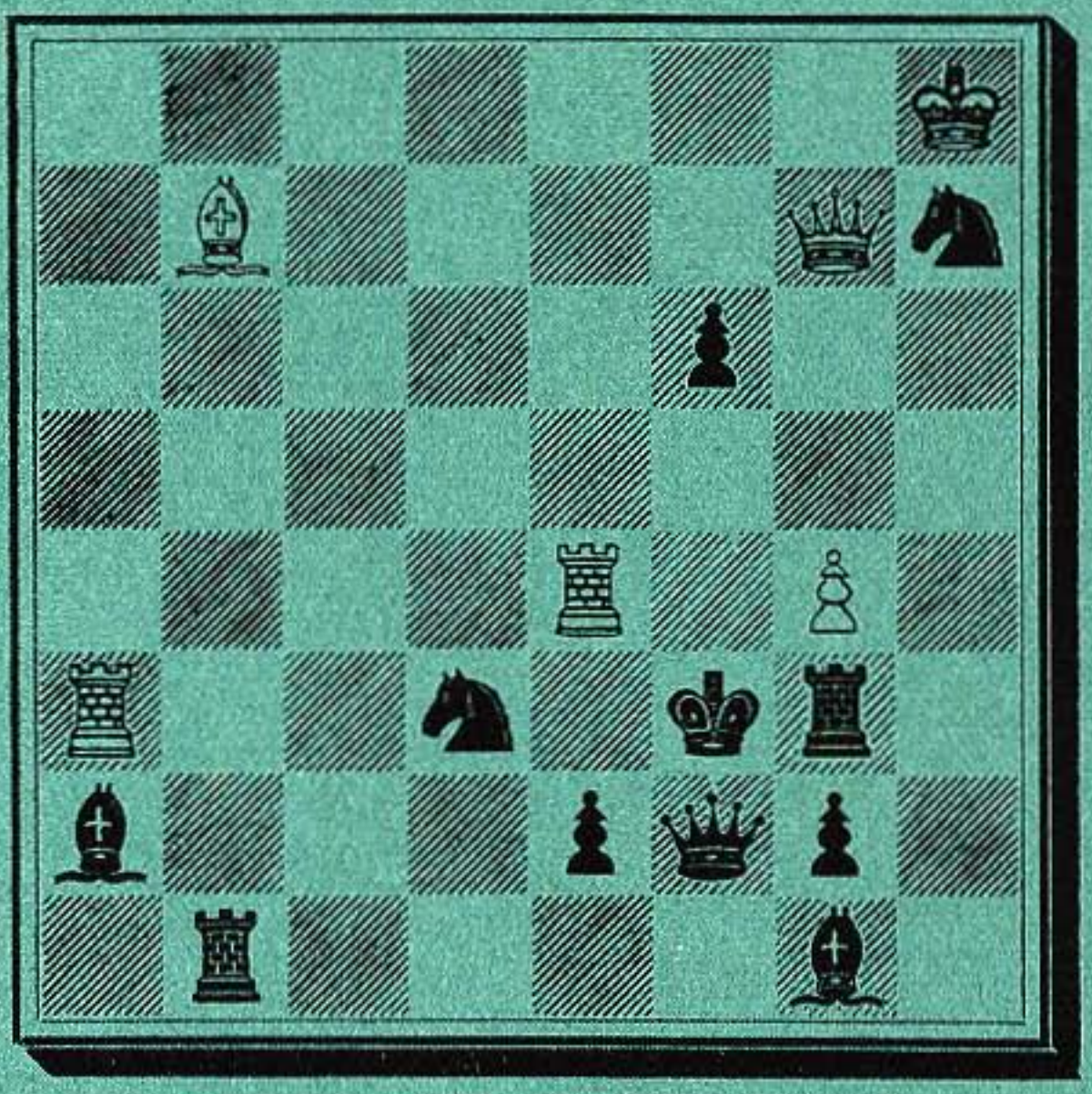
The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



WHITE MATES IN TWO MOVES

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CHESS FEDERATION

KERES BEATS EUWE 7½ - 6½!

MANHATTAN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP • LAST ROUND THRILLS

DR. EUWE • KASHDAN • DENKER • REINFELD

MARCH, 1940 MONTHLY 30 cents ANNUALLY $3.00

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CHESS FEDERATION

The CHESS REVIEW

Editor
ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ

Vol. VIII, No. 2 *Published Monthly* March, 1940

Published monthly by THE CHESS REVIEW, 25 West 43rd St., New York, N. Y. Telephone WIsconsin 7-3742. Domestic subscriptions: One Year $3.00; Two Years $5.50; Five Years $12.50; Six Months $1.75. Single copy 30 cts. Foreign subscriptions: $3.50 per year except U. S. Possessions, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America. Single copy 35 cts.

Copyright 1939 by THE CHESS REVIEW

"Entered as second-class matter January 25, 1937, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879."

In the tragically premature death of Harold Morton, THE CHESS REVIEW loses an able executive and a witty annotator; American chess loses a bright and promising player; and the American chess scene loses a lovable and striking personality.

As a native of New England, Morton was particularly well-known and liked in that region, being its outstanding player for a good many years.

Our contributor, Barnie Winkelman is preparing a detailed account of Morton's chess career, to be published in an early issue.

TO OUR READERS

As our readers know, the delay in the publication of this issue of *The Chess Review* was occasioned by the terrible accident which occurred to the editors near Carroll, Ia. This resulted in the instantaneous death of Mr. Morton and grave injuries to Mr. Horowitz. Our readers will be glad to know that Mr. Horowitz has been making very rapid progress towards recovery, and he has been greatly cheered by the many friendly messages and inquiries that have poured in from his friends in the chess world. In Mr. Horowitz's absence, his editorial tasks have been turned over to Fred Reinfeld. It is our intention to make up for lost time by bringing out the following number of *The Chess Review* at a very early date.

Because of the tardy appearance of this issue, we had intended to call it the February-March number. Postal regulations do not permit this, however. We are therefore calling it the March issue; but it goes without saying that every one of our subscribers will have his subscription lengthened by one issue.

THE HAVANA TOURNAMENT

This interesting contest took place toward the end of January, and aroused great enthusiasm among Cuban *aficionados*. It was held in one of the most beautiful buildings in Havana, the Centro Asturiano. During the evening, swarms of tourists who were being shown around the city, watched the play with interest. The players were entertained by various government bodies and notable citizens of Havana, and taken on outings. The only American entry, I. Kashdan, was entertained by the American Club. From all accounts, the hospitable hosts spared no efforts to make the tournament a success.

There is talk of holding an International Team Tournament in Havana next year, to take the place of the regularly scheduled F. I. D. E. Team Tournament. Presumably the event, if held, would have a strictly Pan-American character because of war conditions.

The tourney scores follow:

1.	Kashdan	7½—1½
2.	Koltanowski	6½—2½
3.	Planas	6 —3
4.	Aleman	5½—3½
5.	Blanco	5 —4
6.	Gonzales	4 —5
7.-8.	Meylan	3½—5½
7.-8.	Paz	3½—5½
9.	Mora	2 —7
10.	Florido	1½—7½

AMSTERDAM QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT

This tourney held in early February took a surprising turn. Euwe (2-1) was nosed out by Kmoch (2½-½). The other scores were: Van den Bosch (1½-1½) and Landau (0-3)!

THE U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP

By L. WALTER STEPHENS

The great American classic, the National Chess Championship Tournament for the title of American Champion, is at hand. At this writing (March 9th) the Tournament is an assured fact not only from the standpoint of finances but also from the quality of the field of Masters and Experts who will compete with Mr. Reshevsky for his title.

The tournament will begin on Saturday, April 27th at 2 P. M., in New York City at the Hotel Astor, Times Square, Broadway and 43rd Street. The scene for the tournament will be in the glamorous surroundings of the Astor Grill Banquet Hall which has been made over into an exquisite Hall with the most modern refrigeration, making the place very comfortable for both the spectators and the Chess Experts regardless of the temperature outside.

The Tournament will be of very great interest as it will decide the question whether Mr. Samuel Reshevsky, our present champion, can win three tournaments in a row against a field of experts who will be entered. This will be a very difficult task for the very highly talented and esteemed Champion of the United States. The tournament will be additionally interesting to the many visitors to New York City for the World's Fair, as the Astor will be a convenient place for the people from all over the country who have read about the great Chess Masters and Experts to see them in action in a struggle to the finish.

We cannot give the lineup for the Tournament at the present writing, as the entries do not close until March 30 and this is only March 9th. We are very sorry to note that the very artistic Chess Master, Mr. I. Horowitz, Editor of *The Chess Review,* will not be in the line-up on account of his accident on tour in Iowa.

The National Committee, of which the writer is Chairman, is composed of Mr. Herman Helms, Mr. L. B. Meyer, Mr. R. Wahrburg, Mrs. Frank Marshall and Maude M. Stephens.

My Committee has made only two important regulations in respect to the tournament and different from previous tournaments, namely in the time limit and in the place of play. We have made a time limit of 36 moves per hour and 18 moves each hour thereafter, instead of 40 moves per hour as in the last tournament. We have selected the Hotel Astor for play instead of Rockefeller Center where the last tournament was played.

Twelve players have been seeded or granted the right to play in the final championship without playing in the preliminary or qualifying rounds. These players are, Samuel Reshevsky (champion), Ruben Fine, I. Kashdan, Frank Marshall, I. Horowitz, A. Simonson, A. Denker, A. Dake, M. Hanauer, A. Kupchik, one Chicago player selected at Chicago, and one player selected by the Chess Clubs in California.

Eight other players will be permitted to play in the Championship Tournament. They will be determined by preliminary or qualifying rounds held at the Marshall, Manhattan, and West Side Chess Clubs. If the entry list is large, another club will hold an additional tournament with a fourth group. The preliminaries will begin on Sunday, April 14th at 2 P. M.

The entry fees for players will be $10 to enter the preliminaries and an additional $10 fee if they qualify for the finals. The entry fee for the seeded players will be $20. Entry in the preliminary tournament is open to all chess players in the country who are citizens of the United States. All fees are to be made payable to me and are to accompany entry blank. Checks are to be made out to L. Walter Stephens, Chairman, and sent to the Alamac Hotel, Broadway and 71st Street, New York City. Entries for the preliminaries and for the seeded players will close on Saturday, March 30th, 1940.

There will be five prizes amounting to a minimum of $1,000 and a maximum of $1,500 for the leading players in the tournament. Prizes are tentatively fixed as follows: 1st, $400; 2nd, $275; 3rd, $175; 4th, $100; 5th, $50. Bonuses for won games or drawn games will be contingent upon gate receipts and receipts from public contributions, and will be paid at the discretion of the committee.

It is necessary to provide these prizes and the other expenses of the tournament by popular subscription. We therefore request your cooperation in this momentous event for the chess world in the form of a contribution to the expenses of the tournament.

A season ticket admitting bearer to all rounds will be forwarded to all contributors of $5.00 or over. We have already two contributions to $250.00 each and one of $100.00. We need $1,800.00 to meet all expenses. Please forward checks to L. Walter Stephens, Chairman at your earliest convenience so that the Committee may be encouraged to bring their efforts to a successful conclusion on April 27th.

The Keres - Euwe Match

By FRED REINFELD

Despite the alarums and cruel uncertainties of war scares, the chess-loving Hollanders could not forego the treat of this match, which has been in the air for several years, and which has been so eagerly anticipated by chess players the world over. This struggle was truly of world championship calibre, for Euwe is the ex-world champion, and Keres is the winner of the great Semmering Tournament and co-winner of the even more formidable Avro Tournament.

The final score (7½—6½) tells the story of a taut and exciting contest. Euwe got off to a fine start by winning the third and fourth games, after two interesting drawn games (all four with the Ruy Lopez!). Keres promptly tied the score by winning two beautiful games. Euwe again forged ahead by winning the seventh game; but now (as in his matches with Alekhine) he struck a bad patch, losing the eighth, ninth and tenth games, leaving him two games to the bad.

This was too much to make up in a short match, but Euwe fought back bravely. He administered a fine drubbing to Keres in the eleventh game (on the latter's 24th birthday), but took a bad beating in the twelfth game. Keres needed only a draw in the remaining two games to clinch the match. In the thirteenth game, Euwe played so nervously for the offensive that he soon found himself with a very inferior game, and was only too glad to accept his opponent's offer of a draw. He then won the final game, which, however, did not affect the outcome.

While the play of both masters suffered somewhat from the tension of external conditions, the games have great theoretical value, and each one was a real battle. We intend to publish all the games, and begin with two of the best games of the match.

(*Dr. Euwe had high praise for his opponent's fine play in this game.*)

Match, 1939-40
(Sixth Game)
(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

INDIAN DEFENSE

P. Keres	Dr. M. Euwe
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3
5 Kt-B3	O-O

Premature, as the subsequent play indicates.

6 B-Kt5!	P-KR3
7 B-R4	. . . .

Since Black has committed himself by early castling and must therefore be discreet about eliminating the pin with . . . P-KKt4, White rightly avoids the prosaic alternative BxKt.

7	P-Q3

If 7 . . . P-KKt4; 8 B-Kt3, P-Kt5; 9 Kt-R4, KtxP; 10 Q-Q2 leaving Black's K side in a badly exposed state. Compare this with the game Euwe-Alexander (**The Chess Review**, July 1939, P. 161) in which Black went for the Pawn grab BEFORE castling.

8 P-K3	. . . .

Here—and later on as well—O-O-O merits consideration. Black will then have trouble in playing . . . P-K4, and in any event will have to precede this move with . . . BxKt, in order to prevent Kt-Q5.

The seemingly aggressive 8 P-K4 permits Black to obtain an excellent position with 8 . . . BxKtch! 9 PxB, P-K4, etc.

8	Q-K2
9 B-K2	P-K4
10 P-Q5	Kt-Kt1
11 Kt-Q2!	. . . .

An important move. If instead 11 O-O, Bx Kt; 12 QxB (or 12 PxB, P-KKt4; 13 B-Kt3, Kt-R4 followed by . . . P-KB4 and . . . Kt-Q2-B4 with a fine game), P-KKt4; 13 B-Kt3, Kt-K5; 14 Q-B2, P-KB4 with a splendid position for Black.

11	QKt-Q2

This obvious-looking move was made only after considerable reflection. Black cannot yet play . . . P-KKt4, as the possibility of Q side castling is still available to White. Furthermore, the advance of Black's KKtP is pointless so long as it cannot be followed up by . . . Kt-R4 or . . . Kt-K5.

Nor can Black venture on 11 . . . BxKt; 12 QxB (far better, of course, than 12 PxB? QKt-Q2 followed by . . . Kt-B4), Kt-K5? 13 BxQ, KtxQ; 14 BxR and wins.

11 . . . R-K1 suggests itself as a preparatory move, but then comes 12 BxKt! and the indicated 12 . . . QxB? would be a gross blunder because of 13 Q-R4! (Note that without 11 Kt-Q2! Black would have the resource of . . . BxKtch in this variation.)

12 O-O	P-QR4

. . . P-KKt4 is now out of the question, as it would enable White to open up the KB file with decisive effect.

13 QR-K1	R-K1

With his attention fixed on the uncomfortable advance of White's KBP, Euwe prepares for simplification.

14 P-B4	BxKt

Relatively best. 14 . . . PxP; 15 PxP would give White a tremendous superiority in position, as he would soon secure exclusive control of the K file.

15 QxB	Kt-K5

Best; after 15 . . . P-K5? 16 P-B5 followed by R-B4, the KP would soon fall.

16 KtxKt	. . . .

16 BxQ? would be a mistake because of 16 . . . KtxQ; 17 PxKt (if 17 B-R4? KtxBch; 18 RxKt, PxP and White cannot recapture), RxB and Black's preferable Pawn position gives him a promising ending.

16	. . . .	QxB
17	P-KKt3	Q-K2
18	B-Kt4!	. . . .

This shows fine position judgment. White wants to play P-KB5, but without being left with the B, which would be hemmed in by White Ps on white squares.

18	. . . .	Kt-B3

After 18 . . . PxP; 19 KPxP Black would find himself in a terribly cramped position.

18 . . . Kt-B4 would lead to much the same position as does the text, after 19 KtxKt, PxKt (not 19 . . . BxB; 20 KtxP); 20 BxB, QRxB; 21 P-KB5! (21 QxRP, R-R1 leads to nothing)—with this difference, that Black would have an additional weakness on the Q side.

19	KtxKtch	QxKt
20	BxB	QRxB

On 20 . . . KRxB Euwe feared 21 PxP, QxP; 22 QxQ, PxQ; 23 P-K4 and White's Q side majority is dangerous—all the more so since Black is condemned to passivity for the most part.

Despite all the foregoing simplification, the pressure on Black's game has not been fully neutralized.

21	R-B2	. . . .

Threatening QxP. If instead 21 QxP, PxP; 22 Q-Kt4, P-B6! with a good game.

21	. . . .	P-QKt3
22	QR-KB1	Q-Kt3

A difficult situation; White was threatening 23 PxP, QxP; 24 QxQ, RxQ; 25 RxP, RxP; 26 R-Q7 with a view to doubling on the seventh rank.

22 . . . PxP would not do because of 23 QxQ, PxQ; 24 RxP, RxP; 25 RxP winning a P.

23	P-KB5!	. . . .

Carrying out his objective. 23 PxP, RxP; 24 RxP, QxR; 25 RxQ, KxR would give Black at least an even game, as the extra P would be of no importance.

23	. . . .	Q-B3
24	P-K4	. . . .

White's strategical aim is now to advance the K side Ps so as to open a file eventually with P-Kt5 (utilizing the target created by Black's 6th move).

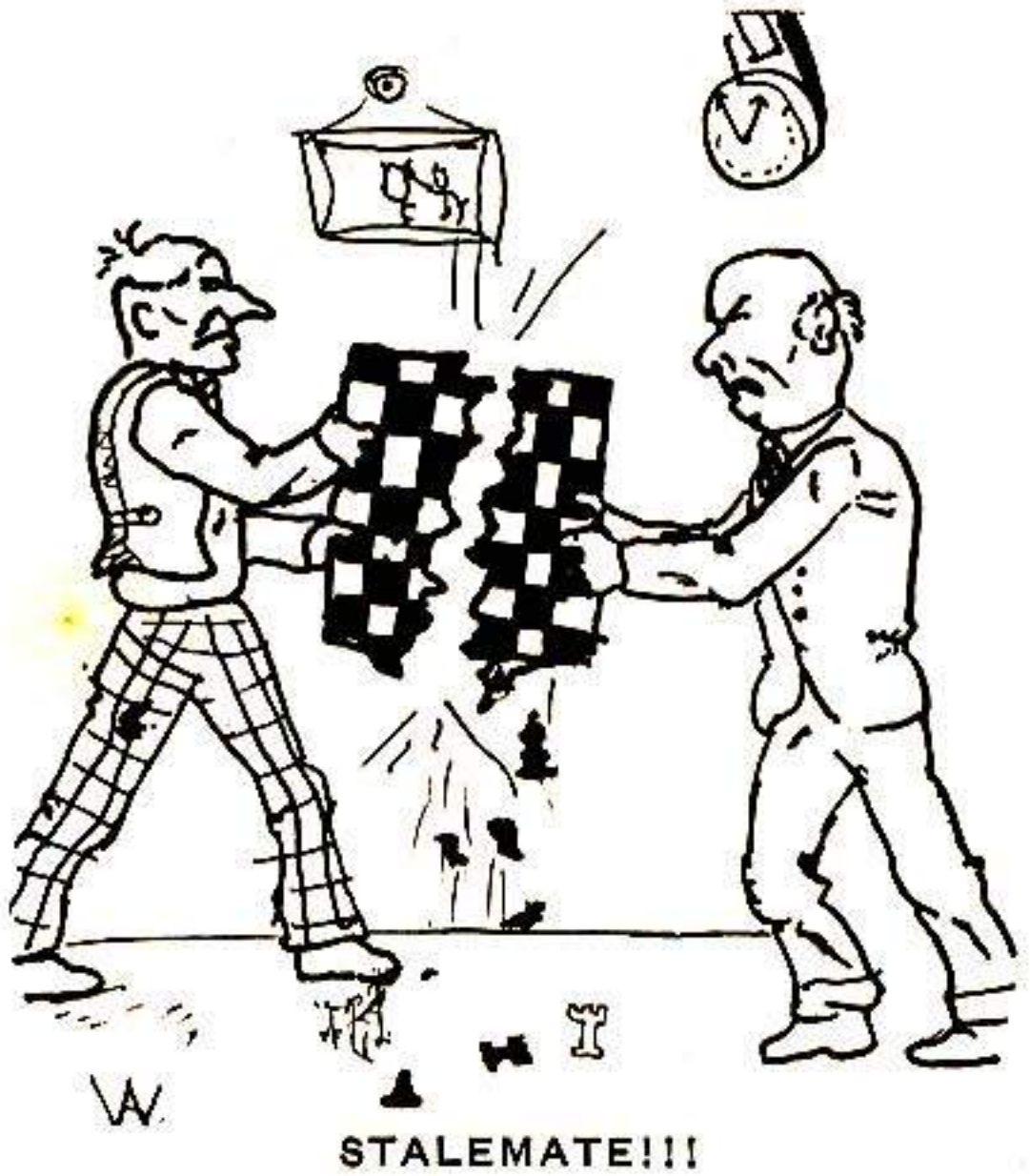
24	. . . .	P-B3

In order to obtain more maneuvering room for his pieces, but he creates new weaknesses on the white squares, weakens the QP and creates important points of invasion on the Q file.

25	PxP	RxP
26	P-QR4	K-B1

The King is to be removed from the danger zone, so that White's K side advance, when it is finally carried out, will have only strategical significance.

27	R-Q1	KR-B1
28	P-Kt3	K-K2
29	Q-B3	K-Q2



STALEMATE!!!

30	P-R4	K-B2
31	K-B1	. . . .

As White intends to operate on the KKt and KR files, his K will be safer in the center!

31	. . . .	K-Kt2
32	K-K2	R(1)-B2
33	R-R2	Q-Q1
34	P-KKt4	P-B3

. . . Q-KR1 would avoid the opening of a file; but in that event White could switch his R from R2 to Q2 (or QKt2) with several promising possibilities on the Q side (Black's K cannot escape his fate!), whilst Black's Q performs a menial task on the other wing.

35	R-Kt2	R-B1
36	R-Kt3	Q-Q2
37	Q-Q3	Q-KB2
38	R-KR1	R-KR1

White has almost reached his strategical goal (P-Kt5) and has his opponent under severe pressure; but it is not easy to turn the advantage to account.

39	R(1)-R3	R(3)-B1

He intends to open the KR file and wishes to be in a position to dispute its control. In the event of 40 QxP, KR-Q1 followed by . . . R-Q5 will provide formidable counterplay.

40	P-Kt5!	RPxP
41	PxP	Q-B2
42	Q-Q5ch	K-R2

Black's dearth of moves has allowed the Q to reach this commanding post.

If 42 . . . Q-B3; 43 PxP! leads to a winning ending: 43 . . . QxQ (not 43 . . .PxP? 44 R-Kt7ch winning a R!); 44 KPxQ, RxR; 45 RxR, PxP; 46 R-R6, R-B1; 47 R-R7ch, K-B1; 48 P-B5! KtPxP; 49 K-Q3 and the further advance of the K to B6 will be decisive.

43 R-Q3 RxR?

The sealed move (as in so many instances!) proves a serious error. Black should have played 43 . . . PxP and if 44 RxR, RxR; 45 Qx QP, QxQ; 46 RxQ, R-R5! and it is very questionable whether White can win the ending. The drawback to the text is that it cedes the KR file to White, enabling him to obtain too great a lead in mobility.

44 RxR PxP
45 R-R7 Q-K2

To prevent P-B6.

46 K-B3! R-B1

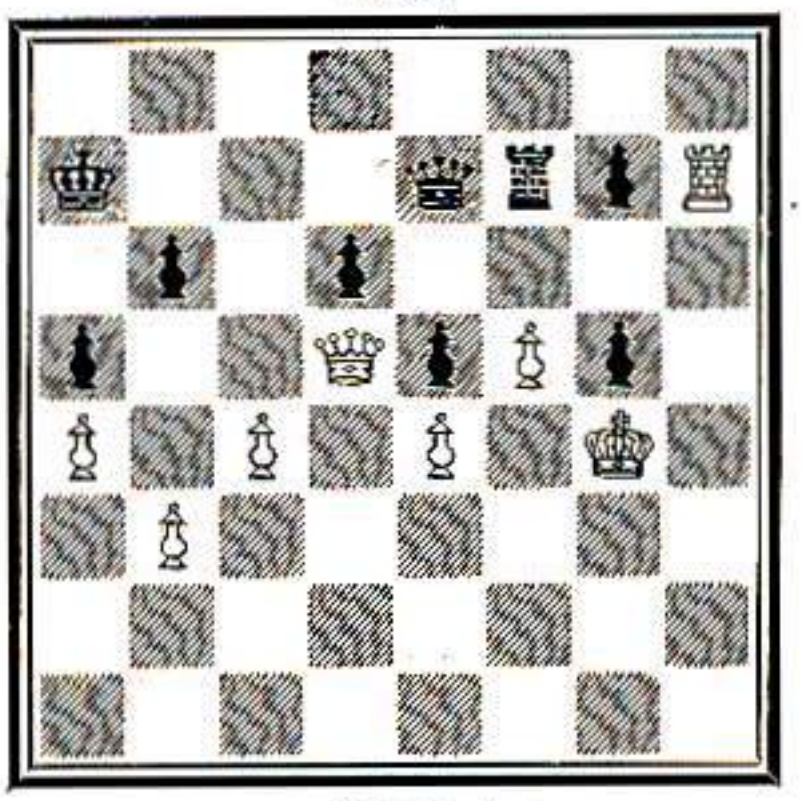
If 46 . . . R-B4; 47 Q-K6 with a winning game.

47 K-Kt4 . . . .

One can now appreciate the baneful effects of Black's mistake on move 43. His game is badly constricted, the moves of his pieces considerably circumscribed, and White's K is poised for a victorious invasion in the event that any pieces are exchanged.

47 . . . . R-B2

Euwe



Keres

48 P-Kt4!! PxP

This break-through has been well prepared and is elegantly carried out.

He has little choice: if 48 . . . Q-B2; 49 R-R8, Q-Kt2; 50 PxP, QxQ; 51 PxPch and the subsequent ending is child's play for White.

49 P-R5! Q-Kt2

Other moves are no better, for instance:

I 49 . . . P-Kt6; 50 R-R3, P-Kt7; 51 PxPch, K-Kt1; 52 R-R3, Q-Kt2; 53 QxQch, KxQ; 54 R-QKt3 and wins.

II 49 . . . PxP; 50 QxPch, K-Kt2; 51 QxPch, K-B1; 52 R-R3, Q-Kt2 (if 52 . . . K-Q2? 53 Q-Kt7ch wins); 53 QxQch followed by KxP and the win of the KtP, when the advance of White's KBP decides.

50 PxPch KxP
51 QxPch K-R2

Or 51 . . . K-R4; 52 QxKPch, K-R3; 53 R-R1 and wins, for Black cannot play 53 . . . R-K2 because of 54 R-R1ch, K-Kt3; 55 Q-Q6ch.

52 QxKP! P-Kt6

A last try. If 52 . . . R-K2; 53 Q-R5ch, Q-R3; 54 Q-B5ch etc.

53 R-R3! R-B3

White threatened to win the QKtP by means of Q-R5ch. But the text doesn't help.

54 Q-Q4ch! R-Kt3

Or 54 . . . Q-Kt3 (54 . . . K-R3; 55 Q-R1ch winning the Q); 55 Q-Q7ch, Q-Kt2 (again if 55 . . . K-R3; 56 Q-R4ch wins the Q); 56 QxQch followed by RxPch, etc.

55 RxP Resigns

A superb ending.

(Euwe's best effort, and a nice birthday present for Keres.)

Match, 1939-1940
(Eleventh Game)
(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. M. Euwe		P. Keres	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	4 PxP	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	6 B-B4	Q-R4

A new move.

7 P-K3 Kt-K5
8 Q-Kt3 P-K3
9 B-Q3 B-Kt5

Consistent. 9 . . . P-B4, leading to a Stonewall formation, merits consideration, but in that event White would profit from the superiority of his KB over Black's QB.

10 BxKt . . . .

In order to force a slight weakness in Black's P formation. 10 QR-B1 was also good. The fact that the text gives Black the Bishop-pair is of no significance in this position.

10 . . . . PxB
11 Kt-Q2 . . . .

Menacing the KP, which in the last analysis can be protected only by . . . P-B4. But this would make White's K5 a strong square for him, and there would be the possibility of a break-through with P-Q5; hence Keres resorts to combinative methods.

11 . . . . O-O

So that if 12 KKtxP, P-K4; 13 PxP, B-K3; 14 Q-B2, B-B5 restraining White from castling, and at the same time deploying the Bs to good effect.

12 O-O Q-KB4

A new combinative protection of the KP which is not quite correct and leads to loss of a P. Whether the text is to be viewed as a mistake is questionable, however, for after 12 . . . P-B4; 13 Kt-B4 White has a fine game; whereas the text leads to such complications that White's material advantage seems rather nebulous.

13 Kt(2)xP . . . .

Black threatens . . . KtxP in all positions where his KB is not **en prise.** Thus if 13 Kt(3)xP? BxKt; 14 KtxB (Kt-Q6?? or Kt-Kt3?? simply loses a piece), KtxP!

13 . . . . BxKt

So that if 14 KtxB, KtxP etc.

14 Kt-Kt3!	. . . .	

This intermezzo makes White's position secure. Note that 14 Kt-Q6 would not lead to the desired result, for White's K2 would then be unguarded, and Black would have the astonishing reply 14 . . . KtxP!

14	Q-Q4	

With an eye on the Bs of opposite color, Black invites 15 QxQ, PxQ; 16 PxB, B-K3. P-QB4 would then be virtually impossible with only slim winning prospects for White.

15 PxB	. . . .	

But now the ending would naturally be won for White, because he has no weak Ps and because Black's B is ineffective.

Possibly 15 QxB was even better, since White will now be unable to advance his QBP. But it was difficult to calculate the consequences of 15 QxB, P-KKt4; 16 Kt-R5 etc.

15	Kt-R4!	

The control of his QB5 gives Black a solid position.

16 Q-Kt4	. . . .	

Exchange of Qs would again be fruitless.

16	P-QKt3	
17 P-K4	Q-B3	
18 KR-Q1	. . . .	

To secure a passed P with P-Q5.

18	R-Q1	
19 R-Q3	. . . .	

White must play for a K side attack—the only way to make his superiority tell. Hence he gets the R on the third rank before Black has time for . . . B-R3.

19	B-R3	
20 R-B3	R-Q2	

Q-K7 had become a strong threat, as it could not be answered by 21 . . . P-B3 because of 22 Kt-R5, R-Q2; 23 KtxPch, PxKt; 24 R-Kt3ch followed by mate.

21 Kt-R5	. . . .	

Inaugurating a combination whose consequences could not be calculated completely. The point is that in every instance White gets two Pawns for a piece, plus a strong attack. Such combinations are seen frequently, and generally end successfully.

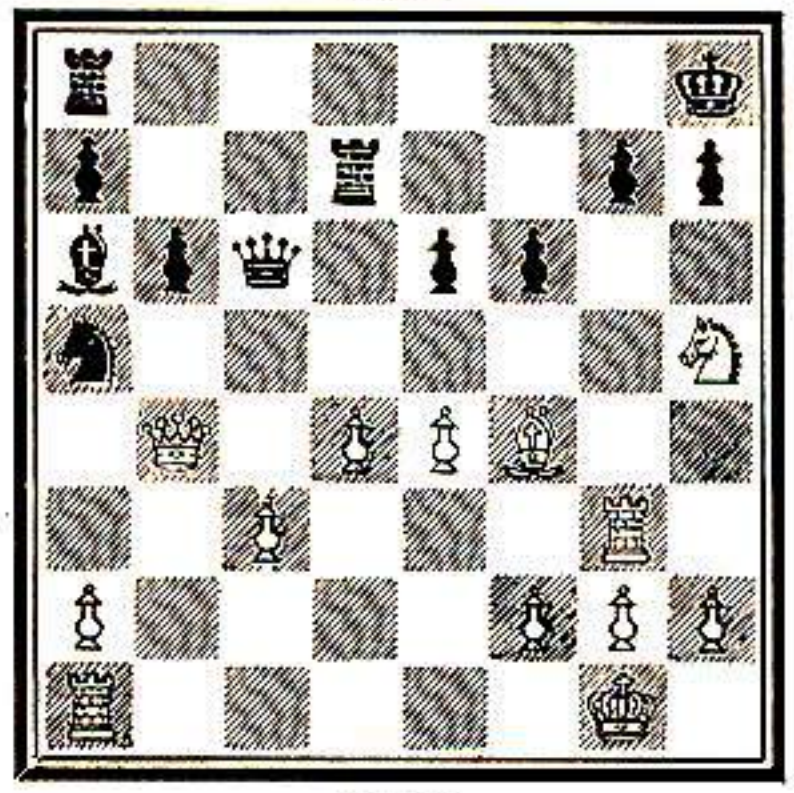
The sacrificial intention of the text appears in the variation 21 . . . B-K7; 22 Kt-B6ch (22 R-R3, BxKt; 23 RxB, QxKP gives Black a good game), PxKt; 23 R-Kt3ch, K-R1; 24 B-R6, B-R4; 25 B-Kt7ch, K-Kt1; 26 BxPch, B-Kt3; 27 R-K1 (or 27 P-K5) with a view to Q-R3-B1-R6 or P-KR4-5. White would then have excellent winning chances.

21	P-B3	

If 21 . . . QxKP; 22 R-Kt3 wins.

22 R-Kt3	K-R1	

Keres



Euwe

23 KtxKtP	. . . .	

A new offer, but here it is not difficult to estimate its consequences, as the best defense yields White four Pawns (three of them passed) for a piece: 23 . . . RxKt; 24 RxR, KxR; 25 Q-K7ch, K-Kt1 (if 25 . . . K-Kt3; 26 P-K5 wins); 26 QxBP, P-K4; 27 BxP, QxQ; 28 BxQ etc.

23	QxKP	

Now White's attack is irresistible.

24 Kt-R5	Q-B4	

If 24 . . . R-KB2; 25 B-R6 wins.

25 KtxP	R-KB2	

It is clear that Black can capture neither the Kt nor the B. If 25 . . . Kt-B3; 26 KtxR! just the same.

26 B-K5	. . . .	

There is no defense after this move. The threat is 27 Kt-Kt4ch, K-Kt1; 28 Kt-R6 mate. If 26 . . . RxKt; 27 Q-K7, QxPch; 28 K-R1 and Black can NOT play . . . Q-B8ch.

26	Kt-B3	
27 Q-Q6	KtxB	
28 PxKt	QR-KB1	
29 P-KR3	. . . .	

Safety first.

29	B-B5	
30 R-Q1	BxP	
31 Q-Q8	Resigns	

There is no good way of parrying the threatened mate beginning with R-Kt8ch. If 31 . . . RxKt; 32 PxR, RxQ; 33 RxR mate.

(*From the* NIEUWE ROTTERDAMSCHE COURANT)

UNIQUE CHESS BOOK-ENDS

Colonial
Cast Brass

Bottoms
Felted

We Pay
Expressage

$3.50

**

Order from
THE CHESS
REVIEW
25 W. 43rd St.
N. Y., N. Y.

WOMEN IN CHESS

U. S. Women's Championship Tournament—

This is the big news of the moment. It will be held in New York City, beginning late in April, at the same time and place as the U. S. Championship, and, like it, will be under the auspices of the U. S. of A. Chess Federation. It is particularly desired that women from outside New York City participate. To encourage their entry places are being reserved for out-of-town women who have recognized standing in their community or who have had tournament experience. For the New York area there will be a qualifying tourney starting at the Marshall Chess Club on March 31. All enquiries should be addressed to Mrs. Frank J. Marshall, 23 W. 10th St., New York City.

There are seven seeded players: Miss N. May Karff (champion), Mrs. Mary Bain, Mrs. Gisela Gresser, Mrs. Raphael McCready, Mrs. Adele Rivero, Miss Edith Weart and Dr. Helen Weissenstein. All these players are well-known to those who follow the feminine chess news with the exception of Mrs. Gresser. She is a young woman who has been playing regularly at the Marshall Chess Club and who has been advancing rapidly. In a recent consolation club championship she made a very good score against a strong mixed field of men and women, outplacing Dr. Weissenstein. She has earned her place among the seeded players.

A. C. F. Women's Championship Play-off—

You will remember that last summer the women's tournament sponsored by the A. C. F. for the trophy donated by Mrs. Helen Cobb, resulted in a triple tie between Miss N. May Karff, Mrs. Mary Bain and Dr. Helen Weissenstein. This is now being played off in a double round tournament at the Marshall Chess Club. At this moment, the odds are strongly in favor of Miss Karff who has won one game from each other opponents. Dr. Weissenstein and Mrs. Bain drew their individual game. The next two weeks will determine whether Miss Karff adds this trophy to the others she has acquired.

—*E.L.W.*

TO CHESS

The church, the knights and sovereignty,
With castles for security;
The pawns—they choose which they will be—
The ranks, the files, for gallantry
A fitting field.
This game of life—hug danger, mates,
And never yield.

—*Grace M. Watkins.*

CHESS IN ENGLAND

Despite the chastening effects of war with its blackouts and rationing, there is still considerable chess activity in England. The National Chess Centre was opened in London in December, on a smaller scale than had originally been anticipated, but it already has 360 members. We wish this enterprise every success, and hope to see it grow substantially, despite the economic dislocations occasioned by war. For those of us who are dissatisfied with their club's quarters, the following phrase from the National Chess Centre's advertisement will give food for thought: "Large and well-appointed Air Raid Shelter on the premises."

The Chess Centre got off to a fine start by staging the invitation tournament of the Hampstead Chess Club with a good entry. Final results were as follows:

1.- 2.	I. Koenig	7½—3½
1.- 2.	P. S. Milner-Barry	7½—3½
3.	Sir G. A. Thomas	7 —4
4.	P. M. List	6½—4½
5.- 7.	M. Blum	6 —5
5.- 7.	S. Fazekas	6 —5
5.- 7.	Mrs. Stevenson	6 —5
8.	H. Golombek	5½—5½
9.	Dr. Schenk	5 —6
10.	J. Mieses	4 —7
11.-12.	W. Ritson Morry	2½—8½
11.-12.	J. D. Solomon	2½—8½

The usual Christmas Tourney took place at Hastings, but with a much weaker entry than the illustrious ones of former years. The winner was Frank Parr (not so long ago Boys' Champion of England) who was home on leave.

Hampstead Invitation Tournament 1939
INDIAN DEFENSE

W. Ritson Morry (White)		P. S. Milner Barry (Black)	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 R-KB1	R-R1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 P-Kt3	BPxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	22 PxP	PxP
4 P-QR3	BxKtch	23 RxR	RxR
5 PxB	O-O	24 P-B4	P-Kt7
6 Q-B2	P-Q3	25 R-Q1	Kt-B6
7 P-K4	P-K4	26 PxP	Q-K4
8 B-Q3	P-B4	27 Q-K3	P-Kt8(Q)
9 P-Q5	R-K1	28 KtxQ	QxPch
10 Kt-K2	QKt-Q2	29 K-Kt1	Q-Kt6ch
11 P-B3	Kt-R4	30 K-B1	QxRPch
12 B-K3	Q-B3	31 K-Kt1	Q-Kt6ch
13 Q-Q2	P-KR3	32 K-B1	R-R7
14 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B5	33 Kt-K2	B-R5
15 BxKt	PxB	34 R-B1	Kt-K4
16 Kt-K2	Kt-K4	35 K-Q2	Q-Kt7ch
17 O-O-O	P-KKt4	36 K-K1	Q-Kt5ch
18 P-KR4	K-Kt2	Resigns	
19 R-R2	B-Q2		

Hampstead Invitation Tournament 1939
FRENCH DEFENSE

I. Koenig (White)		J. D. Solomon (Black)	
1 P-K4	P-K3	8 Q-Q3	P-QB4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	9 O-O-O	Kt-B3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	10 P-Q5	Kt-K4
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	11 Q-Kt3	B-Q2
5 PxP	QxP	12 Q-Kt7	Kt-Kt3
6 BxKt	PxB	13 PxP	PxP
7 Kt-K2	Q-Q1?	14 Kt-K4	Resigns

Modern Chess Dull?!

By FRED REINFELD

It is unfortunate, but true, that a sizable proportion of amateurs find modern master chess dull. "Ah, the good old days!" This is based on what is for the most part an imaginary kind of chess which is supposed to have been peculiar to any age but our own. If the good old chess was really so interesting, we should expect it to have flourished in the first International Tournament, held at London in 1851. If we turn to the Book of the Tournament, however, we discover that it is an epochal collection of the most dreary, tedious, witless, planless, slovenly and inept chess that has ever been assembled beteween the covers of a book. Of the 85 games in the main event, not more than five could be described as brilliant by the most charitable man in the world; and he would be hard put to it to find ten games that were worth looking at.

It is impossible to retain any more illusions about the chess of this period as one reads Staunton's peppery philippics against his bumble-fingered colleagues. (And since he was much inferior to present-day analysts, he leaves myriads of blunders untouched!) Listen to him: "In some respects these players were well paired, not for equality of force, indeed, Mr. Williams being by far the stronger, but because each, in his degree, exhibits the same want of depth and inventive power in his combinations, and the same tiresome prolixity in maneuvering his men. It need hardly be said that the games, from first to last, are remarkable only for their unvarying and unexampled dullness" (P. 88).

And: "P-KB5 might have spared both parties some hours' tedium" (P. 90).

And: "Mr. Horwitz has now an undeniable superiority, but in these games he only gains advantages to throw them away" (P. 127).

And: "Would it be credited by any one unacquainted with the names of the combatants, that the White men in this game were conducted by Mr. Horwitz? Would a player to whom Mr. Horwitz, when himself, could give a Knight, play in a style so utterly wanting in all that constitutes good chess, as Mr. H. does in the present termination?" (P. 128). Poor Horwitz has just capped a number of *previous blunders* by putting a piece *en prise!*

And: "Contrary to all expectation, Black was enabled to bear up against the intolerable tedium of his adversary to the end of this trying game, but the effect of his exertions was painfully evident in the after *parties*" (P. 155).

And: "Mr. Szen is evidently not so well acquainted with the openings as with the end-games; this move ought to lose him a Pawn" P. 168) and on the *fourth move,* at that! And his opponent in turn, overlooks it! Master chess indeed!

And: "It can hardly fail to strike the most unobservant reader that in this match there is scarcely any combination on either side. Mr. Williams, with his habitual imperturbability, contents himself by keeping his game together, and exchanging his pieces as opportunity serves, satisfied to await the chances which a twelve or fourteen hours' sitting may turn up. The Hungarian, in despair of infusing anything like fire into such an unimaginative opposite, resigns himself to the *far niente* tactics of the enemy, and like him resolves to wait and watch also. The remarkable thing is, that with all this wariness and lack of enterprise, with hours upon hours devoted to the consideration of the shallowest conceptions, the games abound with blunders. In a game shortly preceding this one, Mr. W. leaves a Bishop *en prise.* In the present, we find Mr. L. very generously giving up his Queen, and in the very next game Mr. W. loses his Queen in a similar manner!" (P. 277).

But enough of these melancholy reminders of crass mediocrity. Let us examine another popular belief; what was the average length (in number of moves) of the 85 games contested in the main section of the Tournament? Tabulation of the game lengths shows that the formal average duration is 42 moves, but quite a few games end with the cryptic remark "and wins." Either the secretary fell asleep, or the loser continued to play on out of pique when his material disadvantage was colossal. It is therefore safe to assume that the average length was at least 45 moves. Now in modern tournament play, this would require an average of from four to six hours, which to the amateur seems inordinate; yet in 1851 there was no time limit, and we know that players took anywhere from half an hour to *two and a half hours* on a SINGLE move! Even offhand games were long drawn out, hence it is doubly certain that serious games proceeded at an even more funereal pace. We may therefore conclude that the average game of 45 moves in the London Tournament took (at least) eight hours! I have purposely made my estimate a conservative one, for the chances are that the average length was much nearer to ten hours a game! Who would prefer this to modern chess?!

AN UNSOUND COMBINATION BY ANDERSSEN

"A particular point of attraction for Anderssen proved to be a certain cider cellar, situated in the heart of Berlin, and the particular magnet there was the youthful and very pretty daughter of the keeper, whose duty it was to serve the sparkling draught to her father's guests. Annie, as was the name of the charming girl, was also a chess player, and not averse to have now and then a game with our professor. The latter was, of course, too chivalrous to win many games, and managed generally to let his lovely adversary get the better of him, although she was, of course, no match for him. But on one occasion she had the temerity to gain two games in succession, which feat elated her to such an extent, that she ran excitedly around the room, telling everybody of her remarkable luck. This angered Anderssen. The lion within him had been roused. Annie was checkmated five times in rapid succession, which defeat made her so low spirited, that she sulkily retreated from our table, and for a long time after refused to show herself in the bar-room."

(From Falkbeer's Memoirs)

The first newspapermen's chess tournament, held under the auspices of the Newspaper Guild of New York, got under way early in March, with employes of more than a dozen papers and press associations leaving their typewriters to take their position behind a chess board.

Seven games in the first round have already been played, although entries in the tourney, which is being held at the Newspaper Guild Club, 117 W. 46th St., are still being accepted.

In this opening round, Melvin Barnet, a reporter on the Brooklyn Eagle and formerly a member of the Harvard University Chess Team, defeated Nat Schaefer, of the Journal-American.

Alton Cook, radio editor of the World-Telegram and John Wagner, who covers City Hall for the Bronx Home News, played a draw after a hard-fought contest. A woman player, Felicia Lamport, member of the Newspaper Guild Women's Auxiliary, played a lively game but was not quite experienced enough to beat Jerome Frank, of the Journal-American.

In another contest Paul Gardner, Journal-American, defeated Robert Mayer, member-at-large.

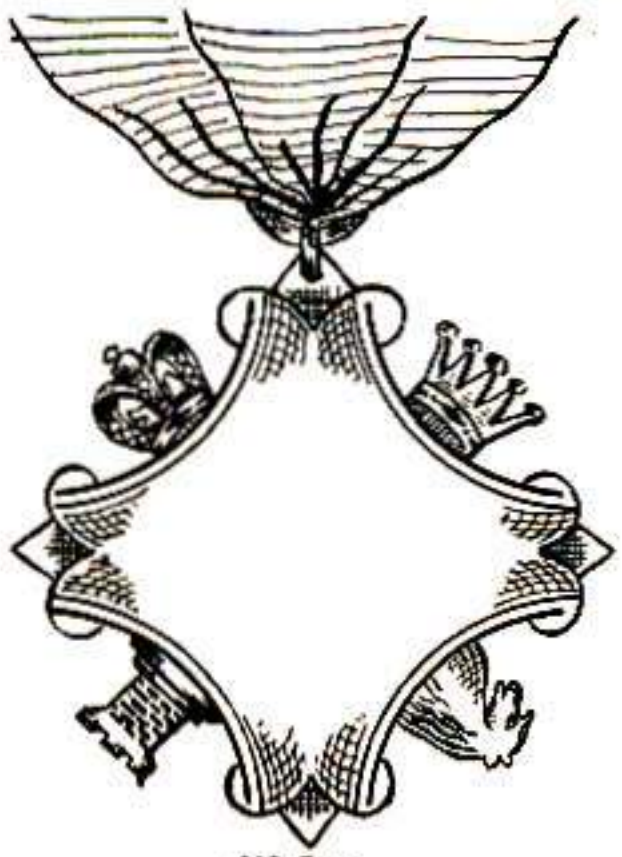
Chess was a game in which the late Heywood Broun, founder and president of the American Newspaper Guild, of which the New York Guild is a local, was deeply interested.

CHESS MEDALS AND TROPHIES

EXCELLENT STATE CHAMPIONSHIP AND CLUB TOURNAMENT AWARDS

No. 500

No. 501



No. 502

No. 503

No.	Solid Gold	Gold Filled	Gold Plated	Sterling Silver
500	$3.25	$1.50	$1.25	$1.25
501	4.25	1.75	1.50	1.50

No.	Solid Gold	Gold Filled	Gold Plated	Sterling Silver
502	$15.00	$7.00	$5.50	$5.00
503	12.50	5.00	3.75	3.50

Additional Charge for Engraving - Special Designs on Request - Cups and Special Trophies Also Furnished at Very Moderate Prices - Nos. 500 and 501 Available as Pin or Button.

Order From

THE CHESS REVIEW 25 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship

This year's tourney was one of the most interesting in years, and the well-matched field produced a great deal of delightfully enterprising chess. Although the tournament is still in progress as we go to press, Arnold S. Denker, New York State Champion, has already made certain of the first prize (12—2) with one more game left to play. The great disappointment of the tournament was the unexpectedly poor showing of Simonson—but if past performances are any criterion, this foreshadows a fine performance by him in the coming U. S. Championship Tourney! Detailed comment and the complete scores of the tourney will appear in the next issue of **The Chess Review.**

(Tragi-comedy of errors!)

SICILIAN DEFENSE

O. Tenner (White)		A. C. Simonson (Black)	
1	P-K4	P-QB4	
2	P-Q4	PxP	
3	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	
4	KtxP	Kt-B3	
5	Kt-QB3	P-Q3	
6	B-K2	P-KKt3	
7	O-O	B-Kt2	
8	Kt-Kt3	O-O	
9	P-B4	P-QR3	

9 . . . P-QKt4!? is interesting.

10	B-K3	P-QKt4	

The idea of the Q fianchetto is superficially attractive, but may easily lead to a lot of trouble.

11	B-B3	B-Kt2	
12	P-K5!	PxP	
13	Kt-B5	Q-B2	
14	PxP	QR-Q1	
15	PxKt!	RxQ	
16	QRxR	BxP	
17	Kt-Q5	Q-B1	
18	Kt-Kt6	Q-B2	
19	Kt-Q5?	. . . .	

R-Q7! wins!

19	. . . .	Q-B1	
20	KtxBch?	. . . .	

Better 20 Kt-Kt6.

20	. . . .	PxKt	
21	KtxB	QxKt	
22	R-Q6	Q-K2	
23	B-B5	Kt-K4	
24	B-Q5	R-Q1	
25	KRxP	RxR	
26	RxR	Kt-Q6??	

. . . Q-Kt4 wins.

27	RxPch!	Resigns	

(One of the most crucial games of the tournament. At the time it was played, Avram's score was 7—1, but fell off catastrophically after the present encounter.)

Manhattan C. C. Championship 1939-1940

MAX LANGE ATTACK

(Notes by A. S. Denker)

A. S. Denker (White)		H. Avram (Black)	
1	P-K4	P-K4	
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	
3	B-B4	Kt-B3	
4	P-Q4	PxP	
5	O-O	. . . .	

Here I hoped to lead into the Canal Variation: 5 . . . KtxP; 6 R-K1, P-Q4; 7 Kt-B3!

5	. . . .	B-B4	

But here Black foils my plan and practically forces me to play either P-B3 or P-K5 (as in the game) in order to continue the attack.

6	P-K5	P-Q4	
7	PxKt	PxB	
8	R-K1ch	B-K3	
9	Kt-Kt5	Q-Q4	
10	Kt-QB3	Q-B4	
11	QKt-K4	B-KB1	

Up until this, Black's play from move 6 was practically forced. But here he goes astray; instead, . . . O-O-O would have left a very playable game.

Avram

Denker

12	P-KKt4	. . . .	

The Pawn cannot be taken, as after 12 . . . QxPch; 13 QxQ, BxQ; 14 PxP, BxP; 15 Kt-B6ch and wins. (This is unconvincing, as Black plays 15 . . . K-B1; 16 KtxB, P-KR4! or 16 KtxPch, RxKt; 17 KtxRch, K-Kt1; 18 Kt-Kt5, Kt-Kt5! with advantage to Black in either event. The correct move, by the way, was 12 KtxBP!—F.R.)

12	. . . .	Q-Q4	

If 12 . . . Q-Kt3; 13 KtxB, PxKt; 14 P-B7ch!

13	KtxBP!	KxKt	
14	Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt1	
15	KtxB	Kt-K4	

This looks strong, as it threatens a terrific check; of sterner stuff was . . . Q-Q2, but I doubt if any move could stem the tide of the attack.

16	P-B7ch!	KxP	
17	Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt1	

On other K moves, P-B4 wins immediately. However, the text permits a pretty finish.

18	RxKt!	QxR	
19	Q-B3! and wins		

RUBBER STAMPS FOR CHESSMEN

Complete Set, Practical, Handsome, PLUS 2 Stamp Pads and 1 Pad of Diagram Blanks. **Postpaid $1.65**
Diagram Blanks — 3 Pads for $1.00
Single Pads (100 Diagrams) — 40c

(This game features some pretty tactical points.)

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Dr. J. Platz (White)		A. S. Denker (Black)	
1	P-K4	Kt-KB3	
2	Kt-QB3	P-Q4	
3	PxP	KtxP	
4	B-B4	P-K3	
5	Kt-B3	KtxKt	
6	KtPxKt	Kt-Q2	
7	P-Q4	B-K2	
8	O-O	O-O	
9	Q-K2	Kt-B3	
10	Kt-K5	P-B4	
11	R-Q1	Q-R4	
12	R-Q3	PxP	
13	PxP	B-Q2	
14	B-KKt5	B-Kt4	
15	BxB	QxB	

If now 16 B-R6? Q-Kt7!

16	P-QB4	Q-R5	
17	R-KR3	KR-Q1	
18	P-Q5	PxP	
19	Kt-Kt4	KtxKt	
20	BxB	QxBP	

If 20 . . . R-K1; 21 QxKt, RxB; 22 Q-R4 wins.

21	QxQ	PxQ	
22	BxR	RxB	
23	P-R4	P-QKt3	
24	R-QB3	R-Q5	
25	R-K1	P-B3	
26	P-Kt3	Kt-K4	
27	P-B4	R-Q6	
28	R(1)-QB1	Kt-B6ch	
29	K-Kt2	Kt-K8ch	
30	K-B1	Kt-B6	
31	K-Kt2	Kt-K8ch	
32	K-B1	Kt-B6	
33	RxR	PxR	
34	R-Q1	P-Q7	
35	K-B2	Kt-Q5	
36	RxP	Kt-B3	
37	R-B2	Kt-Kt5	
38	R-B8ch	K-B2	
39	R-B7ch	K-Kt3	
40	RxP	K-B4	
41	RxP	P-R4	
42	R-KR7	K-K5	
43	RxP	P-B4	
44	R-R6	Kt-Q4	
45	P-R4	K-Q5	
46	R-Q6	K-B4	
47	RxKtch	KxR	
48	P-R5	K-Q3	
49	K-K3	Resigns	

(The attack changes hands with kaleidoscopic swiftness.)

RUY LOPEZ

O. Tenner (White)		B. Blumin (Black)	
1	P-K4	P-K4	
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	
3	B-Kt5	P-QR3	
4	B-R4	Kt-B3	
5	O-O	B-K2	
6	P-Q4	P-QKt4	
7	PxP	KKtxP	
8	B-Kt3	Kt-B4	
9	B-Q5	B-Kt2	
10	P-B4	O-O	
11	Kt-R3	P-Kt5	
12	Kt-B2	R-Kt1	
13	P-QKt3	K-R1	
14	B-Kt2	P-B3	
15	Kt-K3	PxP	
16	BxKt	BxB	
17	KtxP	B-R1	
18	Q-Kt4	B-B3	
19	Q-R3	Q-K1	
20	Kt(3)-Kt4	Kt-K3	
21	KtxB	RxKt	
22	KR-K1	P-Q3	
23	Kt-Q3	R-Kt3	
24	P-Kt3	Q-B3	
25	P-B4	Q-R8ch	
26	K-B2	Q-B6ch	
27	K-Kt1	R-R3!	
28	Q-B1	Q-R8ch	
	Resigns		

Intercity Match, 1939

(Erie, Pa., vs. Jamestown, N. Y.)

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Seiter (White)		Johnson (Black)	
1	P-K4	P-K4	
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	
3	B-B4	Kt-B3	
4	P-Q4	PxP	
5	O-O	KtxP	
6	R-K1	P-Q4	
7	BxP	QxB	
8	Kt-B3	Q-QR4	
9	RxKtch	B-K2?	

. . . B-K3 is the move.

10	KtxP	KtxKt	
11	QxKt	K-B1	
12	B-R6!	P-KB3	

If 12 . . . B-B3; 13 QxB.

13	BxPch	KxB	
14	RxBch	K-Kt3	
15	Q-Q3ch	B-B4	
16	Q-Kt3ch	K-R4	
17	Kt-K2	Resigns	

If 17 . . . QR-KKt1; 18 Kt-B4ch, K-R3; 19 Q-R4 mate.

(Superb position play is topped off by a neat combination.)

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. S. Pinkus (White)		J. Moskowitz (Black)	
1	P-K4	P-QB4	
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	
3	P-Q4	PxP	
4	KtxP	Kt-B3	
5	Kt-QB3	P-Q3	
6	B-K2	P-KKt3	
7	O-O	B-Kt2	
8	Kt-Kt3	O-O	
9	K-R1	P-QR4	
10	P-QR4	B-K3	
11	P-B4	BxKt	
12	PxB	Q-Kt3	
13	B-B4	QR-Q1	
14	Q-K1	P-K3	
15	B-K3	Q-B2	
16	Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt1	
17	B-Kt6	R-Q2	
18	B-Q3	P-K4	
19	P-B5	P-Q4	
20	BPxP	RPxP	
21	PxP	KtxP	
22	B-QB5	R-K1	
23	B-B4	Kt-B5	
24	Q-B2	Q-Q1	
25	P-Kt3	Kt-K3	
26	Kt-Q6	R-B1	
27	KtxBP	R-Q7	
28	KtxQ	R(7)xQ	
29	BxKtch	K-R2	
30	RxR	RxR	
31	BxR	Resigns	

(Unremitting pressure leads to a nice finish.)

BISHOP'S OPENING

E. S. Jackson (White)		J. Soudakoff (Black)	
1	P-K4	P-K4	
2	B-B4	Kt-KB3	
3	P-Q3	P-B3	
4	Kt-KB3	P-Q4	
5	PxP	PxP	
6	B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	
7	BxBch	QKtxB	
8	O-O	B-Q3	
9	Kt-B3	P-KR3	
10	Kt-QKt5	B-Kt1	
11	P-B4	O-O	
12	R-K1	R-K1	
13	Kt-B3	PxP	
14	PxP	P-K5	
15	Kt-Q4	Q-B2	
16	P-KKt3	QxBP	
17	Kt-B5	Kt-K4	
18	K-Kt2	Q-B1	
19	Kt-K3	Kt-B6	
20	R-R1	R-Q1	
21	Q-Kt3	Kt-Q5	
22	Q-R4	Q-K3	
23	P-Kt3	B-K4	
24	R-QKt1	QR-B1	
25	Kt-B4	B-Kt1	
26	B-K3	Q-B4	
27	Kt-Q2	RxKt	
28	BxKt	R-Q6	
29	BxKt	RxKt	
30	BxR	QxPch	
31	K-R3	Q-B4ch	
32	P-Kt4	R-Q6ch	
	Resigns		

Havana Tournament 1939

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

F. Planas (White)		I. Kashdan (Black)	
1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	
2	P-QB4	P-K3	
3	Kt-KB3	P-Q4	
4	Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	
5	B-Kt5	P-B3	
6	PxP	KPxP	
7	P-K3	B-K2	
8	B-Q3	O-O	
9	O-O	R-K1	
10	Q-B2	Kt-B1	
11	P-QR3	P-KKt3	
12	P-QKt4	P-QR3	
13	BxKt	BxB	
14	Kt-QR4	B-Kt2	
15	Kt-B5	Q-K2	
16	QR-Kt1	P-B4	
17	P-QR4	Kt-Q2	
18	P-Kt5	KtxKt	
19	PxKt	RPxP	
20	PxP	R-R6	
21	PxP	PxP	
22	Kt-Q4	BxKt	
23	PxB	Q-R5	
24	R-Kt4	P-B5	
25	P-B3	Q-K2	
26	BxP	PxB	
27	QxPch	K-B1	
28	Q-R6ch	K-Kt1	
29	Q-Kt6ch	Drawn	

Game Studies

(A most instructive game, with a delightful combination that never happens!)

Havana 1939

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

	I. Kashdan White			Paz Black	
1	P-K4	P-K3	8	P-B4	P-QB4
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	9	Kt-B3	Kt-QB3
3	Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	10	P-KKt3	P-QKt4
4	B-Kt5	B-K2	11	Kt-K2	Kt-Kt3
5	P-K5	KKt-Q2	12	P-Kt3	B-Kt2
6	BxB	QxB	13	B-R3	P-Kt3
7	Q-Q2	P-QR3	14	O-O	R-QB1

The game is taking a normal course for this opening. White is planning a K side advance, and Black is countering on the other wing.

15	R-B2	Kt-Q2
16	R-K1	PxP
17	KKtxP	Kt-B4
18	B-Kt2	KtxKt
19	KtxKt	Kt-K5

A positional error. The writer stresses the general superiority of B over Kt, but in this position, with Black's Ps all on the same color as his B, the latter is very limited in scope. In addition the KP is weak, and will probably be lost in any resulting ending.

20	BxKt	PxB
21	P-QKt4	. . . .

Important, to prevent . . . P-Kt5, which would restrict White's game, and also to threaten Kt-Kt3-B5.

21	. . . .	R-Q1
22	P-B3	Q-B2
23	Q-K3	P-KR4
24	P-KR4	O-O
25	K-R2	K-Kt2
26	QR-KB1	. . . .

26 P-B5 is tempting, but after 26 . . . QxKP; 27 P-B6ch, K-R2; 28 Kt-B3, Q-Q4; 29 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt1; 30 KtxP(K4), K-R2! (but not 30 . . . QxKt?? 31 Q-R6 wins) White can only draw.

26	. . . .	R-B1
27	P-B5!?	. . . .

Now this is in order, and with the extra force on the B file, it leads to a winning attack.

Planas

Kashdan

27 . . . . B-Q4

Some possible variations:

I 27 . . . QxBP; 28 Q-Kt5! QxKt; 29 PxKP! (not 29 PxKtP, P-K6! 30 PxPch, K-R2 and White has only a perpetual check), P-B4 (if 29 . . . R-B2; 30 P-K7, or 29 . . . PxP; 30 RxR, RxR; 31 Q-K7ch and wins); 30 RxP, RxR; 31 RxR, R-B2; 32 R-B6 wins.

II 27 . . . QxKP; 28 PxKP, P-B3 (the best chance; if 28 . . . PxP; 29 RxR, RxR; 30 Q-Kt5! Q-Q3; 31 RxR, KxR; 32 Q-B6ch with a winning ending. 30 . . . QxQ? would lose a R in this variation after 31 . . . KtxPch. Or if, instead of 28 . . . PxP, Black plays 28 . . . P-B4; 29 KtxPch! RxKt; 30 RxR, PxR; 31 Q-Kt5 ch, K-R2; 32 QxRPch, K-Kt2; 33 Q-B7ch followed by RxP wins); 29 R-B5! PxR; 30 RxP (not 30 KtxPch, K-Kt1; 31 Q-R6, R-QB2 when the game can be held), Q-B2; 31 RxRP, R-KR1 (if 31 . . . K-Kt1; 32 Kt-B5 threatening Q-R6, wins); 32 Kt-B5ch, K-Kt3 (or 32 . . . K-Kt1; 33 RxRch, KxR; 34 Q-R6ch, Q-R2; 35 QxPch, K-Kt1; 36 Kt-K7ch wins); 33 R-Kt5ch!! PxR (if 33 . . . K-R2; 34 R-Kt4!); 34 QxPch, K-R2; 35 P-K7 and mate is soon forced, despite the two Rs minus!

III 27 . . . KPxP; 28 KtxPch! PxKt; 29 Q-Q-Kt5ch, K-R2 (or 29 . . . K-R1; 30 Q-B6ch, any; 31 RxP wins); 30 QxBPch, K-Kt1; 31 Q-Kt5ch, K-R2; 32 R-B6 forces mate.

28 Q-Kt5 Q-Q1

By this and the preceding move, Black has avoided all the violent threats, but through the following exchanges White obtains a fairly easy endgame win.

29	PxKP	QxQ
30	PxQ	. . . .

Simpler than 30 RxPch, RxR; 31 RxRch, K-Kt1; 32 PxQ, BxKP, when Black has some counterplay.

30	. . . .	PxP	34	K-Kt1	K-K2
31	RxR	RxR	35	Kt-B2	P-K7
32	RxR	KxR	36	K-B2	B-B5
33	P-R3	P-K6	37	Kt-K3	. . . .

To bring the Kt to a stronger square without loss of time. Sufficient to win, though requiring very accurate play, was 37 Kt-Q4, K-Q2; 38 KtxP(K2), BxKt (otherwise Kt-B4 and Black is helpless); 39 KxB, K-B3; 40 K-Q3, K-Q4; 41 P-B4ch! KxP (if 41 . . . PxPch; 42 K-B3, KxP; 43 KxP, followed by P-R4, wins); 42 P-B5, K-Q4; 43 K-Q2, K-K4; 44 K-K3, K-Q4; 45 K-B4, P-K4ch; 46 K-B3! P-K5ch; 47 K-K3, K-K4; 48 P-B6, K-Q3; 49 KxP, KxP; 50 K-K5 and wins.

37	. . . .	B-Q6	42	KtxRP	K-Kt3
38	Kt-Kt2	B-B5	43	Kt-B4ch	KxP
39	Kt-B4	K-Q2	44	KtxP(K2)	K-B4
40	KtxKtP	K-K1	45	K-K3	KxP
41	Kt-B4	K-B2	46	Kt-B4	K-B4

47 Kt-Q3 Resigns

The threat is Kt-B5. If 47 . . . K-Kt5; 48 Kt-K5ch and KtxB wins. Or 47 . . . BxKt; 48 KxB, K-Kt5; 49 K-K4 and White will reach the Q side first.

(Alekhine's fine endgame play makes this game worthy of careful study.)

Buenos Aires Team Tourney, 1939

COLLE SYSTEM (in effect)

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

V. Mikenas White		Dr. A. Alekhine Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	4 P-QB3	Q-B2
2 Kt-Q2	P-Q4	5 B-Q3	Kt-QB3
3 P-K3	P-QB4	6 KKt-B3	PxP

Seeking to prevent P-K4, which would free White's game. But the remedy is worse than the disease, for after the text White obtains a free game anyway, but without leaving Black any counterplay.

7	KPxP	B-Q3
8	O-O	Kt-B3
9	R-K1	B-Q2
10	Q-K2	. . . .

Gaining command of K5.

10	. . . .	Kt-KR4
11	P-KKt3	P-KKt3
12	Kt-K5	. . . .

White has a commanding position now.

12	. . . .	KtxKt
13	PxKt	B-K2
14	Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt2
15	B-R6	Kt-B4
16	BxKt	. . . .

Avoiding any dispute about the occupation of White's Q4, but leaving Black with two Bs.

16	. . . .	KtPxB
17	Q-R5	KR-Kt1
18	B-B4	R-Kt2

Rather a clumsy way of protecting the KRP. If 19 Q-R6, B-KB1 threatening . . . RxPch.

19	Kt-Q4	O-O-O
20	QR-Q1	. . . .

Not 20 KtxBP, PxKt; 21 P-K6, QxB etc.

20	. . . .	Q-Kt3
21	Q-K2	B-B4
22	B-K3	K-Kt1
23	Kt-Kt3!	. . . .

Simplifying to a favorable ending.

Alekhine

Mikenas

23	. . . .	BxB
24	QxB	QxQ
25	RxQ	B-R5

Grasping the opportunity to exchange the inferior B for the Kt.

26	R-Q4	BxKt
27	PxB	R-Kt5
28	P-KB4	. . . .

Rightly avoiding the exchange of Rs. There is now a strong threat of P-B4 followed by R(3)-Q3.

28	. . . .	P-KR4

Counterattack is the only drawing chance.

29	P-B4	P-R5
30	BPxP	RxQP
31	RxR	PxR
32	K-B2	PxPch
33	PxP	R-Kt3
34	R-Q3	R-Kt3
35	RxP	K-B2!

Not 35 . . . RxP; 36 R-Q7, RxPch; 37 K-K3 and White wins the BP with a strong passed KP.

36	R-Q3	R-KR3
37	P-KKt4	. . . .

Energetic play; but the more prudent K-Kt2 might have offered better winning chances.

37	. . . .	PxP
38	R-B3ch	. . . .

Not 38 K-Kt3? R-R6ch.

38	. . . .	K-Q2
39	K-Kt3	P-B4
40	PxP e. p.	RxP
41	KxP	R-Kt3ch
42	K-B5	R-Kt7

Finally recovering the P; but White's dangerous passed P still gives him winning chances.

43	K-B6	RxP
44	P-B5	P-Kt4
45	R-Kt3	K-Q3
46	K-Kt7	K-B4
47	P-B6	K-Kt5
48	P-B7	R-KB7
49	R-Kt6	. . . .

Or 49 P-B8(Q)ch, RxQ; 50 KxR, P-R4 and Black draws.

49	. . . .	KxP
50	R-KB6	R-Kt7ch
51	R-Kt6	. . . .

A winning attempt would be pointless, for after 51 K-R6, R-R7ch; 52 K-Kt5, R-R1 Black draws by pushing up the RP.

51	. . . .	R-KB7
52	R-KB6	R-Kt7ch
53	K-R7	R-R7ch
54	K-Kt7	R-Kt7ch

Drawn; an exciting ending.

(Translated from the Haagsche Courant by J. B. S.)

(White's over-optimistic attitude leads to his downfall.)

Bournemouth, 1939

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

S. Landau White		E. Klein Black	
1 P-Q4		Kt-KB3	
2 P-QB4		P-K3	

3	Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4	P-B3	P-Q3

. . . P-Q4 is better, but Klein prefers a close position in this defense. The drawback to this policy is that White obtains a strong center.

5	P-K4	O-O
6	B-Q3	. . . .

Stronger is Kt-K2 followed by P-QR3.

6	. . . .	P-K4

The indicated counteraction, forcing White into a close position.

7	P-Q5	. . . .

7 Kt-K2, PxP; 8 KtxP, BxKtch; 9 PxB would seriously weaken White's P position.

7	. . . .	P-QR4
8	Kt-K2	B-QB4

Black has brought about one of the most desirable features of this defense; hindering White's development without having had to exchange B for Kt.

9	B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
10	Q-Q2	Q-K1
11	P-KKt4	. . . .

White's position in the center makes possible a strong wing attack.

11	. . . .	K-R1
12	Kt-Kt3	Kt-KKt1
13	Kt-B5	P-KB3
14	B-K3	P-KKt3

Somewhat weakening, but there is no way for White to exploit it.

15	Kt-Kt3	BxB
16	QxB	Kt-B4

A beautifully posted Kt.

17	P-KR4	Kt-K2
18	O-O-O	. . . .

18 P-R5 was better, in order to blockade the K side.

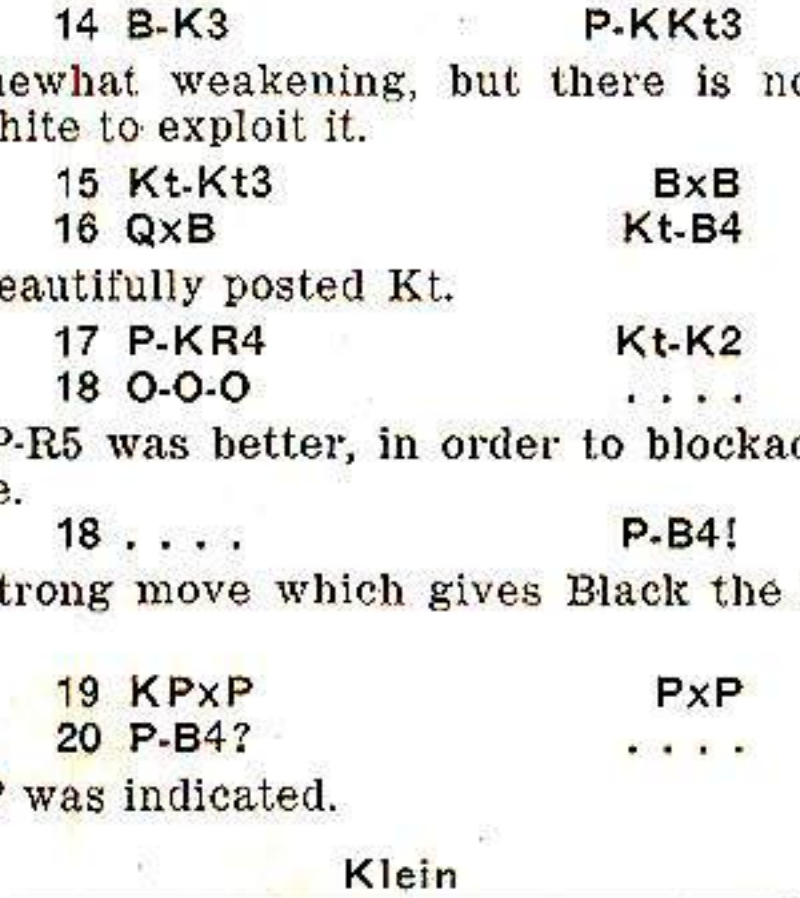
18	. . . .	P-B4!

A strong move which gives Black the initiative.

19	KPxP	PxP
20	P-B4?	. . . .

PxP was indicated.

Klein



Landau

20	. . . .	Kt-Kt3!

The ensuing win of the KBP forms the later basis for a won game.

21	BxP	PxP
22	Q-Q4ch	Q-K4
23	BxB	QxQ
24	RxQ	PxKt!

Much stronger than RxB. The text gives Black a dangerous passed P.

25	B-B5	Kt-K4
26	R-Q1	. . . .

Black threatened to win the exchange by . . . P-Kt7 followed by . . . Kt-B6.

26	. . . .	P-R4!

Undermining the position of the B so as to be able to open the KB file. This enhances the passed P's importance in a decisive manner.

27	Kt-K2	P-Kt7
28	KR-Kt1	PxP
29	Kt-Q4	. . . .

After 29 B-B2, R-B7 followed by . . . Kt-B6 wins. Or 29 Kt-Kt3, RxB; 30 KtxR, R-KB1 and 31 . . . R-B7. (This latter line is inadequate because of 31 Kt-K3. The most convincing reply to 29 Kt-Kt3 would be simply 29 . . . Kt xP! with a winning game.—F. R.)

29	. . . .	Kt-B6

Winning a piece.

30	RxP	KtxKt
31	BxP	R-B5

White could have resigned here. The remaining moves were:

32	K-Q2	R-K1	43	K-B3	R-R6ch
33	B-R5	Kt-B6ch	44	K-Kt2	P-R5
34	BxKt	RxB	45	R-Kt5	R-R4
35	R(1)-Kt1	R-B3	46	R-Kt1	R-B4
36	P-Kt3	Kt-Q2	47	P-Kt5	K-R2
37	R-Kt5	R-R3	48	R-Kt2	P-Kt3
38	P-R5	Kt-B3	49	K-B3	R-B6ch
39	R-B5	R-K4	50	K-Kt4	Kt-K5
40	RxR	PxR	51	R-QKt2	Kt-B4
41	P-R3	RxP	52	P-Q6	Kt-Q6ch
42	P-Kt4	R-R7ch		Resigns	

(Translated from the "Haagsche Courant" by J.B.S.)

Book Reviews

FRED REINFELD: LIMITED EDITIONS
Volume X : The Ventnor City Tournament
PRICE: $1.25

This is the latest and, we are told, probably the last, of Reinfeld's limited edition series. It is a worthy record of one of the most interesting American tourneys of recent years, with annotations to the 66 games by Sidney Bernstein, A. E. Santasiere, Milton Hanauer (the winner) and Reinfeld. The notes are enlivened by many humorous touches, in contrast to the rather portentous character of most chess books. Since the Ventnor City Tournament may be an annual fixture, we are looking forward to a series of books on the tourneys of this American counterpart of the Hastings and Margate Tournaments.

Famous Last Round Tourney Thrills

By PAUL HUGO LITTLE

MATTISON-SPIELMANN, Carlsbad, 1929

In the annals of tournament chess, there are innumerable instances where luck, and the combination of other psychological factors, played a decisive part. Since chess involves the human element, human failings are as possible as human triumphs.

And in the last rounds of fierce competitions where the strain is greater, lapses in judgment or amazing recoveries are equally possible. It is but necessary to mention the Vienna 1908 tournament as an example of the latter. Maroczy and Schlechter had already finished their schedule tied for first. Duras could make it a triple tie if he won his game. Von Bardeleben, his opponent, held him move after move until all chances seemed to be gone. But suddenly Bardeleben made a blunder and lost a game he could normally have drawn.

And as an example of lapses in judgment, we may take the game played between Rudolf Spielmann and Herman Mattison in the Carlsbad 1929 tournament. It conforms to Dr. Tarrasch's pithy maxim: "It is not enough to have a won game; one must win it also." The translation of a winning advantage into ultimate victory is platitudinously called "a matter of technique." But there are occasions when nerves and brain interfere with technique, and defeat ultimate victory. Our game study is a case in point.

The Carlsbad 1929 Tournament was a memorable event in chess history. It was the fourth international tournament held at Carlsbad under the direction of Victor Tietz, whose organizational powers were as great as his own chess-playing ability. Because of the ideal playing conditions, large prize fund, and exemplary treatment of all participants, the three previous congresses at Carlsbad had produced superb chess battles. The first, in 1907, had been won by Rubinstein, who had only been playing two years in master chess tournaments; the second in 1911, marked Teichmann's sensational triumph in a field of twenty-six, including the young Alekhine, and the third, in 1923, had resulted in a triple tie between the same Alekhine, then risen to fame as champion of Europe, Bogolubov and Maroczy.

In 1929 every effort was made to give the players a keen incentive. A liberal prize fund was provided and there were many brilliancy and consolation prizes. Tietz was again director.

The field was tremendously strong. Alekhine was absent because of training for his world title match with Bogolubov. Dr. Lasker had withdrawn from tournament chess some years before. Unfortunately for chess, Richard Reti, who had been invited, succumbed to an attack of scarlet fever. But virtually every outstanding player was entered. There were Rubinstein, Vidmar, Nimzovich, Euwe, Capablanca, Spielmann, Maroczy, Marshall, Bogolyubov, (who entered despite his forthcoming match with Alekhine), Gruenfeld, Tartakover, Colle, Saemisch, and others who could be depended on for excellent chess combat. An added attraction was the entry of the women's world champion, Vera Menchik.

All in all, twenty-two competitors sat down to play the opening round on Wednesday, July 31st.

Spielmann began like a whirlwind, intent upon sweeping through the tournament. He abandoned his beloved P-K4 for the quieter P-Q4, but his opponents found him no easier on that account. In the first five rounds he beat Gruenfeld, Marshall, Saemisch, Gilg, and Colle, decisively. In these games he demonstrated his dazzling attacking ability and a superlative end-game technique.

Rubinstein had four points after five rounds, and Vidmar and Paul Johner had 3½ each. Nimzovich, losing to Yates in the fifth round, had a score of 2½ and Capablanca had begun somewhat tamely with five straight draws (against Tartakover, Thomas—to whom he should have lost—, Rubinstein, Bogolyubov, and Canal).

After five more rounds, the spectators were willing to concede the first prize to Spielmann. He had drawn with Vidmar in the sixth round and with Tartakover in the ninth, and beaten Johner, Maroczy and Thomas for a score of 9 out of 10. Capablanca was second with 7, having scored four wins and a draw against Euwe (who should have beaten him). Vidmar also had 7 points in ten rounds, losing only one game to Johner in the fifth round. Johner appeared to be Vidmar's nemesis, having beaten him at the 1907 and 1911 meetings. Nimzovich and Bogolyubov were tied for fourth with 6½ each. But Spielmann's whirlwind activities were checked in the next five rounds. He could score only two points, losing to Canal and Rubinstein. Capablanca with 4 points tied Spielmann with 11 points in 15 rounds; Nimzovich, playing steadily, had 10

points. Rubinstein, who had lost his only game of the tournament to Gilg in the 8th round, had 9½, a score equalled by Dr. Vidmar. Tartakover had the unusual score of 12 draws, 2 losses and one win, that being against Bogolubov in the fourteenth round and winning him a spectator's prize for the first game to be won in that round.

The next six rounds would decide the tournament. In the 16th round, Capablanca made a terrible oversight, losing a piece and the game to Saemisch. Spielmann drew with Becker to maintain first place with 11½ points; Nimzovich beat Gilg to tie Capablanca for second with 11.

In the 17th round, Capablanca beat Gilg in a fine game, while Spielmann drew with Euwe. Nimzovich drew with Colle, and Rubinstein beat Canal. Scores after 17 rounds were Capablanca and Spielmann, 12; Nimzovich 11½; Rubinstein 11; Vidmar 10½; and Gruenfeld 10.

In the 18th round Capablanca beat Colle, Spielmann beat Treybal, and Nimzovich beat Vidmar. Saemisch ruined Gruenfeld's chances by winning a game that was awarded first brilliancy prize.

In the 19th round, Nimzovich tied Capablanca for first place by beating Spielmann, while Capablanca could only draw against Vidmar. Rubinstein took fourth place with 12½ beating Miss Menchik.

In the 20th and semi-final round Spielmann met Capablanca and beat him in a splendid game. It was the second time Spielmann had beaten the Cuban, having won at Kissengen the year before. Nimzovich drew a hard game with Maroczy, and Rubinstein drew with Becker.

So the 21st and last round opened with Nimzovich and Spielmann tied for first with 14 each, Capablanca third with 13½, and Rubinstein fourth with 13.

Euwe drew a short game with Rubinstein. Nimzovich soon got an advantage against Tartakover, and won in 53 moves. Capablanca concluded brilliantly with a quick win over Maroczy. But Spielmann, who had to win to tie for first, missed his way against Mattison, and so tied Capablanca for second, while Nimzovich scored his greatest tournament victory.

And here is the game which illustrates Tarrasch's famous maxim and proves that anything may happen in the last round!

FRENCH DEFENSE

H. Mattison (White)		R. Spielmann (Black)	
1	P-K4	P-K3	
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	
3	Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	
4	B-KKt5	B-K2	
5	P-K5	KKt-Q2	
6	BxB	QxB	
7	Q-Q2	. . . .	

White has played one of the soundest variations against the French, although it gives Black less difficulty than the Alekhine attack in over-the-board play.

7	. . . .	O-O
8	Kt-Q1	. . . .

He does not care for 8 P-KB4, P-QB4; 9 Kt-Kt5, P-QR3! after recalling Yates' experience with this line against Spielmann himself at Kissengen 1928.

8	. . . .	P-QB4
9	P-QB3	Kt-QB3
10	P-KB4	P-B3
11	Kt-B3	. . . .

PxP is customary here, but Mattison had in mind a specially prepared variation.

11	. . . .	PxQP
12	PxQP	PxKP
13	BPxP	Kt-Kt3

Spielmann's aggressive nature would normally induce him to play 13 . . . RxKt; 14 PxR, Q-R5ch; 15 Q-B2, KtxQP, but he sees that Mattison expects the sacrifice and is probably prepared for it, having purposely steered into it. Such deductions as these are termed "psychological" by the phlegmatic annotator; however, in tournament play, they often mean the difference between a prize and none. Chess has its material side as well.

14	B-K2	B-Q2
15	O-O	B-K1
16	B-Q3?	. . . .

Bad. If White wanted the B at this square he should have moved it there on his 14th move. But the B belongs at K2 so that if, after Black plays . . . B-R4 threatening BxKt, White can reply BxB. Best here was 16 Kt-K3.

16	. . . .	B-R4
17	B-Kt1	. . . .

Already he has a cramped and inferior position as a result of the wasted tempi with the B.

17	. . . .	BxKt
18	PxB	Kt-B5
19	Q-Q3	Q-R5
20	P-KB4	P-KKt4!

Smacking the weakened K side. Black should now win. But the goddess of luck is now hovering at Mattison's side of the board.

21	P-Kt3	Kt-R6
22	Kt-K3	. . . .

A last defensive hope, but it should not prevail.

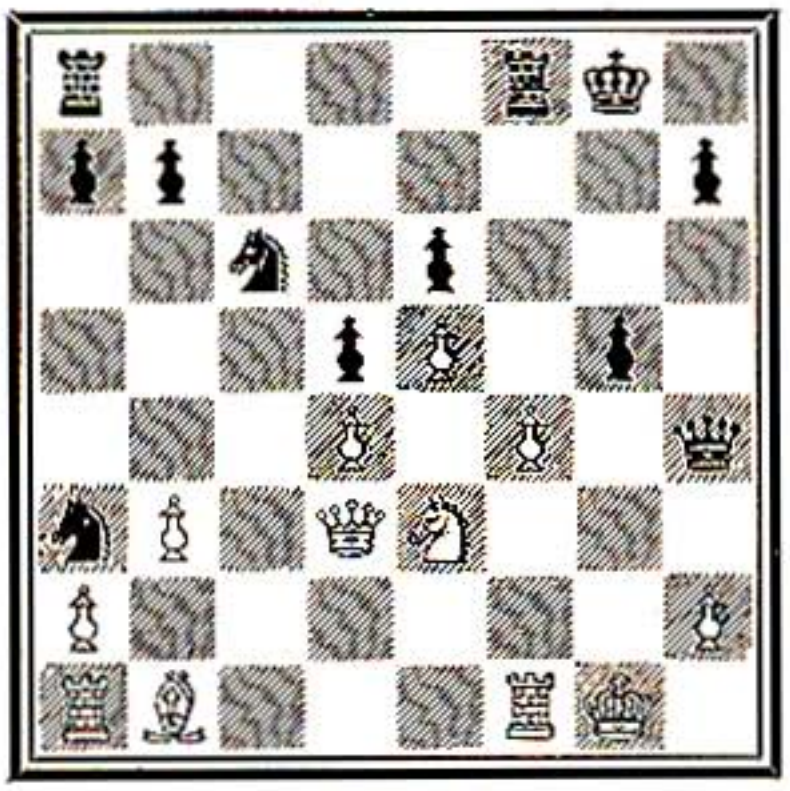
(see Diagram)

22	. . . .	KtxB??

Here is the turning point of the game. With one careless move, Spielmann throws away his win and a few thousand kronen. The B is harmless where it is, and moreover it obstructs the QR.

The clear winning way was 22 . . . RxP! 23 RxR, PxR; 24 Kt-Kt2, Q-R3; 25 P-QKt4, Kt-B5! 26 P-Kt5, Kt-K2; 27 B-B2, R-KB1; 28 R-

Spielmann



Mattison

KB1, P-B6 and White is lost. If 25 KtxP, KtxB; 26 Q-Kt3ch, K-R1; 27 RxKt, R-KKt1 is also hopeless for White.

23	Kt-Kt2!	Q-Kt5
24	QRxKt	PxP
25	P-KR3	Q-B4

Also after 25 . . . Q-Kt4; 26 R-KB3 Black could hardly expect a win.

26	QxQ	RxQ
27	RxP	RxR?

He had better chances with QR-KB1.

28	KtxR	KtxQP
29	R-Q1	Kt-B6ch
30	K-B2	KtxKP

At first glance 30 . . . Kt-Kt4; 31 P-KR4, Kt-K5ch with . . . K-B2 seems very strong. But White plays instead 31 R-KKt1! Now the game is drawn and Spielmann must content himself with a tie for second place.

31	KtxKP	R-K1
32	Kt-B4	Drawn

Our next issue will feature games from the Marshall Chess Club Championship and the Metropolitan Chess League Matches; the annotations will be by some of America's leading masters.

MASSACHUSETTS NOTES

Ralph H. Rowse of Bedford, Mass., was elected president of the Massachusetts State Chess Association at the annual meeting at the Boston City Club on Washington's Birthday, and Godfrey L. Cabot of Boston was elected Honorary President of the Association. Both of these gentlemen are well known in Boston as enthusiastic patrons of the game and the M.S.C.A. is fortunate in being under their leadership.

Mr. Rowse takes the place of Mr. George Sturgis who has been at the head of the M.S.C.A. since it was organized some years ago, but who is now president of the United States Chess Federation, which position, of course, will require his undivided attention.

The annual State championship tournament was started with sixteen players competing for the title. Other features of the meeting included a rapid transit in which 24 took part and resulted in a 3-cornered tie between Dr. Katz, Weaver W. Adams and Fred J. Keller.

SOUTHERN MASSACHUSETTS

New York's "Grand Old Man of Chess," Frank J. Marshall, favored Boston with a visit last month where he was a guest at the home of Theodore L. Shaw of Wellesley and on the following day was a dinner guest at the Harvard Club of Boston. In a simultaneous exhibition against some of the strongest local talent he won 19, drew 10 and lost 2 games.

The above title has been given to a new chess organization which includes a dozen cities and towns in that section, many of which were formerly in the Old Colony League which also took in more distant places in Rhode Island. Geographically, of course, it will enable the various clubs to compete with each other without the inconvenience of travelling greater distances.

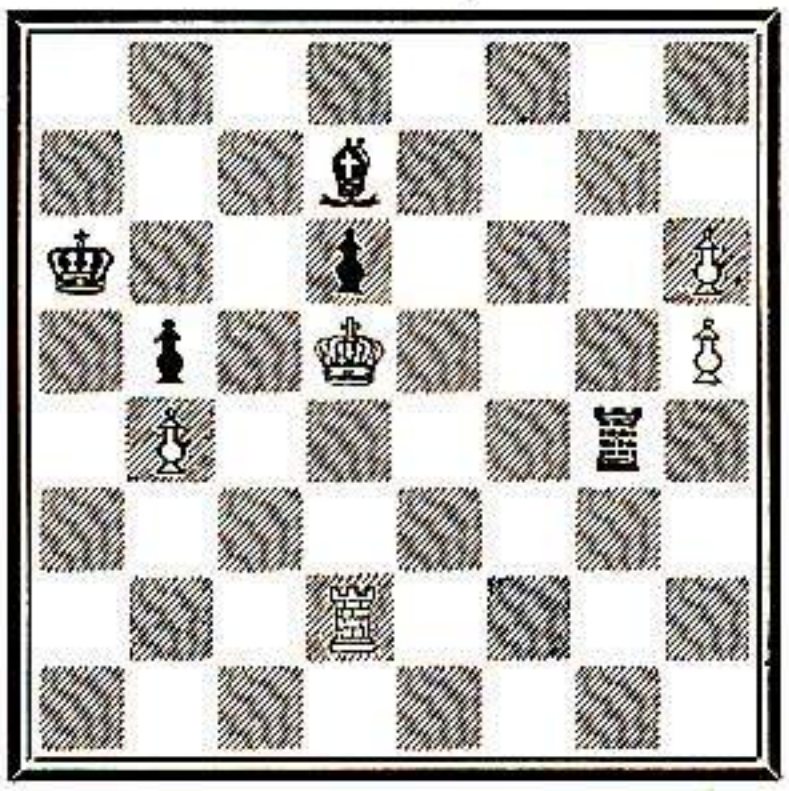
The championship tournament of the Bronx Chess Club has been won by A. L. Friedman with a score of 11—2.

INLAID
CHESS TABLE
Handsome — Sturdy
Choice of
OAK MAHOGANY WALNUT
Diamond-matched Table Top
2½" squares of Maple and Walnut
Height 30" Top 30" x 30"
Special two-way double compartment drawer for pieces.
$25.00
•
Order from
THE CHESS REVIEW
25 W. 43rd St. New York, N. Y.

My Favorite End Game Compositions

By IRVING CHERNEV

Troitsky

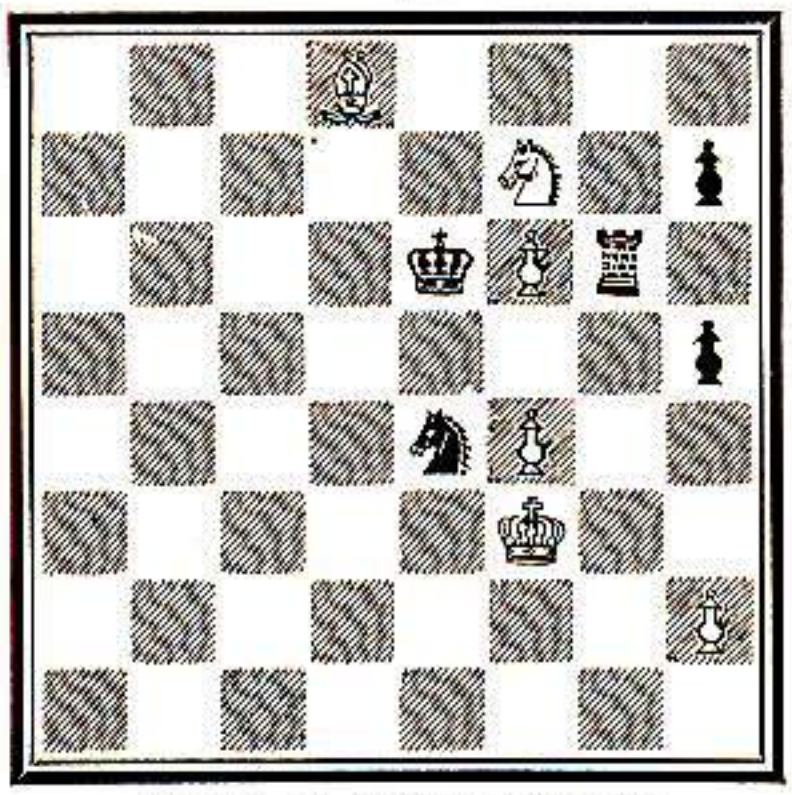


White to Play and Win

A beautiful setting to the classic theme of Saavedra.

1	P-R7	R-Kt4+
2	KxP	RxP
3	K-B7	B-K3
4	K-Kt8	B-Q4
5	RxB	RxR
6	PxR(R)	R-Q3
7	K-B7 and wins	

Gorgiev

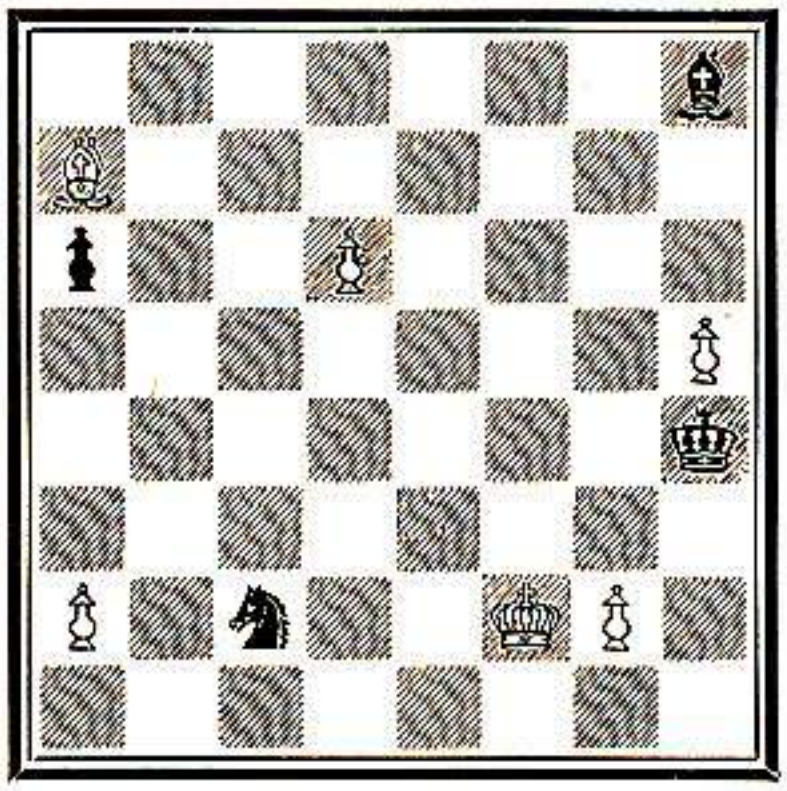


White to Play and Win

The remarkable promotion will delight all followers of Kashdan.

1	P-B5+	KxP
2	Kt-R6+	RxKt
3	P-B7	Kt-Kt4+
4	BxKt	KxB
5	P-R4+	K-Kt3!
6	P-B8(B)!!	any
7	BxR and wins	

Birnoff

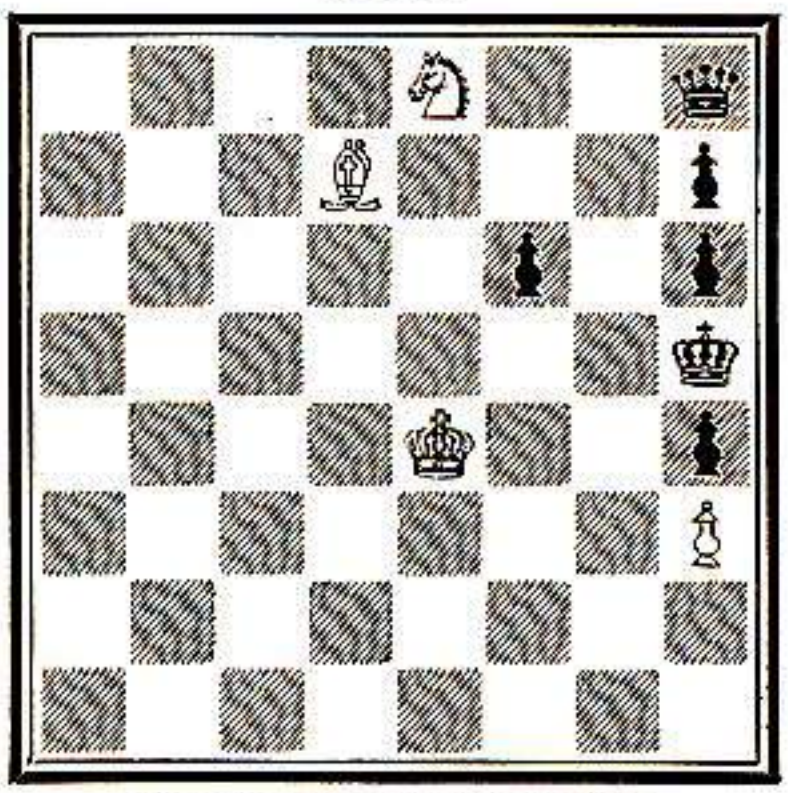


White to Play and Win

Black defends skilfully, but just when all seems safe, he gets a shock!

1	P-Q7	B-B3
2	P-R6	Kt-Kt5
3	P-Q8 (Q)	BxQ
4	B-Q4	Kt-Q6+
5	K-B3	Kt-B5
6	KxKt	B-Kt4+
7	K-B5	BxP
8	B-B2+	K-R4
9	P-Kt4++	

Gruber



White to Play and Win

In which a lowly pawn administers the death blow!

1	K-B5	Q-B1
2	Kt-Kt7+	QxKt
3	B-K8+	Q-Kt3+
4	BxQ+	PxB+
5	KxP	P-Kt4
6	K-B5	P-Kt5
7	PxP++	

(A terrific battle)

Manhattan C. C. Championship 1939-1940

RETI OPENING

	A. C. Simonson White		H. Avram Black	
1	Kt-KB3	P-Q4	36 B-B3	KtxPch
2	P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	37 K-B1	Q-Q2
3	B-Kt2	P-B3	38 R-KB6	Q-B2
4	O-O	B-B4	39 R-Q1	Q-B5
5	P-Q3	P-KR3	40 R-Q8ch	K-R2
6	QKt-Q2	P-K3	41 R(2)-Q2	QxB
7	P-B4	QKt-Q2	42 RxB	Q-B5
8	PxP	BPxP	43 R(2)-Q8	Q-Kt6
9	Kt-Kt3	B-K2	44 R-R8ch	K-Kt2
10	B-B4	O-O	45 R(Kt8)-Kt8ch	K-B3
11	R-B1	Q-Kt3		
12	Q-B2	QR-B1	46 RxPch	K-K2
13	QxR	RxQ	47 RxKt	QxRch
14	RxRch	K-R2	48 K-B2	Q-R7ch
15	P-KR3	P-K4	49 K-B1	Q-K4
16	B-K3	Q-R3	50 K-B2	QxP
17	R-B2	QxRP	51 BxP	BxP
18	KKt-Q2	Q-R3	52 B-Q5	K-B3
19	P-KKt4	B-K3	53 R-QR8	B-B1
20	R-R1	Q-Kt4	54 R-QR4	B-Q2
21	P-Q4	P-K5	55 R-B4	Q-Q3
22	RxP	B-Q3	56 B-B3	K-Kt2
23	R-R5	Q-Kt3	57 B-Kt4	Q-R7ch
24	R-R1	B-Kt1	58 K-B1	BxB
25	R(1)-QB1	Q-Q3	59 RxB	K-Kt3
26	Kt-B1	P-KKt4	60 Kt-Kt2	P-B4
27	Kt-B5	KtxKt	61 R-Q4	Q-K4
28	PxKt	Q-B3	62 R-Q3	P-Kt5
29	B-Q4	Kt-Q2	63 P-K3	Q-Kt7
30	P-B3	Kt-K4	64 Kt-B4ch	K-Kt4
31	PxP	PxP	65 K-K1	P-Kt6
32	Kt-K3	Kt-Kt3	66 R-Q2	Q-B8ch
33	P-Kt4	Kt-B5	67 K-K2	K-Kt5
34	P-Kt5	QxP	Resigns	
35	BxPch	K-Kt1		

(Typically energetic play by Marshall)

INDIAN DEFENSE

	D. Polland White		F. J. Marshall Black	
1	P-QB4	Kt-KB3	13 R-Q1	P-R3
2	Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	14 P-QR4	R-K1
3	Kt-B3	B-Kt2	15 Kt-Q5	P-QKt4
4	P-K4	P-Q3	16 BPxP	PxP
5	P-Q4	O-O	17 PxP	R-Kt1
6	B-K2	QKt-Q2	18 Q-B4	Kt-K4
7	P-KR3	P-K4	19 QxP	KtxBch
8	PxP	QKtxP	20 PxKt	RxP
9	B-Kt5	KtxKtch	21 B-Kt6	Q-R1
10	BxKt	B-K3	22 Kt-K3	Q-R3
11	Q-Kt3	P-KR3	23 RxP	RxP
12	B-K3	Kt-Q2	24 Resigns	

NEW IMPROVED POCKET SETS

(Catlin Model)

Made of genuine cowhide leather with 16 squares both top and bottom for captured pieces, dimensions folded 4¼"x6¼". Available in brown or blue.

SINGLE BOARD (includes 1 set of men) ---------- $3.00

Made with chessboard on right hand side, leather pocket for game clippings on left hand side.

DOUBLE BOARD (includes 2 sets of men) ---------- $4.00

Has two chessboards. Very handy for analyzing. One of the two sets of celluloid men has checker symbols on the reverse side.

Extra Sets of Chessmen ---------- .50

Extra Sets of Combination Chess & Checkers ---------- .60

Special 20% discount in quantities of 6 or more.

THE CHESS REVIEW

25 W. 43rd STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

New York 1939 (Exhibition Game)

VIENNA GAME

	S. Reshevsky (Blindfold) White		Allies Black	
1	P-K4	P-K4	24 P-Q4	B-B2
2	Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	25 P-K5	Q-Q2
3	B-B4	B-B4	26 P-KKt4	QR-K1
4	P-Q3	Kt-B3	27 B-Kt1	B-Q1
5	B-KKt5	P-KR3	28 R-B6	BxR
6	B-R4	B-K2	29 RxB	P-KR4
7	B-KKt3	P-Q3	30 B-B5	PxB
8	P-B4	B-Kt5	31 PxBP	R-KKt1
9	KKt-K2	Kt-KR4	32 Q-K3	K-B1
10	O-O	KtxB	33 P-K6	Q-K2
11	PxKt	O-O	34 Q-R6ch	R-Kt2
12	P-R3	Kt-Q5	35 RxPch	QxR
13	Q-Q2	KtxKtch	36 PxQ	KxP
14	KtxKt	BxKt	37 QxPch	K-B1
15	QxB	P-B3	38 P-B6	R-K8ch
16	K-R1	B-B3	39 K-R2	R-Kt1
17	P-B3	Q-K2	40 Q-R6ch	K-B2
18	Q-R5	QR-Q1	41 Q-R7ch	K-B1
19	B-R2	K-R2	42 P-B4	R-K5
20	R-B3	P-KKt3	43 PxP	PxP
21	Q-R3	K-Kt2	44 QxP	R-K3
22	QR-KB1	P-Q4	45 QxQP	RxP
23	PxKP	BxP	46 Q-R8ch	Resigns

Greenwich Village Landmark

CHUMLEY'S

Rendezvous of Celebrities

Where Chessplayers Find a Friendly Club-like Atmosphere

WINES • BEERS • LIQUORS

Excellent Cuisine - - - - - - - - Dinners 65c — $1.00

Chess and Games Paraphernalia Always Available

Experts' Night Every Monday

86 Bedford Street, N. Y. C.
Telephone CH 2-9512

1 block off 7th Ave. at Barrow St.
Christopher St. IRT subway station

Problem Department

By VINCENT L. EATON

Address all correspondence relating to this department to V.L. Eaton, 2237 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

QUESTIONS ABOUT PROBLEM MATTERS WILL BE ANSWERED IF ACCOMPANIED BY RETURN POSTAGE.

This month we are pleased to present an interesting essay by Mr. Aurel Tauber on a piquant switchback theme. As I said some time back, papers of this type are most welcome, not merely because of the enjoyment they afford, but because they stimulate composers to further experiment. Moreover, a department continuously conducted by one man is bound sooner or later to reflect some of his own preferences and prejudices. Last year a book was published that accomplished the rather stupid stunt of not using the letter "e" a single time. It seems to me that editors would give their readers more "ease" if they would sometimes omit the "I" 's. Welcome, Mr. Tauber!

* * * * *

THE CORNER-TO-CORNER SWITCHBACK THEME

By Aurel Tauber

If the key piece in a two-mover returns later to its original square we call this move a "switchback." Among all possible switchbacks the most fascinating seems to occur when the key piece moves from corner to corner, back and forth over eight squares.

In No. 1555, the White Queen in the main variation returns to her original position after visiting another corner of the board. Although No. 1556 (a twin brother of 1555) does not belong to this type, it may still be of interest to the reader, because it shows the Queen covering the smallest possible range in her switchback move.

In a two-mover without the use of any capture there is only one way by which the key piece can be forced back to its original corner from another corner in order to mate—by the help of a black Pawn situated diagonally in relation to the Black King, as shown in No. 1555. The key piece must be a Queen moving laterally. After its own move the Black Pawn cannot interfere with the mate.

By using a capture by Black we can easily show the corner-to-corner switchback of White Rook. This capture may be made either by the Black King (No. 1557) or by any other Black piece (e.g., No. 1558).

A White Bishop moving from corner to corner cannot mate because its resting-places are on the board edge. Therefore the White Bishop's corner-to-corner switchback can only be shown by using an extra move to mate. (No. 1559)

The next step in our analysis is to combine the theme elements. This we do either by using two pieces, each of which performs one switchback, or by using one piece that does two switchbacks on two different lines. The White Queen standing on one corner can move in three different directions to create switchbacks. To combine the three different moves of White Queen in a single problem would be the maximum task for a three-mover. No. 1560 has two thematic variations, showing the Queen's switchback horizontally and diagonally combined. In a third variation the Queen does a simple vertical corner-to-corner move.

We can also double the theme. In No. 1561 the Queen moves laterally three times between two corners,—a double switchback. The same type of doubling for a Queen moving diagonally was shown in No. 1399 (**Chess Review**, July-August, 1939).

Thus far, captures by Black have been used to force the switchbacks. But the theme has a much larger field if capture by White is made the mechanism. In No. 1562 we have the theme in its multiple form. The White Rook moves six times between two corners —a quintuple switchback.

The theme in its complex form would require at least four moves. The White Queen or Rook starting from one corner would visit two others and then return to its home corner, covering the same route twice. The maximum accomplishment of the theme would possibly be an eight-mover in which a White Queen or Rook would start from one corner, make a "merry-go-round" visit of all the corners, and then do the same merry-go-round in the opposite direction.

(A simple merry-go-round, involving switchback only to the original square, is Shinkman's classic four-mover: R7, P7, k1K5, 8, 8, 8, 8, 7s. Solution: 1 Rh8, KxP; 2 RxS, Kb8; 3 Ra1, Kc8; 4 Ra8—Editor's note.)

To the complex form of the theme would also belong a White Knight switchback between two corners. This would require ten steps.

Another aspect of the theme is shown in No. 1563, where the simple switchback occurs as a **Black** maneuver.

* * * * *

We devote our Quoted Section to the work of Alain C. White, America's great composer, patron, and critic of Chess problems, who celebrates his sixtieth birthday on March 3rd.

* * * * *

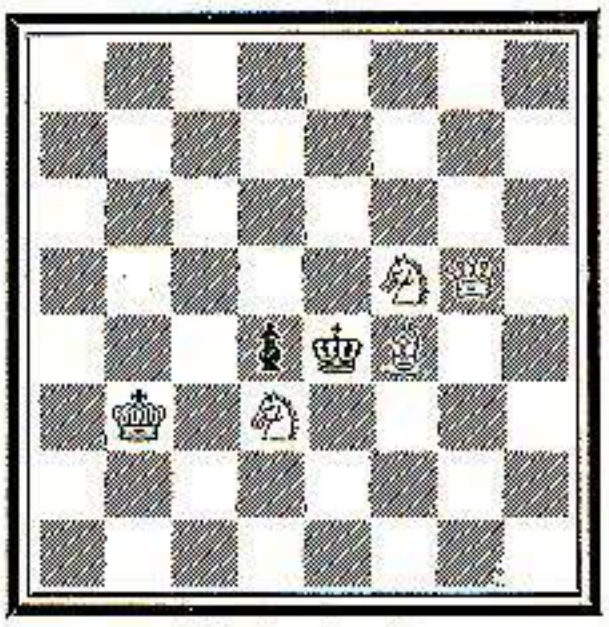
INFORMAL LADDER

(Maximum score for Nos. 1492-1509: 45)

***A. Sheftel 888, 43; *F. Sprenger 885, 31; W. O. Jens 812, 40; T. McKenna 764, 31; *W. Patz 756, 23; ****P. L. Rothenberg 640, 43; *J. Hannus 620, 43; K. Lay 571; I. Burn 567; G. Fairley 522, 40; **I. Burstein 518, 38; A. Tauber 476, 43; Dr. M. Herzberger 500; A. A. J. Grant 399, 28; J. M. Dennison 407, 18; Dr. W. F. Sheldon 386, 37; B. M. Marshall 404; ****Dr. G. Dobbs 374, 43; I. Sapir 289, 39; P. A. Swart 287, 34; *Dr. P. G. Keeney 263, 43; ****H. B. Daly 211, 40; ***I. & M. Hochberg 151, 43; J. Donaldson 155; *E. Korpanty 108, 40; A. Fortier 99, 36; E. Popper 93, 43; S. P. Shepard 117; R. Neff 101; ****G. Plowman 51,**

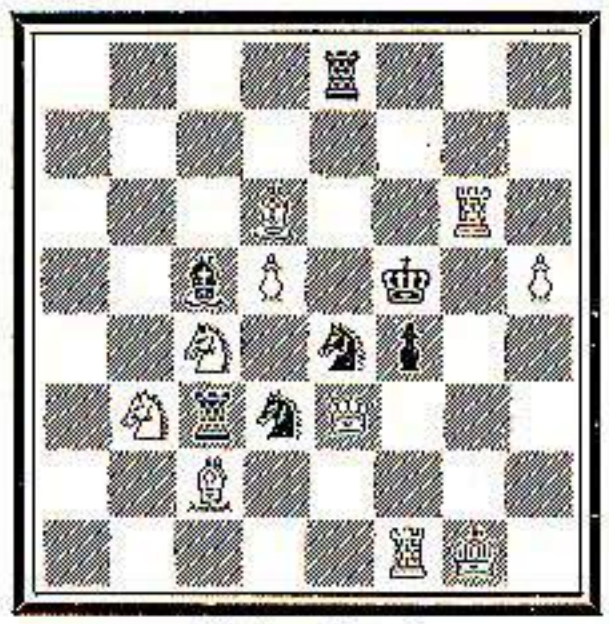
Original Section

No. 1546
WALTER B. SUESMAN
Cranston, R. I.



Mate in 2

No. 1549
G. FAIRLEY
New York, N. Y.

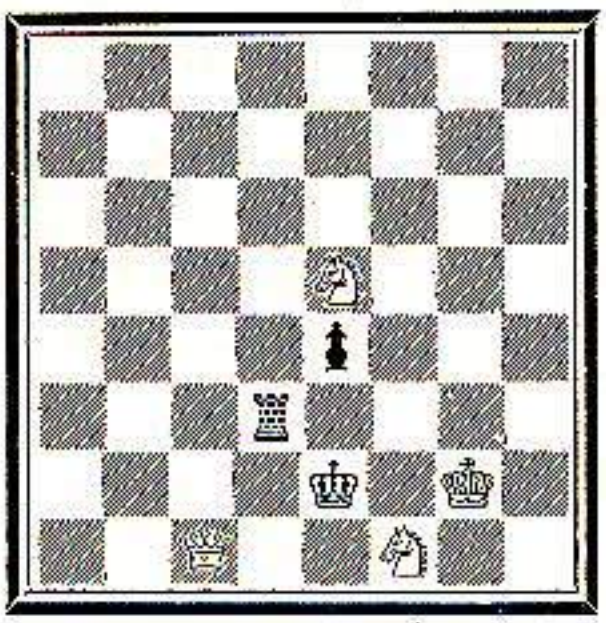


Mate in 2

No. 1552
DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.

Mate in 2

No. 1547
WALTER B. SUESMAN
Cranston, R. I.

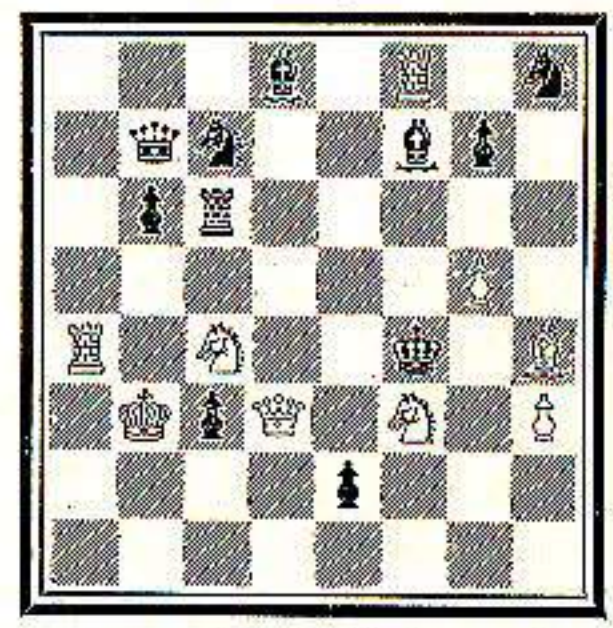


Mate in 2

No. 1550
F. GAMAGE
Brockton, Mass.

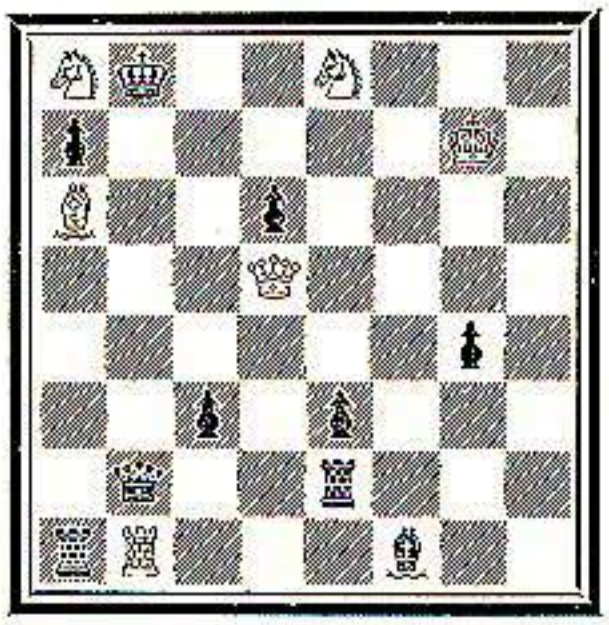
Mate in 2

No. 1553
SIMON COSTIKYAN
New York, N. Y.



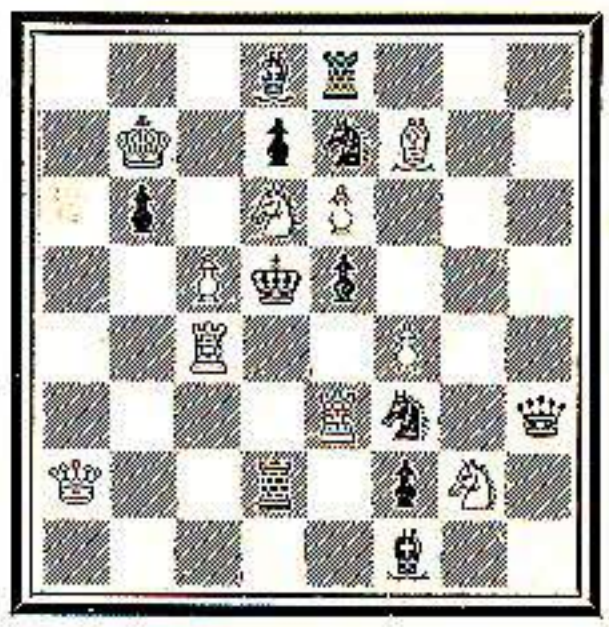
Mate in 3

No. 1548
EDWARD L. DEISS
Covington, Ky.



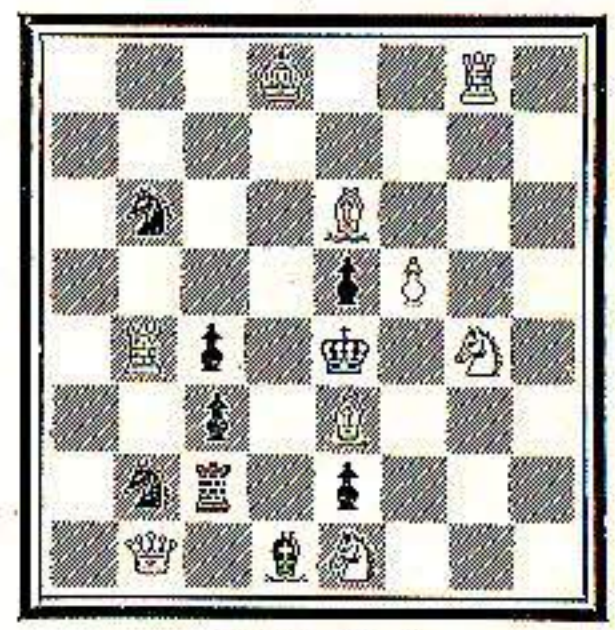
Mate in 2

No. 1551
DR. J. HANSEN
Copenhagen, Denmark



Mate in 2

No. 1554
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada

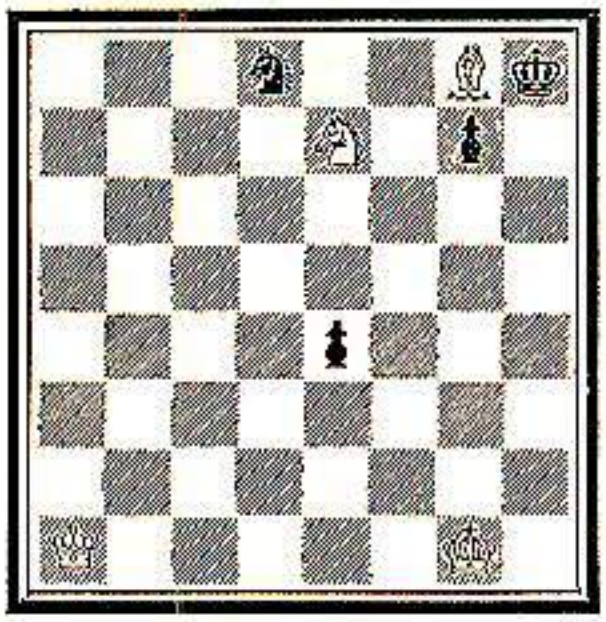


Mate in 3

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE APRIL 25th, 1940

Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1555
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.

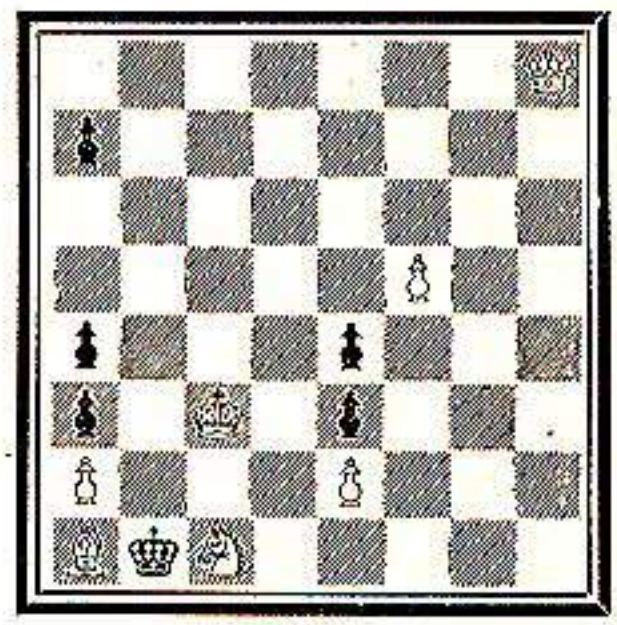


Mate in 2

No. 1558
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.

Mate in 2

No. 1561
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 3

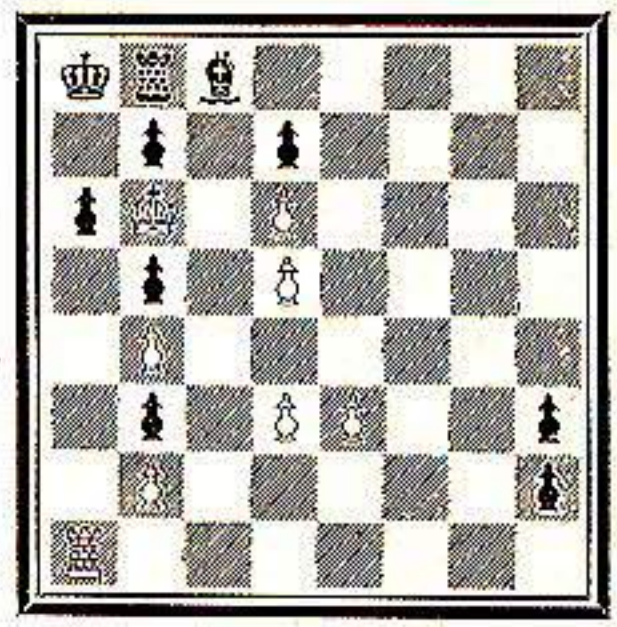
No. 1556
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.

Mate in 2

No. 1559
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.

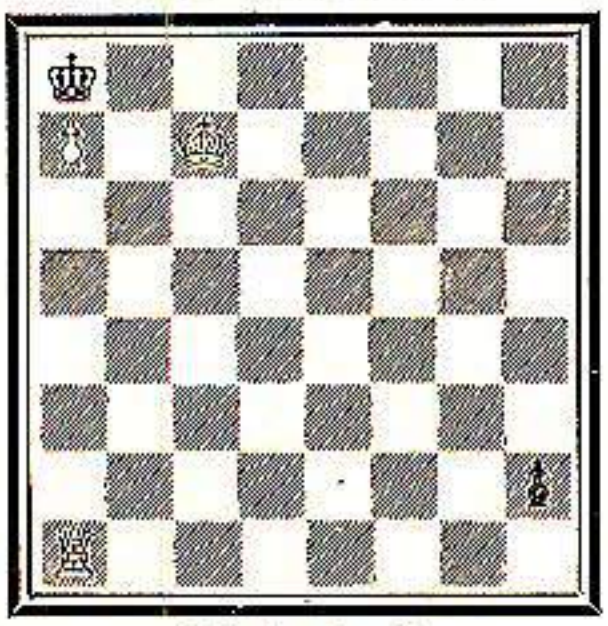
Mate in 3

No. 1562
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.



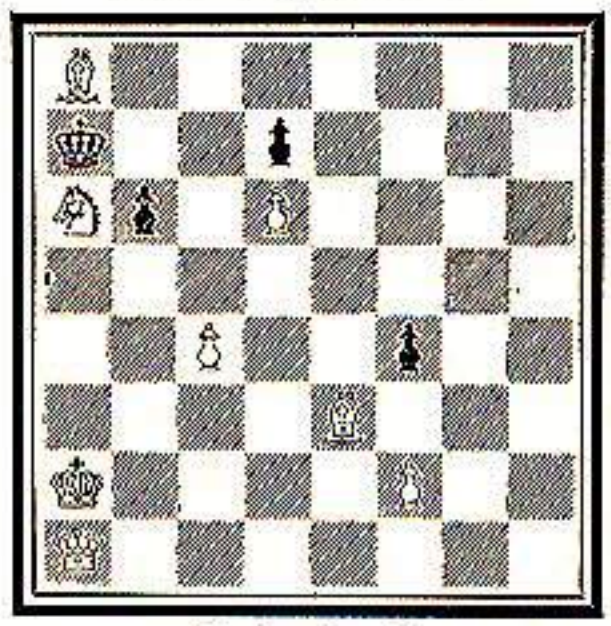
Mate in 6

No. 1557
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.



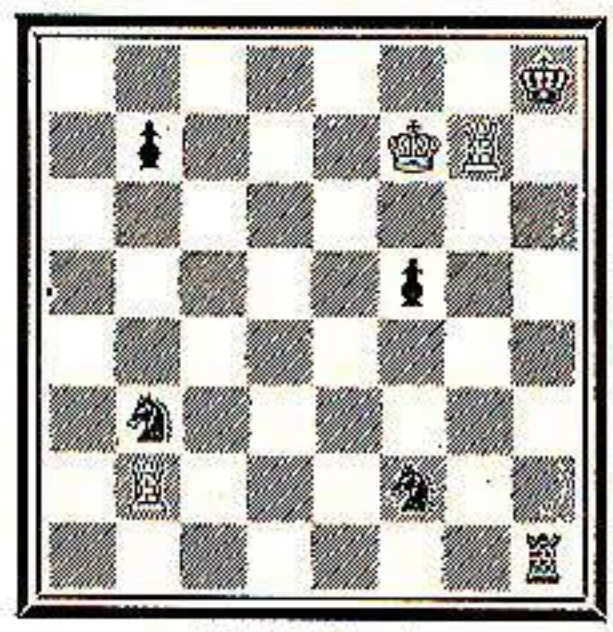
Mate in 2

No. 1560
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 3

No. 1563
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 4

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE APRIL 25th, 1940

Quoted Section

Problems by Alain C. White

No. 1564
"Football Field," 1906

Mate in 2

No. 1567
First Prize, "Good Companions"
Meredith Ty., May, 1918

Mate in 2

No. 1570
"Tijdschrift v. d.
N. S.-B.," 1912

Mate in 3

No. 1565
"Les Tours de Force," 1906

Mate in 2

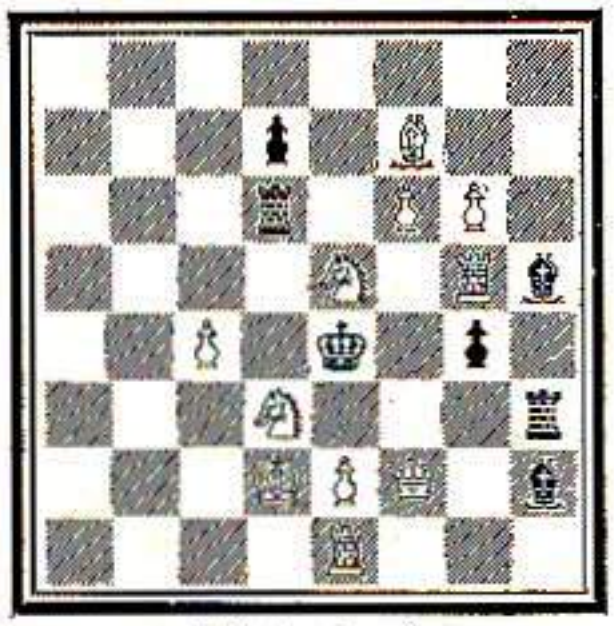
No. 1568
"Good Companions' Folder"
Mar., 1920

Mate in 2

No. 1571
"Bauernumwandlungs-
Schachaufgaben," 1907

SELFmate in 2

No. 1566
Second Prize, "Good Com-
panions" Block Ty., Apr., 1918



Mate in 2

No. 1569
"Good Companions' Folder"
May, 1920

Mate in 2

No. 1572
"Les Mille et Un Mats
Inverses," 1907

SELFmate in 3

THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT SCORED ON THE SOLVERS' LADDER

43; V. Rosado 79; W. C. Dod 75; C. E. Winnberg 47, 20; A. B. Hodges 57; **I. Rivise 43; F. Grote 6, 22; T. L. Goddard 24; Bill Clubb 19; W. D. Gibbs 16; R. W. Hays 8.

Congratulations to A. Sheftel who completes his second successful Ladder climb, and to our good friend Dr. Dobbs, whose fine Grimshaw study, No. 1494, was judged the best two-er of the quarter!

SOLUTIONS

No. 1492 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: 1 Qf2 (Two points)
Very adequate presentation of complementary pin play, and in a gleam, no less—Rothenberg. Nice alternate pins—Dobbs. Geoffrey's gleamy gleams gleam—Patz.

No. 1493 by the Problem Editor: 1 Kf1 (Two points)
Crosscheck play is a surprise; problem is aptly dedicated—Rothenberg.

No. 1494 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Qh6 (Two points)
First-class two-er—Keeney. Beautiful unpin combined with mutual interference—Patz. Grimshaw interference in pleasant setting—Rothenberg. Unpinning of the Black S adds a pretty twist to the Grimshaw—Fairley.

No. 1495 by F. Gamage: 1 Qa1 (Two points)
Good thematic triple cross-check—Dobbs. Pretty mates and a good theme, though the key is indicated by 1 . . . RxKt—Keeney. Precise crosscheck strategy with Mr. Gamage's infallible touch—Rothenberg.

No. 1496 by I. and M. Hochberg: 1 Bc1 (Two points)

No. 1497 by I. and M. Hochberg: 1 Be4 (Two points)
The problems probably resemble one another as much as the Hochberg brothers—Keeney. Lovely Merediths nicely presenting related themes—Rothenberg. Neat Bishop and Rook interference—Patz. Show the nice distinction between the Grimshaw and Novotny—Dobbs.

No. 1498 by Rudolf Popp: 1 Rd8 (Two points)
Triple lateral flights well rendered—Dobbs. Old but new—Keeney. Neat echoes—Patz.

No. 1499 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Bh6 (Two points)
Good thematic key—Dobbs. Splendid key and beautiful variations—Keeney. Crosschecks are a nice feature—Patz. Combination of pin and crosscheck play—Rothenberg.

No. 1500 by F. W. Watson: 1 Qa1 (Two points)
Excellent mutate key—Dobbs. The use of ambush strategy in a mutate is not common — Rothenberg. Nice changed mate and good key—Keeney.

No. 1501 by Percy Bowater: 1 Qh4 (Three points)
1 . . . PxQ; 2 Sxf4ch. 1 . . . KxS; 2 Qxg4 ch. 1 . . . Ke5; 2 Qxg5ch (threat). 1 . . . Sc7ch; 2 SxSch.
Admirable models in the mainplay—Dobbs. Excellent key. Very glad to see Bowater back — McKenna. The usual Bowater dose of devastating tries is present—Rothenberg.

No. 1502 by R. Cheney: 1 Qh6 (Three points)
1 . . . Ke3; 2 Sc5xe6ch (threat). 1 . . . Rc4xS; 2 Pc3ch. 1 . . . Rg5xS; 2 Qf6ch. 1 . . . Ke5; 2 Qf6ch.
Complex pin play—Dobbs. Brilliant direct and indirect pins—Keeney. Multiple pin conception, surpassed only by No. 1504—Rothenberg. Four artistic pins—Sheftel.

No. 1503 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Sf5 (Three points)
1 . . . KxS; 2 Qc6. 1 . . . Kd5; 2 Se3ch. 1 . . . Pd2; 2 Qc6ch. 1 . . . Ra6; 2 Pc3ch.
Appealing quiet second move—Keeney. Good model mates, with nice quiet move after the sacrifice is accepted—Rothenberg.

No. 1504 by A. D. Gibbs: 1 Rb5 (Three points)
1 . . . Ke5; 2 Sg2. 1 . . . threat; 2 QxR ch.
This splendid symmetrical pin play construction coupled with a surprising crossmate, gets my vote—Rothenberg. Beautiful pins—Sheftel. Quadruple pinmate after the flight—Dobbs.

No. 1505 by O. A. Holt: 1 Sg4 (Three points)
1 . . . PxR; 2 Re2
Simple single-liner—Rothenberg. Neat evasion of stalemate—Patz. Cute successive sacrifices—Dobbs.

No. 1506 by Aurel Tauber, should have been designated as "Mate in 3," as announced in our January issue.
Solution: 1 Ba8; 2 Bh8; 3 Mate accordingly (Three points) A tasker in rather economic setting—Rothenberg. See Mr. Tauber's article elsewhere in this issue—Editor.

No. 1507 by the Problem Editor: 1 Bg6 (Two points)

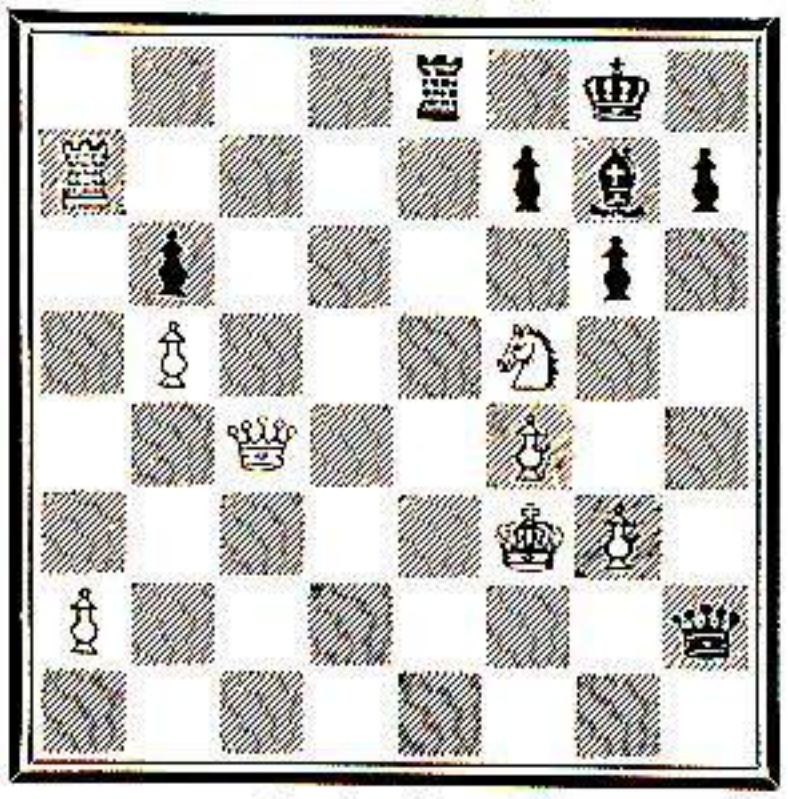
No. 1508 by F. W. Watson: Intended a fine mutate solution by 1 Qb6, but cooked by 1 Bh1. The author's correction arrived just too late for publication—Editor. (Two points each for keys)

No. 1509 by M. Bukofzer and I. Horowitz: 1 Qf7 (Three points)
1 . . . Pb1(Q); 2 Qd5ch; 3 Qc5. 1 . . . Pb1(R); 2 Qc7ch; 3 Qd8. 1 . . . Pb1(B); 2 Qh5ch; 3 Qg5. 1 . . . Pb1(S); 2 Qa2ch; 3 Qa1.
The gamut of Pawn promotion is always pleasing in a sui—McKenna. Clever continuity—Sheftel. Quadruple promotion ingeniously rendered—Dobbs. This is one of Horowitz's showpieces, sent to us through the kindness of Mr. P. L. Rothenberg. Mr. Bukofzer supplied the basic setting, and Mr. Horowitz made it workable. Possibly it has been published before, but it deserves to be rediagrammed—Editor.

Nos. 1510-1518 Solutions withheld because of the special Christmas tourney.

Pistyan Tournament—1912

C. Schlechter



F. D. Yates

Black to make his 40th move

Black played 40 . . . Q-R4ch; 41 P-Kt4, Q-R8ch; 42 K-Kt3, Q-Kt8ch and finally drew by perpetual check.

A brilliant win can be forced.

40 . . . Q-R8ch; 41 K-B2 (41 K-Kt4, Q-R4 mate), Q-K8ch; 42 K-B3 and now the "coup de repos" K-R1!!! and white is lost. If 43 QxP, Q-K7 mate, and if the Kt moves, then 43 . . . R-K6ch; 44 K-Kt2, RxPch; 45 K-R2, Q-Kt8 mate.