The CHESS REVIEW

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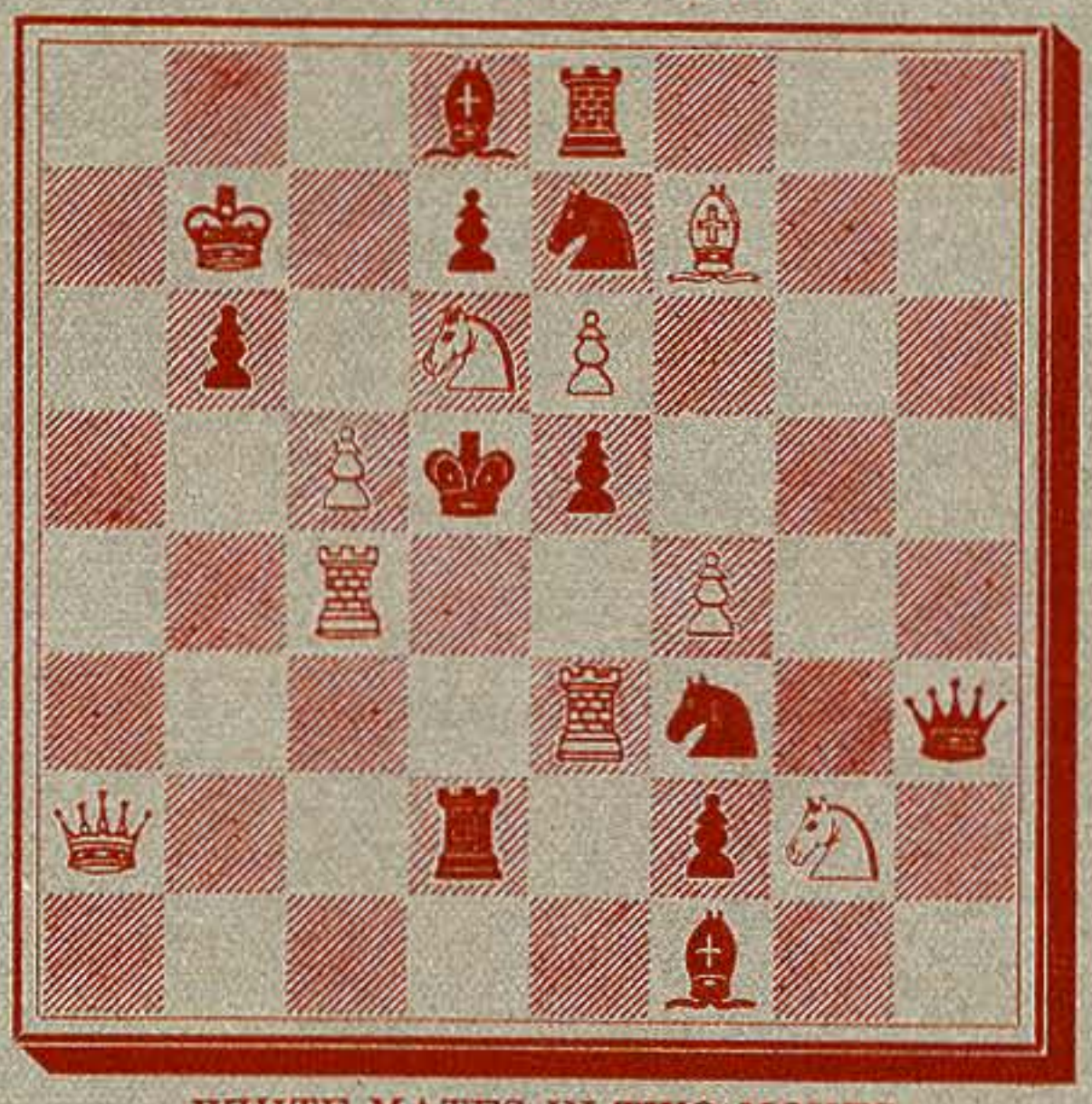
DR. J. HANSEN

Copenhagen, Denmark



WHITE MATES IN TWO MOVES

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CHESS FEDERATION

Modern Chess ❖ Maroczy's Jubilee

EUWE ❖ WHITE ❖ REINFELD ❖ ADAMS

JUNE-JULY 1940 MONTHLY 35 cents ANNUALLY $3.00

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CHESS FEDERATION

The CHESS REVIEW

I. A. HOROWITZ
FRED REINFELD
Editors

Vol. VIII, No. 5 June-July 1940

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

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

AN APPEAL TO SUBSCRIBERS

I have been publishing the *Review* since Jan. 1933. In all that time, the *Review* has never paid for itself; it has been subsidized by me through outside income, such as chess tours, lectures, etc.

The late appearance of the magazine is a source of great embarrassment both to subscribers and to me; and I lose their goodwill because of this. Therefore, by publishing two double issues during the period June-September inclusive and thus cutting out two issues, the magazine will always come out on time, thus avoiding these embarrassing delays for all of us. In this manner the magazine will become self-sustaining.

As you probably all know, prices have increased tremendously in printing and paper; so you can see that it is a question of either raising the subscription price and publishing the magazine twelve times a year, or cutting down to ten issues without an increase in price.

We all know that the summer months are pretty slow; but I can assure you that the magazine will be better, and whenever chess interest is at its peak, especially in the winter months, I will add more pages to certain issues. All the subscribers up to the present time will be getting their twelve issues, but from the time of the appearance of this issue, new subscribers will get ten issues.

I trust that all of you will kindly bear with me. My sincerest thanks are extended to the subscribers of *The Chess Review* for their steadfast loyalty and cooperation in every possible way. —*I. A. Horowitz*

Good News for American Chess Players

The Open Championship Tournament and Congress of the United States Chess Federation will take place in Dallas on August 19-28. The tourney will be held at the air-conditioned Hotel Adolphus, one of the finest hotels in the Southwest. The Dallas Committee is bending all its efforts toward making the event a great success, and is particularly concentrating on raising a substantial prize fund. An additional feature which may materialize is the participation of Central and South American players. Contributions to the tournament fund may be sent to George Emlen Roosevelt, Vice-President and Treasurer, 30 Pine Street, New York City; or to J. C. Thompson, 702 Monte-Vista, Dallas, Texas. With travel rates as low as they are this year, a strong eastern delegation should be present.

"I'll See You at Colgate"

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former World Champion will be present during the entire course of the tournament and will give a simultaneous exhibition.

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Printed Program on Request. Address Dr. C. Harold King, President, NYSCA, Hamilton, N. Y.

THE U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP

Reshevsky again reveals his virtuosity with one of his favorite strategical maneuvers: the Q side minority attack.

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

S. Reshevsky		A. S. Pinkus	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	7 Kt-B3	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	8 BxP	QKt-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	9 O-O	Kt-Kt3
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	10 B-K2	B-K3
5 Q-Kt3	P-B3	11 Q-B2	QKt-Q4
6 P-K3	O-O	12 B-K5	B-B4

Very studious play thus far, all of it having been fished out of the latest edition of **Modern Chess Openings**, P. 204, column 136.

13 Q-Q2! . . . .

In the game Capablanca-Flohr, Semmering 1937 there followed 13 Q-Kt3, Q-Kt3 with about an even game, although Flohr blundered later and lost.

13 . . . . R-B1
14 KR-B1! Q-Q2

The plausible 14 . . . P-B4 is met by 15 KtxKt, QxKt; 16 B-QB4, Q-Q2; 17 PxP and the P cannot be retaken.

15 P-KR3 KR-Q1
16 KtxKt KtxKt

RESHEVSKY

After 16 . . . PxKt; 17 Q-R5 White would have a slight but appreciable positional advantage—if only because Black's KB would be somewhat out of play.

17 P-QKt4 P-B3

A difficult decision. 17 . . . BxB seems more desirable, as Black's KB will be decidedly less useful than White's QB; but after 18 KtxB, Q-Q3; 19 P-R3 White likewise maintains pressure.

18 B-Kt3 B-R3
19 Q-Kt2 P-R3

White now operates with two attractive strategical goals in view: advance in the center with P-K4 and advance on the Q side with P-Kt5.

20 K-R2 B-K3
21 P-QR4 B-B2
22 Kt-K1! R-R1
23 Kt-Q3 P-Kt3

To keep White's Kt out of the powerful post QB5, but this is only a stop-gap.

24 R-B2! P-K3

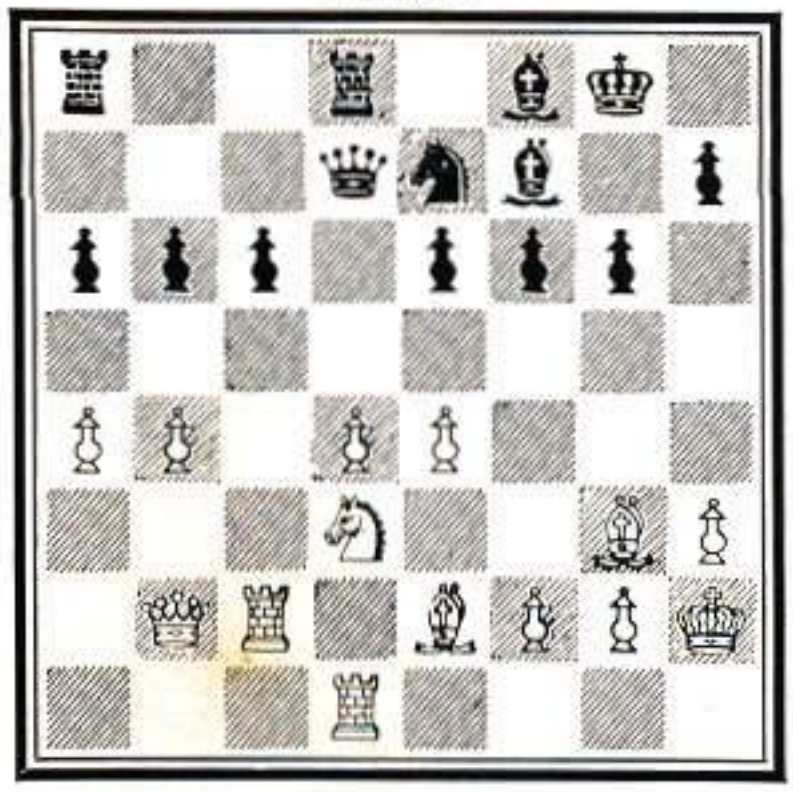
White's last move threatened P-K4, hence a more useful retreat than QB2 had to be prepared for the Kt.

25 R-Q1 B-B1?

After this, Black's game goes downhill rapidly. Better was 25 . . . BxP; 26 PxB, KtxKP etc.; but not 25 . . . P-R4; 26 PxP, PxP (if 26 . . . RxP; 27 P-K4, Kt-K2; 28 QxP, RxP; 29 Kt-B5); 27 Kt-B5 with decisive advantage.

26 P-K4 Kt-K2

Pinkus



Reshevsky

27 P-R5! QxP

Allowing a pretty finish, but if 27 . . . PxP; 28 Kt-B5 and White has matters all his own way.

28 QxQ RxQ
29 PxP P-K4

This is evidently the move on which Black relied to take the sting out of P-Kt7.

30 KtxP! RxKtP

Or 30 . . . RxR; 31 BxR, PxKt; 32 BxP followed by P-Kt7. No better is 30 . . . PxKt; 31 RxR, PxR; 32 P-Kt7 etc.

31 Kt-Q7! B-Kt6

Else White plays B-B7 followed by Kt-B5.

32 R-QKt1 BxR

If 32 . . . P-QR4; 33 R(2)-Kt2, P-R5; 34 B-Q6 and wins.

33 RxR Kt-Q4
34 P-Kt7 Resigns

A delightful tactical culmination of fine strategic play.

U. S. Championship Preliminaries

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

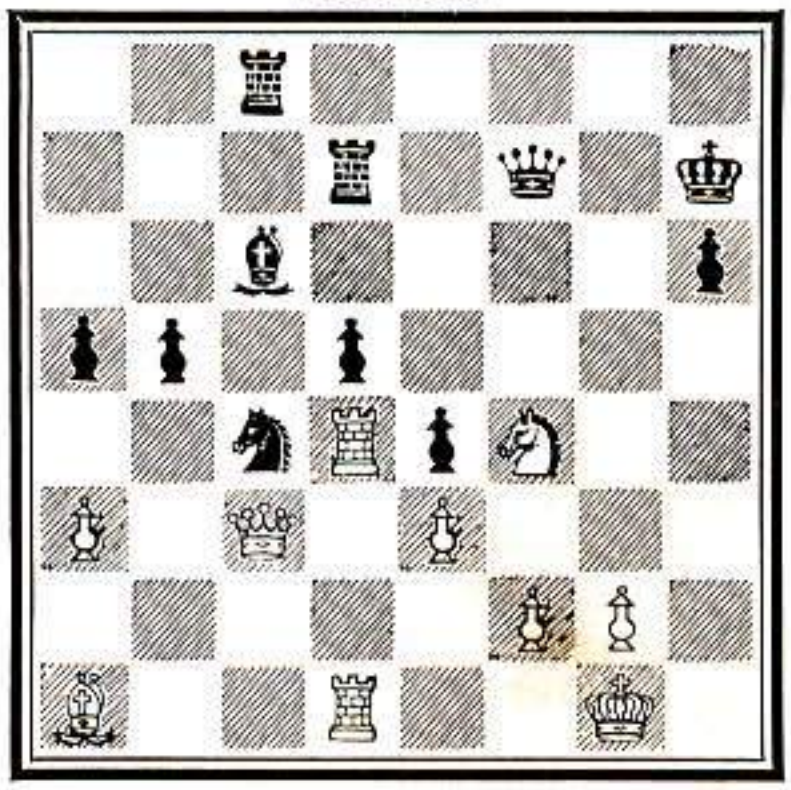
(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

O. Ulvestad		F. Reinfeld	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	9 P-K3	O-O
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	10 B-Q3	Q-K2
3 P-QR3	P-Q4	11 O-O	Kt-K5
4 QKt-Q2	B-Q3	12 R-K1	P-KB4
5 P-B4	P-QKt3	13 B-Kt2	R-B3
6 Q-B2	QKt-Q2	14 Kt-B1	R-R3
7 PxP	PxP	15 P-Kt5	P-Kt4
8 P-QKt4	B-Kt2	16 QR-B1	P-Kt5

White now sacrifices a P in order to obtain a troublesome pressure on the long diagonal.

17 Kt-K5!?	BxKt	27 B-R1	P-B4
18 PxB	R-QB1	28 PxP e.p.	BxP
19 BxKt	BPxB	29 Q-B3	R-Q2
20 P-K6	RxKP	30 P-R3	PxP
21 Kt-Kt3	Q-B2	31 KtxRP	B-R5
22 Kt-K2	Kt-K4	32 R-Q4	R(2)-B2
23 Kt-B4	R-K2	33 Q-Kt4	B-B3
24 Q-B3	P-KR3	34 Kt-B4	P-QR4
25 KR-Q1	K-R2	35 Q-B3	P-Kt4
26 Q-Q4	Kt-B5	36 R(1)-Q1	R-Q2

Reinfeld



Ulvestad

Greatly pressed for time, Black has advanced his Q side Ps too rapidly, instead of stopping to consolidate his position. White is now able to embark on a clever line of play.

37 KtxP! . . . .

The sealed move, on which Ulvestad took almost half an hour. There is more here than appears on the surface.

37 . . . . BxKt
38 RxB RxR
39 RxR . . . .

If now 39 . . . Kt-Kt3; 40 R-KB5! gives White a winning position. And in view of Black's vulnerability on the long diagonal and the shakiness of his Pawn position, his game looks desperate.

39 . . . . R-KKt1!!

A surprising move which saves everything. It has two points, the first of which is to guard KKt2, thus threatening . . . QxR.

40 Q-Q4 . . . .

With the seemingly murderous threat of R-Q7. After 40 R-Q4 or 40 R-Q1, the game would likewise be a draw.

40 . . . . RxPch!!

This is the second point. The game was given up as a draw, as White cannot avoid perpetual check; for instance 41 KxR (41 K-R1, R-R7ch!), Q-B6ch; 42 K-Kt1, Q-Kt5ch; 43 K-B1, Q-R6ch; 44 K-K1, Q-R8ch; 45 K-K2, Q-B6ch etc. or 42 K-R2, QxPch; 43 K-R3, Q-B6 ch; 44 K-R4, Q-B7ch etc.

REINFELD

(This game was awarded the prize for the most brilliant game beginning with 1 P-K4.)

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by W. W. Adams)

W. W. Adams		I. Kashdan	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	4 B-Kt5	B-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 P-K5	KKt-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	6 BxB	. . . .

The latest analysis purports to show a favorable game for White by 6 P-KR4 (the Alekhine-Chatard Attack). But I am not over-familiar with this line, and besides, that Kashdan permits it does not speak highly in its favor.

6 . . . . QxB
7 B-Q3 . . . .

7 Q-Q2 or 7 P-B4 is more usual, but I am convinced that 7 B-Q3 is the strongest move, though it opens to Black extreme complications, if he chooses.

7 . . . . P-QR3

8 QKt-K2	P-QB4	11 P-KB4	P-B4
9 P-QB3	Kt-QB3	12 Kt-B3	P-QKt4
10 Q-Q2	O-O	13 O-O	B-Kt2

Throughout the game Black suffers from the ineffectiveness of his QB, a characteristic of this variation.

14 P-KR3 P-B5

Slower but more deadly than the alternative

14 . . . PxP. The attacks on both sides are slow in developing, but as usual in such cases fireworks are promised when they finally culminate.

15	B-B2	P-Kt5	18	PxBP	KKtPxP
16	P-Kt4	P-Kt3	19	K-R2	K-R1
17	Kt-Kt3	P-QR4	20	R-B2	. . . .

Providing for Q R-KKt1 before Black can play . . . P-R5 and . . . P-Kt6.

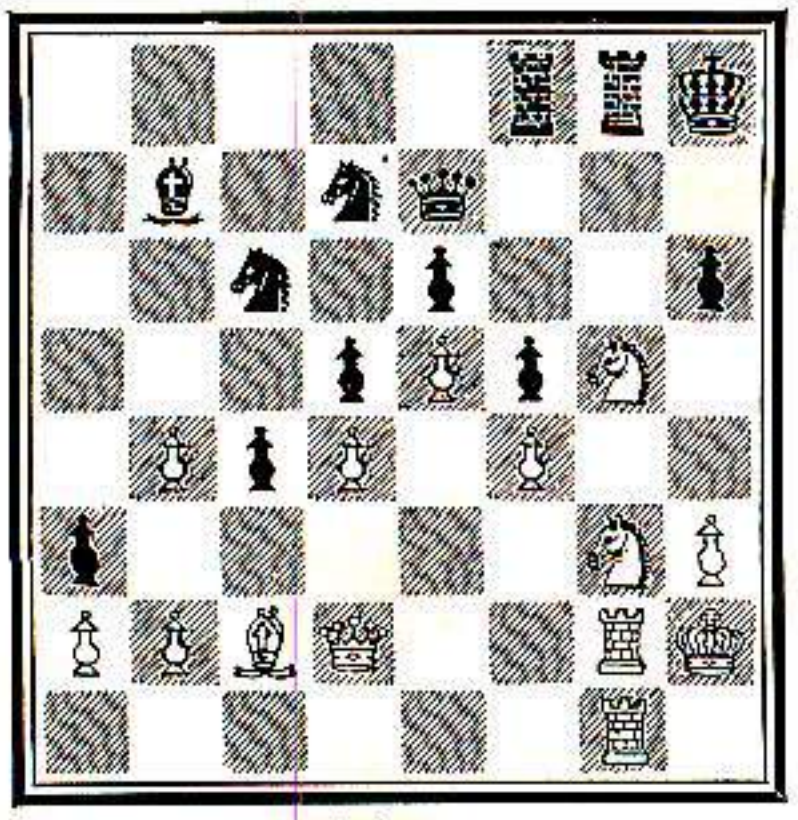
20	. . . .	R-KKt1
21	R-KKt1	P-R5
22	R(2)-Kt2	P-R6
23	Kt-Kt5.	QR-KB1

Sacrificing the KtP, but to resolve the Q side P situation by 23 . . . PxBP would leave White free to continue his attack on the K side via KtxKP followed by BxP etc.

24	PxKtP	P-R3

This move has been criticized because it forces White into an apparently sound sacrifice. Yet if Black had not made this move, White would simply have consolidated his P at QKt4, and then have played for the ending with a P to the good. Of course, if 24 . . . KtxKtP; 25 KtxBP, PxKt; 26 QxKt!

Kashdan



Adams

25	KtxKP	QxKt
26	BxP	Q-K2

Not 26 . . . RxB; 27 KtxR, RxRch; 28 QxR, QxKt; 29 Q mates.

27	BxKt	QxB
28	P-Kt5!	Kt-Q1

Relatively better was 28 . . . Kt-K2; 29 P-B5, KtxP; 30 Kt-R5, RxRch; 31 QxR, QxP! 32 P-Kt3! Q-Q2 (32 . . . PxP? 33 Kt-B6 or 32 B-B1; 33 Kt-B4); 33 Kt-B6, Q-KB2; 34 P-Kt4, B-B1; 35 Q-Q2 etc. with intriguing possibilities.

29	P-B5	Q-R2
30	P-K6	. . . .

Now White's Ps become irresistible.

30	. . . .	PxP	34	Q-K5ch	Q-Kt2
31	QxKtP	P-R4	35	P-B6	Q-B2
32	Q-K2	P-R5	36	Kt-B5	Resigns
33	P-K7	R-K1			

(All our photos from the championship appear by courtesy of the Eastern Film Laboratories.)

(Black compromises his game with faulty opening play.)

PETROFF DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

I. Kashdan		A. Kupchik	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	5 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	6 B-Q3	B-K2
3 KtxP	P-Q3	7 O-O	O-O
4 Kt-KB3	KtxP	8 P-B4	Kt-KB3

Perhaps . . . P-QB3 was preferable, all the more since Black's later . . . Kt-QB3 turns out to be of little value.

9	Kt-B3	Kt-B3

But here 9 . . . PxP; 10 BxP, QKt-Q2 (to be followed by . . . Kt-Kt3-Q4) was definitely better.

10	P-B5!	. . . .

Leaving Black with a terribly cramped game.

10	. . . .	B-Kt5
11	B-K3	Q-B1
12	R-K1	R-K1
13	P-KR3!	B-K3

White's last move forced Black to renounce one of the QB's two diagonals. Thus 13 . . . B-R4 maintains the pin, but then 14 B-QKt5 is very awkward.

14	P-R3	Kt-Kt1

Bravely admitting that the development of the QKt was wrong. Black is in a terrible quandary, for if 14 . . . P-QR3; 15 P-QKt4 followed by the usual Q side advance is strong; while if 14 . . . P-QR4; 15 B-QKt5 is again annoying. The text avoids these difficulties, but the harm done to Black's development is irreparable.

15	Q-B2	P-B3

. . . P-KR3 would prevent the following move, but would weaken the K side.

Not 16 . . . P-KR3; 17 KtxB, PxKt (if 17 . . . QxKt; 18 BxP); 18 B-Kt6 and Black's KP is not long for this world.

16	Kt-KKt5	P-KKt3
17	KtxB	QxKt
18	B-KKt5	Q-Q2

Black is burdened with one disagreeable situation after another. If 18 . . . Q-B1? (in order to make way for the QKt), there follows 19 RxB, RxR; 20 BxKt etc.

19	R-K3	B-Q1	22	R-K1	BxB
20	Q-K2	RxR	23	QxB	Kt-Kt2
21	QxR	Kt-R4	24	R-K7	Q-Q1

The exchanges of the last few moves have failed to eliminate the pressure. White now wins a P, while Black still struggles with his development.

25	Q-B6	Q-KB1	28	QxQch	KxQ
26	RxKtP	Kt-K3	29	Kt-K2	P-QR4
27	P-QKt4	Q-Kt2	30	P-Kt5	PxP

Now White has a passed QBP, and the QP cannot last long.

31	BxQKtP	Kt-R3
32	BxKt	. . . .

Kashdan exchanges a B for a Kt! There must be a reason!

32	. . . .	RxB
33	R-Q7	. . . .

There is a reason. Now the QP falls, leaving White two connected passed Ps to the good.

33	. . . .	R-R1
34	RxP	R-QKt1
35	P-B6	R-Kt7
36	R-K5	Kt-B2
37	Kt-B3	Resigns

An admirably clear and simple game by Kashdan. Black had no real chance after getting so cramped a position in the opening.

(He laughs best etc.)

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

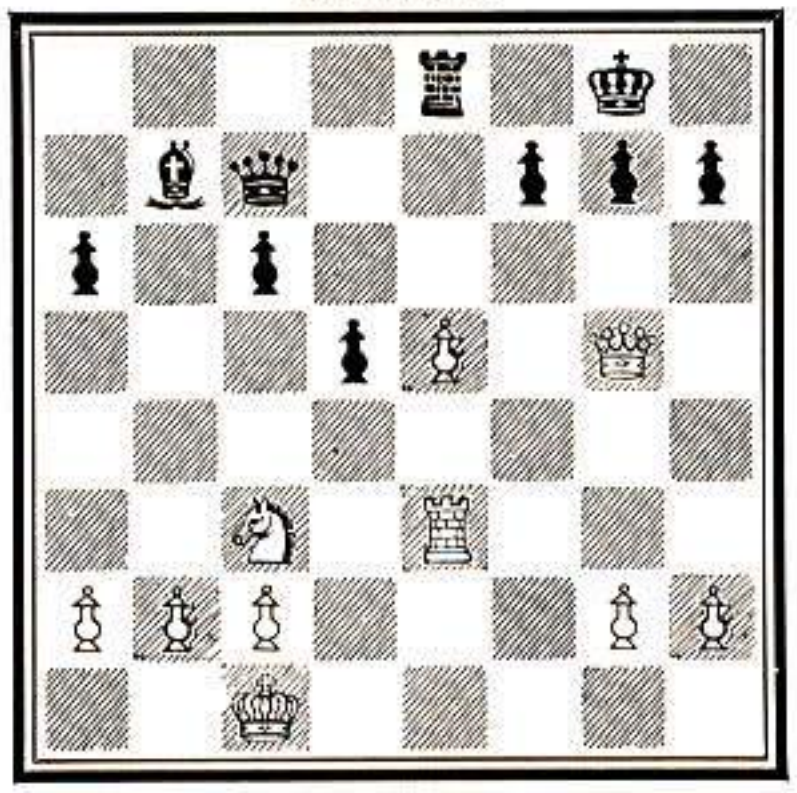
G. Littman	S. N. Bernstein
White	Black

1	P-K4	P-QB4	12	KtxKt	KtPxKt
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13	KR-K1	B-Kt2
3	Kt-B3	Kt-B3	14	P-K5	PxP
4	P-Q4	PxP	15	PxP	R-Q1
5	KtxP	P-Q3	16	Q-B4	RxRch
6	B-QB4	P-K3	17	RxR	Kt-Q4
7	B-KKt5	B-K2	18	BxKt	KPxB
8	Q-Q2	P-QR3	19	R-B1	O-O
9	O-O-O	Kt-K4	20	R-B3	BxB
10	B-Kt3	Q-B2	21	QxB	R-K1
11	P-B4	Kt-B3			

White's opening advantage has gradually evaporated and he must now lose the KP (if 22 R-B5, B-B1). He therefore plays for an ingenious swindle.

22	R-K3?!	. . . .

Bernstein



Littman

White hopes for 22 . . . P-Q5; 23 Kt-K4, PxR; 24 Kt-B6ch, K-B1 (not 24 . . . K-R1? 25 KtxR, P-B3; 26 PxP followed by PxPch and Kt-B6ch winning); 25 KtxPch, K-Kt1; 26 Kt-B6ch with a draw.

However, after 22 . . . P-Q5; 23 Kt-K4 Black can win with 23 . . . K-B1! The method actually selected is more amusing.

22	. . . .	P-R3!

White is now unable to guard the KP, prevent . . . P-Q5 and also observe K7. The Q must renounce at least one of these vital tasks.

23	Q-Kt3	. . . .

If 23 Q-B4, P-B3 wins.

BERNSTEIN

23	. . . .	P-Q5
24	Kt-K4	PxR

Capturing the KP would of course be a blunder because of 25 Kt-B6ch.

25	Kt-B6ch	K-B1
26	QxPch?!	. . . .

The only move, since if 26 Kt-R7ch, K-K2 etc.

26	. . . .	KxQ
27	KtxRch	K-B1
28	KtxQ	K-K2

. . . And the Kt is trapped! The rest is easy.

29	K-Q1	K-Q2	38	P-R4	B-B7
30	P-K6ch	PxP	39	P-Kt5	PxP
31	KtxKP	KxKt	40	PxP	BxP
32	K-K2	P-B4	41	P-Kt6	K-B3
33	P-KKt4	B-K5	42	K-Q4	B-Kt6
34	P-B3	B-Kt8	43	K-B5	KxP
35	P-QR3	P-B5	44	K-Kt5	P-R5
36	KxP	K-K4	45	K-B5	K-B4
37	P-KR4	P-QR4		Resigns	

White turns on the pressure relentlessly.

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

R. Fine	H. Seidman
White	Black

1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	4	P-KKt3	B-Kt2
2	P-QB4	P-K3	5	B-Kt2	B-K2
3	Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	6	O-O	O-O
	7	P-Kt3		. . . .	

The more normal 7 Kt-B3 permits the simplifying reply 7 . . . Kt-K5; hence Fine decides on another move which may enable him to maintain the tension.

7	. . . .	P-Q4
8	B-Kt2	P-B4
9	QKt-Q2	QKt-Q2

If Black wants to simplify (and why shouldn't he, against Fine?), he can play 9 . . . QPxP; 10 KtxP, PxP; 11 KtxQP (or 11 BxP, Kt-B3), BxB; 12 KxB, Kt-B3! with equality.

10	P-K3	R-B1	19	P-B4	Kt-B3	25	PxP	PxP
11	Q-K2	Q-B2	20	Kt-B3	QR-Q1	26	B-B2	B-B2
12	QR-B1	Q-Kt1	21	QR-Q1	P-R3	27	P-KKt4	PxP
13	BPxP!	KPxP	22	R-Q2	KR-K1	28	PxP	R-K5
14	Kt-K5	QR-Q1	23	KR-Q1	Q-B1	29	B-Kt3	QR-K1
15	P-B4	PxP?	24	P-K5	P-B4	30	RxP	Kt-Q5

An error which appreciably strengthens White's position: his Kt is now more firmly entrenched on K5, the hostile QP becomes more accessible to attack, the hostile KKt cannot be sunk at White's K4, and in general White's position acquires more space and maneuvering elasticity. Black's one compensation is the K file—or so he hopes.

The more patient 15 . . . KR-K1, leaving White in some doubt as to the opponent's intentions, was decidedly preferable. If then 16 B-QR3, PxP; 17 BxB, RxB; 18 PxP, Kt-B1 followed by . . . Kt-K5! with better prospects than after the text.

16	PxP	KR-K1
17	P-QR3!	Kt-B1

Black doubtless avoided . . . P-QR4 because it would weaken his Q side. White is now able to gain further ground, reserving the eventual possibility of bringing his Q to QKt3 and his QKt to K3. First he settles the problem of the K file.

18	P-QKt4	B-Q3
19	Q-Q3	Q-R1

Vainly angling for . . . Kt-K5 which if played at once would lead to 20 KtxKt, PxKt; 21 BxP, BxB; 22 QxB, P-B3; 23 Q-Q5ch with a winning game.

20	QR-K1	P-QR4	24	Kt-B1!	P-B3		
21	P-Kt5	R-K2	25	KtxKt	KtxKt		
22	R-K2	QR-K1	26	RxR	RxR		
23	KR-K1	KKt-Q2	27	RxR	BxR		

If Black expected any relief from the foregoing exchanges, he is soon undeceived, as White now reaches the position outlined in the note to Black's 17th move.

28	Kt-K3	P-Kt3

Or 28 . . . P-R5; 29 Q-B5 etc. The QP is untenable.

29	Q-Kt3	K-B1	33	B-R3ch	K-B3
30	KtxP	Q-B1	34	Q-K3	K-Kt2
31	P-QR4!	P-B4	35	P-Q5	Kt-B4
32	KtxB	KxKt	36	Q-K7ch	K-R3

If 36 . . . K-Kt1; 37 BxKt, QxBch; 38 QxQ, PxQ; 39 P-Q6, B-B1; 40 P-Kt6, K-B1; 41 P-Q7 and wins.

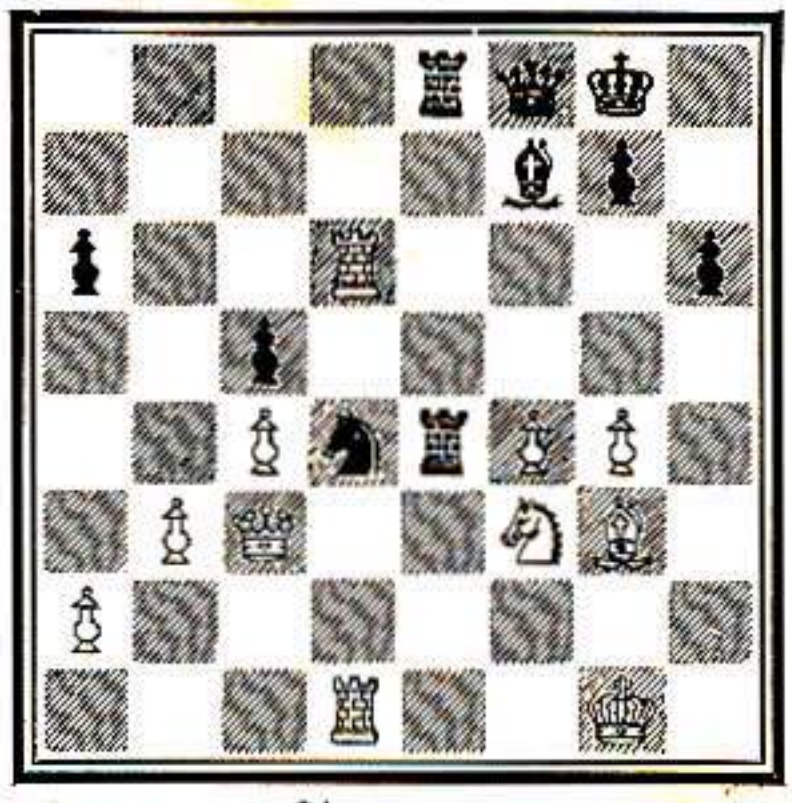
37	B-Kt2	Resigns

A Great Fighting Game

RUY LOPEZ

A. C. Simonson (White)		R. Fine (Black)	
1	P-K4	P-K4	
2	Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	
3	B-Kt5	P-QR3	
4	B-R4	P-Q3	
5	O-O	Kt-B3	
6	BxKtch	PxB	
7	P-Q4	PxP	
8	QxP	P-B4	
9	Q-Q3	B-K3	
10	P-B4	B-K2	
11	Kt-B3	O-O	
12	P-KR3	Kt-Q2	
13	P-QKt3	B-B3	
14	B-B4	Q-K2	
15	KR-K1	BxKt	
16	QxB	P-KB3	
17	B-Kt3	Q-B2	
18	Kt-R4	Kt-K4	

Fine



Simonson

31	R(6)xKt	PxR	45	P-B5	B-K5
32	RxP	R-K6	46	B-K3	K-R2
33	R-Q3	Q-B4	47	P-Kt4	B-B3
34	B-B2	RxR	48	B-B4	Q-B6
35	QxR	Q-R6	49	K-Kt1	P-Kt4
36	Q-B2	Q-Q3	50	B-Kt8	K-Kt3
37	Kt-K5	B-K3	51	Q-B2ch	K-R4
38	K-Kt2	B-B1	52	Q-R2ch	K-Kt5
39	K-Kt3	RxKt	53	Q-Q2	Q-R8ch
40	PxR	QxPch	54	K-B2	Q-Kt7ch
41	K-Kt2	BxP	55	K-K3	QxQch
42	Q-Q3	B-B4	56	KxQ	K-B6
43	Q-Q2	Q-K5ch	57	K-K1	P-Kt5
44	K-R2	Q-Kt5		Resigns	

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THE CHESS REVIEW

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

Women in Chess

Random Reflections on the U. S. Women's Championship—Congratulations to Mrs. Adele Rivero for winning the tournament—and with such an excellent score. She lost only one game . . . . This tournament was the strongest ever, and the most exciting. Although first place was decided during the semi-final round, the standing of the other players was uncertain until adjourned games of the final round were finished . . . . Nice prizes for the players. George Emlen Roosevelt gave a beautiful silver tray for first prize. A chess set and the book "Chessmen" went to Miss N. May Karff, second prize winner. Dr. Helen Weisenstein and Mrs. Giselda Gresser, who shared third place, each got elaborate kits of beauty preparations. Similar kits, but smaller, went to Mrs. Mary Bain and Mrs. Raphael McCready who tied for fifth place. Consolation prizes—chess pins—to the remaining players. . . . . Unusual confusion before the tourney started. Should non-citizens be allowed to compete? This question was raised only a few weeks before the starting date. In 1938 the citizenship rule was abrogated. Final decision, made only a few days before the tournament started, allowed those who held their first papers to compete this year. This permitted Mrs. Rivero and Dr. Weisenstein to play. Full citizenship will be required next time . . . . Who would run the tournament and where it would be held was not finally decided until the night before the play started. Mrs. Frank Marshall again donated her time as director. . . . . The men certainly had the best of the arrangements at the Astor—larger tables, more comfortable chairs, better light and better protection from the fans. But the women were good sports

MRS. STEPHENS who handled admission tickets at the tournament.

MRS. RIVERO MRS. GRESSER

about it . . . . Greatest surprise to us was the moment when Miss Raettig resigned to Mrs. Rivero. She has a reputation of playing out to the bitter end, hoping for stalemate, apparently. After she finished her last game she bought a beginning chess book. "I thought I needed it," Miss Raettig said, apparently somewhat depressed by her poor showing. Some of the men who had played against Mrs. Gresser at the Marshall Chess Club expected her to win the tournament. We weren't so sure, knowing that club play is not an adequate preparation for playing in an important tournament. Certainly she suffered from "tournament jitters." She said the strain of the tourney took her completely by surprise. She did pretty well, at that . . . . She seemed to have a new costume for each session. Perhaps it gave her confidence to feel she looked attractive . . . . Dr. Lasker asked Mrs. Kashdan why she wasn't playing. "My husband doesn't want me to," Helen answered. "You should learn to assert yourself," the doctor told her . . . . We felt pretty bad ourselves, to have the tournament start without us, but we didn't have the time to play . . . . Too bad none of the women from the mid-West could have come on to compete . . . And whatever has happened to Mrs. Kathryn Slater and Mrs. Wm. Davey who were such promising players in the New York tournament of 1937? . . . . Milton Hanauer complimented the women by saying that they were playing good chess . . . . Mrs. Bain still forgets to punch her clock when she is short of time. She ought to tie a red string around her thumb, or something, to remind herself . . . . As Mrs. Gresser mated Miss Karff she said, "I'm sorry." . . . . Mrs. Rivero seemed to have learned to control her nervousness. We didn't see a single shredded handkerchief around her chair . . . . The newspapers gave the women good publicity. The *World-Telegram* wrote up Mrs.

MISS KARFF MRS. McCREADY

Rivero, and the *Sun* had an article about Mrs. McCready, with pictures of her whole family playing chess . . . . Mrs. Harmath played better chess than you would think from her score. She should have drawn several important games. More experience in the end game and she will place much higher in the next tournament . . . . The women had as many spectators as the men for some of their games. Hard to get near the tables sometimes. —*E.L.W.*

Mrs. Rivero disposes of her most formidable opponent by admirable endgame play.

INDIAN DEFENSE

Mrs. A. Rivero		Miss N. May Karff	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	30 BxKt	RxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	31 P-KR4	K-Kt1
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	32 P-K4	R(B3)-B2
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	33 K-K3	K-B1
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	34 R-B4	K-K1
6 O-O	O-O	35 RxR	RxR
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	36 P-B4	K-Q2
8 Q-B2	KtxKt	37 R-Kt6	R-K2
9 QxKt	P-Q3	38 K-Q4	R-B2
10 Kt-R4	Q-B1	39 R-Kt4	P-B3
11 BxB	QxB	40 PxPch	KxP
12 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2	41 P-B5	R-K2
13 Q-Q3	P-KB4	42 R-Kt6	K-Q2
14 Kt-Kt5	BxKt	43 P-R5	P-R5
15 BxB	P-KR3	44 P-Kt4	P-Kt4
16 B-Q2	P-K4	45 P-R3	K-B2
17 PxP	KtxP	46 P-B6	PxP
18 Q-Q5ch	QxQ	47 RxRP	R-B2
19 PxQ	QR-K1	48 R-Kt6	P-B4
20 B-B3	P-B5	49 P-R6	K-B3
21 QR-K1	Kt-Q2	50 R-Kt7	R-B3
22 PxP	RxBP	51 P-R7	R-R3
23 P-B3	P-QR4	52 PxP	R-R5ch
24 R-B2	R-K2	53 K-K3	K-Q4
25 R-Kt2	Kt-B4	54 R-K7	K-B3
26 R-Q1	K-R2	55 P-B6	P-Q4
27 R-Q4	R(B5)-B2	56 P-B7	R-R6ch
28 R(Q4)-KKt4	Kt-Q2	57 K-B2	RxKRP
29 K-B2	Kt-B3	58 P-B8(Q)	Resigns

HER FATHER: "And what are your prospects of promotion, young man?"

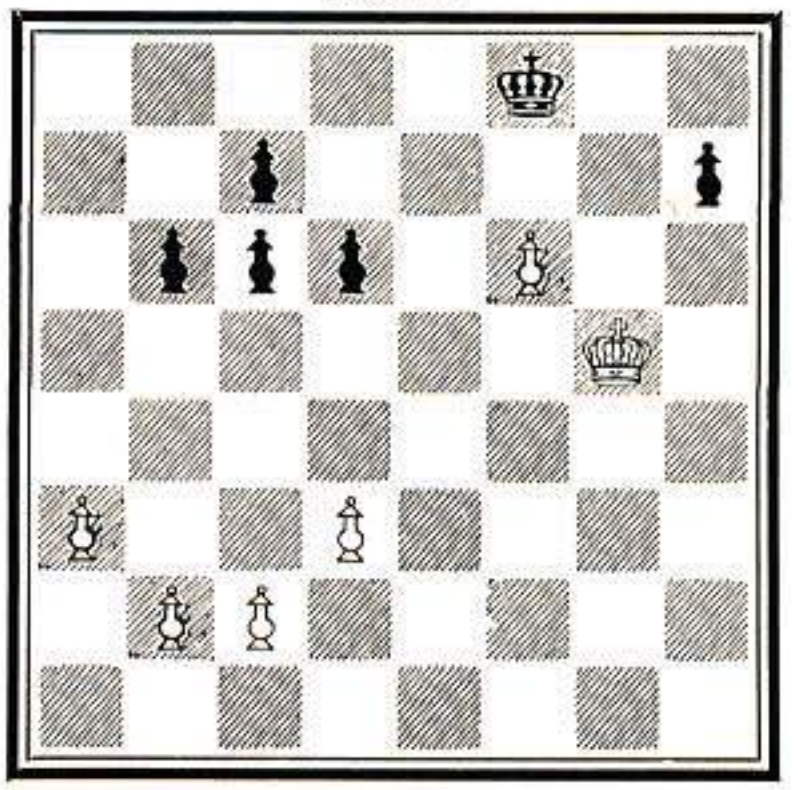
HER SUITOR: "Excellent, sir. There's nobody in the firm below me."

AN INSTRUCTIVE ENDING

The recent match for the New Jersey State Championship between J. D. Neuss (Champion of the North Jersey Chess Association) and J. du Bois (Champion of the South Jersey Chess Association) ended in a victory for Neuss by 3½-2½ after some unusually keen fighting. After the fifth game the score stood 2½-2½, and the last and deciding game was worthy of the occasion, going no less than 99 moves!

Some of the highlights of this last game follow. The excellent notes are by Mr. Neuss.

Neuss



Du Bois

White has just exchanged Rs with a view to winning by establishing a passed P on the QR file. The game continued:

41 P-R4 P-B4

P-Kt4 must be prevented.

42 P-B3 P-Q4

White's last move again threatened P-Kt4. Now that move would lose (43 P-Kt4, P-Q5!).

43 K-B4? . . . .

White saw that this move would win if Black replied . . . P-R4. Absolutely essential, however, was 43 P-Kt3 threatening to win with P-Q4.

43 . . . . P-B5!

White's QKtP is now stopped. The tables are completely turned and Black's passed RP becomes the winning factor.

44 P-Q4 K-B2
45 K-K5 P-B3

More effective was 45 . . . P-R4 with obvious variations, **e.g.** 46 KxP, KxP; 47 K-K4, K-Kt4; 48 K-B3, P-B3 wins. The RP will advance to the seventh with Zugzwang, forcing White to advance his KtP. Against 46 K-B5, P-R5; 47 K-Kt4, KxP; 48 KxP, K-B4 wins.

46 K-Q6	P-R4	53 K-B8	Q-R6
47 KxP	P-R5	54 K-Kt7	Q-Kt6ch
48 KxKtP	P-R6	55 K-B8	Q-R5
49 P-R5	P-R7	56 K-Kt7	Q-Kt4ch
50 P-R6	P-R8(Q)	57 K-B8	Q-R3ch
51 P-R7	Q-R8	58 K-Kt8	Q-Kt3ch
52 K-Kt7	QxKtPch	59 K-R8	QxBP?

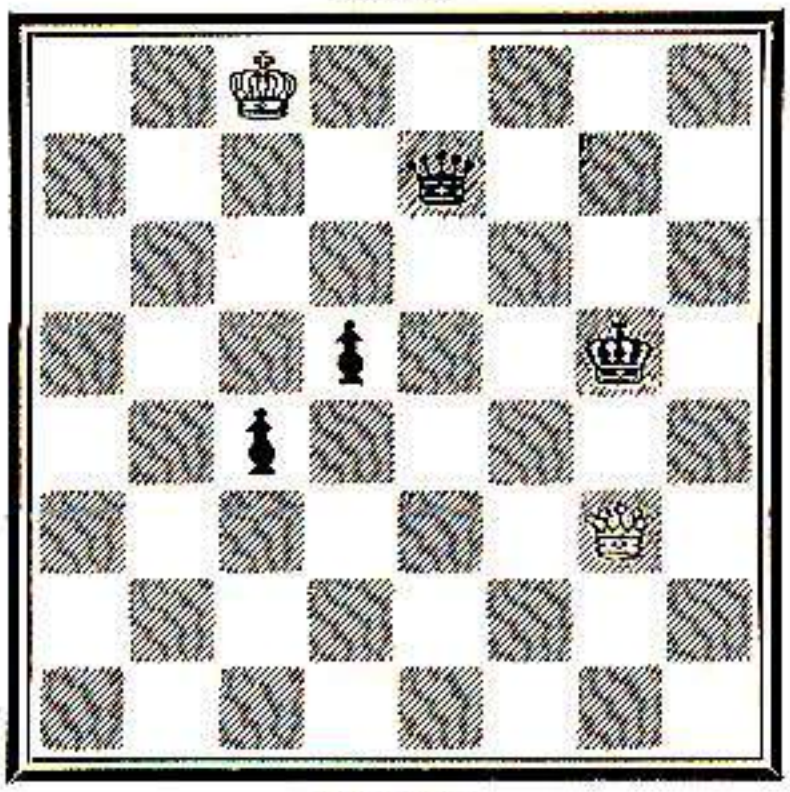
This makes the win very laborious. Black

plans to pick up the remaining Ps and win with his extra Ps. Due to fatigue and time pressure, he overlooked the subtle win by 59 . . . K-K3!! 60 P-B7, Q-Q1ch; 61 K-Kt7, Q-K2ch; 62 K-Kt6, Q-B1; 63 K-Kt7, QxPch; 64 K-Kt8, K-Q3 wins.

60	K-Kt7	Q-K2ch	64	K-B8	Q-R5
61	K-Kt8	Q-Q1ch	65	K-Kt7	Q-Kt6ch
62	K-Kt7	Q-Q2ch	66	K-B8	QxP
63	K-Kt8	Q-Kt4ch	67	P-R8(Q)	QxP

After about seven hours of play, the game was adjourned at the 80th move in the following position:

Neuss



DuBois

80 . . . . K-B4

The sealed move. A win is planned by exhausting White's checks so as to centralize the poorly placed Black Q and then advancing the K in front of his Ps.

81 Q-B3ch K-Kt3
82 Q-Kt4ch . . . .

White cannot take the P, for if 82 QxP, Q-K1ch; 83 K moves, Q-B2ch and wins.

82 . . . . K-B2
83 Q-R5ch K-Kt2

Any other move allows perpetual check, say 83 . . . K-K3; 84 Q-R3ch, K-Q3; 85 Q-QR3ch, K-K3; 86 Q-R3ch, K-B3; 87 Q-R4ch, K-B2; 88 Q-R7ch etc.

84 Q-Kt4ch K-B1
85 Q-Q4 . . . .

White's checks would soon be exhausted: 85 Q-B5ch, Q-B2; or 85 Q-B4ch, K-K1; 86 Q-QR3ch, K-Kt1; 87 Q-Kt3ch, Q-Kt2 etc.

85 . . . . Q-K5

Centralization of the Queen! See the note to Black's 80th move.

86 Q-B6ch K-K1
87 Q-Q8ch . . . .

Or 87 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 88 Q-R5ch, K-K2; 89 Q-Kt5ch, K-Q3; 90 Q-Q8ch, K-B3; 91 Q-B7ch, K-Kt4; 92 Q-Kt7ch, K-R5; 93 Q-R6ch, K-Kt6; 94 Q-Kt6ch, K-B6; 95 Q-R5ch, K-Q6 wins.

87 . . . . K-B2
88 Q-Q7ch K-Kt3
89 Q-Q6ch K-Kt4
90 Q-B5 . . . .

This does not stop the Pawn advance. 90 Q-Q8ch was equally futile, however, because of 90 . . . K-Kt5; 91 Q-Kt8ch, K-B5 exhausting the checks.

90 . . . . P-B6

Happily immune because of the Q exchange.

91 K-Kt7 . . . .

The K is better placed at Q7, but he is hopelessly aiming for QR8 with the well-known stalemate trap in view.

91 . . . . P-B7
92 Q-Kt1ch K-B4
93 Q-B2ch K-K4
94 Q-Kt3ch K-Q5
95 Q-Kt1ch K-B6
96 Q-B5ch K-Kt6

Exhausting the checks once for all. Now there is no defense against the threat of Q exchange.

97 Q-B7 Q-Kt5ch
98 K-R8 P-B8(Q)

White resigns. If 99 QxQ, Q-R6ch wins.

The Queens Women's Chess Club of Cleveland is to our knowledge the most active women's chess club in the United States. It was organized in March 1938, is a member of the United States of America Chess Federation and meets weekly in the Union Commerce Building.

The club, which has an enthusiastic membership of 26 chess-minded ladies, is proud of the fact that it has never missed a meeting to date, although it is now entering its third year.

It has played matches with a number of men's teams from Cleveland clubs, colleges and high schools, as well as Men's clubs in nearby cities.

Games by correspondence have been played with various men's clubs and players in other states. The European games have had to be discontinued, because of the troubled times abroad.

Our best wishes to the Queens Women's Chess Club, and may it serve as the inspiration for many new clubs!

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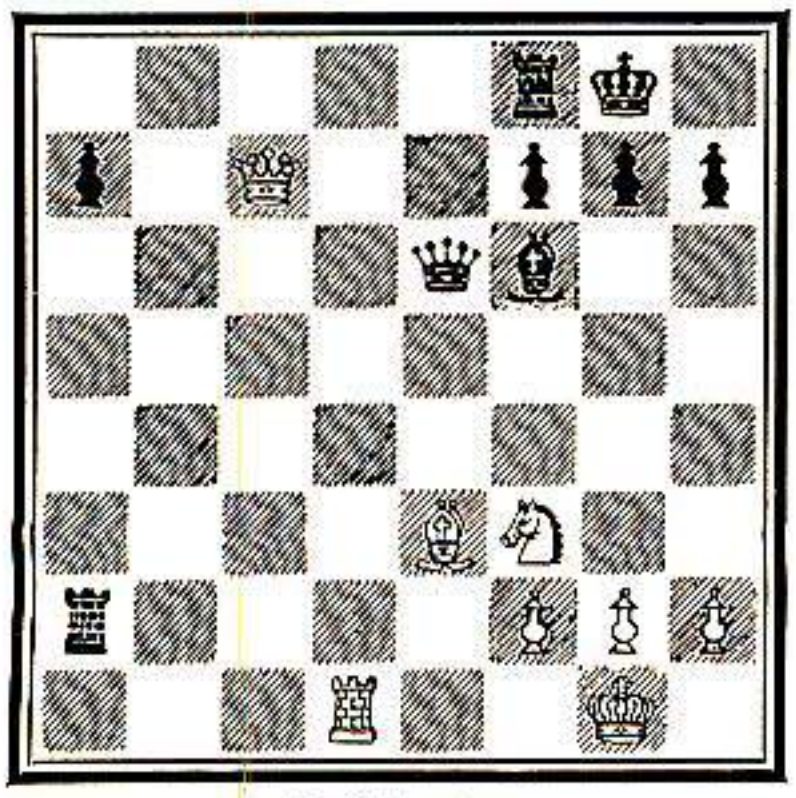
Would You Have Seen It?

Played in a recent Dutch Tournament

De Bondt



Uchtman

(White to move)

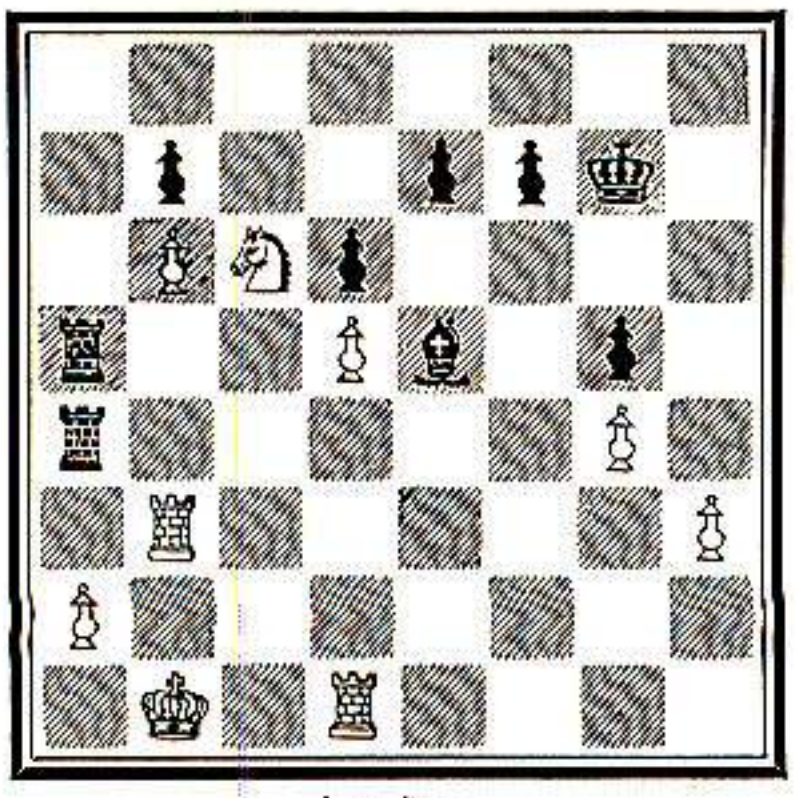
Being the exchange down, White is anxious to remove the dangerous Black QRP and plays:

21 BxP?	. . . .

Show how Black now wins a piece by force! For the solution see page 120.

Marshall C. C. Championship 1939-1940

Marshall



Lasker

(Black to move)

One would think that the Knight, which has just been offered for capture, surely cannot be taken because of the ensuing advance of the QKtP. But the position abounds in those sparkling complications of which Marshall has always been so fond. There followed:

40	PxKt!!
41 R-Q2	. . . .

If 41 P-Kt7, RxRP; 42 P-Kt8(Q), R-R8ch; 43 K-B2, R(4)-R7ch; 44 K-Q3, RxRch with advantage to Black.

41	R-K5!
42 R-Q1	. . . .

Or 42 P-Kt7, R-K8ch; 43 K-B2 (if 43 R-Q1, RxRch; 44 K-B2, R(8)xP; 45 P-Kt8(Q), RxPch; 45 K-Kt1, R(4)-Q7 and wins or 45 K-B1, R-B7 and wins, R-B4ch! 44 K-Q3, RxPch followed by . . . R-B4ch and . . . P-Q4 winning.

42	R-K7!
43 P-R3	R-B4!
44 P-Kt7	. . . .

The crucial variation would have been 44 R-QB1, R-Kt4!! 45 RxR, PxR; 46 P-Kt7 (or 46 R-B2, RxR; 47 KxR, B-Q5; 48 P-Kt7, B-R2 etc.), R-Kt7ch; 47 K-R1, P-Kt5!! 48 P-Kt8(Q), R-Kt6ch; 49 K-R2, RxPch; 50 K-Kt1, P-Kt6! and wins!

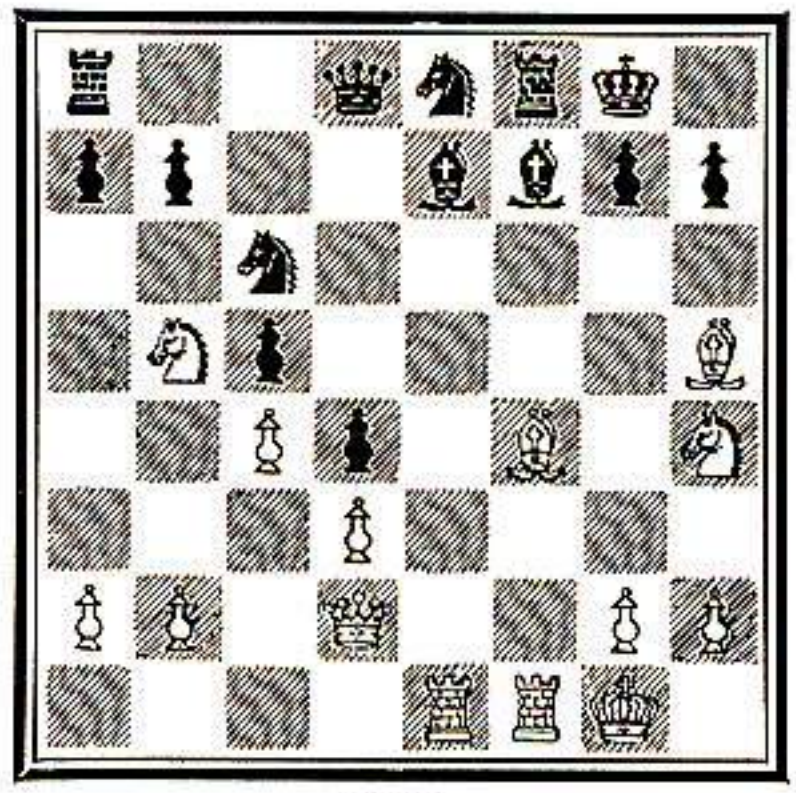
44	R(4)-B7!
45 R-K1	. . . .

Of course if 45 P-Kt8(Q), R-QR7! wins.

45	R-Kt7ch
46 RxR	RxRch
47 K-B1	RxP and wins

Paris 1939

Rossolimo



Grob

(White to move)

White has not played the opening very well and his pieces are rather insecurely (although aggressively) posted. He therefore winds up with a neat drawing combination:

1 B-B7!	KtxB
2 BxBch	RxB
3 RxR	KxR
4 Q-B4ch	K-Kt1

How is White to save the piece?!

5 KtxKt	. . . .

Not 5 QxKt?? BxKt and White has nothing.

5	B-Q3

If 5 . . . BxKt; 6 R-K8ch etc.

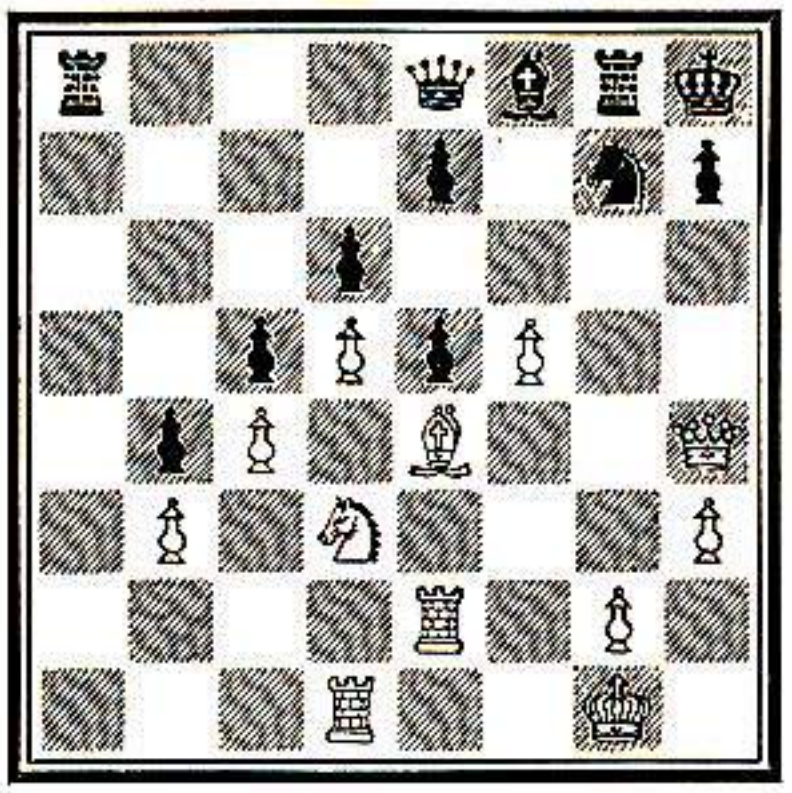
6 Q-Kt4!	BxKt

If 6 . . . QxKt; 7 Q-K6ch, Q-B2 (or 7 . . . K-R1; 8 Q-K8ch); 8 QxB etc.

7 Q-K6ch	K-R1
8 Kt-Kt6ch!	Drawn!

Manhattan C. C. Championship 1939-1940

Nadell



Rosenzweig

(White to move)

White played 35 P-Kt4? and resigned on the 69th move. Instead he had a forced win, as pointed out by Horowitz. Solution given on Page 120.

Maroczy 70 Years Old

On March 3rd, the Hungarian master Geza Maroczy celebrated his 70th birthday. Like Dr. Lasker, Maroczy is one of the grand old men of chess, and it is with a feeling of awe that one realizes the span of Maroczy's career. He is the same player who beat our great Pillsbury so elegantly at Nuremberg, 1896, and who also defeated young Paul Keres convincingly in the Zandvoort, 1936 Tournament! Congratulations to this famous master, and many happy returns!

Among the great tournaments in which Maroczy has participated are: Nuremberg 1896 (second prize), Vienna 1898, London 1899 (tied for second prize with Pillsbury and Janowski), Paris 1900 (tied for third prize with Marshall), Munich 1900 (tied for first prize with Pillsbury and Janowski, but lost the play-off), Monte Carlo 1902 (first prize, a *quarter of a point* ahead of Pillsbury!), Monte Carlo 1903 (second prize), Ostende 1905 (first prize —a great achievement), Barmen 1905 (tied for first prize with Janowski), Ostende 1906 (second prize), Carlsbad 1907 (second to Rubinstein—one of the most magnificent tournaments of all time), Vienna 1908 (tied for first prize with Duras and Schlechter), Prague 1908, San Sebastian 1911, Berlin 1920, Gothenburg 1920, London 1922, Carlsbad 1923 (tied for first prize with Alekhine and Bogolyubov!), New York 1924, Carlsbad 1929, San Remo 1930, Bled 1931—to mention only the most memorable.

Maroczy practically retired from serious chess in 1936, but his name still remains a byword for fine defensive play, which was the most notable feature of his style. From the embarrassment of riches which is available in the selection of a characteristic Maroczy game, we have preferred to select two little-known games in a lighter vein.

(Sometimes the defense can be more forcing than the attack!)

Nagy-Teteny 1897

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by G. Maroczy)

R. Charousek	G. Maroczy
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5	B-K2
5 BxKt	. . . .

This exchange is rarely played nowadays, as there is general unwillingness to relinquish the two Bs so early in the game. The text, however, allows White to inaugurate a promising attack. Charousek was above all an attacking player who never let himself be influenced by dogmas.

5	BxB
6 P-K5	B-K2
7 Q-Kt4	O-O

Both sides play to win: White attacks, and Black lets himself be attacked!

8 B-Q3	P-QB4
9 Q-R3	P-KKt3
10 PxP	Kt-B3
11 P-B4	BxP
12 Kt-B3	P-B3!

Black must seek counterbalances, and the text is his only opportunity.

13 Q-R6	. . . .

Q-Kt3 was the alternative.

13	R-B2
14 PxP	. . . .

White hardly has anything better, for if 14 O-O-O, B-K6ch; 15 K-Kt1, PxP etc. But now Black obtains the upper hand and utilizes the unfavorable position of the hostile Q in skilful fashion.

14	QxP
15 P-KKt3	B-R6!

If now 16 PxB, QxKtch; 17 K-K2, P-K4! etc.

16 Kt-Q1	B-B1
17 Q-R4	Kt-Q5!
18 KtxKt	QxKt
19 Q-Kt5	B-Q2

Both players have really only their Qs in play, but Black has a considerable advantage, as the movements of his opponent's pieces are greatly hampered.

20 P-KR4	. . . .

Attempting to strengthen the attack.

20	B-K2
21 Q-R6	P-K4!

The decisive move. The conclusion is rather amusing.

22	P-R5	P-KKt4!

Pretty play; White's Q is now in acute danger, and a loss of material unavoidable.

23	B-Kt6	. . . .

23 PxP, B-KB1; 24 BxPch, RxB; 25 Q-Kt6ch. R-Kt2 is quite hopeless for White.

23	. . . .	R-Kt2
24	P-B3	Q-Kt3
25	PxKtP	Q-Q1!

The threatened . . . BxP must soon put an end to White's resistance. The maneuver with the Q (. . . Q-B3-Q5-Kt3-Q1) forms the four sides of a square—a most unusual occurrence!

26	B-B2	B-QB1!

Maintaining the threat. White could have dragged out the game for a while with BxPch, but he prefers to resign in this hopeless position.

Maroczy

Charousek

(Quoted from Maroczy's *Hundred Best Games*)

(A routine sacrifice in an original form.)

Played by Correspondence 1897-1898

QUEEN'S PAWN COUNTER GAMBIT

(Notes by G. Maroczy)

	K. Zambelly	G. Maroczy
	White	Black
1	P-K4	P-K4
2	Kt-KB3	P-Q4
3	PxP	B-Q3

In Bilguer's Handbuch both 3 . . . QxP as well as 3 . . . P-K5 are shown to be inferior in all variations. Hence I adopted the text in order to throw my opponent on his own resources.

4	Kt-B3	. . . .

Stronger seems 4 P-Q4, P-K5; 5 Kt-K5 etc.

4	. . . .	Kt-KB3
5	B-Kt5ch	P-B3
6	B-R4	. . . .

Inferior to 6 PxP, PxP; 7 B-B4 etc.

6	. . . .	P-K5
7	PxP	O-O
8	Kt-Q4	PxP

Black has obtained far the better game.

9	KtxBP	Q-Kt3
10	KtxKt	RxKt
11	B-Kt5	. . . .

A necessary defensive move which prevents . . . B-R3 and makes B-K2 possible in response to . . . B-KKt5. 11 O-O would have been answered by . . . BxPch!

11	. . . .	R-Q1!

The most energetic continuation, which indirectly prevents White from castling and hinders his development generally. White misses the point, at once obtaining a lost game.

12	O-O	. . . .

Allowing a well-known sacrificial continuation which leads to rather a piquant conclusion.

12	. . . .	BxPch
13	KxB	Kt-Kt5ch
14	K-Kt3	. . . .

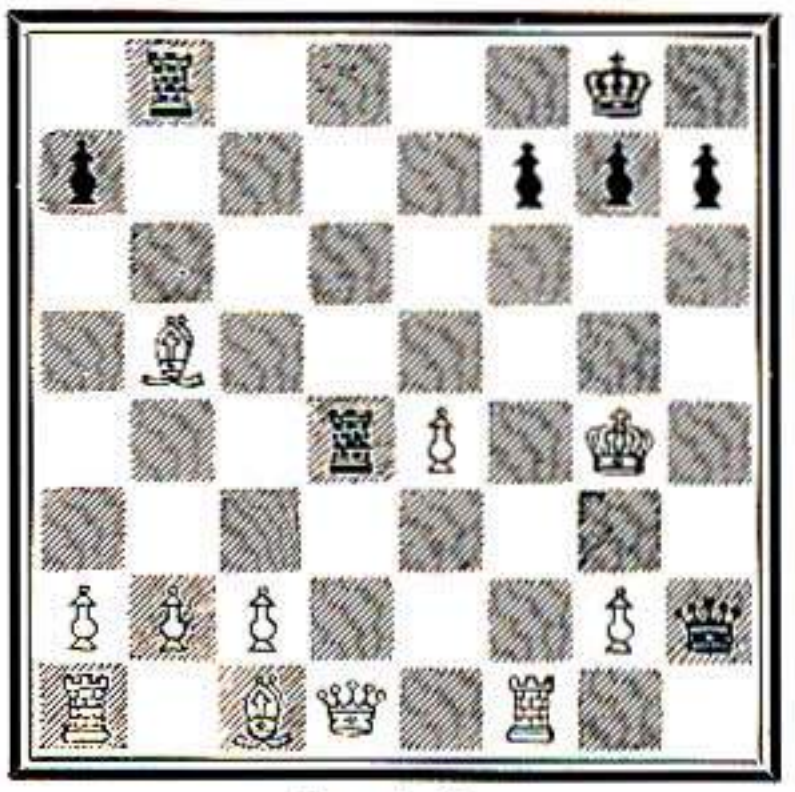
Or 14 K-Kt1, Q-KR3; 15 R-K1, Q-R7ch; 16 K-B1, Q-R8ch; 17 K-K2, QxP; 18 R-B1, Kt-R7 etc.

14	. . . .	Q-B2ch

. . . Q-Kt3 would also be quite good.

15	P-B4	PxP e.p. ch	
16	KxP	R-Q5!	
17	P-Q3	B-Kt2ch	
18	Kt-K4	BxKtch	
19	KxKt	Q-R7!	
20	PxB	QxPch	

Maroczy



Zambelly

21	K-R4	RxB!

Going straight for the mate!

22	QxR	R-R4ch!
23	KxR	Q-R6ch
24	K-Kt5	P-R3ch
25	K-B4	P-Kt4ch
26	K-K3	Q-K3 mate

(Quoted from Maroczy's *Hundred Best Games*)

On his return from New York, Weaver Adams gave a simultaneous exhibition in Springfield, winning 19 games and losing to Bert Dygert of Springfield and Nathan Kahan of Holyoke.

Modern Chess Dull?!

By FRED REINFELD

II

I was very much interested in a recent interview with Ty Cobb, in which this famous baseball player of a by-gone age deplored the relatively recent introduction of the lively ball. This innovation, Cobb says, did away with the old finesse and skill and fighting spirit of the old-time players. The reason for its introduction, however, is quite obvious: baseball fans (like chess players, or spectators at a public hanging) want "action." They evidently do not care for the fine points which are prized by a great player like Cobb.

But what is so interesting about Cobb's remarks is this: the introduction of the lively ball did for baseball exactly what the clamorous demands of many chess amateurs would do for chess if their recommendations were followed, namely barring all first moves but 1 P-K4, and raising the time limit to some such figure as 40 moves an hour.

Such demands are based on a widespread underestimation of the skill of the modern masters and of the beauty of the games produced by them. This, in turn, is based on a fantastic overestimation of the skill of the masters of the period 1820-1860 (which in the minds of many amateurs is the "Golden Age" of chess) and of the beauty of the games produced in that period. Now most of us have seen very few of those games, and have only a dream-picture of the play of that period. In my previous article on this theme, I undertook to show how dull and slow the chess of this time really was. In the present article, I should like to consider this point in greater detail. Let us see first, just what are the characteristics attributed to the period.

THE "GOLDEN AGE" OF CHESS (1820-1860)

I have often thought that the modern amateur's pleasant vision of the old-time chess is admirably evoked in these lines from Thomson's *The Castle of Indolence*:

"A pleasing land of drowsy head it was,
Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye;
And of gay castles in the clouds that pass
Forever flushing round a summer sky;
There eke the summer delights, that witchingly
Instill a wanton sweetness through the heart,
And the calm pleasures always hover'd nigh;
But whatever smack'd of 'noyance or unrest,
Was far, far off expelled from this delicious nest."

If we were not all too familiar with the infinite capacity of the human mind to create and perpetuate illusions, we would marvel at this superbly ironic state of affairs: this era, which in all its aspects was the most dreary the game has known, has been put down by well-nigh universal consent as the age of the most interesting chess. In this period, the thesis continues, chess reached such sublime heights that henceforth there could appear only decadence and imitation and sterility. This quaint belief involves certain subsidiary beliefs to support the main structure:

The Grand Old Masters revelled in the open game; as far as the eye could reach, one saw nothing but King's Gambits and Evans' Gambits—"that most beautiful of openings" (Morphy).

Correspondingly, the close game was anathema, and those two monsters, the Sicilian and French Defenses (which only signify, after all, a cowardly evasion of the chivalrous gambits) were delightfully conspicuous by their absence.

Daring attacking play, rich in imaginative resource, was of course the order of the day.

Correspondingly, defensive play and maneuvering were virtually unknown — this of course being all to the good.

As one would expect from this vogue of sparkling chess, games were short, rarely going beyond thirty moves; draws were few; and the actual duration of the game was brief.

This is contrasted to modern games, in which according to popular belief, games are rarely less than thirty moves in length, draws are frequent and the actual duration of the game is tiresomely long.

Alas for this century-old daydream, this charming gingerbread fantasy in the manner of the Brothers Grimm!

As I have shown in the previous article, the tournament games of this period averaged at least 45 moves in length, which is a higher

figure than in modern play. The actual duration was certainly much higher than in the last fifty years (or in fact ever since the introduction of clocks). Draws may have been relatively infrequent, but only because of the gross blunders which regularly cropped up even in the games of the best players. A good many of the draws in modern play are simply the result of the frequent impossibility of decisive action between well-matched opponents. Shall we deplore the *strength* of the modern players?!

THE "JITTERBUGS"

The Golden Age produced three great masters who stand head and shoulders above the rest: Labourdonnais, Morphy and Anderssen. No matter what development chess may take, these great geniuses will always have a secure place in its Hall of Fame. To disparage them would be akin to belittling Bach, Mozart and Beethoven. But just as it would be foolish to put Mozart's contemporaries on the same level with him (wherein, then, would he be outstanding?!), so is it equally foolish to praise Morphy if we are going to give equal praise to the mediocrities who were so glaringly inferior to him. I divide these other players into the group which exaggerated the tendency to attack, the group which exaggerated the tendency to defend—and worse yet, the group which exaggerated the tendency to do nothing.

I call the first group the "Jitterbugs." Often gifted with fine natural talents, they forever concentrated on attack—in season and out of season; when it was indicated and when it was out of the question; with ample resources and with exiguous ones; when the attack looked promising, or when it offered no chance whatever. Their simple views on defensive play could be summed up very aptly in Goethe's phrase: "There is a limit to everything — except stupidity." And their expectations of the defender's lack of foresight and patience were rarely proved incorrect.

Another curious aspect of the attacking play of the Golden Age was that it was so often *inconclusive*: second-rate moves, if they were flashy enough, were quite acceptable. The same attitude is never (or at all events, very rarely) found in the modern master, who prizes his artistic integrity too highly to content himself with "good enough" moves when his instinct tells him that he may be able to find other moves which are just as sound but have the additional merits of greater elegance and greater conclusiveness.

Careful study of the games of the Golden Age shows the following characteristics:

The attacks are often hopelessly unsound. A modicum of care would easily repulse them with catastrophic loss of material; but generally the defense is even worse that the attack!

When the attack deserves to succeed and is quite sound (that is to say, *forcing*), this may generally be attributed to previous strategical blunders on the part of the loser—mistakes of such magnitude that not even the highest defensive skill could hold together such wretchedly compromised positions.

Thus the conclusion is incontrovertible that the brilliant games of the modern masters must be rated much more highly than those of the Romantic School. The modern master must contend with far more formidable opponents and must work out his plans within a time limit; the older players generally had much weaker opponents and had unlimited time at their disposal (the belief that their offhand play was very rapid is not borne out by the facts). In addition, the modern games must conform to rigorous standards of soundness, economy and elegance; whereas the games of the Romantic School are spotted with flaws. A spate of flimsy sacrifices is not to be confused with the highest flights of chess genius.

I realize, of course, that much of the foregoing has a dogmatic ring to those who have not studied the games of the older players. I propose, therefore, to give some examples of the play of this period in next month's issue of *The Chess Review*. In the interests of fairness, I shall select only examples from the play of the outstanding masters, or from games that were highly praised at the time they were played. There is little question that anyone who takes the trouble to familiarize himself with the games of the older players, will soon come to love the games of the moderns!

"A NIGHT OF KNIGHTS"

This is Milwaukee's description of the Wisconsin Junior Championship, open to boys and girls under 17, to be held on July 24 at Marquette University Stadium. Last year there were 796 participants, with 5000 spectators. This year, the event will be held at night, and 2000 participants plus 10,000 spectators (!!!) are expected. The whole affair will be handled in the grand manner, with two bands, tumblers, dancers, acrobats, choruses, tableaux . . . and free admission!

Game Studies

(A little psychology goes a long way.)

U.S.S.R. Championship 1939

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by V. Ragosin)

G. Levenfish	E. Rabinovich
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	PxP
5 KtxP	P-KKt3
6 P-B4	. . . .

A psychological move! Levenfish and other masters have frequently expressed the opinion that Rabinovich dislikes sharp openings. No one knows, of course, whether or not this is true, but the energetic text has the desired effect in this game, and Black blunders.

6	B-Kt2

Weak. After 6 . . . Kt-B3 Black would have nothing to fear.

7 P-K5	. . . .

Consistent with White's plan. After 7 B-K2, O-O; 8 B-K3, Kt-B3; 9 O-O, Q-Kt3! we would have a transposition into a well-known line.

7	Kt-Kt5

If 7 . . . Kt-R4; 8 B-Kt5ch (better than 8 B-K2, KtxP; 9 BxKt, PxP etc.), B-Q2; 9 PxP with obvious advantage.

Rabinovich

Levenfish

8 B-Kt5ch!	. . . .

Underlining the unsatisfactory position of Black's KKt. He is compelled to move his K, which gives rise to new complications.

8	K-B1
9 P-KR3	Kt-KR3
10 B-K3	Kt-B3

Neither 9 or 10 . . . PxP?? was possible because of Kt-K6ch. White has taken advantage of this possibility to complete his development. With the text Black offers a P in order to secure counterplay: 11 KtxKt, PxKt; 12 BxBP, QR-Kt1 etc.

11 PxP	. . . .

Forcing advantageous simplification.

11	KtxKt
12 BxKt	. . . .

12 PxPch? would of course lose a piece.

12	QxP
13 BxBch	KxB
14 QxQ	PxQ
15 O-O-O	. . . .

White's experimental opening has ended successfully. In addition to his advantage in space, he must win a P.

15	R-Q1
16 R-Q2	B-K3
17 KR-Q1	Kt-B4
18 P-KKt4	Kt-K6
19 R-K1	P-QR3

Likewise after 19 . . . Kt-B5; 20 BxKt (20 RxB? would leave White the exchange down after 20 . . . KtxR; 21 R-K3, P-Q4!), BxB; 21 R-K7 White would win a P.

20 RxKt	PxB
21 KtxP	RxP
22 RxP	RxR
23 KtxR	R-R8ch
24 K-Q2	R-KB8

Attempting to save the QKtP might be even worse, e.g. 24 . . . B-Q4; 25 P-B4, B-Kt7; 26 R-K7 etc.

25 KtxKtP	RxP
26 Kt-B5	B-Q4
27 Kt-Q3	R-B8
28 P-Kt3	. . . .

White now proceeds to realize his material superiority.

28	K-R3
29 P-B4	B-Kt7
30 K-K2!	. . . .

By moving the K to his weak flank, White deprives his opponent of all counterplay.

30	R-QKt8
31 P-Kt5ch!	K-Kt2

Forced.

32 K-B2	B-Kt2
33 P-Kt4	B-B1
34 P-B5	. . . .

The two passed Ps are so strong that they do not need the assistance of the K.

34	B-B4
35 P-B6	P-R3

(If 35 . . . BxKt; 36 RxB, RxP; 37 R-QB3, R-Kt1; 38 K-K3, K-B1; 39 K-Q4, K-K2; 40 K-B5 wins — Ed.)

36 PxPch	KxP
37 P-B7	R-Kt6
38 P-R4	R-B6
39 Kt-B5	R-B5
40 R-K5	B-Kt5
41 R-K4	. . . .

Another way was 41 P-Kt5, R-Kt5; 42 Kt-K6!

41	R-B7ch
42 K-K3	B-B4
43 R-KB4	B-B1
44 RxP	R-B5
45 R-B4	Resigns

This will come to be known as the immortal ninth game.

Match 1939-1940
(9th game)
INDIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

Dr. M. Euwe	White		P. Keres	Black
1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	5 B-Kt2	B-K2
2	P-QB4	P-K3	6 O-O	O-O
3	Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5
4	P-KKt3	B-Kt2	8 Q-B2	KtxKt

9 QxKt **P-Q3**

. . . B-K5 has also been played here, although it seems to lack point because of the indicated reply 10 Kt-K1.

10 Q-B2 **P-KB4**

Guarding against White's tactical threat of Kt-Kt5 and his strategical threat of P-K4.

11 Kt-K1 **. . . .**

The logical continuation. He neutralizes the influence of the hostile QB so as to be able to advance P-K4, which should bring to light weaknesses in Black's center.

11 . . . . **Q-B1!**

An improvement on the customary 11 . . . BxB; 12 KtxB which gains time for White by assisting his Kt to a useful square and facilitating the communication of his Rs. After the text, this is not so easy to achieve.

12 P-K4 **Kt-Q2**

Relatively best, since after 12 . . . PxP; 13 BxP, BxB; 14 QxB, Kt-R3; 15 P-B4 Black's Kt is poorly placed, his KP is backward and White's Q has a commanding position.

13 P-Q5 **. . . .**

Despite the promising appearance of this move and its strategical desirability (if 13 . . . P-K4; 14 P-B4! with a fine game) its effect is nullified by the fact that Black has more pieces in play. Better was 13 PxP, PxP; 14 Kt-Q3, B-KB3; 15 P-Q5 and Black will be confronted with serious difficulties in guarding his K3 adequately, especially since it is an open file.

13 . . . . **BPxP!**

But now this move is quite good, as Black's pieces soon become active.

14 QxP **. . . .**

If 14 BxP, Kt-B3 and White's QP is very weak. Or 14 PxP, Kt-B4; 15 P-QKt4, KtxP; 16 BxP (16 B-KR3, B-KB3 followed by . . . Q-K1 leaves Black with a P ahead and an excellent game), BxB; 17 QxB, B-B3 and Black's position is quite satisfactory.

14 . . . . **Kt-B4**
15 Q-K2 **. . . .**

After Q-B2 (which would be answered in the same way) White's Q would be more secure, but the pressure on the KP would be slighter. The text, on the other hand, has the drawback of exposing the Q to attack.

15 . . . . **B-KB3!**

It is clear that after 15 . . . P-K4; 16 P-QKt4 White would have the initiative. Yet the text required considerable calculation, because the following pinning maneuver promises to be very troublesome.

16 B-R3 **. . . .**

This has been criticized as being "too" logical; 16 PxP, BxB; 17 KtxB, KtxP; 18 B-K3 is safer, but not inviting from the standpoint of striving for the initiative.

16 . . . . **R-K1**

Actually threatening . . . PxP!

17 B-K3 **. . . .**

Parrying this last threat, and in turn menacing the win of the exchange by BxKt followed by BxPch.

17 . . . . **Q-Q1!**

A tricky reply.

18 BxKt **PxP**
19 B-K6ch? **. . . .**

White's consistency spells his downfall. Kmoch recommends 19 B-K3, P-Q5; 20 B-Kt2, BxB; 21 KtxB, PxB; 22 KtxB, B-Q5; 23 Q-Q2, BxKt; 24 PxB and White's P weakness is not fatal. One must admit that such an alternative must appear distasteful in the heat of the battle.

19 . . . . **K-R1**
20 R-Q1 **. . . .**

If 20 PxP, BxQP; or 20 B-QR3, Q-K2; 21 PxP, BxQP and Black wins in either event.

20 . . . . **QPxB**

The alternative 20 . . . KtPxB; 21 PxP, BxQP; 22 RxB, Q-K2 has been recommended as simpler. However, Keres must have had some doubts as to the value of the doubled QBP—a factor which would be admittedly difficult to estimate.

21 Kt-Kt2 **. . . .**

Again if 21 PxP, BxQP! 22 RxB, Q-K2! wins. There is a mordant irony in the way

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that the pin has switched from White to Black.

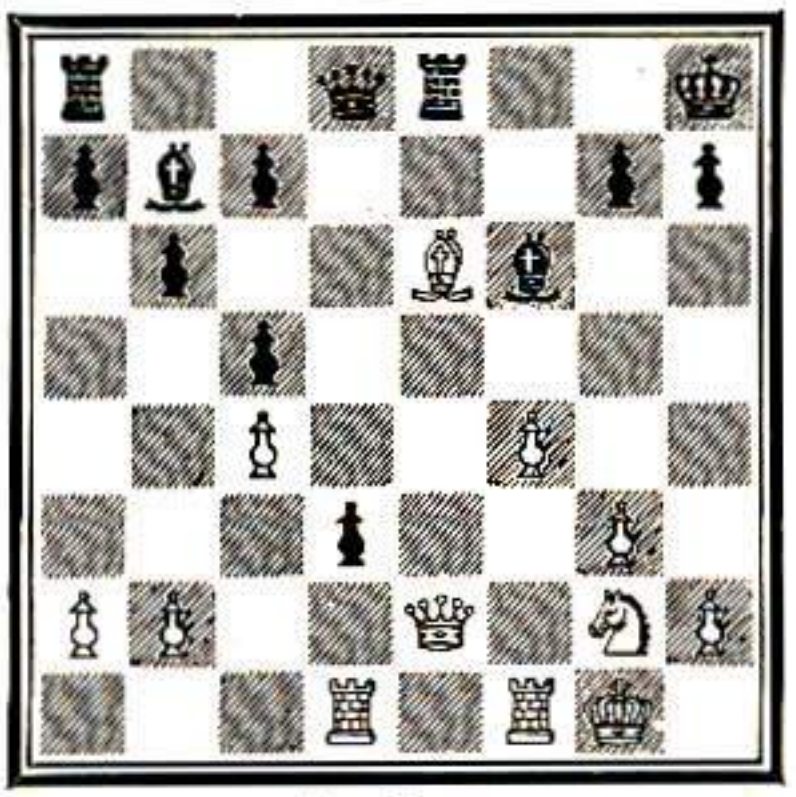
21	. . . .	P-Q5
22	P-B4?	. . . .

Evidently intending to support the B with P-B5, but this proves faulty. If, however, 22 Q-Kt4, Q-Q3; 23 B-B5, P-Kt3 followed by doubling the Rs on the K file and Black wins in due course.

22	. . . .	P-Q6!!

Beginning a magnificent combination which is evidently inspired by the wish to stir up complications as long as White's B "hangs."

Keres



Dr. Euwe

23	RxP	QxR!!
24	QxQ	B-Q5ch

The foregoing sacrifice is justified, as will be seen, by the superb cooperation of Black's remaining pieces. Thus, if now 25 K-R1, RxB and there is nothing that White can do about Black's contemplated . . . QR-K1 followed by . . . R-K7. Or if 25 Kt-K3, RxB; 26 R-K1, QR-K1 and wins.

25	R-B2	RxB
26	K-B1	QR-K1!

Played in the grand manner. Black's pieces are so much more effective than those of his opponent that he avoids exchanges.

27	P-B5	. . . .

If at once 27 R-Q2, B-K5; 28 Q-Kt3, B-B4 followed by B-R6 with a winning position.

27	. . . .	R-K4
28	P-B6	. . . .

To prevent Black from later utilizing the KB file. If instead 28 R-B4, R-K7 wins easily.

28	. . . .	PxP
29	R-Q2	B-B1!

Threatening 30 . . . B-R6; 31 R-Q1 (else . . . R-K8 mate), R-B4ch etc.

30	Kt-B4	. . . .

Preventing the inroad of the QB, but now the catastrophe arrives in another form.

30	. . . .	R-K6!
31	Q-Kt1	. . . .

If 31 Q-B2, R-K8ch; 32 K-Kt2, R-Kt8ch; 33 K-B3, R-K6 mate.

31	. . . .	R-B6ch
32	K-Kt2	RxKt!

A sparkling finish.

33	PxR	R-Kt1ch
34	K-B3	B-Kt5ch

White resigns, for if the K goes to the Kt file . . . B-B4 wins. If 35 K-K4, R-K1ch and Black mates with the QB. What Bs!

Book Review

THE KERES-EUWE MATCH

Edited by DR. A. BUSCHKE $.75

A limited edition, neatly mimeographed, containing all the 14 games. There are notes from various European sources, with two of the games (the fifth and ninth) interestingly annotated by Dr. Emanuel Lasker. The diagrams are nicely reproduced by photo-offset, the whole making an attractive record of this notable match. —*F.R.*

PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPIONSHIP

This year's title has been annexed by J. J. Leary with the fine score of 7-1, ahead of W. A. Ruth and Barney Winkelman, both 5-2. Here is the deciding game:

FRENCH DEFENSE

	J. J. Leary (White)		W. A. Ruth (Black)	
1	P-K4	P-K3	18 B-Q2	Q-B3
2	P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Q-K4	PxP
3	Kt-Q2	PxP	20 PxP	R-QKt1
4	KtxP	Kt-KB3	21 B-QB4	B-R3
5	KtxKtch	QxKt	22 B-Kt3	R-Kt4
6	Kt-B3	P-KR3	23 R-QB1	B-R4
7	B-K3	Kt-Q2	24 BxB	RxB
8	Q-Q2	B-Q3	25 BxKt	PxB
9	O-O-O	P-B3	26 Q-Q4	K-K2
10	B-K2	P-QKt3	27 Kt-K5	R-QB1
11	P-B4	B-Kt2	28 P-B6	K-K1
12	P-B5	B-B2	29 KR-Kt1	Q-B4ch
13	K-Kt1	R-Q1	30 K-R1	Q-K5
14	Q-B2	Q-K2	31 R-Kt8ch	K-K2
15	P-KKt4	Kt-B3	32 QxPch	K-B3
16	P-Kt5	Kt-Q4	33 Kt-Kt4ch	Resigns
17	PxRP	PxRP		

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE CHAMPIONSHIP

The title has been won by J. C. Murphy of San Antonio with a score of 9½—2½. Second and third places will go to Dr. R. S. Underwood (Lubbock), who has 7—4 with one game unfinished, and John A. White (Opelousa, La.) with 7½—4½. The Class A title fell to O. L. Brantley (Dallas) with 7—1.

WEST VIRGINIA CHAMPIONSHIP

W. F. Hartling proved victorious in the second Annual West Virginia Championship, with 3—0. Runner-up was Arthur S. Maloy, 2—1. The Consolation Tournament was won by E. M. Foy, 2½—½. The Class A title fell to W. Crede, 3—0.

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.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS IN MR. WHITE'S ARTICLE

In the solution of a problem, White's first move is called the **key.** If by the key White creates a possible mating move which will be effective unless Black deliberately tries to stop it, this mating move is called the **threat.** If Black makes a move that will prevent the threat from being effective, his reply is called **a defense.** Other terms are:

Battery. Two White pieces placed in line with the Black King so that one may move and discover check from the other. In No. 1618 the White Queen a8 and White Knight d5 form a battery because the latter can move and discover check from the Queen.

Cross-check. A situation in which a Black piece checks the White King and White replies by interposing one of his own pieces.

Flight-square. A square to which the Black King can move in the course of the solution, such as g3, g1, f2, or h2 in No. 1618.

Half-pin. A situation in which two pieces of the same color are so placed that when one of them moves, the other is pinned.

Interference. This occurs when one piece moves onto a line controlled by another and thus curtails the latter's movement along that line. Thus, in No. 1623, the move 1 . . . Be5 **interferes** with the Black Queen's control of the square e3, allowing 2 Ke3 mate. It also **interferes** with the White Bishop's guard of d4.

Lightweight. A problem with a smaller number of pieces compared with those in the general average of problems. (Most two-movers have sixteen or more. A **miniature** is a problem with seven pieces or less; a **Meredith** has twelve or less.)

Self-block. A move by a Black piece to a square immediately adjacent to the Black King, which allows a White piece that had previously guarded that square to move away because the Black king's escape via that square has thereby become blocked;or a move by a Black piece to one of the Black king's flight-squares, preventing escape. Thus, in No. 1625, the move 1 . . . Se6 blocks the square e6 and allows 2 Rd7 mate.

Theme. Strictly speaking, the central idea of a problem. The term is also used generally to indicate groups of ideas that can be illustrated in various ways in individual problems.

Unpin. Releasing a piece from a state of pin. In No. 1622, for instance, the move 1 . . . Sc2 **unpins** the White Pawn at d2, allowing 2 Pd3 mate.

Variation. A line of play that allows a mate by White distinct from the **threat;** or, in a problem without **threat,** any line of play that allows a distinct mate by White.

* * * * *

Congratulations to Dr. J. Hansen, whose No. 1551 wins the quarterly two-move Honor Prize. Next month's Problem Section will combine two months' Solutions and Ladder.

In order that solvers may take full advantage of Mr. Alain C. White's historical review of the two-mover, which continues below, we are devoting all our diagrams to it. Solutions to these eighteen problems will be scored as usual on the Solvers' Ladder. The omission of longer offerings for this one issue will, I hope, give you a little "summer vacation" and make it easier for you to get solutions in on time while the **Review** is getting back to its normal publication schedule.

As indicated in the last issue, the initials "G," "M," and "W" above each problem indicate that it was selected by Messrs. Gamage, Mansfield, or White, respectively. So that everyone may clearly understand the text and be able to study the problems with care, I have appended a brief glossary of the technical terms used in the article.

* * * * *

SIXTY TWO-MOVERS OF THE PAST SIXTY YEARS

Part II

By Alain C. White

The four periods of composition outlined in the previous installment stand out, in retrospect, through the highlights of each, which focus our attention on the whole scene in perspective, making it appear very different from the way we saw it while it was unfolding slowly about us. Each period contained not only the problems we now consider as having been specially typical of the times, but many more problems which were just a repetition of what had been typical in times past, and a few which were decidedly ahead of their time but in the main passed unnoticed or else were acclaimed from quite a different point-of-view from that in which we appraise them today.

At the beginning of our first period interest centered on flight square play or the simple interplay of a few Black pieces and their numerically superior White antagonists. The earliest problems I remember seem rather monotonous today, with an occasional position having more striking theme appeal. I well recall the thrill which captured my imagination the day I solved No. 1618, a problem composed just prior to the period we are reviewing. Studying the position, one notes that there is no threatened mate, but that Black moves his King at random and that each of his moves permits an ingenious battery mate.

Where composers introduced an active Black force, the results now often seem to be singularly heavy. No. 1619 was considered a very fine piece of work, yet today it is noticeably absent from Mansfield's selection (made with an eye to all-around merit) and from Gamage's (made from the point-of-view of construction).

The defenses are well-balanced and rather numerous, and they include two interferences and four self-blocks. The mates follow as a matter of course. Half a century ago all this was still sufficiently new and most engaging. To the player-problemist, flight-square moves, self-blocks, and interferences by Black were still very stimulating; and beyond them all, in the uncertain haze which was the future, one could sense the development of still other combinations of moves. There was the unpinning of White by Black's defenses, illustrated in no less than four variations of No. 1620; and there were the cross-checks, to be brought forward as thematic material for prize-winning problems by MacKenzie just at the close of the century. No one had yet envisioned the great possibilities of the half-pin.

Especially interesting to us are the early efforts to understand the possibilities of a simultaneous interference of Black and White, effected either by a White or a Black move. There is a brilliant example in No. 1621, which dates like No. 1618 from just prior to our period. This problem contains in key and mainplay (after 1 . . . RxB) a direct fourfold interference of Black by White. But there is a very thematic try by 1 Rg5, RxB; 2 Sf6, in which the fourfold shut-off of the real solution is converted into a fivefold shutoff, including that of White's Bishop at g7, so that the Black King escapes easily at c3. Here is a double kind of action, White hampering himself while trying to hamper the adversary, a sort of compensating move that brings advantage and disadvantage at the same time.

Or let us turn to No. 1622. This famous two-mover has no threat, but any move of the S at h5 seems to allow 2 Sf6. A contingent threat of this character is always interesting, provided that there is some thematic defense that defeats it. In No. 1622, if Black plays 1 . . . Sg3 and White tries to respond with his contingent threat 2 Sf6, it will be seen that the original threefold guard on f4 has been annulled and the Black King will escape to that square. So another mating move must be looked for. The mate is not easy to find, even today: one must foresee that Black's defense 1 . . . Sg3, which defeats White's contingent threat, will also interfere with the defensive power of the Black Queen.

Another charming early example of compensating simultaneous interference of White and Black by Black occurs in No. 1623. This is a threat problem and it would seem that Black's defenses, 1 . . . Be3 and 1 . . . Be5, would both have the same effect of interfering with the Black Queen, permitting the same mate in each case. It is not until one observes that 1 . . . Be5 interferes with the guard of d4 by the White Bishop at h8 as well as with the Black Queen, that one discovers how these two defenses lead to separate mates. This strategy does not directly determine the key, as was the case in No. 1622, but an understanding of the combination is required before one can fully savor the charm of the position.

During the next period in the story of the two-mover — from 1901 to 1915 — composers turned to a considerable extent to a study of the maximum powers of the individual men in their application to the themes which the nineteenth century had revealed, and it is gratifying to find that some of these task problems are still counted as among the best works of their time. Examples are No. 1625, illustrating defenses and interferences by the Black Knight; No. 1626, showing unpinning of different White pieces; and No. 1627, with its eightfold sacrificial key. No. 1625 may be compared with a later example, No. 1633. Needless to say, this period also used the themes discovered in the nineteenth century in less extreme forms, with many charming results, such as Gamage's delightful lightweight dealing with the unpinning of a White Rook battery (No. 1628) and his study in interference of a pinned Black Queen (No. 1629). Very attractive also are the cross-checks in No. 1630.

Between 1915 and 1920 there appeared an entire new generation of problemists, guided in part by the activities of James F. Magee Jr.'s Good Companion Club. Among them were Mansfield and Guidelli, Ellerman and Mari, to name only a few of the most outstanding. These composers carried forward the often crude beginnings of the first period in startling fashion and developed powers of composition that gave the laborious studies of the second period new meaning and a quite unsuspected new direction. The cross-check, for instance, blossomed out from the experiments of MacKenzie into masterpieces such as Nos. 1631 and 1632; interferences came to provide ever new gems, as witnessed in No. 1633; unpins continued in popularity, with many admirable problems, of which I recall Schiffmann's No. 1634 with special relish; while the half-pins, last comers of all, ultimately became top favorites, with a long line of brilliant examples, among which No. 1635 remains one of the great classics.

(To be continued)

INFORMAL LADDER

(March Problems)

(Maximum score for Nos. 1546-1563: 52)

W. O. Jens 890, 43; T. McKenna 853, 44; *W. Patz 815, 37; ****P. L. Rothenberg 752, 46; *J. Hannus 697, 34; K. Lay 603, 36; A. Tauber 588, 47; G. Fairley 627, 16; *I. Burstein 556, 38; ****Dr. G. Dobbs 482, 49; A. A. J. Grant 469, 40; J. M. Dennison 472, 36 (correction in your last two-er noted); Dr. M. Herzberger 500; B. M. Marshall 425, 18 (many thanks for the selections; will try to use them shortly); Dr. W. F. Sheldon 423; P. A. Swart 351, 41; ****H. B. Daly 314, 41; *Dr. P. G. Keeney (the originals were most welcome) 306, 46; I. Sapir 328; E. Popper 199, 40; R. Neff 205, 41 (December solutions credited); *E. Korpanty 186, 46; J. Donaldson 172, 46; ****G. Plowman 159, 46; A. Fortier 162, 35; S. P. Shepard 142, 34; **I. Rivise 106, 44; C. E. Winnberg 101, 42; W. C. Dod 75, 40; B. L. Fader 63, 46; A. B. Hodges 57, 46; **A. Sheftel 35, 43; J. Hudson 23, 38; A. D. Gibbs 36, 40; J. Dubin 22, 26; C. Lawrence 42 (welcome); T. Lundberg 36 (welcome); W. R. Ellis 36 (welcome); R. W. Hays 14, 15; F. Grote 28; T. L. Goddard 24; **F. Sprenger —.

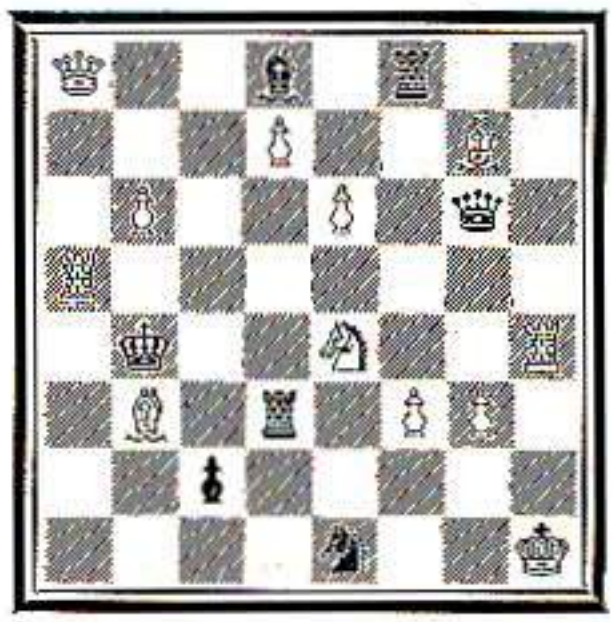
Hearty congratulations to W. O. Jens, winner of the monthly Ladder competition, and to

Quoted Section

No. 1618 (W)
W. A. SHINKMAN
First Prize, "Lebanon Herald," 1877

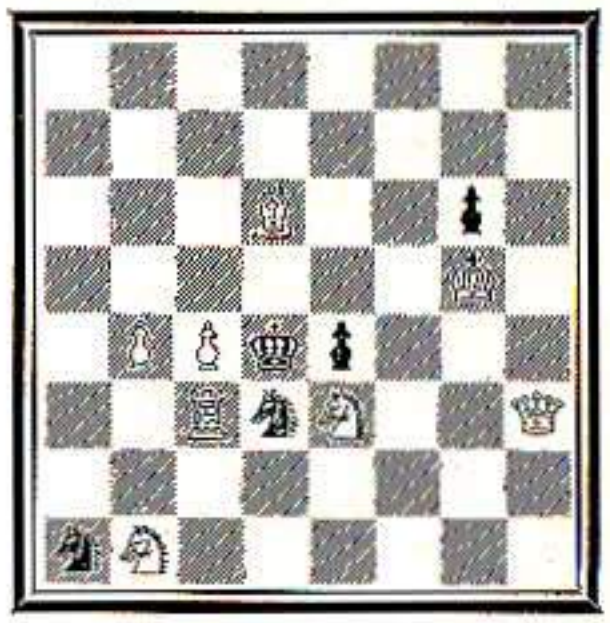
Mate in 2

No. 1621 (W)
SAM LOYD
First Prize, American Problem Association, 1878.



Mate in 2

No. 1624 (W)
W. MEREDITH
"Dubuque Chess Journal," 1886.

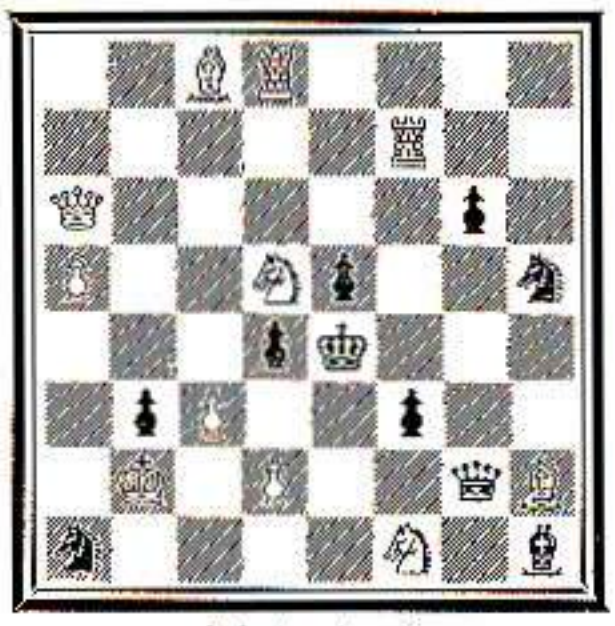


Mate in 2

No. 1619 (W)
A. F. MacKENZIE
First Prize, "Mirror of American Sports," 1886

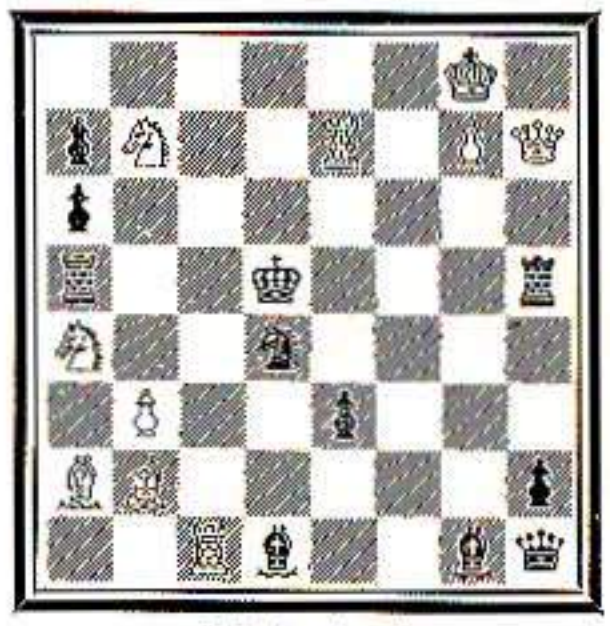
Mate in 2

No. 1622 (M, W)
T. TAVERNER
First Prize, "Pen and Pencil," 1890.



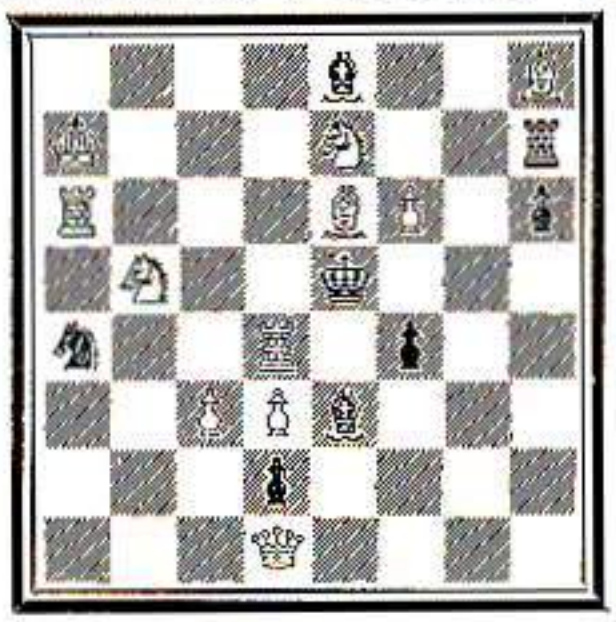
Mate in 2

No. 1625 (G, M)
G. HEATHCOTE
First Prize, "Hampstead and Highgate Express," 1905.



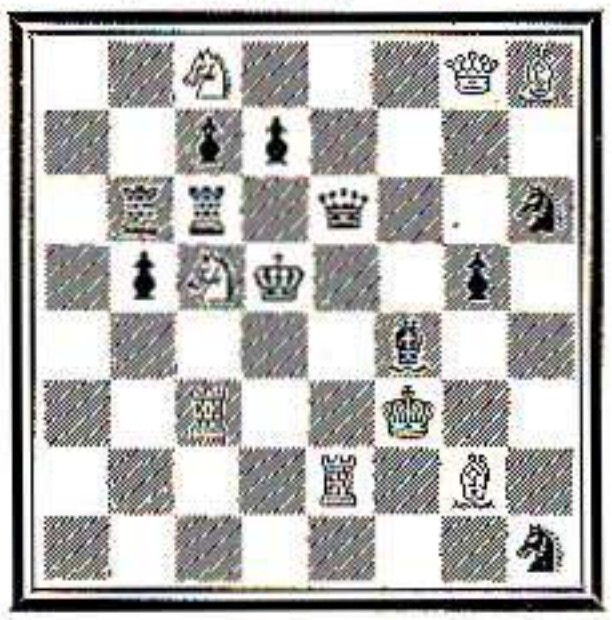
Mate in 2

No. 1620 (W)
OTTO WURZBURG
"Philadelphia Telephone," 1892



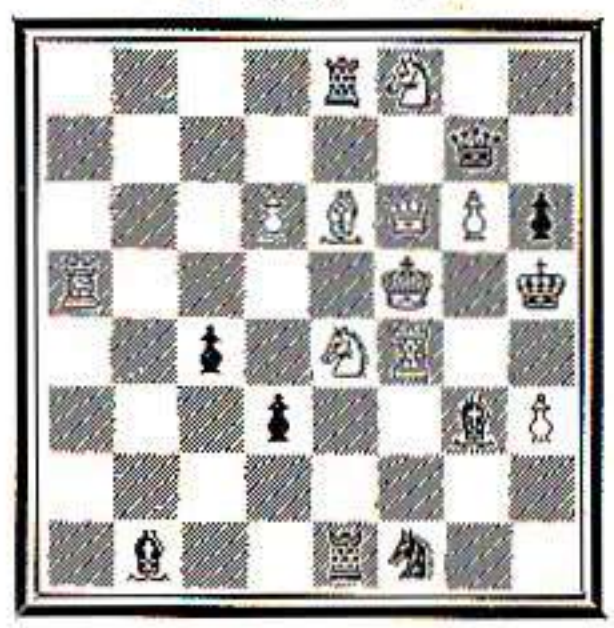
Mate in 2

No. 1623 (W)
H. and E. BETTMANN
Second Prize, "Nashville American," 1887



Mate in 2

No. 1626 (M)
G. HEATHCOTE
First Prize, "Norwich Mercury," 1907

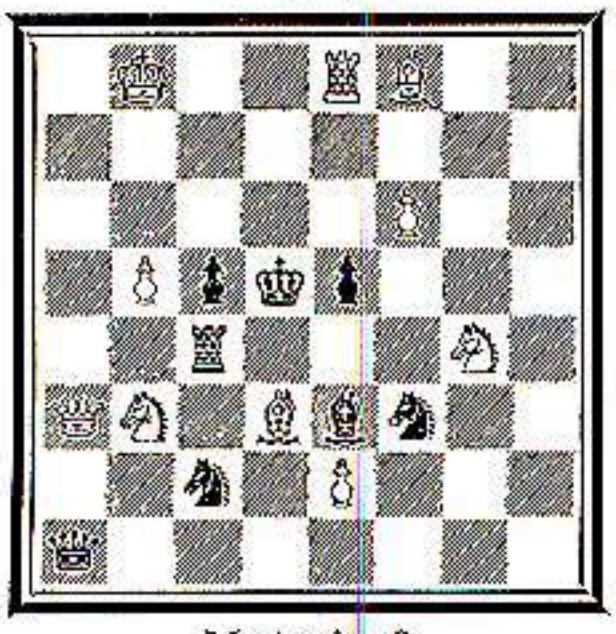


Mate in 2

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS DUE AUGUST 15th, 1940

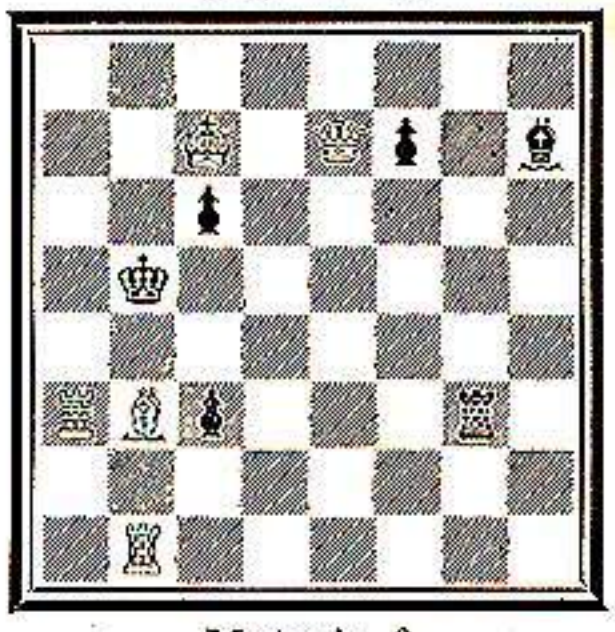
Quoted Section (cont'd)

No. 1627 (M)
A. MOSELY
First Prize, "Northern Whig," 1912.



Mate in 2

No. 1630 (M)
G. F. ANDERSON
(Ca. 1915)



Mate in 2

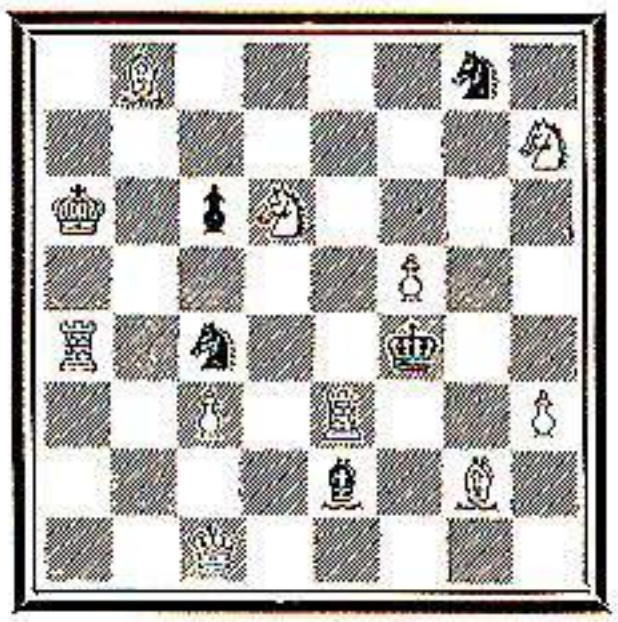
No. 1633 (M)
A. MARI
"Secola," 1921.

Mate in 2

No. 1628 (G, M)
F. GAMAGE
First Prize, "Tidskrift for Schack," 1914.

Mate in 2

No. 1631 (G, M, W)
C. MANSFIELD
First Prize, Good Companions, 1917.

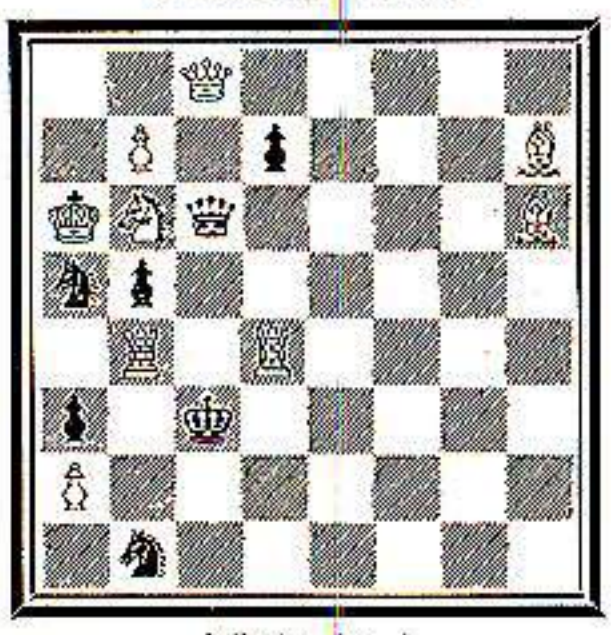


Mate in 2

No. 1634 (W)
J. A. SCHIFFMANN
Second Prize, "Bristol Times and Mirror," 1927.

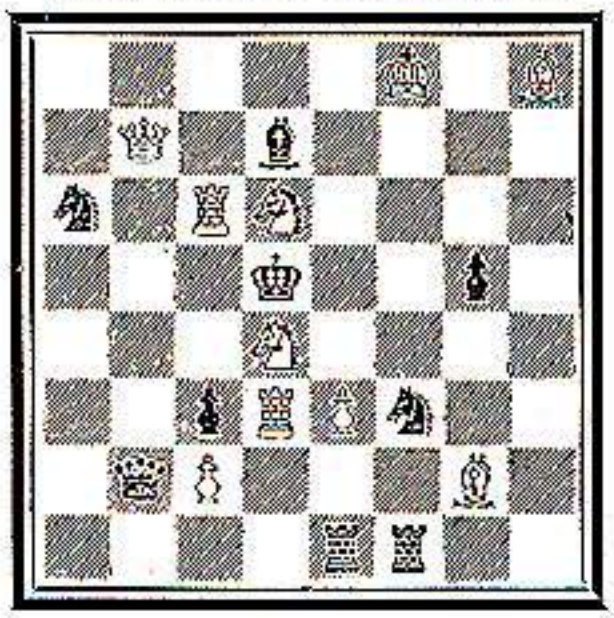
Mate in 2

No. 1629 (W)
F. GAMAGE
First Prize, "Tidskrift for Schack," 1911.



Mate in 2

No. 1632 (G)
C. MANSFIELD
First Prize, Queensland Chess Association, 1919.



Mate in 2

No. 1635 (M)
C. MANSFIELD
First Prize, "El Ajedrez Argentino," 1926.

Mate in 2

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS DUE AUGUST 15th, 1940

Aurel Tauber, who takes the quarterly prize for long-range problems with his popular Rook-tour, No. 1532.

CHRISTMAS SOLVING CONTEST

The informal solving contest based on Problems Nos. 1510-1518 seems to have been a big success, judging from the number of sets of solutions received. Two of the long-range tasks —1515 and 1516—turned out to be cooked in various ways, and the choice of the "champion solver" resolved itself into a question of finding who had scored best on these problems, since most of the entrants mastered the other diagrams. It is curious that no one sent in a perfect set, with the briefest solutions both to 1515 and 1516. Best try was made by Isaac Kashdan, who solved 1515 in eleven moves and 1516 in ten. He was also one of the speediest; in fact, his set of solutions was the third to be received. First prize, and our sincere congratulations, therefore go to him. Walter Jacobs, former Editor of these pages, receives second prize, and our felicitations, which have a slightly less negotiable value. "Honorable Mention" must be given to V. Rosado, Aurel Tauber, Geoffrey Mott-Smith, and Emil Popper. And our thanks go to all composers and solvers who helped make this one of the most entertaining competitions in years.

The solutions are:

No. 1510 by the Problem Editor:
1 Pb8 (S), Ba6ch; 2 SxB. 1 . . . Pc4; 2 Sc6. The entire point of the key lies in preventing potential pin by 2 . . . Qc5.

No. 1511 by the Problem Editor:
1 Ph8 (R), Pg5; 2 Rh7. Here the task lies in a promotion which occupies a square only to vacate it immediately to give room for another piece.

No. 1512 by Claude Du Beau:
1 Ra1, Kxd4; 2 Kxe2; 3 Sd7. 1 . . . Kxf4; 2 Kxe2; 3 Sf7. 1 . . . Pc5; 2 Sd5ch. 1 . . . Pg5; 2 Sf5ch. Good key and elegant double set of echoes; too bad one set produces short mates—Rosado.

No. 1513 by the Problem Editor:
1 Kg8, Bc4ch; 2 Kf8, Bf1; 3 Ke8, Bb5ch; 4 Kd8, Bf1; 5 Kc8, Ba6ch; 6 Kb8, Bf1; 7 Ka8.

No. 1514 by G. Goeller:
1 Pd8 (S), Bg7; 2 Qg6ch, Bf6; 3 Sxg5; 4 O-O-O; 5 Bb1; 6 Pd3; 7 Sd2; 8 Pa3, Pb2 mate. If 1 . . . Bf8; 2 Qg6ch, Bd6; 3 Pa3; 4 O-O; 5 Bh1; 6 Pf3; 7 Sf2; 8 Waiting move, Ph2 mate. An intricate piece of work involving near-echo lines with alternate Castling on either side of the board.

No. 1515 by F. W. Watson:
Cooked in 10 by 1 Kg2; 2 Qa5; 3 Kf1; 4 Qa4; 5 Sd3; 6 Bc1ch; 7 Sb4; 8 Ke1; 9 Qxc2ch; 10 Sa6, BxQ mate. There are several other cooks along the same general lines. The full fifteen-move solution was: 1 Qa5; 2 Qb4; 3 Qh4; 4 Sb3ch; 5 Qd4 ch; 6 Bc1; 7 Qg4; 8 Kg2; 9 Qc4; 10 Sd4; 11 Kf1; 12 Ke1; 13 Qb3ch; 14 Sxc2; 15 QxBch.

No. 1516 by P. L. Rothenberg:
Cooked in 10 by 1 Ph8(Q); 2 Qf8; 3 Kd3; 4 Ke3; 5 Se4; 6 Qb1ch, Kg2; 7 Qf2ch, Kh3; 8 Qd3, KxS; 9 Qd3-e2 ch, Kh3; 10 Kf3, Pg4 mate. There are other solutions in various lengths. Solvers are advised to play over the author's delightful intention, which involves a chase of the Black King over the rim of the board. It runs: 1 Kd5; 2 Qh2ch; 3 Ke6; 4 Qf2ch; 5 Kf7; 6 Qe2; 7 Sd3; 8 Qd1ch; 9 Kg8; 10 Qb1; 11 Qb2; 12 Qb4ch; 13 Sc5ch; 14 Qa5ch; 15 Kh8; 16 Qa7; 17 Qb7; 18 Qc7; 19 Sb7 or Se4; 20 Sd6ch; 21 Qxg7ch, BxQ mate.

No. 1517 by P. L. Rothenberg:
1 Ge5, Gxf6; 2 Gc1ch, Sc3ch; 3 Ka1, PxP; 4 Ge5-b2, PxG mate.

No. 1518 by P. L. Rothenberg:
1 Ge6-c8, Gh8-b8; 2 Gd6-a6, Gb8-f4; 3 Kf3, Gf4-c4; 4 Gh7-h4.

SOLUTIONS (March Problems)

No. 1546 by Walter B. Suesman: 1 Qg6 (Two points)
Has a neat mirror mate—Patz. A "feather-weight" model—Marshall. Three flights avail Black nothing in this fine miniature—Gibbs. Clever miniature—Shepard. This and 1547 are truly delectable minnies with pointed tries—Rothenberg.

No. 1547 by Walter B. Suesman: 1 Kg1 (Two points)
Complete block with nothing to do — Marshall. Quiet key smokes out the focalized Black Rook—Gibbs. Good key, exploding the set dual after 1 . . . Rd1 —Fairley.

No. 1548 by Edward L. Deiss: 1 Qg8 (Two points)
Both set crossmates disrupted by the key. Fine—Rothenberg. Has several good tries, with crosschecks the best feature —Patz. The double change is noteworthy —Dobbs. Admirable key introduces two changed mates of merit—Gibbs.

No. 1549 by G. Fairley: No solution (Two points)
Intended 1 Qd4, but both the composer and editor overlooked the rather obvious 1 . . . Rxc4.

No. 1550 by F. Gamage: 1 Re1 (Two points)
Lovely 6-spoke Knight wheel, with cooks neatly averted—Rothenberg. Very clever —Keeney. The unprovided check points to the key-piece, but the selfblocks are fine—Dobbs. Unexpected waiting key, splendid variations featuring White self-interference and Black selfblocks, finished construction, and the customary Gamage accuracy—Gibbs.

No. 1551 by Dr. J. Hansen: 1 Re3-e4 (Two points)
Black self-interference allowing White shutoffs in three lines—Gibbs. Much interference play—Marshall. Rather heavy position, but fine interference mates — Rothenberg. Offers considerable play — Shepard.

No. 1552 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Qa3 (Two points)
Pleasing economy and strategy—Gibbs. Neat Queen sacrifice—Patz. Pawn cuts off at lines of intersection of Rook—Marshall.

No. 1553 by Simon Costikyan: Two solutions
1 Be1 and the calamitous 1 RxBch (Three points each). The author's brilliant intention was 1 Be1, threat; 2 Qe3ch. If 1 . . . Sd5; 2 Se3ch!, Sb4ch!, 3 Sd5 mate. If 1 . . . Bxg5; 2 Sd4. If 1 . . . RxS; 2 RxRch. If 1 . . . Re6; 2 Sc4-e5ch. If 1 . . . Rh6; 2 Sd4.

No. 1554 by F. W. Watson: Two solutions
1 Kc7 and 1 Rxb6 (Three points each). The author intended 1 Kc7, Sd5ch; 2 BxSch. If 1 . . . Sa8ch; 2 RxS. If 1 . . . else; 2 Rxc4ch.

No. 1555 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qa8 (Two points)
No. 1556 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qb1 (Two points)
No. 1557 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Rh1 (Two points)
No. 1558 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Ra8 (Two points)
No. 1559 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Ba1 (Three points)
1 . . . Pa6; 2 Bh8, etc.

No. 1560 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Kb3 (Three points)
1 . . . Pf3; 2 Qh8. 1 . . . PxB; 2 Qh1; 1 . . . KxB; 2 Sc7ch.

No. 1561 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qh1 (Three points)
1 . . . Pa5; 2 Qh8. 1 . . . Pa6; 2 Sd3ch. 1 . . . KxB; 2 S checks.

No. 1562 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Rh1 (Five points)
1 . . . Pa5; 2 Ra1, Pa4; 3 Rh1, Pa3; 4 Ra1, Pa2; 5 Rh1.

No. 1563 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Ra2 (Four points)
1 . . . Ra1; 2 Rxf2, Rh1; 3 Re2.
An entertaining and instructive essay. The composer certainly has imagination and artistic ability for light problems—Gibbs. The problems are a fine execution of a carefully studied theme—Rothenberg. A very interesting group—Hudson. Very interesting and instructive—Dod. Enjoyed the article and problems very much —Lay. Compliments to Mr. Tauber for a splendid study—Fader.

No. 1564 by A. C. White: 1 Rc1
No. 1565 by A. C. White: 1 Bd6
No. 1566 by A. C. White: 1 Kc3

No. 1567 by A. C. White: 1 Rb4
No. 1568 by A. C. White: 1 Qa1
No. 1569 by A. C. White: 1 Pg4
No. 1570 by A. C. White: 1 Pb8(B), PxP; 2 Bf4. 1 . . . Pg5; 2 Be5. 1 . . . Pg6; 2 Bd6.
No. 1571 by A. C. White: 1 Pe8(Q), Pb1(Q): 2 Sf5 ch. 1 . . . Pb1(R); 2 Qd1ch. 1 . . . Pb1 (B): 2 Qc2. 1 . . . Pb1(S): 2 Qc3ch. 1 . . . PxQ(B); 2 Qxe3ch. 1 . . . PxQ(S); 2 Rd3ch.
No. 1572 by A. C. White: 1 Rc7-g7, Ph1(Q); 2 Qa8 ch; 3 Ba3ch. 1 . . . Ph1(R); 2 Qxf2; 3 Q or BxR. 1 . . . Ph1(B); 2 Rg2; 3 RxB. 1 . . . Ph1(S); 2 Pd3; 3 RxS.
Solvers were unanimous in praise of this set and joined in sending greetings to Mr. White. His "unbirthday present"—to misuse a term from "Alice in Wonderland"—is found elsewhere in this issue.

A microscopic opening mistake leads to disaster.

Played in a Dutch Tournament 1940

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

Dr. M. Euwe	G. R. van Doesburgh
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3

3 . . . P-QR3 is more customary, but it is by no means certain that the text is inferior. According to the present state of opening theory, it should equalize.

4 O-O	KtxP
5 P-Q4	Kt-Q3?

The books give 5 . . . B-K2; 6 Q-K2, Kt-Q3; 7 BxKt, KtPxB; 8 PxP, Kt-Kt2 etc. leading to the Rio de Janeiro variation, which has been extensively analyzed and played in the past. With good play Black can maintain equality.

This game proceeds in almost the same way, leading Black to think that he is on well-known ground; but he later discovers that the omission of Q-K2 and . . . B-K2 makes a big difference.

6 BxKt	KtPxB

. . . QPxB is probably better, but Black plays along the lines of the Rio de Janeiro Variation.

7 PxP	Kt-Kt2

White can now transpose into the Rio de Janeiro Variation with Q-K2, but as he has a lead in development, he can proceed more energetically.

7 Kt-Kt5	. . . .

Beginning a sharp attack, which is justified by the fact that Black's development is backward and he has not yet castled.

8	B-K2

Or 8 . . . B-B4; 9 Q-R5, Q-K2; 10 Kt-QB3 with advantage.

9 Q-R5	P-Kt3

Forced, as 9 . . . BxKt; 10 BxB loses the Queen!

10 Q-R6	B-B1
11 Q-R3	Kt-B4

On 11 . . . P-Q4 White has the powerful reply 12 Q-QB3 threatening QxPch or P-K6.

12 Q-KB3	Q-K2

There is no respite for Black. He has to make defensive moves all the time and has no chance to complete his development.

13 B-K3	P-KR3

Black could have put up a better resistance with 13 . . . Kt-K3; 14 Kt-K4, B-Kt2; 15 Kt-B6ch, BxKt; 16 PxB. White, it is true, would retain the better game, but no immediate decision would be in sight.

14 BxKt	QxKt
15 BxB	KxB
16 Q-B3	. . . .

This move, threatening P-K6, is stronger than 16 P-K6, QPxP; 17 QxP, Q-Q4; 18 QxBP, B-Kt2 and Black still has some play.

16	K-Kt1

Unfortunately Black cannot develop his B: 16 . . . B-Kt2; 17 Q-Kt4ch or 16 . . . B-R3; 17 Q-R3ch.

17 Kt-Q2	Q-B4

17 . . . B-R3; 18 Kt-K4, Q-B4; 19 KR-K1 leads to the same position.

18 KR-K1	B-R3
19 Kt-K4	Q-K3
20 Kt-B6ch	K-Kt2
21 KtxP	. . . .

The first material result of White's attack. If now 21 . . . QxKt? 22 P-K6ch.

21	KR-Q1

If 21 . . . Q-B5; 22 Q-B3 etc.

22 Kt-B5	Q-B5
23 KtxB	QxKt
24 P-K6ch	P-B3
25 P-K7	Resigns

If 25 . . . R-K1; 26 R-K6 etc.

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

HIGH AND LOW SPOTS IN BOSTON

High—The State Chess Association has selected Worcester Academy for its Summer Outing this month. **Low**—Weatherman may be planning rain for that day.

High—A double-round tournament at the City Club, is in progress wih seventeen entries. **Low**—Four of the leading top-notch players (Adams, Daly, Katz and Shapiro) each lost two games in the early rounds to lower ranking opponents.

High—"The Christian Science Monitor" (F. R. Chevalier, chess editor) ran the news on the result of the recent U. S. Championship tourney. **Low**—None of the other six Boston daily papers ever mentioned it.

High—The "Transcript's" weekly chess column, under direction of the late John F. Barry, was appreciated by thousands for many years. **Low**—"Transcript's" chess column has been discontinued.

SOLUTIONS TO "WOULD YOU HAVE SEEN IT?!"

Uchtman—De Bondt: 21 . . . R-B1! 22 Q-Kt7, R-Kt7 winning the Queen. Or 22 Q-Kt6, Q-K2 winning the Bishop.

Rosenzweig—Nadell: 35 P-B6! Kt-R4; 36 R-KB1! (threatening P-B7), PxP; 37 R-B5! Kt-Kt6 (if 37 . . . R-Kt4; 38 P-Kt4! wins); 38 QxPch!! KxQ; 39 R-R5 dbl ch, K-Kt2; 40 R-R7 mate!