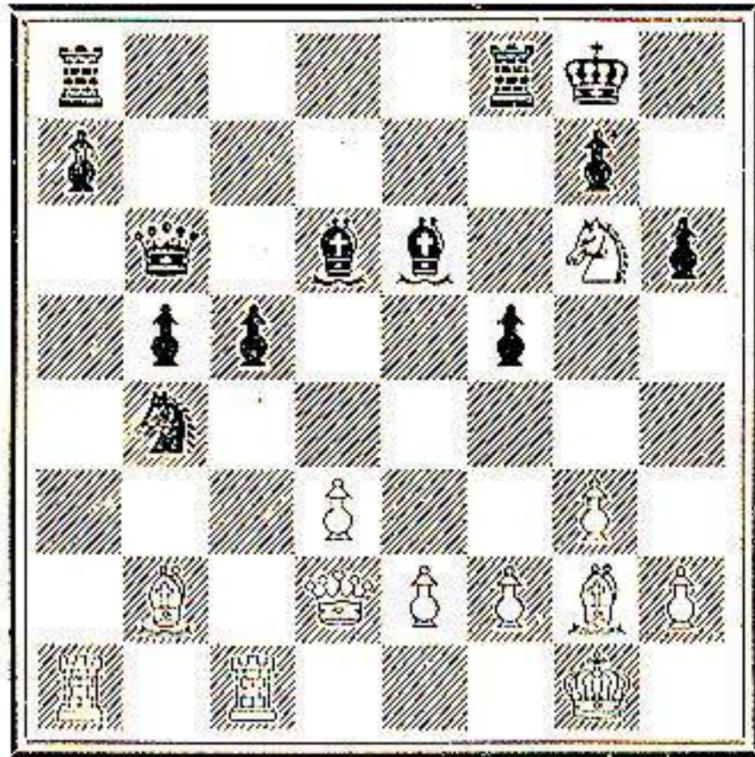
Losing a piece, but the game is lost in any event. 28 . . . KtxR; 29 B-K4, Kt-K2; 30 QxP, followed by picking up the BP.

29 Q-Kt8ch K-B2  
 30 Q-R7ch K-Kt1  
 31 QxKt Resigns



P-QB5?; 24 RXPch); 24 P-Q4, and Black cannot play 24 . . . PXP or P-QB5 because of Q-R3ch.

D. MacMURRAY



K. O. MOTT-SMITH

20 P-Q4

The importance of this move lies less in the immediate threat (KtxR followed by PXP and Q-B3), than in the strategical idea underlying the actual sequel. White, at the price of adding another and still more formidable passed Pawn to Black's already menacing array on the Q side, promotes his own QP to the rank of an active combatant and at the same time paves the way for the subsequent incursion of the White Rook.

20 . . . . .	P-QB5
21 KtxR	RxKt
22 P-Q5	B-B1
23 B-Q4	. . . . .

Giving up this beautiful Bishop in order to accentuate the menace of the QP and to secure points of entry for the Rook along the K file.

23 . . . . .	B-B4
24 BxB	QxB
25 R-B3	. . . . .

The point of the previous moves. This Rook now gets into the game via the K file. If, with that heavy gun, White can effect a decisive breach in the enemy ramparts, well and good. Otherwise, the colored infantry on the left flank will carry the day.

25 . . . . .	R-Q1
26 R-Q1	R-Q3

To prevent P-Q6. Although the rear rank is denuded thereby of its most stalwart defender, that does not seem such a very serious drawback, for if the White Rook ventures too soon or too far off the third rank, the Black QBP threatens to advance. Under the circumstances, it is surprising that the latent threat exerted by the White Rook should have succeeded in carrying so much weight.

27 R-K3	K-B2
---------	------

White was threatening R-K8ch followed by

RxB and QxKt. The text seems at least as good as other moves. If, for instance, 27 . . . B-Kt2; 27 R-K8ch, K-R2; 29 Q-B4, etc. Or, in this, 28 . . . K-B2; 29 R-K6, etc. Or if 27 . . . P-QR4; 28 Q-B3, threatening R-K7.

28 B-B3	P-QR4
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Everything being held as well as it can be, Black quite properly plays his trump. To 28 . . . B-Kt2 instead, the answer would again be 29 R-K6.

29 B-R5ch	P-KKt3
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After which, the slight fissure in Black's rampart becomes indeed a wide breach. 29 . . . K-Kt1 instead would have created for White a much more difficult problem, which, apparently, could have been solved only by 30 R-K8ch, K-R2; 31 Q-B3, (threatening R-K7). If then

A 31 . . . RxP; 32 RxR, KtxR; 33 Q-K5, threatening mate by 34 R-R8ch; 35 Q-K8ch; 36 B-Kt6 mate, against which there appears to be no adequate defense e. g. 33 . . . B-Q2; 34 R-Q8, Q-B3; 35 Q-Kt8 and wins. Or, in this, 33 . . . Q-B3; 34 B-B3, B-Kt2; 35 R-K7, and wins. Even the surprising resource 34 . . . P-B6! (instead of B-Kt2) will not save the day e.g., 35 BxKt, P-B7; 36 BxQ, P-B8(Q)ch; 37 K-Kt2, QxBch; 38 P-B3, and the game, thanks to the dominating position of White's Q and R is quite easily won.

B 31 . . . KtxP; 32 Q-K5 (threatening RxB), B-Q2; 33 R-Q8 (threatening RxB followed by QxPch, Q-B3 (what else?)); 34 P-K4, and if PXP; 35 QxPch, P-Kt3; 36 RxKt, and wins.

30 B-B3	. . . . .
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Now the immediate threat is R-K5 followed by QxRP, which, if countered by P-B6 and P-B7 respectively, would allow White to force mate in a few moves. Perceiving his King to be seriously endangered, fearful of the ultimate possibility of Q-B3-R8, and badly pressed for time (he had only a few minutes in which to make his next 11 moves), Black decides upon an immediate retreat, which, however, soon becomes a rout. The rest is easy to understand.

30 . . . . .	Q-B2
31 Q-Q4	. . . . .

Threatening Q-R8.

31 . . . . .	Q-Q1
32 Q-B5	B-R3
33 R-K6	R-Q2
34 P-K4	. . . . .

And now the KP comes to life at last and delivers the knock-out blow.

34 . . . . .	Kt-Q6
35 Q-K3	B-B1
36 PXP	Q-Kt4
37 PXPch	K-Kt1
38 R-K8ch	K-Kt2
39 Q-Q4ch	Resigns

For after 39 . . . KxP; 40 R-Kt8ch, the Queen is lost.

1 hr. 55	1 hr. 59
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# MY MOSCOW IMPRESSIONS

By REUBEN FINE

During my brief stay here I have, of course been occupied principally with chess. Nevertheless, I have received very many deep impressions of every phase of life. The first thing that is noticeable in the Soviet Union is that everyone here is thirsty for knowledge—one studies mathematics, another languages, a third engineering, but all absolutely want to learn. Aside from this, what catches one's attention is that everybody in the Soviet Union is full of enthusiasm and energy — enthusiasm for work and for life itself. This unquestionably, is the sign of a new, rising culture.

The tokens of this culture were particularly apparent to me in the field closest to me — chess. Chess books are sold here not in the hundreds, not even in the thousands, but in the tens of thousands. According to my observations every chess player considers it necessary to read all the books on chess. And practically everyone in the Soviet Union is interested in chess. The audience at a chess tournament displays extraordinary interest. Applause at a chess tournament, quite an exceptional occurrence abroad, has become a custom here.

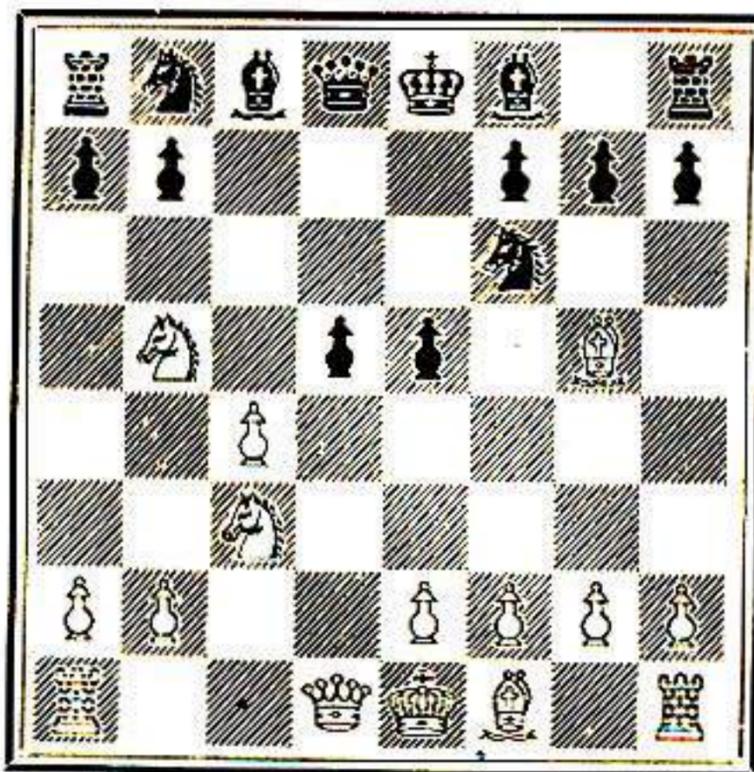
The chess masters confirmed my general observations. They all apply themselves diligently and persistently; they are familiar not only with all the Soviet chess literature but also with the foreign. I had occasion to experience this when Yudovitch bluntly refuted one of my favorite variations. Of particular interest is the fact that practically all the Soviet masters favor the energetic attacking style, not fearing the loss of a game.

Moscow Tournament, March 1937

Position arrived at after 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-K3; 3 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4 Kt-B3, P-

B4; 5 B-Kt5, PxQP; 6 KKtxP, P-K4; 7 KKt-Kt5.

M. YUDOVITCH



R. FINE

The continuation: 7 . . . P-QR3; 8 KtxP?, PxKt; 9 KtxKtch, QxKt!; 10 BxQ, B-Kt5ch; 11 Q-Q2, BxQch; 12 KxB, PxB and Black won.

Since all the Soviet masters are whole-hearted students of the theory of the opening, it is not surprising that this tournament yielded many valuable innovations.

In the Sicilian (Four Knights variation), Belavenetz ventured to accept the well-known sacrifice:

1 P-K4	P-QB4	5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	6 B-K2	B-Kt5
3 P-Q4	PxP	7 O-O	BxKt
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	8 PxB	KtxP

and obtained a good game (Bondarevsky-Belavenetz).

An interesting idea was tried out by Kan against me: the Old Indian for White transposed into a Grunfeld Defense. Although the idea isn't altogether new, Kan showed that it is quite playable. In the Kan-Fine game:

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	4 P-Q4	B-B4!
2 P-KKt3	P-QB4	5 O-O	P-K3
3 B-Kt2	Kt-QB3		

he played 6 P-B3?. However in place of this passive move, White could have continued with 6 P-B4! and would have obtained a good attacking game. In openings where there is a transposition of moves, it is important not to forget the guiding idea. In the Grunfeld Defense, Black plays P-QB4 whenever possible and P-QB3 only in case of necessity.

This circumstance was taken into account by Alatorzew. In the second game where this

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variation came up (Alatorzew-Fine), after

- |          |        |        |        |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4   | 4 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-KKt3 | P-QB4  | 5 O-O  | P-K3   |
| 3 B-Kt2  | Kt-QB3 |        |        |

there followed 6 P-B4! although Black in this case had not played his Bishop to B4. Here I changed to the Tarrasch Defense by 6 . . . B-K2. Better, however, would have been 6 . . . QPxP and upon 7 Q-R4, the continuation 7 . . . Pxp; 8 KtxP, QxKt; BxKtch, B-Q2, and the game is more or less even, although White may still exert pressure. However, in the pure Tarrasch Defense, too, Alatorzew, after 6 . . . B-K2; 7 BPxP, KPxp; 8 Kt-B3, O-O; 9 Pxp, P-Q5; 10 Kt-R4, B-B4; made a very strong move 11 B-B4! instead of the usual Kt-R4 or Kt-K1. There followed 11 . . . Kt-K5; 12 P-QKt4! with superiority for White. It would have been better to play 11 . . . B-K5, preventing Kt-K5, and permitting after 12 P-QKt4 the continuation 12 . . . KtxP; 13 Qxp, Kt-B7.

Especially popular in this tournament was the French Defense. From the point of view of theory, Bondarevsky's positional success, in his game with Yudovitch, is very important. After

- |         |       |           |      |
|---------|-------|-----------|------|
| 1 P-K4  | P-K3  | 5 B-Kt5ch | B-Q2 |
| 2 P-Q4  | P-Q4  | 6 Q-K2ch  | Q-K2 |
| 3 Kt-Q2 | P-QB4 | 7 BxBch   | KtxB |
| 4 KPxp  | KPxp  | 8 Pxp     | .... |

White had a clear superiority and the defense for Black was extremely difficult. Another valuable innovation in the French Defense was tested in the Panov-Fine game: 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4 B-KKt5, B-K2; 5 P-K5, Kt-Q2; 6 P-KR4 (Soviet chess players and analysts have performed a very great service in proving that this audacious attack by Alekhine is quite applicable), P-QB4 (considered best); 7 BxB, KxB (the Rook sacrifice, 7 . . . QxB; 8 Kt-Kt5, O-O; 9 Kt-B7, etc. is not sound); 8 P-KB4! (not new, but good), Kt-QB3; 9 Kt-B3, Pxp; 10 KKtxP, Q-Kt3; 11 Kt-Kt3, P-QR4, and Black was able to draw although Black's position is somewhat worse than White's.

A review of a Soviet tournament cannot be concluded without some remarks about the audience. The enthusiastic and, in a chess sense, thoroughly understanding audience was for me the biggest surprise of the tournament. It has to be seen to be believed.

I take this opportunity to extend my sincerest regards to the audiences and all chess players in the Soviet Union.

Translated from "64" by Michael Joel.

## WOMEN IN CHESS

Once again Mrs. Adele Rivero of New York City has won the open women's tournament conducted by the Marshall Chess Club, thereby retaining custody of the Hazel Allen Trophy, as well as receiving the gold medal donated by Mr. H. M. Hartshorne. As the tournament this year was sponsored by the National Chess Federation, Mrs. Rivero now holds the title of woman champion of that organization.

Mrs. Rivero went through the tournament without the loss of a game. Her only draw was with Mrs. Mary Bain of New York City, who was runner-up for the second time. Mrs. Bain received a beauty kit donated by Mr. G. A. Pfeiffer as her prize. She also went through the tournament without losing a game, and missed her chance for top honors by also drawing with Mrs. Kathryn Slater of Doylestown, Pa. Because of illness, Mrs. Bain was unable to play her final round game with Miss Weart, but the result would not affect her standing. Third prize was shared by Mrs. Slater and Mrs. Raphael McCready of Hackensack, N. J. — E. L. W.

The standings:

Player	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
Mrs. Adele Rivero	8	0	1	8½ — ½
Mrs. Mary Bain	6	0	2	7 — 1
Mrs. R. McCready	4	3	2	5 — 4
Mrs. Kathryn Slater	4	3	2	5 — 4
Miss Adele Raettig	4	4	1	4½ — 4½
Miss Helen White	3	4	2	4 — 5
Mrs. Wm. Davey*	3	6	0	3 — 6
Mrs. Elsie Rogosin	3	6	0	3 — 6
Miss Edith Weart	2	6	0	2 — 6
Miss Elizabeth Wray	2	7	0	2 — 7

\* Withdrew on account of illness with score 3-3.

February, 1937

### QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

MRS. WM. DAVEY White		MRS. MARY BAIN Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-Q2	P-KB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	16 P-B3	Kt-B3
3 P-K3	P-B4	17 P-K4	BPxP
4 P-B3	P-Q4	18 Pxp	Bxp!
5 QKt-Q2	QKt-Q2	19 PxB	Qxp
6 B-Q3	P-B5	20 Kt-B3	Pxp
7 B-K2?	P-QKt4	21 Rxp	BxR
8 Q-B2	B-Kt2	22 Q-K2	BxKt
9 O-O	B-Q3	23 QxB	QxQ
10 KR-K1	Q-B2	24 BxQ	Kt-Q4
11 B-B1	Kt-K5!	25 K-Kt2	R-B3
12 P-KKt3	QKt-B3	26 B-Q2	QR-KB1
13 B-Kt2	O-O	27 R-KB1	Kt-B5ch
14 KtxKt	KtxKt		Resigns

# THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

By ARPAD E. ELO

The status of organized chess and of chess organizations in the United States has never been truly stable. Chess clubs and associations have a notoriously precarious existence and only in the larger population centers have a few clubs continued on untroubled. Even some of these clubs owe their security to generous subsidies on the part of some of their members. The chess club, state association or even the national chess body that has continued with the sole support of its membership dues is rare indeed. Not only chess organizations but chess tournaments as well have always been supported by patronage. It would be impossible even in the largest population center of the nation to conduct a tournament supported entirely by the gate receipts. The plain fact of the matter is that chess—the king of games and the game of kings—has been a "Charity Case" for a long time.

The basic cause of this state of affairs is simply that the chess playing public represents too small a fraction of the total population. The leaders of chess must face this fact realistically for if organized chess in the form of chess clubs, leagues, etc. is to thrive, the chess playing public must be increased several fold. Any program of chess promotion that does not strike at this basic cause is bound to produce only transient results.

Many progressive chess clubs and state associations have recognized the problem and have done excellent work towards its solution. Noteworthy is the work of the Massachusetts State Chess Association in the fostering of high school chess activities and the Cincinnati Chess Club's offer of courses of instruction for the people desiring to learn the game. However, no private chess club has the facilities or the resources to carry on an educational program on a sufficiently large scale.

During the past two years the American Chess Federation has been actively engaged in propagandizing the possibilities of promoting the game through public recreational agencies. To this end the Federation has gained the cooperation of the National Recreation Association and as a result through the publications\* of this association, data and information on the recreational phases of chess is being furnished to every recreational agency in the country.



A Chess Lesson

(Courtesy of Milwaukee Journal)

In the United States there are over 1200 municipal recreation departments, which furnish facilities and often provide instructors in popular activities. These departments may be under the jurisdiction of the school board or the park board, but all are members of the National Recreation Association, the central body which disseminates literature and information regarding every conceivable type of recreational activity.

Within recent years there has been a growing emphasis placed on leisure time activities of an educational nature and recreational leaders have recognized the value of chess in this field.

The municipal chess program that originated in Milwaukee, Wis., six years ago is followed with keen interest by every recreation department in the country. Some of the phases of this program have been introduced in many cities. Among the larger municipalities might be mentioned: Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Cleveland and Chicago. The Chicago Park Board has issued a comprehensive hand-book for its recreational workers covering every phase of municipal chess from sample lessons to the actual organization of tournaments.

In actual practice a municipally sponsored

\*Recreation—June 1935, March, 1937.

Bulletin of the National Recreation Association No. 3287, 3345, 3680.

chess program may take any one or all of the following forms: (a) providing playing quarters in community centers; (b) organization of tournaments or leagues for adults; (c) adult instruction in evening classes; (d) instruction for children on the playgrounds; (e) instruction for high school age groups as an extra curricular activity. Of the above five classifications the first two may be the solution to the problems of the struggling chess clubs in the smaller communities. Plans c, d, and e, however, may be adopted in any city to the ultimate benefit of every existing organization.

The experience of Milwaukee in the field of municipal chess may be cited as an example of the actual operation of all of these five plans, and also as an indication of the results that can be obtained. During the period 1920-1930 four different chess clubs were organized in Milwaukee with a membership never exceeding forty players, and the average life of each of these clubs was two seasons of activity. In the Fall of 1930 the Municipal Recreation Department introduced chess instruction into the evening social centers for both beginners and more advanced players. In all 143 sessions were held with an average attendance of 16 persons per session. In the winter of 1932 the first municipal chess leagues were organized with 140 players taking part in active competition, and by 1935 the number of competitors had risen to 322. One noteworthy fact stands out in the statistics\*\* for this period and that is that the average age of the competitors in 1932 was 35 years; three years later the average age *decreased* to 27, and the following year it was down to 21. The inference is quite clear that the increase in the number of the players was due almost entirely to new chess players and that the game had a very real appeal for young people.

As an experimental measure, therefore, in the summer of 1934, sixty sessions were conducted on the playgrounds and the results showed an enrollment of 800 pupils of whom 75% were in the age group 9-14 years. In the summer of 1936, 205 sessions were conducted on 47 playgrounds with a total attendance of over 3100, including 270 girls. Amazing as these figures seem there is a perfectly logical reason why chess should appeal so strongly to this age group. Students of



Chessplayers of Tomorrow

(Courtesy of Milwaukee Journal)

the psychology of play recognize that at this age level team play has a far smaller appeal than an individualistic game where the boy or girl can find self expression and an outlet for the creative instinct. (Witness in this connection the desire of boys of this age to be either pitcher or batter in a baseball game and the great popularity of model making, etc. One of the most frequently heard retorts to would-be chess kibitzers on the playgrounds is "He is my man and I can do what I want with him.") Trained recreational leaders find that chess fulfills the need of youngsters for a creative game that once learned can be picked up again at any age level. Furthermore the game can be ideally combined with handicraft projects in constructing boards and even simple chess men.

The actual method of instruction and the class procedure is described more fully elsewhere.\*\*\* Needless to add, all instruction was of the most informal nature conducted in a play atmosphere. The "course" of instruction was five lessons consisting mainly of supervised play. The elements of the game were reduced to as few as absolutely necessary for actual play, namely: 1-6. The moves of the six different pieces; 7. The concept of *check*; 8. The concept of *mate*; 9. The concept of *stalemate*; 10. The correct placement of the board and pieces; 11. *Castling*; 12. *Capturing en passant*; 13. *Pawn promotion*; 14. *Perpetual check* and drawn games. These elements were covered in the first three sessions and if any students showed sufficient

\*\*Annual report on chess of the Milwaukee School Board.

\*\*\*How to Teach Chess.—Bulletin No. 5 American Chess Federation.

progress they were instructed in the chess notations. (In 1935 the writer conducted classes for about 1000 pupils and found that between 150 and 200 of these progressed far enough in five sessions to learn the notation and to follow the simpler texts—thereby showing promise of becoming moderately strong players. Two boys out of this number showed an aptitude for the game that would warrant the prediction that they might become masters.)

The logical continuation of this program was the organization of the high school leagues in the fall of 1936. These leagues (and also some instruction classes) were organized as activities during the after school recreation periods and have been looked upon with great favor by the high school principals. In the first season over 200 boys participated in league play.

The American Chess Federation has concentrated a great deal of its efforts on the furthering of this entire recreational movement particularly as it applies to playground chess. It is the conviction of its officers and directors that the status of chess can be improved permanently only by building from below. These efforts may take years to bear fruit but the end is worth it—and chess players should above all have learned patience. Back of this idea to improve the state of chess, however, is a still deeper desire for the improvement of the community through a wholesome and creative recreation. Recreation leaders see definite social values in chess else they would not feel justified in spending public monies in the promotion of the game. Every individual chess player should lend his support to such a movement first as a citizen of his community because he will thereby contribute to its improvement, and second as a chess player since he will share the enjoyment of the game with others.

\* \* \*

For further information about the work of the American Chess Federation write to Ernest Olfe, Secretary and Treasury, 1111 North 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

#### Advice to the Composer

"Like newlaid eggs chess problems are. Though very good, they may be beaten. And yet though like, they're different far. They may be cooked, but never eaten."

(Augustus Mills)

## MINIATURE GAMES

Two distinguished names grace our roster of Miniatures this month. Both are Americans and both rank among the world's foremost experts.

To them winning game after game is commonplace. Their occasional heart-breaking defeats is but a further proof that chess is not an exact science. To see them on the losing side of a "minnie" is a rarity for which there can be but one explanation — it happened in simultaneous play.

#### Simultaneous Exhibition

Orebro, Sweden, 1937

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED PETERSSON- EKELUND

R. FINE		Black	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 Q-K13?	B-K3!
2 P-QB4	P-B3	12 P-K3	Kt-B6ch
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	13 K-Q1	Q-Q1!
4 Kt-B3	PxP	14 K-B1	Kt-B4
5 P-QR4	B-B4	15 Q-Q1	QxQch
6 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	16 KxQ	O-O-Och
7 KtxP(B4)	Q-B2	17 K-K2	B-Kt5
8 P-KKt3	P-K4	18 P-KR3?	R-Q7ch!
9 PxP	KtxP		Resigns
10 B-B4	Kt(B)-Q2		
19 KtxR, Kt-Q5 dble. ch.; 20 K-K1, Kt-B7 mate.			

#### Simultaneous Exhibition

Milwaukee, Wis., April, 1937

#### ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE A. POWERS White

A. W. DAKE Black	
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q3
4 B-B4	Kt-Kt3
5 BxPch	KxB
6 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt1
7 Q-B3	Q-K1
8 P-K6	P-KR3??
9 Q-B7ch!	QxQ
10 PxQmate	

And Dake exclaimed "Is my face red?"

#### SHARP FIGHTING ON THE Q SIDE Margate Congress

March, 1937

#### NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE P. KERES White

C. H. O'D. ALEXANDER Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 Kt-B3	P-QKt3
5 P-KKt3	B-Kt2
6 B-Kt2	Q-B1
7 O-O	P-B4?
8 Kt-QKt5	PxP
9 B-B4	Kt-R3
10 B-Q6!	QxP
11 Q-R4	B-B3
12 KKtxP!	BxB
13 QxKt!	BxR
14 RxB	QxKt(Q5)
15 KtxQ	BxB
16 Kt-Kt5	K-K2
17 R-Q1	B-B4
18 P-QR3	Kt-K5
19 RxPch!	K-B3
20 Q-Kt7	Resigns

# Addenda to Griffith and White

By FRED REINFELD

## BIRD'S OPENING

### Column 3

To begin with, let me rescue this column from its inglorious anonymity by remarking that it constitutes the opening moves of the game Nimzowitsch—Knoch, Kecskemet 1927. Although sadly in need of annotation, the whole of this complicated opening is passed over without a word of comment:

1 P-KB4 P-Q4  
2 P-K3 Kt-KB3  
3 Kt-KB3 B-Kt5  
4 P-KR3 BxKt  
5 QxB QKt-Q2  
6 Kt-B3 P-K3  
7 P-KKt4 . . . . .

Again this peculiar move.

7 . . . . . B-Kt5  
8 P-Kt5 BxKt  
9 KtPxB . . . . .

This leaves the Q side Pawns in a sorry state, but the sounder alternative QPxB allows Black to plant his Kt at K5

permanently.

9 . . . . . Kt-K5  
10 P-Q3 Kt-Q3  
If 10 . . . KtxBP;  
11 B-Kt2 regains the Pawn advantageously.

11 P-B4 P-QB3

12 P-K4 . . . . .  
Prematurely opening the game, as at once becomes apparent.

12 . . . . . PxKP  
The column breaks off here.

13 PxB P-KB4?

The correct move was 13 . . . Kt-B4! with a winning game, e.g. 14 B-Q3, KtxBP! 15 BxKt, Q-Q5; similarly if 14 P-K5, Kt(Q3)-K5, reserving the threats of . . . Q-Q5 or . . . Q-R4ch.

After the text (. . . P-KB4?), however, White got his Bishops into play and won very quickly.

### Column 7

After the opening moves 1 P-KB4, P-Q4; 2 P-QKt3, P-K3; 3 B-Kt2, we have note a which quotes a game Konyovits—Charousek, Correspondence 1893-5: 3 . . . P-QB4; 4 P-K3, P-QR3! (it speaks well for Charousek's position judgment that he does not allow the exchange of White's KB); 5 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 6 B-Q3? and the comment is added: "P-Q4 first is necessary." I don't think the question mark is justified. 6 B-Q3 is an attempt to solve the problem of developing the KB, and at first glance a very good solution: the B is very aggressively developed. The recommendation of P-Q4 is certainly out of line with the whole opening, since for one thing Black can establish a Stonewall position himself, and secondly P-Q4 is against the spirit of the opening, which is closely identified with the control of

K5 by the fianchettoed QB.

For the benefit of the interested student, I give the continuation of the Konyovits—Charousek game:

6 . . . . . Kt-B3  
7 O-O B-K2  
8 Kt-B3 O-O  
9 P-QR3 P-QKt4  
10 R-B1 B-Kt2  
11 Q-K1 Kt-K1  
12 P-K4 P-B5!

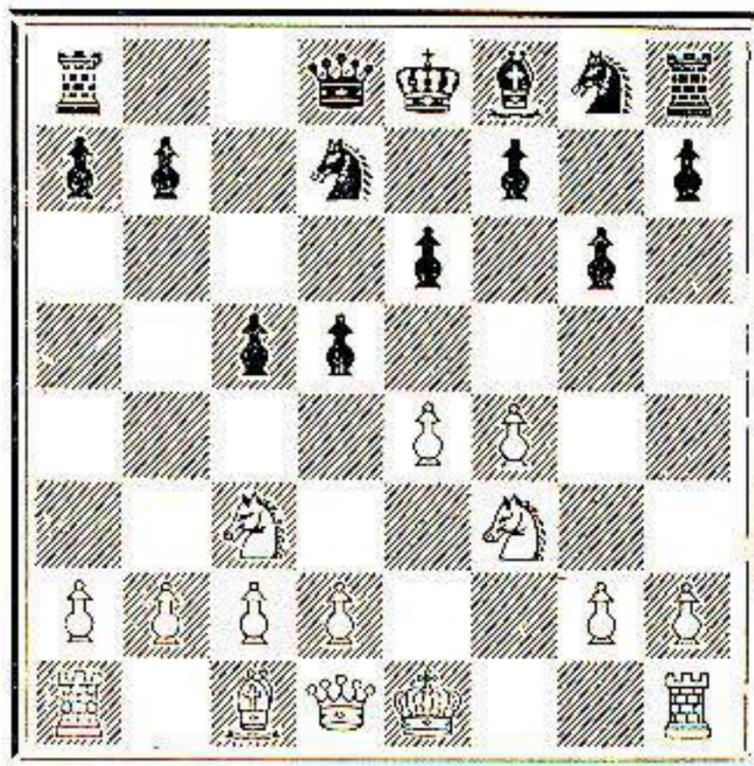
(good! the advance on the Q side has

the additional value of driving the KB off the good diagonal);  
13 B-K2 Q-Kt3ch  
14 K-R1 P-Q5  
15 Kt-Q1 P-Q6  
with much the better game for Black.

### Column 8

This is the beginning of Capablanca—Turover, New York 1931. Because Capablanca soon obtained a bad game, the opening has also been considered bad—but not justly so. 1 P-KB4, P-Q4; 2 Kt-KB3, P-QB4 (as we have seen, this move is best delayed); 3 P-K3, P-KKt3; 4 B-Kt5ch, B-Q2; 5 BxBch, KtxB; 6 Kt-B3, P-K3 (why not simply . . . KKt-B3 and . . . B-Kt2?); 7 P-K4. At this point *Griffith and White* comments: "A move the critics found not in the spirit of the opening."

### I. S. TUROVER



### J. R. CAPABLANCA

This remark is a very peculiar one, considering that . . . P-K4 is almost invariably Black's goal in the Dutch Defense when he is not contemplating the fianchetto of his QB. And since the opening here is merely a Dutch Defense by transposition, P-K4 is very much in the spirit of the opening. But it is true that the move is badly timed. White should have played in somewhat the following man-

ner: 7 P-Q3, Kkt-B3; 8 O-O, B-Kt2; 9 Q-K2, O-O; 10 P-K4 with a good game; (on 10 . . . P-Q5 he plays 11 Kt-Q1 followed by Kt-B2, B-Q2, QR-K1 and possibly P-Kkt4 with a strong game).

Note how advantageously White's QKt is brought to KB2 after . . . P-Q5. It is precisely this feature that constitutes the weakness of Capablanca's 7 P-K4. On Black's reply 7 . . . P-Q5, White cannot very well retreat to QKt1, for then the development of the Q side would probably be a cumbersome and messy business. Hence Capablanca chose 8 Kt-K2 and after 8 . . . Kkt-B3; 9 Kt-Kt3 there followed 9 . . . P-KR4! This is not an easy move to meet, as 10 P-KR4 would weaken the K side, leave White with a poor Pawn position, and make castling K side rather insecure. Capablanca now played 10 P-Q3, B-R3; 11 O-O, P-R5; 12 Kt-K2 (not 12 KtxRP, KtxP; 13 KtxP, KtxKt; 14 KtxR, KtxR, 15 QxKt, Q-B3 and wins), B-Kt2 and Black's prospects are decidedly more promising.

Still another Dutch Defense with colors reversed, likewise played by White in an interesting, but not the best, way!—was seen in the Nottingham Tournament:

(Tartakower—Thomas)

1 P-KB4	P-Q4	5 O-O	Kt-QB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Kkt3	6 P-Q3	Kt-B3
3 P-K3	B-Kt2	7 Q-K1	Q-B2
4 B-K2	P-B4	8 Kt-B3	P-QR3

One can recall any number of Dutch Defenses which have proceeded along practically the same lines.

9 P-K4	P-Q5
10 P-K5?	.....

This leads to nothing—nothing worth attaining, at any rate. Again Kt-Q1 would be an excellent move (the reply 10 . . . Kt-Qkt5 need not be feared, White answering 11 Q-Q2 and 12 P-QR3 and then getting his pieces unscrambled without any difficulty).

10 . . . .	PxKt
11 PxKt	BxP

Playing safe; even stronger was 11 . . . PxKtP; 12 BxP, BxP; 13 BxB, PxB; 14 P-Q4, O-O with a fine game for Black. After the text the game continued:

12 PxP	P-Qkt4	17 PxB	R-Q1
13 B-K3	P-Kt5	18 QR-Q1	P-B7
14 P-Q4	KtPxP	19 R-B1	RxP
15 PxP	B-B4	20 RxP	O-O
16 B-Q3	BxB	and Black stands better.	

One of the most interesting lines of play in this opening occurs where Black renounces . . . P-Q4 and plays the QP only one square. This is by no means as conservative as it sounds, as it is played in conjunction with the

K fianchetto and the intention is to force . . . P-K4. Some unusually tense struggles have resulted, as may be seen from the following game beginnings:

(a) Nimzowitsch—Euwe (Carlsbad, 1929)

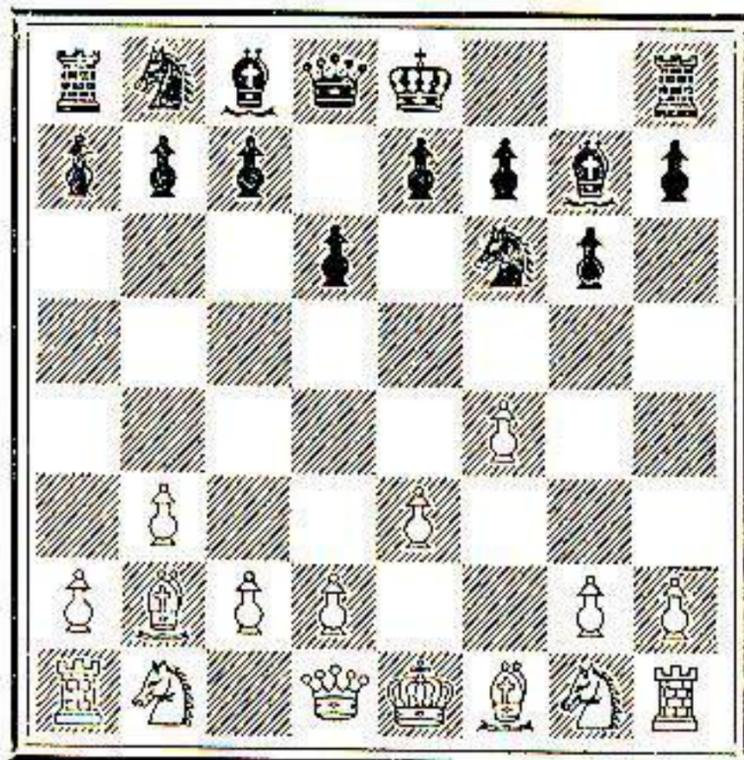
1 P-K3	Kt-KB3
2 P-Qkt3	P-Kkt3

The World Champion has always been fond of the K fianchetto, no matter what the opening may be!

3 B-Kt2	B-Kt2
4 P-KB4	P-Q3

It is clear that . . . P-Q4 (which gives White a free hand on K5) would really be less aggressive than the text!

DR. M. EUWE



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5 Q-B1 . . . . .

So as to have the QB protected (else Black can play . . . P-K4, answering PxP with . . . Kt-Kt5). This is a recurring motif in this variation.

5 . . . . . O-O 8 O-O P-K4  
6 Kt-KB3 B-Kt5 9 Pxp KtxP  
7 B-K2 Kt-B3 10 P-Q3? . . . . .

Not good, as it leaves a backward KP on which Black can readily concentrate. Nimzowitsch subsequently suggested 10 Kt-B3 as a preferable course.

10 . . . . . KtxKtch!  
11 BxKt BxB  
12 RxB P-Q4!

Keeping the KP back. And there is no harm in opening Black's K4 to the enemy's pieces, as the KBP has disappeared. Black subsequently obtained a winning position, but in time-pressure he succumbed to the attack on the KB file.



(b) Nimzowitsch—Yates (Marienbad, 1925)

1 P-K3 Kt-KB3 5 Kt-KB3 Kt-B3  
2 P-QKt3 P-KKt3 6 Q-B1 O-O  
3 B-Kt2 B-Kt2 7 B-Kt5! . . . . .  
4 P-KB4 P-Q3

An interesting departure from the normal procedure. White is still true to one of his main strategical goals: ridding himself of his KB!

7 . . . . . P-QR3

Why so dogmatic? . . . B-Q2 first would be stronger, and keep his Pawn position intact.

8 BxKt . . . . .

Unlike the modern high priests, Nimzowitsch never minded giving up a Bishop for a Knight.

8 . . . . . PxB 10 O-O P-R5  
9 Kt-R3 P-QR4 11 P-Q3 . . . . .

Preparing to advance in the center. No matter how many times one sees this procedure in Nimzowitsch games, it always seems novel: first playing P-K3 and P-Q3 like a self-con-

scious snail, and suddenly blossoming out with a powerful advance in the center!

11 . . . . . R-K1 14 Kt-B4 B-QR3  
12 P-R3 R-Kt1 15 P-K5 Kt-Q4  
13 P-K4 P-B4 16 Kt-Kt5! . . . . .

And White has a strong attacking game. The lesser evil for Black would probably have been 11 . . . P-Q4, giving up command of his K4, but in turn holding up the advance in the center and keeping White's QKt out of QB4.



(c) Menchik—Romanowsky (Moscow, 1935)

1 P-K3 P-Q3 3 B-Kt2 P-KKt3  
2 P-QKt3 Kt-KB3 4 P-KB4 . . . . .

Again Bird's Opening by the back door.

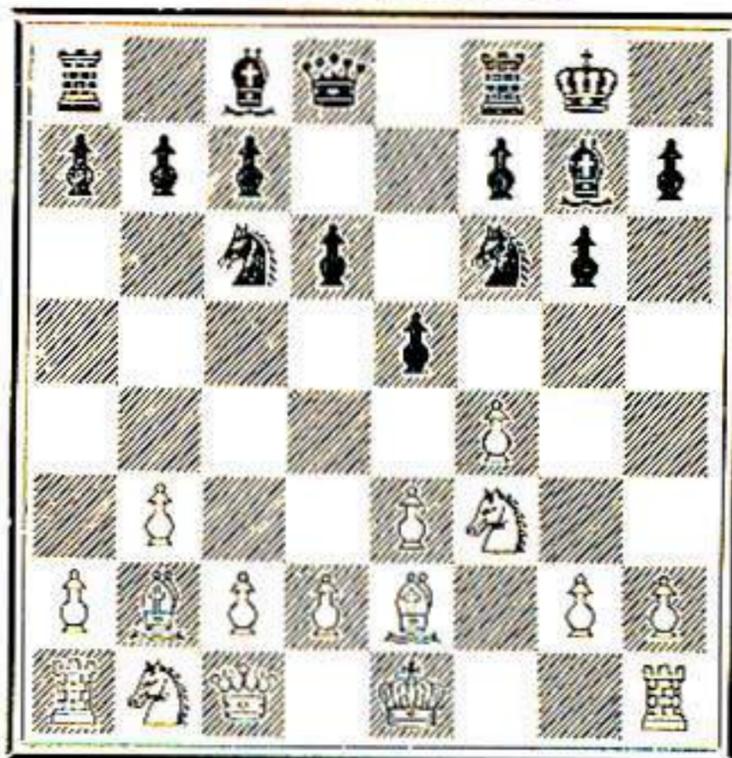
4 . . . . . B-Kt2 6 B-K2 Kt-B3  
5 Kt-KB3 O-O 7 Q-B1 . . . . .

Seemingly providing against . . . P-K4; but it is probably better to castle into safety, continuing with 7 O-O, P-K4; 8 Pxp, Kt-KKt5; 9 Kt-B3 etc.

7 . . . . . P-K4!

Being a dashing attacking player, Romanowsky is always on the alert for moves that are "impossible."

P. ROMANOWSKY



MISS V. MENCHIK

8 O-O . . . . .

The better part of valor. The attempt to win the KP would turn out rather sourly for White; Romanowsky gives the following sample: 8 Pxp, Pxp; 9 KtxP, KtxKt; 10 BxKt, Kt-K5!; 11 BxB, Q-R5ch; 12 K-Q1 (12 P-Kt3, KtxP), Kt-B7ch; 13 K-K1, Kt-Q6 dbl ch; 14 K-Q1, Q-K8ch! 15 RxQ, Kt-B7 mate.

8 . . . . . Pxp  
9 Pxp R-K1

Black has the better game.

Thus we conclude our study of Bird's Opening. In the next article we shall take up an interesting recent addition to the theory of From's Gambit (which is now risen from the dead!)

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# A Chessplayer Turns Explorer

By LAJOS STEINER

Part III

(Written in Sydney, March 17, 1937)

Previously I have mentioned my high regard for Australia's chessplayers. This was not merely a gesture of politeness, but a firm conviction. They do lack international experience, but the few practice tilts they had with me improved their confidence immensely.

In the early rounds of the Sydney Invitation Tournament I was taken by surprise and defeated in good style by both of their leading players, Koshnitsky and Purdy. Due to the fact that it was a double round tournament I was able to even the score in the return engagement, but as I also dropped a half-point to young Cornforth, I was unable to overtake the leaders.

It would be interesting to note how Purdy and Koshnitsky or Goldstein might fare in the British Championship Tournament.

I gave two simultaneous exhibitions in Sydney and two in Brisbane, where I wound up my Australian tour. On March 19th I shall sail for New Zealand for a stay of two months.

## SYDNEY INVITATION TOURNAMENT

Player	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
G. Koshnitsky	5	1	2	6
C. J. S. Purdy	5	1	2	6
L. Steiner	5	2	1	5½
G. W. Cornforth	1	6	1	1½
H. Klass	1	7	0	1

## SYDNEY INVITATION TOURNAMENT

February, 1937

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by L. Steiner)

L. Steiner	C. J. S. Purdy
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3

As a prelude to the "Dragon variation" the textmove is in order. 3 P-B4 for White would be met by . . . P-K4, definitely closing the center.

3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3
6 B-K2	B-Kt2
7 B-K3	Kt-B3
8 P-B3	.....

A difficult choice between the text and the safer O-O.

8 . . . . .	O-O
9 Q-Q2	.....

Also to be considered was the more enterprising 9 P-KKt4.

9 . . . . . P-Q4  
Properly timed! After 10 Kt-Kt3 followed by O-O-O, the second player would be at a loss for counterplay, particularly in the center.

10 KtxKt	PxKt
11 P-K5	.....

11 O-O-O was a possible alternative.

11 . . . . .	Kt-Q2
12 P-B4	P-K3

If 12 . . . P-B3; 13 KtxP, KtxP; 14 Kt-Kt4, etc.

13 O-O	.....
Not 13 Kt-R4, KtxP; 14 PxKt, Q-R5ch! etc.	
13 . . . . .	Q-K2

If 13 . . . P-QB4; 14 Kt-R4, and Black's Pawns would have been forced to advance, which would weaken them to a certain extent. However, in that event they would exert a restraining influence on White's forces.

14 Kt-R4	P-QR4
----------	-------

Prevents P-QKt4

15 Q-B3	B-R3
---------	------

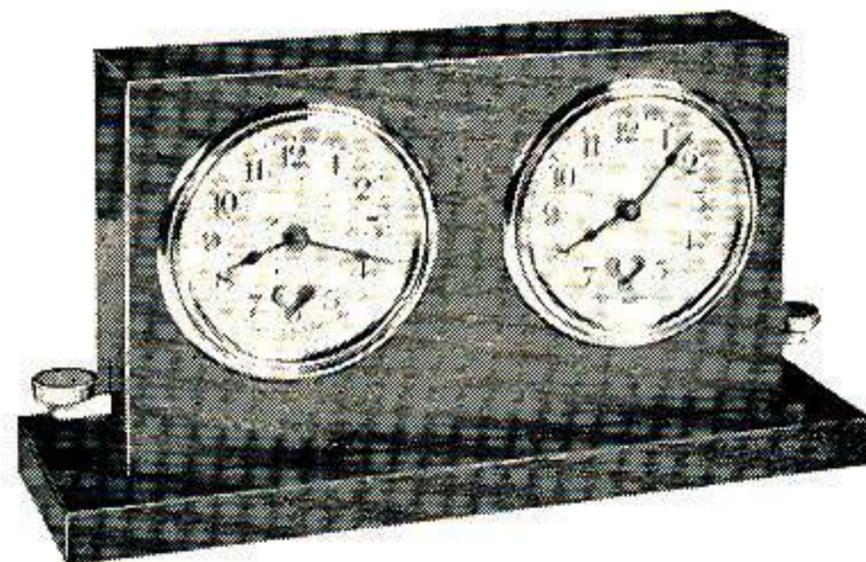
Black must have considered the effectiveness of this move at his last turn. He now rids himself of the immobile QB. 15 . . . B-Kt2 would have been met by 16 Kt-B5.

16 BxB	RxB
17 Kt-B5	QR-R1

18 P-QR4	.....
----------	-------

18 Kt-Kt3 would have gained nothing e. g.: 18 . . . P-R5; 19 Kt-Q4, KR-B1 (not . . . P-QB4, because of 20 Kt-B6 and BxP); and 20 KtxBP is refuted by Q-K1 followed by . . . Kt-B1.

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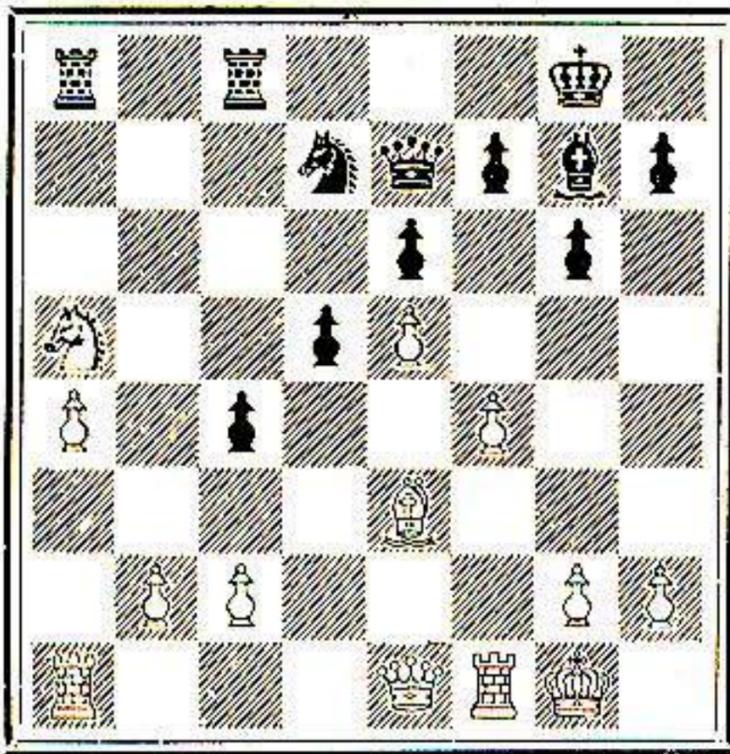
18 . . . . . KR-B1  
 19 Kt-Kt3 . . . . .

White's best line would have been 19 KtxKt, QxKt; 20 B-B5, B-B1; 21 R-B3 with a slight advantage due to the weakness of Black's Pawn chain.

19 . . . . . P-QB4  
 20 Q-K1 P-B5  
 21 KtxP? . . . . .

Unaware of the significance of Black's last play, White innocently snatches the Pawn. Correct would have been 21 Kt-Q4, though even then Black had a slight pull.

C. J. S. PURDY



L. STEINER

21 . . . . . P-B6!  
 22 Kt-Kt3 P x P  
 23 R-R2 . . . . .

There is no adequate defense. After R-Kt1 Black retains a Pawn with a good game.

23 . . . . . R x B P  
 24 R-B2 . . . . .

Not an oversight, there is nothing better.

24 . . . . . R-B8	33 Kt-Q4	Q-Q3
25 KtxR P-Kt8(Q)	34 Kt-B3	Q(Q3)xP
26 KR-Kt2 Q-K5	35 P-Kt3	Q-B3
27 P-R5 P-B3	36 Q-K2	Kt-K5
28 P x P B x P	37 R-QB2	Q x P
29 R-K2 B-Q5	38 K-Kt2	Q-R3
30 Kt-Kt3 B x Beh	39 Q-Q1	R-KB1
31 R x B Q(K5)-Kt5	40 R-Kt3	Kt-Kt4
32 R-Q2 Kt-B4	Resigns	

A well earned victory by the Australian champion.

## "CHECKING THE NEWS"

with JOSEPH GANCHER

As we go to press we are heartened to learn that steps are under way to raise the necessary funds to send a team to represent the United States in the International Team Tournament at Stockholm, Sweden, July 31 to August 15th.

The National Chess Federation has authorized Silas W. Howland, President of the Marshall Chess Club, to head a national committee for that purpose. Mr. Howland is at present sending invitations to chess leaders throughout the country to join him on the committee to help raise the sum of \$3,000.00 necessary to defray the team's expenses. The June issue of THE CHESS REVIEW will contain additional news on this subject. In the meantime, those desiring to aid the cause may send their contributions to Silas W. Howland, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The annual New York State Championship competition will be staged at Cazenovia, N. Y., this year, beginning about August 1. The President of Cazenovia Seminary, one of the state's oldest preparatory schools, has graciously permitted use of that institution's main dining room as the location for play.

Walter L. Murdock Jr. of Cazenovia heads the committee for all arrangements connected with the featured event as well as the minor tournaments, which are always a part of what is really a great general attraction.

The 1937 tournament for the championship of the District of Columbia ended with L. N. Ponce attaining first ranking. The manner in which he won is extremely creditable, as he went through without a defeat against quite formidable opposition. In particular, his victory over former champion, Martin C. Stark, Jr., merits high praise as examination of the game convincingly attests. Mr. Ponce learned chess at the age of 8 in his native city of Quito, Ecuador. He is now in his early thirties and is occupied in the consular service. In conjunction with his work, he has been distinguished with the post of Secretary of President Roosevelt's Commission for settling the boundary dispute between Ecuador and Peru. In 1935 his official duties took him to Scotland, where he took third place in their national championship. Joining the Glasgow C. C. in 1936 he was runner-up to W. A. Fairhurst in the city title tournament. At

Wm. A. Ruth defeated C. Parmelee by the score of 3 1/2-1/2 in their match for the championship of New Jersey. Six games were to have been played, but as Ruth clinched the title honors by drawing the fourth game after three successive wins, the remainder were cancelled.

Nottingham last summer he won the Class 1, Section C tournament. The final standings:

Player	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
L. N. Ponce	5	0	2	6
V. Sournin	3	1	3	4½
M. C. Stark, Jr.	3	2	2	4
C. A. Hesse	3	3	1	3½
J. E. DuBois	2	3	2	3
V. L. Eaton	2	3	2	3
M. L. Kessler	1	4	2	2
E. M. Knapp	2	5	0	2



### District of Columbia Championship

March, 1937

#### FRENCH DEFENSE

L. N. PONCE		M. C. STARK	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 Kt-B4	Kt-R4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 K-K1	Kt-Kt6
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23 R-Q1	Q-R4
4 B-KKt5	B-Kt5	24 R-B3	K-K1
5 P-K5	P-KR3	25 Kt-Kt6	Q-B2
6 B-Q2	BxKt	26 Kt-R8!	RxKt
7 PxB	Kt-K5	27 QxP	R-B1
8 Q-Kt4	K-B1	28 QxP	Q-Q1
9 P-KR4	P-QB4	29 Q-Kt7	K-Q2
10 B-Q3	KtxB	30 P-R6	K-B3
11 KxKt	P-B5	31 P-R7	R-KR1
12 B-K2	Kt-B3	32 RxP	B-Q2
13 P-R5	P-QKt4	33 BxP	PxB
14 R-R3	R-QKt1	34 P-Q5ch	PxP
15 R-Kt3	R-Kt1	35 R-B6ch	K-Kt4
16 Kt-R3	Q-R4	36 RxPch	Kt-B4
17 K-Q1	P-Kt5	37 R(B)-Q6	R-Kt2
18 PxP	QxKtP	38 Q-Kt6	Q-R5
19 P-QB3	Q-Kt7	39 Q-Kt1ch	K-R5
20 R-B1	QxRP	40 Q-R2ch	Resigns



The annual tourney of the Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n. finished in a tie for first and second between Weaver W. Adams and C. Sharp, each with a score of 5½-1½. Jackson Palmer, Jr. of Harvard was third 5-2, and Arthur Sandburg fourth, 4½-2½.

Reuben Fine had to rest content with sharing first place in the two major tournaments recently concluded at Margate, England, and Ostend, Belgium.

At Margate he and Paul Keres tied for first ahead of the former world champion, Dr. Alekhine, whom they both defeated. A fitting climax to the tournament was the final round, in which the two leaders met and battled each other every inch of the way to a standstill. Alekhine incidentally although losing one other game, to Victor Buerger, won all the rest and finished in third place. It looks as though Alekhine is still some distance below the form he will have to reach to make a strong showing in the return match with Dr. Euwe this autumn.

At Ostend, Fine seemed to slump somewhat too, when he lost more games (3) than he has in one tourney for an exceedingly long time. The wear and tear of incessant tournament play is probably beginning to affect him. He should rest for a while. Nevertheless, he was able to keep in the top flight because Grob and Keres, who both beat him, could not score more than six points against the field as a whole, and a three way deadlock resulted. Fine won six of the nine games outright, his third loss being to A. Reynolds, of England.



### OSTEND MASTERS TOURNAMENT APRIL 1937

Players	Won	Lost
R. Fine (U. S. A.)	6	3
H. Grob (Switzerland)	6	3
P. Keres (Esthonia)	6	3
S. Landau (Holland)	5	4
P. O. List (Germany)	5	4
G. Koltanowski (Belgium)	4½	4½
S. Tartakower (Poland)	4	5
B. Dyner (Belgium)	3½	5½
A. Dunkelblum (Belgium)	3	6
A. Reynolds (England)	2	7

MARGATE EASTER CONGRESS — 1937		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
1	R. Fine (U. S. A.)	—	½	1	1	1	1	½	½	1	1	6	0	3	7½
2	P. Keres (Estonia)	½	—	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	6	0	3	7½
3	Dr. A. Alekhine (France)	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6	3	0	6
4	J. Foltys (Czechoslovakia)	0	½	0	—	1	1	½	1	1	½	4	2	3	5½
5	P. S. Milner-Barry (England)	0	½	0	0	—	½	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	5
6	Miss Menchik (England)	0	0	0	0	½	—	½	1	1	1	3	4	2	4
7	C. H. O'D. Alexander (England)	½	0	0	½	0	½	—	½	1	1	2	3	4	4
8	Sir G. A. Thomas (England)	½	0	0	0	0	0	½	—	1	1	2	5	2	3
9	V. Buerger (England)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	2	7	0	2
10	T. H. Tylor (England)	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	8	1	½

G. Koltanowski the popular Belgian star, will attempt to set a new simultaneous blind-fold record in an exhibition at Edinburgh, Scotland, where he is slated to encounter no less than 34 opponents. Ten countries are reported to be sending representatives to take part in the performance. It is said that Koltanowski will receive 500 pounds for the remarkable feat.

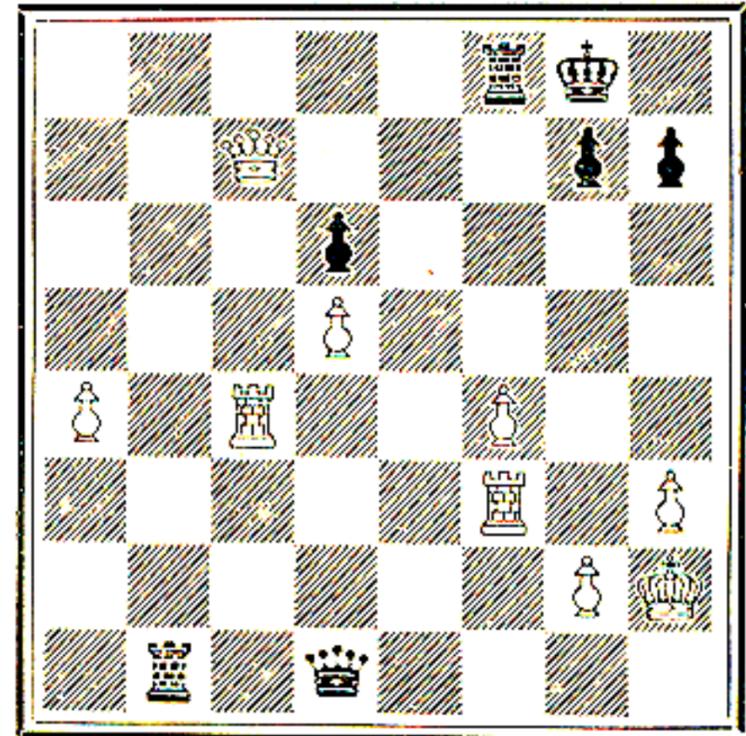


A dispatch from Austria states that an international tournament of positively breathtaking scope is planned for this August — a few days after the completion of the International Team Tournament. With the exception of one round which will be held in Vienna, the tournament will take place in Semmering. Invitations will be extended to World Champion Dr. Max Euwe and his predecessors: Dr. Alekhine of France, J. R. Capablanca of Cuba, Dr. Lasker of England. Also to R. Fine, I. Kashdan and S. Reshevsky of the United States; S. Flohr of Czechoslovakia; E. D. Bogolubow and K. Richter of Germany; Sir Thomas of England; Dr. S. Tartakower and P. Frydman of Poland; V. Castaldi of Italy; G. Stahlberg of Sweden; Dr. M. Vidmar and V. Pirc of Jugoslavia; P. Keres of Esthonia; L. Steiner and A. Lilienthal of Hungary; M. Botwinnik of Russia; and E. Eliskases, E. Grunfeld, H. Muller, A. Becker, and R. Spielmann of Austria.

Dr. P. G. Kenney of Cincinnati won the Southern Ohio championship once again and will defend his title of Ohio State champion in a match with Elliott E. Stearns of Cleve-

land, who won the Northern Ohio championship. The following ending from the Northern Ohio competition is interesting.

ILLUSTRATING THE FOLLY OF CHASING A RUNNER TOWARD HOME PLATE!  
M. LEYSENS



E. E. STEARNS

- |           |         |             |       |
|-----------|---------|-------------|-------|
| 37 QxQP   | Q-Kt8ch | 42 K-R5!    | QxRch |
| 38 K-Kt3  | R-Kt7   | 43 K-R6     | QxBP  |
| 39 Q-K6ch | K-R1    | 44 Q-K5ch!  | QxQ   |
| 40 R-B8!  | QxPch   | 45 RxR mate |       |
| 41 K-R4   | P-Kt4ch |             |       |

In winning the annual Wisconsin State tournament held this year at La Crosse, Arpad E. Elo regained the title. In addition, he set a record by playing through his schedule without losing even a half point. This represents a perfect score against five opponents in his preliminary qualifying section, and a clear sweep against his three opponents in the finals.

The final score:

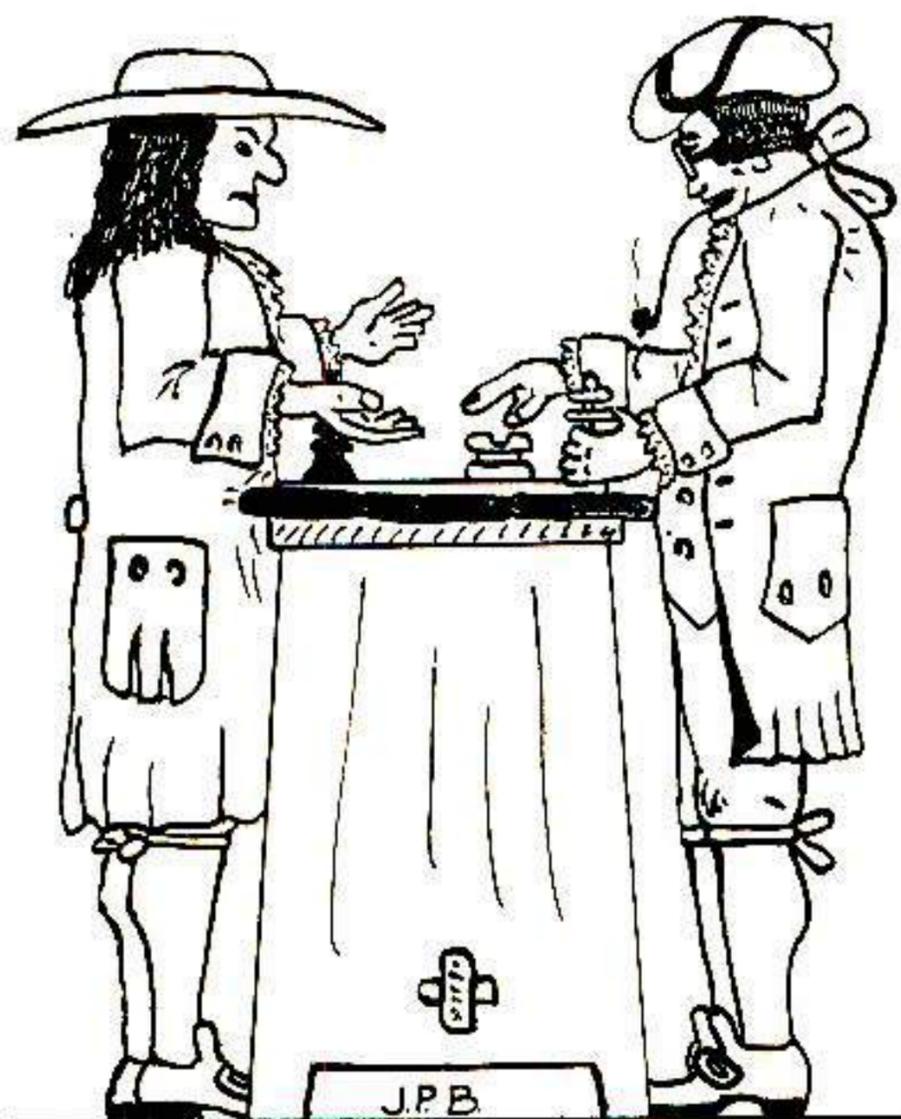
Player	W.	L.	D.	P.
Arpad E. Elo (Milwaukee)	3	0	0	3
Walter Heyn (La Crosse)	2	1	0	2
Edmund Nash (Madison)	1	2	0	1
Glenn Random (Green Bay)	0	3	0	0

The tournament for the 1937 championship of Detroit (Michigan) ended with Edmund Czopski the winner. Seven others qualified for prizes. An interesting fact is that five of the leaders are among the city's youngest players. Indeed, the new champion himself is but 19 years of age, and a student at Wayne University.

The prize winning scores were: E. Czopski 15-2; E. Opsahl 14½-2½; R. Coveyou 13½-3½; H. Hoffman 12½-4½ A. J. House

12½-4½; Pipingos 11-6; Fairchild 10½-6½; A. Weiss 10-7.

The annual match between the Manhattan C. C. of New York and the All-Philadelphia team took place at the quarters of the former on April 18 and resulted in a win for Manhattan by 9½-5½. This match, played alternately in New York and Philadelphia, is one of the high spots of the year. Despite the fact that during the past decade the Manhattan players have scored uniform successes, traditions that go back over fifty years of friendly warfare add zest to each new contest.



Board	Manh. C. C.	Pts.	Philadelphia	Pts.
1	I. Kashdan	½	J. Levin	½
2	A. S. Denker	1	W. A. Ruth	0
3	A. Kupchik	½	B. F. Winkelman	½
4	I. A. Horowitz	1	A. Regen	0
5	R. Willman	½	D. Weiner	½
6	D. MacMurray	1	S. T. Sharp	0
7	S. S. Cohen	0	J. Gordon	1
8	O. Tenner	1	M. Morris	0
9	A. S. Kussman	½	Dr. M. Cohen	½
10	N. Grossman	½	I. Ash	½
11	A. Simchow	½	J. Leary	½
12	J. R. Newman	1	J. Wilkinson	0
13	R. Wahrburg	½	S. Sklaroff	½
14	E. Schwartz	1	W. P. McHale	0
15	H. M. Phillips	0	P. B. Driver	1
		Total 9½	Total 5½	

This June will see the start of a tournament at Kemeris, Latvia — near Riga — which will

be overshadowed only by the Semmering tournament. The likely participants are Dr. Alekhine (France), M. Botwinnik (Russia), R. Fine (U. S. A.) S. Flohr (Czechoslovakia), P. Keres (Esthonia), Dr. Lasker, Sir Thomas and Miss Menchik (England), D. Przepioroka (Poland), and G. Stahlberg Sweden).

Dr. Euwe was expected to take part too, but he announced his inability to do so, inasmuch as he intends to lead a contingent of ten players from Amsterdam in an inter-city match with London. It is to be hoped that such matches will become more frequent.

## A Course in the Elements of Modern Chess Strategy

By FRED REINFELD

Lessons IX to XX

Price \$3.00

(Any 4 for \$1.00)

Each of these lessons is devoted to an analysis of the commonplace openings, in a methodical manner. The table of contents for lesson IX (The Ruy Lopez, Morphy Defense) will give one an idea of what is to be found in the text throughout the series. First, the normal course of the variation (position play, encirclement, holding the center) is dealt with. Then comes a discussion of the normal formations for White and Black followed by the middle game prospects for both contestants. Eight illustrative games, including such names as Dr. Tarrasch, Maroczy, Rubinstein and Bogolubow help to clarify the points made. A summary of the lesson and a bibliography conclude the number.

Lesson X—The Colle System: . . . B-B4 Defense

Lesson XI—Queen's Gambit Declined: Cambridge Springs Defense

Lesson XII—French Defense

Lesson XIII—King's Indian Defense: Grunfeld Variation

Lesson XIV—Sicilian Defense: Fianchetto Variation

Lesson XV—Ruy Lopez: Exchange Variation

Lesson XVI—Nimzowitsch Defense

Lesson XVII—Dutch Defense: Stonewall Variation

Lesson XVIII—Alekhine's Defense: Four Pawn Game

Lesson XIX—Queen's Gambit Declined: Slav Defense

Lesson XX—Queen's Indian Defense

Each of these lessons is mimeographed, well diagrammed, with clear readable type. 8½x11¼ averaging 11 pages per issue.

# SELECTED GAMES

## METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE

New York — March, 1937

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Tarrasch Defense)

**H. FAJANS** (Modern C. C.) White  
**J. FELDMAN** (Bronx-Int'l. C. C.) Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 B-Kt2	B-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	8 O-O	O-O
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	9 P x P	P-Q5
4 P x QP	KP x P	10 Kt-QR4	B-B4
5 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	11 Kt-K1	.....
6 P-KKt3	Kt-B3		

Fine vs Vidmar (Hastings, 1936) played 11 Kt-KR4.

11 . . . . Kt-K5      13 P-QR3      Q-Kt4  
12 Kt-Q3      Q-R4      14 P-QKt4      QR-Q1

If instead 14 . . . P-QR4?; 15 B x Kt, B x B; 16 Kt-Kt6, B x Kt (if R moves, P-QR4 wins a piece); 17 Q x B, Q x Q; 18 P x Q, QR-Q1; 19 B-Q2, Kt-K4; 20 P-B4, Kt x P?; 21 QR-Kt1 and the Kt is trapped.

15 B x Kt	B x B	29 P x P	B-Q3
16 QKt-Kt2	B x Kt	30 P-B7	R-QB1
17 Q x B	Q x Q	31 B x P	K-K3
18 Kt x Q	P-QR4	32 K-K2	K-Q2
19 B-Kt2	KR-K1	33 B-Kt6	B-Kt5
20 KR-B1	B-B1	34 R-Kt4	P-Kt3
21 K-B1	R-K5	35 R-Q4	R x R
22 P-Kt5	Kt-K4	36 B x R	P-B4
23 R-B2	Kt x Kt	37 B-K5	R-K1
24 P x Kt	R-K4	38 P-B4	R-QB1
25 QR-B1	R(K)-Q4	39 P-Q4	B-Q3
26 R-B4	P-B3	40 K-Q3	K-K3?
27 P-QR4	K-B2	41 R-B6	Resigns.
28 P-B6	P x P		

### A FINE WIN BY THE NEW ITALIAN CHAMPION RETI OPENING

**V. CASTALDI** White  
**F. NORCIA** Black

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	14 Kt-Kt5ch	K-K2
2 P-QB4	P x P	15 Kt x KP	Q-Kt1
3 Kt-R3	B-Kt5	16 Kt x P	Kt-Kt3
4 Kt x P	Kt-KB3	17 P-K4!	B x Pch
5 Q-Kt3	B-B1?	18 K-R1	B-B5
6 QKt-K5	Q-Q4	19 B-Kt4ch	B-Q3
7 Q-B2	P-B3	20 B x Beh	Q x B
8 P-K3	P-K3	21 P-K5	Q x QP
9 B-B4	Q-R4	22 P x Ktch	Q x P(B3)
10 O-O	B-Q3	23 KR-K1ch	K-Q1
11 P-Q4	QKt-Q2?	24 Q-Q3ch	B-Q2
12 B-Q2	Q-B2	25 Kt-K6ch	K-B1
13 Kt x KBP!	K x Kt	26 Q-Q6!	Resigns

## METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE

New York — March, 1937

### NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

**A. S. DENKER** (Manhattan C. C.) White  
**H. BAKER** (Gambit C. C.) Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 P x Kt!	Q-Q5ch
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 K-R1	Q x R
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	18 Q-K2	Q-K4
4 P-K3	P-QKt3	19 B-Kt2	Q-Kt4
5 B-Q3	B-Kt2	20 R-B5	Q-Kt5
6 P-B3!	P-QB4	21 Q x Q	Kt x Q
7 P-QR3	B-R4	22 R-Kt5!	Kt-B7ch
8 Kt-K2	P-Q4	23 K-Kt1	P-B3
9 O-O	B x Kt	24 B-B4ch	K-R1
10 P x B	QKt-Q2	25 Kt-R5!	Kt-Q8
11 P x QP	KP x P	26 B-R1	B x P
12 Kt-Kt3	O-O	27 R x P	B-Kt3
13 P-K4	P x KP	28 R-Kt8ch!!	and mates in 2.
14 P x KP	P x P		
15 P x P	Kt-B4!?		

### HOW TO LOSE A GAME IN THE OPENING

Correspondence Game 1936-1937

### NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

**Dr. J. BALOGH** (Hungary) White  
**PAUL KERES** (Esthonia) Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 P-Q5	Kt-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 P-K5	Kt-B2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	18 Kt-B3!	P x P
4 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	19 P x P	Kt x QP
5 Q-B2	P-KB4	20 Q x P	Kt x QBP
6 P-KKt3!	P-QKt3	21 Q-Kt4!	Kt-R3
7 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	22 Q-R5	Kt-Q4
8 Kt-Q2	B x Kt	23 P-B5	P-Q3
9 P x B	Kt-Q3	24 P-B6!	R x P!
10 B x B	Kt x B	25 Kt x R	Kt x P
11 P-K4!	O-O	26 Q x Kt!!	P x Q
12 O-O	Kt-B3	27 Kt-B6	Q-KB1
13 B-R3	Kt-K2	28 Kt-K7ch	K-Kt2
14 QR-K1	P-B4	29 B-Kt2	R-K1
15 P-B4!	R-K1	30 R-K6!	Resigns

Margate Easter Congress, 1937

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

**R. FINE** White  
**T. H. TYLOR** Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 R-K1	B-R6
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	14 B-R1	Kt-KKt5
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	15 P-B3	Kt-R3
4 P-K4	P-Q3	16 Q-Q2	P-B4
5 P-KKt3	O-O	17 Kt-K3	Q-Q2
6 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	18 P-B4	P x P
7 KKt-K2	P-K4	19 Kt x P	Kt-KKt5?
8 O-O	P x P	20 Kt-QB5!	Q-B1
9 Kt x P	Kt-K4	21 B-Q5ch	K-R1
10 P-Kt3	B-Q2	22 B x Beh	K x B
11 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	23 Kt-K6ch	Resigns
12 Kt-B2	Q-B1		

# PROBLEM DEPARTMENT

By R. CHENEY

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

## THEME PALAESTRA

Are you a beginning solver? Nos. 682 and 683 are nonpareil for the novice. Experts, too, will savour these dainty accomplishments in such a limited field—the two-move miniature. A much under-rated field it is, as Mr. Geoffrey Mott-Smith will show us! His abstract entitled "Microcosm", appearing shortly in these pages, deals exclusively with these "gleams" which many will always prefer to heavier compositions.

Can you compose a "gleam" (two-move miniature)? There is no more enjoyable way to begin a composing career. For the sake of the beginning solver we purpose to publish two or three "gleams" in each issue.

No. 684 is intended to prove that there is something new under the sun and is a catchy setting in which the defenses resemble Schiffmans.

No. 685 is a premier attempt by an American composer to conquer the theme dubbed "Argentine". (Mr. C. S. Kipping informs us that this arbitrary naming of themes is ill-advised.)

Our veteran solver, Mr. Gonzalez, turns composer with No. 687, his first attempt, while No. 692, a three-mover is his second!

No. 688 contains a mate in the line of pin due to Black self-interference, an idea which the continentals are calling the Costachel theme, but as a renowned authority has implied, these accolades are questionable.

No. 693 offers a bouquet of model mates with all its fadeless charm. Are you a devotee of the model mate—that epitome of purity and economy? There is a lucent beauty in them which for many transcends the fascination of thematic strategy.

No. 707 is a delicate Havel miniature with a cluster of melting models.

No. 694 stresses strategy of a certain peculiar order, and the theme will be described in the solutions.

No. 695 elegantly displays symmetrical echoes.

In No. 697 we introduce the demotion mate. Who is averse to novelty in moderation? Here each White piece demotes to the piece next in power when it moves. Thus if 1. Qb7 = R and if 2. R(b7)f7 = Bch, etc.

Only the kings and pawns do not change but retain their identity upon moving.

Nos. 700 and 701 are tentative claims to a new theme by Leib Bograd of Roumania. These examples by C. Gavrillov reveal keys which change the diagonal pin of White to a lateral, and defense by the pinned Black piece. This defense simultaneously pins the threat piece and forms a Plachutta interference with the pinning Black piece, which enables the threat piece to mate in line of pin. Thus in No. 700 the defense 1... Qd5 forms a Plachutta interference with the R(e5), allowing 2. Qc5 mate.

According to Sam Loyd, the ideal key is that move which appears least likely to the average player. If this is granted, then a key permitting double check to White is the most spectacular obtainable, with one exception, viz.: a key permitting successive double checks.

The pioneer double checker appeared in 1857 and Loyd's famous double check problem in 1903: (4r1b1, 1p4B1, pS2pR2, RB2k3, 1P2S2p, 2p3b1, s2P1p1r, 5K1s. Mate in 3. Key: Ke2!) Here the double checks have no effect.

Later examples of this theme have introduced many motives, all of which, naturally, involve some compensatory hindrance of Black when he takes the double check. Line interference is the motive in No. 702. In No. 703 the motive is line opening of White. Many other beautiful examples taken from the A. C. White Collection are given in T. R. Dawson's exhaustive serial article in the B. C. M.

In the Plachutta idea we again encounter Loyd, whose influence upon the early problem period was tremendous, not only because of his unrivalled brilliance but because of his facile exploitation of new thematic lines. He was the true pioneer in this device, erroneously ascribed to J. Plachutta.

Plachuttas, or mutual interferences between pieces of the same motion moving at right angles to each other, have appeared in undiminished profusion since that date. The essential mechanism is shown in No. 704.

No. 706 is the record multiplication of the theme, revealing nine Black defenses and, alternatively, nine Plachuttas, with five different critical squares.

No. 698 demonstrates the use of Plachutta interference in the maximate.

No. 708 is the ending of the historic Morphy-Thompson game played in 1858, except for a slight change in the pawn structure. Morphy played White and obtained one of his bombshell wins which subsequently was proven not to have been forced. In No. 708 the win is real enough, however. We are giving this position because it is considered to be the pioneer presentation containing that idea which we have presented in recent issues—the exceedingly strategic and popular Roman Theme!

**SOLUTIONS**

- No. 628 by S. Costikyan. 1. Pd4  
Taking away of a flight square is a necessary feature.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 629 by E. L. Deiss. 1. Qf5  
Pleasing, manifold variations.—Dr. M. Herzberger.
- No. 630 by Dr. G. Dobbs. 1. Qxc4  
Magnificent unpinner. My vote as best in issue. P. Rothenberg.
- No. 631 by F. A. Hill. 1. SxP  
Cross checks beautifully echoed.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 632 by F. Sprenger. 1. Qc4  
Very nice pin and unpin effects.—Dr. Herzberger.
- No. 633 by W. W. Wallis. 1. Sd4  
Fine key, splendid variations.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 634 by R. J. Bermudez  
1. Pe8(S) Threat 2. Se8xB  
1. .... Bc7 or Sb8 2. Sg7  
1. .... Bb8 or Sc7 2. Sf6  
1. .... Be7 or f8 2. Bxe5  
Very neat illustration of pawn promotion strategy and Black interference between Bishop and Knight.—W. Keyser.
- No. 635 by E. L. Deiss  
1. Qb3 Threats 2. SxRch or Sb6ch  
1. .... Rc3 2. Sc6 or RxR  
1. .... PXS 2. QxPch  
Main theme variations are excellent.—P. Rothenberg.—The ruinous dual is most regrettable.—Ed.
- No. 636 by Dr. G. Erdos  
1. Pe4 Threats 2. Sc6ch or 2. Sd7ch  
1. .... d4xe3 2. Rd1  
1. .... f4xe3 2. Rf1  
Good echoes on d and f files.—Dr. M. Herzberger.
- No. 637 by I. Guttman  
1. Ke7 Kd5 2. Bf3ch  
1. .... Kf5 2. Sh4ch  
Easy but pleasing.—Dr. P. G. Keeney.  
A gem, beautiful waiter.—W. Patz.
- No. 638 by K. S. Howard  
Intention: 1. Bc4 Threat 2. Qd5ch  
1. .... Be5 2. QxBch  
1. .... Sf4 2. Qf5ch  
Cooked by: 1. QxSch and 1. Sh6
- No. 639 by W. Lindemann  
Intention: 1. Rd2 Threats 2. Bc4ch or SxPch  
Cooked by: 1. Rc2, Rf8 2. Sf6ch
- No. 640 by A. J. Straub  
1. Pa8(B) Any 2. Be4
- No. 641 by N. Weiss  
Intention: 1. Kg3, PXS 2. Rxf6  
1. .... Pc6 2. RxPch  
1. .... Pc5 2. Qa5  
Cooked by: 1. Rxf6, e5xS 2. Sxf7
- No. 642 by K. S. Howard  
1. Qd7 Pg4 2. Qe6 Pd3 3. Qc6ch  
1. .... Pg3 3. Qd7  
Fine "mark-time" play of the Q—Dr. P. G. Keeney. — Two pretty models not easy to find.—L. Eisner.
- No. 643 by G. Mott-Smith  
No solution. If 1. Qa8, Ra4!
- No. 644 by G. Mott-Smith  
1. Be7 PxB; 2. Rh4 Pf3 3. Qf1 any; 4. Qg2ch  
1. .... Pf3 2. Qe5ch Kf2; 3. Bh4ch Pg3;  
4. Bg2

- No. 645 by M. Charosh  
1. Kf3, Gg2; 2. Ge6, Gb2; 3. Ke3, Gf6; 4. Gg6, Gd6; 5. Rc5 mate.  
A remarkable mate. My vote for honor prize.—L. Eisner.
- No. 646 by A. Kish. 1. Qg6
- No. 647 by R. Bermudez. 1. Qg3
- No. 648 by A. Kish. 1. Qc7
- No. 649 by A. Ellerman. 1. Kb8
- No. 650 by A. Ellerman. 1. Sc3
- No. 651 by A. Ellerman. 1. Kd7
- No. 652 by J. Moller.  
1. Qg7 Threat 2. QxP  
1. .... Be7 2. Qb2  
1. .... Kb7 2. QxPch
- No. 653 by J. Halumbirek  
1. Rf2 Threat 2. Rf5ch  
1. .... Bc2 2. Rg2 Threat 3. Rg5ch  
1. .... Be4 3. Rg7  
1. .... Bf3 or g4 2. R or PxB
- No. 654 by E. Zepler  
1. Be4 PxB 2. Kh3 Pe3 3. Rd1ch

**INFORMAL LADDER**

A. Tokash 334,47; \*P. Rothenberg 316,79; \*G. Plowman 291,71; \*H. B. Daly 275,61; J. F. Tracy 270,45; A. Sheftel 233,52; \*Dr. G. Dobbs 227,68; W. Patz 218,44; Dr. P. G. Keeney 206,52; H. Hausner 197,—; \*I. Kashdan 159,79; I. Burstein 150,71; K. Lay 117,23; G. Berry 106,22; I. Rivise 96,30; L. Greene 91,27; W. Jacobs 85,—; Bourne Smith 80,27; I. Genud 75,54; \*M. Gonzalez 73,52; M. Gershenson 66,—; G. N. Cheney 60,—; V. Rosado 52,—; B. Wisegarver 41,—; W. Vanwinkle 27,—; W. Neuert 26,—; M. Herzberger 23,47; W. Towle 22,—; I. Burn 17,—; K. S. Howard 17,—; J. Casey 16,—; A. Palwick 16,22; P. Papp 16,—; E. Shortman 8,—; W. Rawlings 7,—; J. Turner 7,—; L. Eisner —,74; W. Keysor —,25.  
\* Indicates winner of one ladder ascent.

**NOTES AND NEWS**

Congratulations to K. S. Howard, who receives the Honor Prize for his very popular model-mate four-mover No. 642.

A. Tokash wins the Ladder Prizes with a total of 334 points.

We wish to remind solvers that keys only are necessary to all problems. This innovation seems to have met with general favor. We welcome new solvers, W. Keysor and L. Eisner.

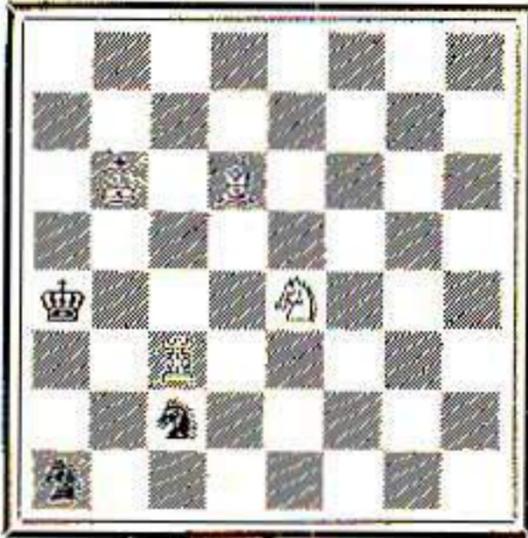
**NEW BOOKS RECEIVED**

Combinations and Traps (Ssosin)	-----	\$ .75
Curious Chess Facts (Chernev)	-----	\$ .75
Moscow International Tourney, 1935		
(DeLuxe Edition in Russian)	-----	\$5.00
Leningrad All Russian Tourney 1934		
(in Russian)	-----	\$2.50

# ORIGINAL SECTION

No. 682

**G. MOTT-SMITH**  
New York City



Mate in 2

No. 685

**EDWARD L. DEISS**  
Covington, Ky.



Mate in 2

No. 688

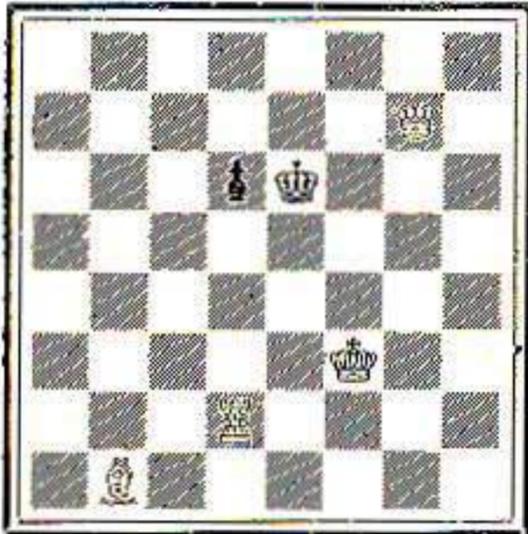
**B. M. MARSHALL**  
Shreveport, La.



Mate in 2

No. 683

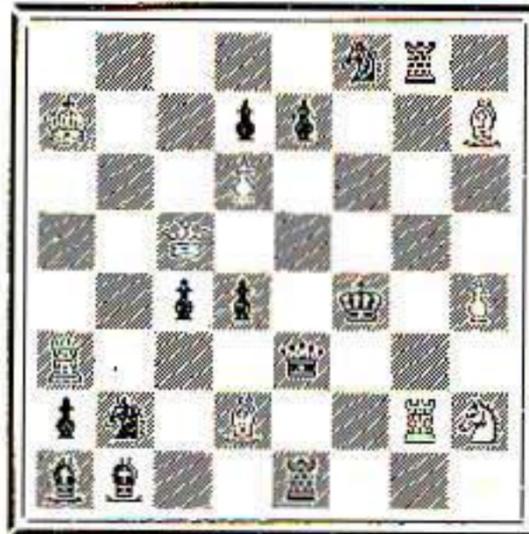
**G. MOTT-SMITH**  
New York City



Mate in 2

No. 686

**DR. G. DOBBS**  
Carrollton, Ga.



Mate in 2

No. 689

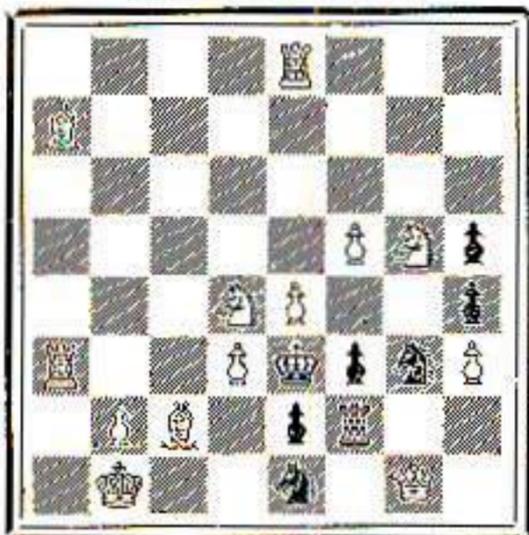
**I. NEUMANN**  
Debrecen, Hungary



Mate in 2

No. 684

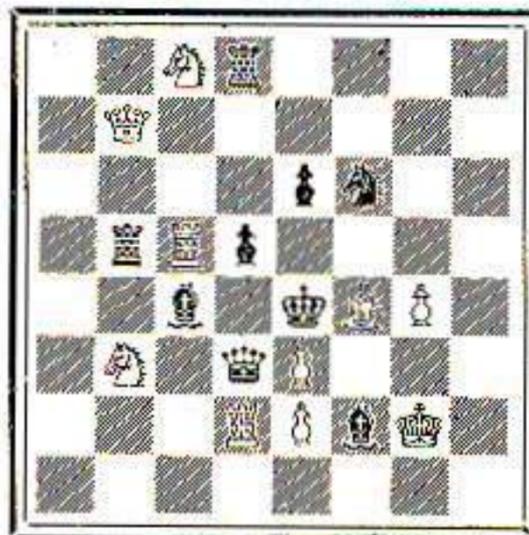
**BILL BEERS**  
Willmar, Minn.



Mate in 2

No. 687

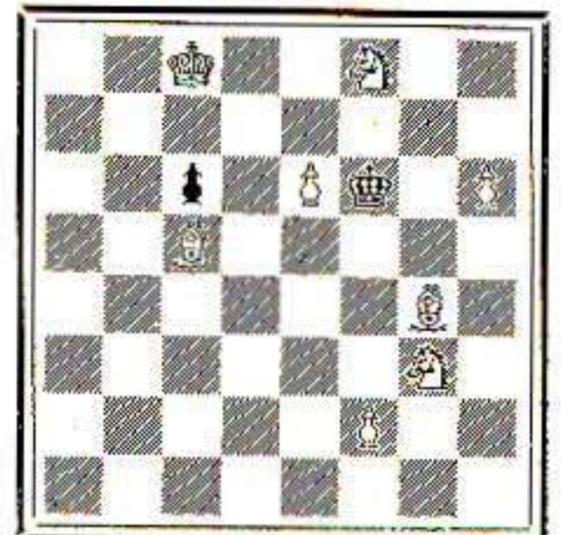
**MANUEL GONZALEZ**  
New York City



Mate in 2

No. 690

**MAXWELL BUKOFZER**  
Bellaire, L. I.

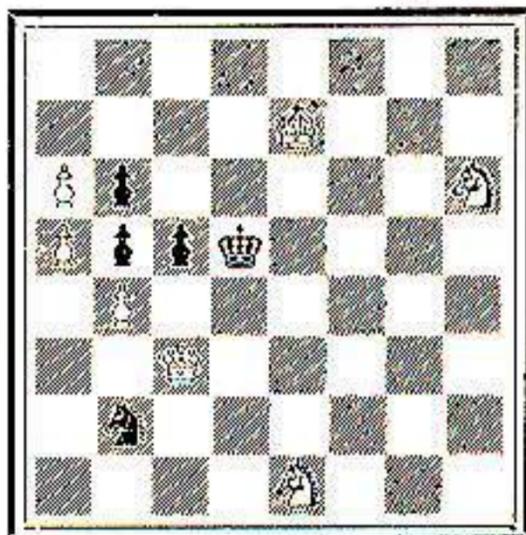


Mate in 3

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE JUNE 10, 1937

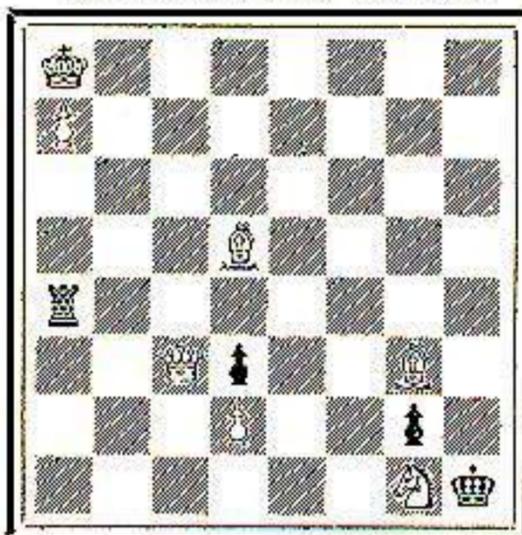
# ORIGINAL SECTION (cont'd)

No. 691  
**M. GERSHENSON**  
 New York City



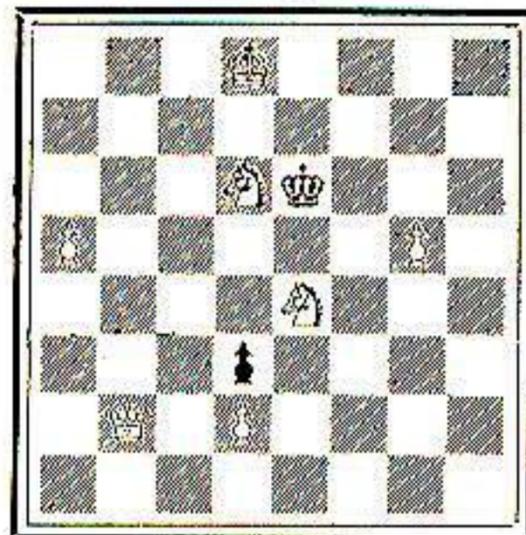
Mate in 3

No. 694  
**NATHANIEL WEISS**  
 Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 (Dedicated to M. Charosh)



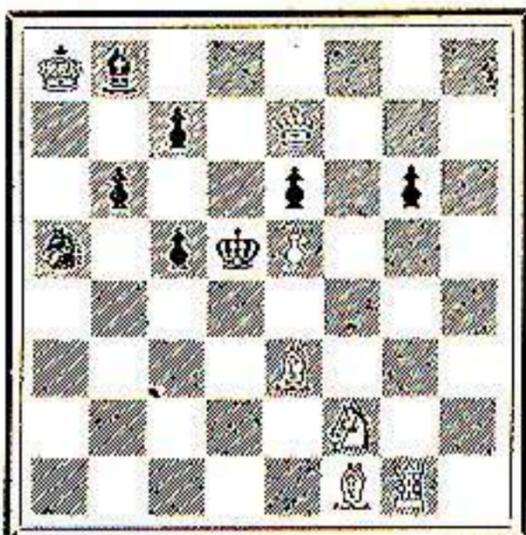
Mate in 3

No. 697  
**MAXWELL BUKOFZER**  
 Bellaire, L. I.



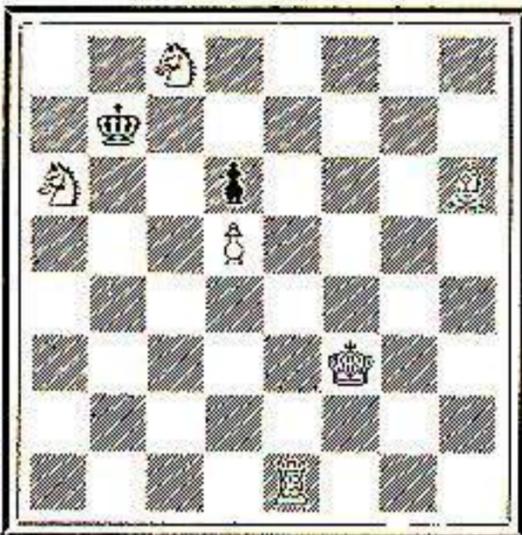
White Demotion  
 Mates in 3

No. 692  
**MANUEL GONZALEZ**  
 New York City



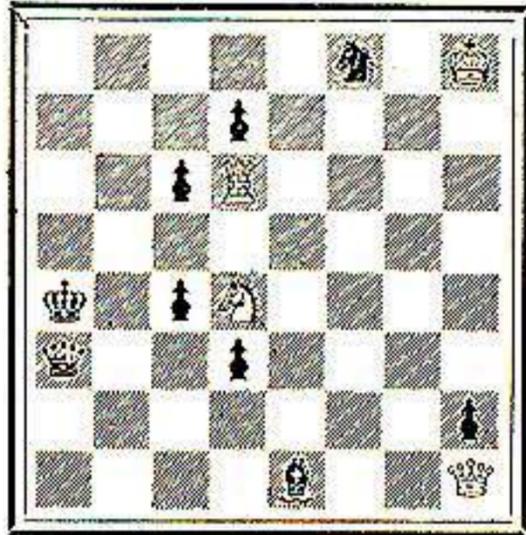
Mate in 3

No. 695  
**DR. G. DOBBS**  
 Carrollton, Ga.



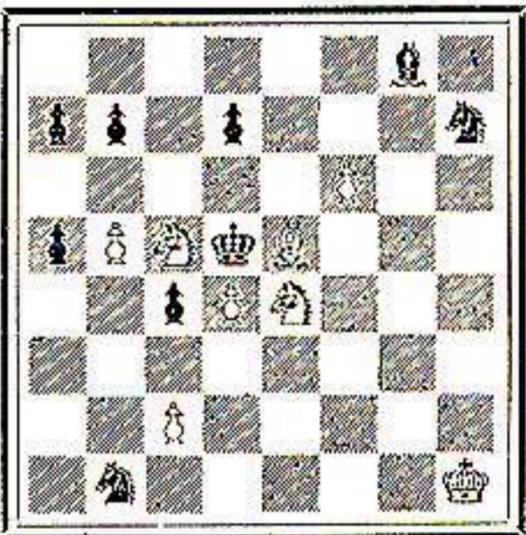
Mate in 4

No. 698  
**MANNIS CHAROSH**  
 Brooklyn, N. Y.



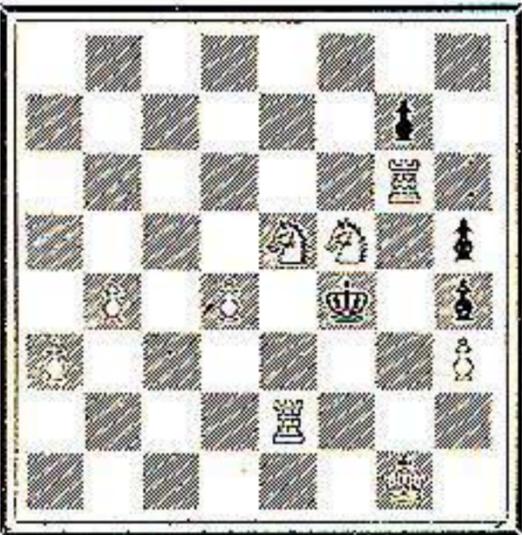
White Maximates in 3

No. 693  
**KENNETH S. HOWARD**  
 Erie, Pa.



Mate in 3

No. 696  
**FRED SPRENGER**  
 New York City



Mate in 4

No. 699  
**G. GOELLER**  
 Pasing, Ob. Bayern  
 Germany

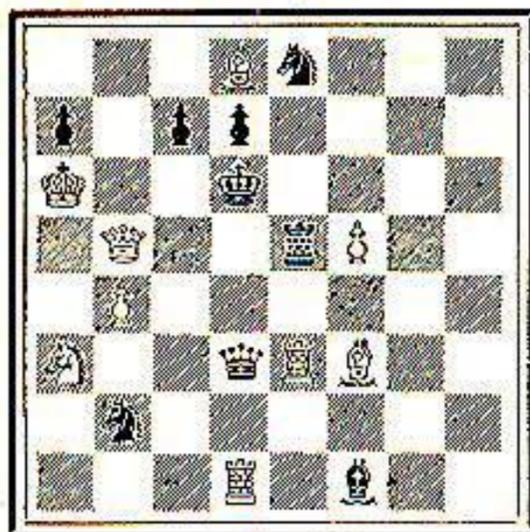


Selfmate in 5

# QUOTED SECTION

No. 700

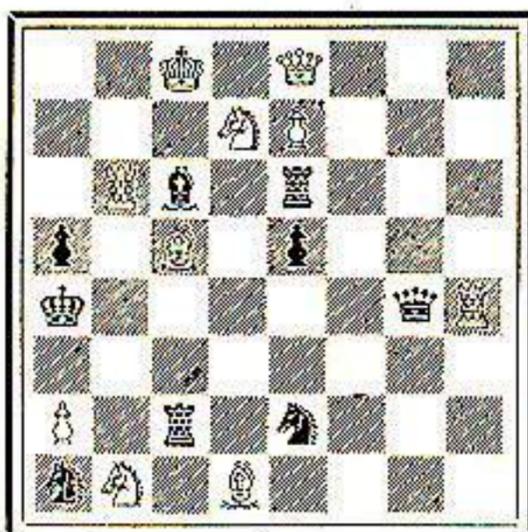
**C. GAVRILOV**  
R. R. de Sah, Dec. 1936



Mate in 2

No. 703

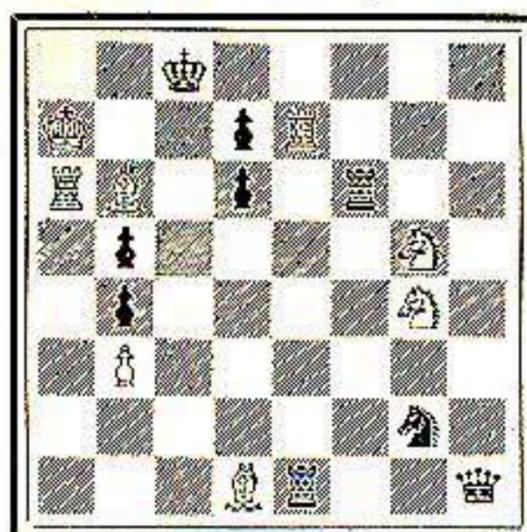
**D. J. DENSMORE**  
1917



Mate in 3

No. 706

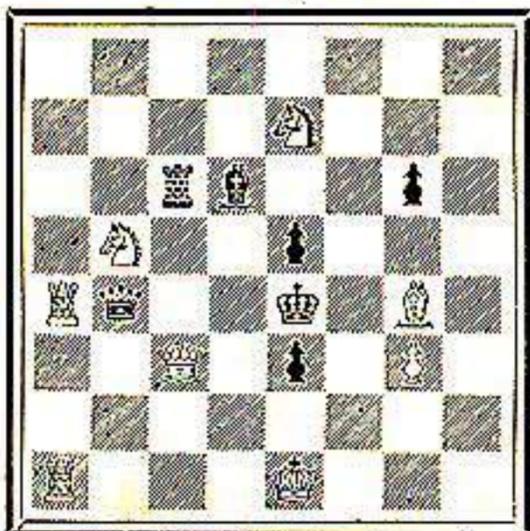
**D. J. DENSMORE**  
Gazette Times, 1916



Mate in 4

No. 701

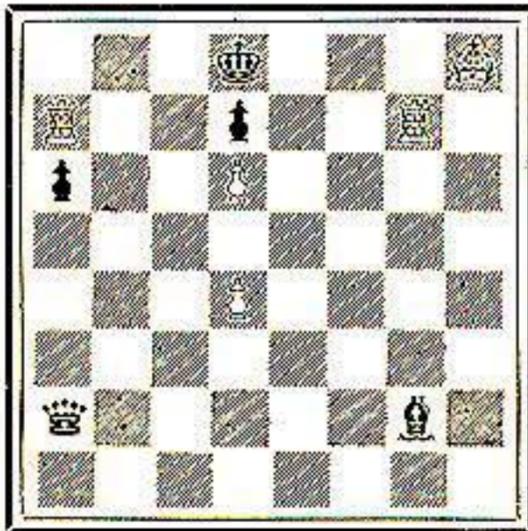
**C. GAVRILOV**  
R. R. de Sah, Dec. 1936



Mate in 2

No. 704

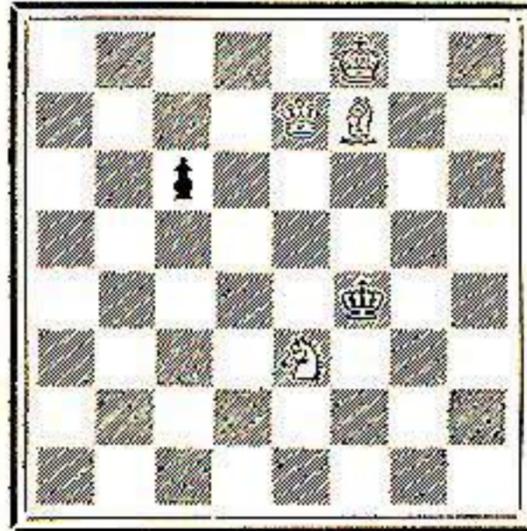
**W. A. SHINKMAN**  
White Rooks  
1910



Mate in 3

No. 707

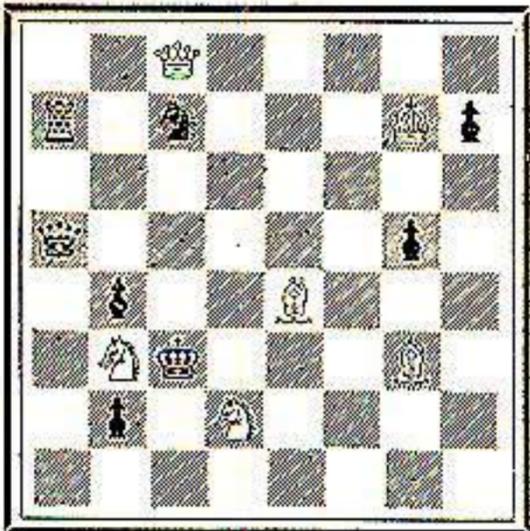
**M. HAVEL**  
N. D. A., 1932



Mate in 4

No. 702

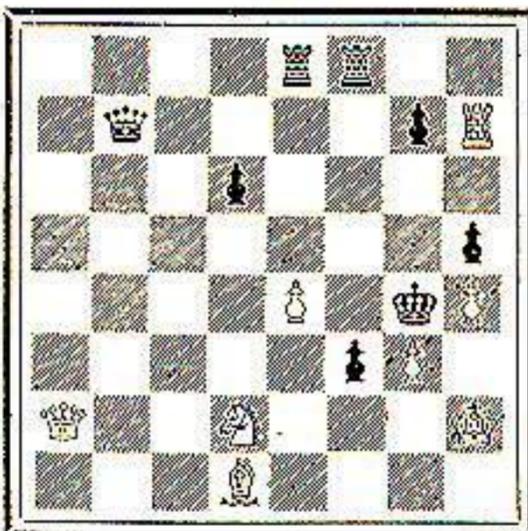
**O. WURZBURG**  
Der Westen, 1915



Mate in 3

No. 705

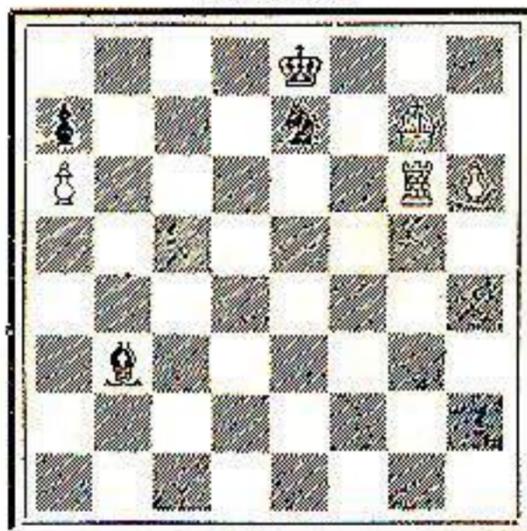
**R. GARREAUX**  
Revue Suisse d'Echecs  
1915



Mate in 3

No. 708

Ending of  
**Morphy-Thompson**  
Game—1858  
(Revised)



White to Play and Win

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE JUNE 10, 1937