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Western Renaissance of 1939

While Europe struggles—toward that day which history has proven can most fittingly be acclaimed with the dubious jubilation “Another victory like this, and we are lost,” the caravanserie of chess has been weather-vaned into a “Westward, Ho!” journey.

Although the year 1939 neither crowned nor deposed champions of the patriciate of chess—it marked significant political developments in its organization, while insofar as the personal fortunes of its heroes were concerned, the fickle finger of fate was as unpredictable in its roving as the roulette croupier’s ball.

Salo Flohr, a disheartened last at A.V.R.O., after having won belated recognition as a proper challenger for Dr. Alekhine’s crown, contributed the finest comeback of the year by his January triumph in the Russian Masters’ Training Tournament—winning ahead of Reshevsky, Lilienthal and Keres in a field of eighteen so strong that the hero of A.V.R.O., Keres, with a pardonable let-down, tied for 12th-13th places.

The North American Championship Tournament afforded Reuben Fine opportunity to run his tournament out-rankings of his American arch-rival, Samuel Reshevsky, to four in their last five mutual entries, and another evidence that the 1-2-3 of American chess is Fine, Reshevsky and Horowitz.

The South American Championship Tournament went to zealous Argentine enthusiasts—whose tremendous success in staging the epochal event, paved the way for an unparalleled influx of talent into the Western Hemisphere. Marred by the unfortunately-compelled withdrawal of the English team, whose native patron is donor of the Hamilton-Russell trophy, and by the absence of the champion American quintet, plus a flare of racial feuding due to the war—the event won by Germany, was nevertheless, the most colorful event of 1939.

South America, having cornered the market of chess talent, made hay while Caissa’s sons were shining, for an abundance of tournaments soon made it the best chess-game-producing region in the world. F.I.D.E. headquarters moved across the ocean, too. Even a world championship match was not too awesome to tackle. Capablanca at the turn of year 1938-1939 seemed well outside the “hat in the ring circle” after Alekhine’s dictum of A.V.R.O.—“the failure of the two who have come last virtually eliminates them for some time to come from contests for the world title.”

A virtual agreement to play was announced in November.

Clearly, 1939 has entrenched chess staunchly in the New World... May we not gratefully close upon our introductory key-note, happy in the knowledge that our support is for the game worthy of Ruskin’s “It is appointed for all to enjoy, even where few may achieve,” and where even the sternest conflict wins for its players the legend

Not Hate, but Glory, made these chiefs contend
And each brave foe was in his soul a friend.
Greetings to chess players everywhere:

The United States Chess Federation wishes you all—wherever you may be—a very prosperous New Year! May each one of you in 1940 have full measure of success in moving your chess pieces to the discomfiture of your opponents!

With the beginning of this New Year I am glad to report that our Federation is rapidly completing its organization. W. M. Parker Mitchell of Brookline, Mass., and L. Walter Stephens of New York City have both accepted posts as vice-presidents of the U. S. C. F., and I feel sure that all of you will join with me in extending a cordial greeting to Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stephens upon joining the official "family."

Mr. Mitchell, as many of you know, spent many years of his life in the diplomatic service of the United States, retiring a short while ago in order to devote more time to other interests. He is a keen chess enthusiast, plays a strong game, likes correspondence chess (sometimes carries on 30 or 40 games at a time), and he will travel almost anywhere to play in a chess tournament. He is as well known in England as in the United States. You may find him seated at a chess board in the Café de la Regence in Paris or you might meet him in some southern or western tournament. But when you do sit down with him over the chess board—beware, or he will beat you! He drew a recent game with Dr. Lasker and he has had many wins or draws against leading masters. Mr. Mitchell is going to organize a campaign for new members for the U. S. C. F. He wants 2,000 members and I'm sure he will get them. Let's give Mr. Mitchell lots of help and lots of encouragement. Don't wait until he writes you or calls you on the phone! Send your $1 now to Ernest Olfe, Secretary, 1111 North 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. You'll get the year-book of the last tournament; you'll have a vote in national chess affairs; you'll receive a bulletin; and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have helped the cause of chess.

Our other vice-president, Mr. Stephens, is the well-known secretary of the Manhattan Chess Club of New York and is remembered for the very able way in which he carried out the difficult and exacting duties of tournament director of the 1936 and 1938 U. S. Championship Tournaments. He plays an excellent game of chess and he is noted for his enthusiasm and his organizing ability. When Mr. Stephens undertakes a job, you can be sure it will be well done. He is now in Miami but he will return to New York about February 1st, and will immediately inaugurate plans for the next United States Championship Tournament which will be held in the early spring, and in which Samuel Reshevsky will defend his title as champion.

This gives you all the news of the United States Chess Federation and its activities to date. Your officers are working hard. We hope that you will show that you support our efforts by doing your bit and by sending in your $1 for membership. You'll find you get a lot for your money! Thank you very much.

Cordially yours,

GEORGE STURGIS
President, United States Chess Federation

WARD M. PARKER MITCHELL
United States Consul Retired

Master (of the house—not chess): "Meadows, go to the library at once and see if they have the book 'How to Improve at Chess.'"

Meadows (not thinking): "Yes, sir; and shall I say that it is urgent?"

* * *

Policeman: "Can you describe your assailant?"

Kibitzer: "Describe him! What do you suppose I was doing when he hit me?"
New Life for the Alekhine-Chatard Attack

By V. J. Silich

After the moves 1 P·K 4, P·K 3; 2 P·Q 4, P·Q 4; 3 Kt·Q B 3, Kt·K B 3; 4 B·Kt 5, B·Kt 2; 5 P·K 5, K Kt·Q 2; 6 P·K R 4, P·K B 3; 7 B·Q 3, P·Q B 4; two theorists expressed the opinion that Black’s system of defense was more than sufficient to cope with White’s aggressive designs. True, the moves 6 ... O·Q; or 6 ... P·K R 3; or 6 ... P·Q R 3; or 6 ... P·Q R 3 were found wanting, but inasmuch as 6 ... P·K B 3 led to White’s downfall, the Alekhine-Chatard attack was condemned.

But this is far from the final word. An important point seemingly escaped the notice of the analysts, who inaccurately appraised the value of Black’s pawn structure. For in the variations developed after 7 Q·R 5ch, his center pawns tend to become targets for White’s attacking force rather than the spearhead or any counter-demonstration.

The following variations are worthy of note:

1 7 Q·R 5ch

E.g., 11 Kt·R 3; 12 Kt·B 4, P·K 4 (12 ... Kt·Kt 2; 13 Px B, Px B; 14 Kt·Kt 5, Q·Q 2; 15 Q·Q 4 wins); 13 Kt·Q 6, Q·K 2; 14 Kt·Kt 5ch, K·K 1; 15 Kt·B 5, Q·B 2; 16 Kt·R 6ch wins.

9 K·Q 2

Now the main variations are worthy of consideration.

(a) 9 ... P·Q 4 10 P·X P Kt·B 3 11 O·O·O Q·R 4

If 11 ... B·X P; 12 Kt·B 3 to be followed by 13 P·K K 3 and B·R 3 with lasting pressure on the KP.

12 Kt·B 3 P·K R 3 13 B·B 4 B·X P 14 Kt·K 5

With advantage to White.

(b) 9 ... R·Q 2 10 P·R 3 P·B 4 11 P·X P Kt·B 3

Or 11 ... P·Q 5; 12 O·O·O, P·K 4; 13 R·K 3, B·X Kt; 14 R·B 3, Q·Q 4; 15 R·B 3 +.

12 O·O·O B·X P

The threat was 13 Kt·K 4.

13 Kt·B 3 B·K 2 14 Kt·K 5

With advantage to White.

(c) 9 ... B·Kt 3 10 O·O·O R·K 1 11 B·X B P·Q 4 12 Q·R 5ch K·Kt 1 13 B·Q 3 P·K K 3 14 B·X P 15 Q·X Pch K·R 1 16 Kt·B 3 Q·K 2 17 Kt·Kt 5ch R·B 1 18 R·Q 3 and wins.

(d) 9 ... B·Q 2 10 Kt·B 3 Kt·B 3 12 P·X P B·X P

Attempting an artificial castling.

10 O·O·O R·K 1 11 B·X Kt B·X B 12 Q·R 5ch K·Kt 1 13 B·Q 3 P·K K 3 14 B·X P 15 Q·X Pch K·R 1 16 Kt·B 3 Q·K 2 17 Kt·Kt 5ch R·B 1 18 R·Q 3 and wins.
Again with advantage to White, e.g., 13 P-KKt3, Q-Kt5; 14 Kt-Q4, KtxKt; 15 QxKt, P-K3; 16 Q-Kt3, Q-Q3; 17 B-K3 winning a Pawn.

II.

In spite of Black's retention of the castling privilege White's advantage is more pronounced than in Diagram II. For castling would invite an unwelcome and violent Pawn assault against the vulnerable King position. Black does not retain even a measure of compensation for the weakening of his K side Pawn phalanx.

(a) 9 ... O-O
10 Kt-B3 P-B4
11 O-O-O Kt-B3
12 PxP Q-R4
13 P-KKt3!

With advantage to White.

(b) 9 ...
10 PxP Kt-B3
11 O-O-O
If 11 ... Q-R4; 12 Q-Kt5 is sufficient to retain the Pawn plus. Or 11 ... BxP is refuted by 12 KtxP.

12 Kt-B3 Q-R4

With a position similar to that in variation (a). If 12 ... B-Q2; 13 P-KKt3, R-K1; 14 B-R3, BxP; 15 Kt-K5 or 15 P-KR5-.

(c) 9 ...
10 B-B4
11 Kt-B3 Kt-B3
12 QKt-Kt5 Q-R4ch
13 P-B3 PxP
14 KttxP KtxKt
15 KtxKt K-B2
16 P-KKt3 to be followed by B-R3!

A summation discloses that the attack initiated with 7 Q-R5ch and developed in the foregoing analyses, apparently casts a serious doubt upon the validity of the move 6 ... P-KB3, and to this extent constitutes an important contribution toward the rehabilitation of the Alekhine-Chatard Attack.

(Translated from Schachmati by J.K.)
If 16... B-Q1; there follows 17 KtxRP! PxKt; 18 RxKt, or if 17... KtxB; 18 PxKt, PxKt; 19 RxB. Attempting to capture the Knight with B-Q2 and R-B1 fails because of 17 Q-Kt3.

17 PxKt Q-K12

Black hopes for complications: 18 P-KKt4, QxP; 19 PxKt, B-Q3.

18 Kt-R8 QxP
19 Kt-K6 B-Q3

The Knight is emancipated. In the interim Black has picked up a Pawn, which partially compensates for the loss of the exchange.

20 P-KKt3 B-B2
21 KtxB RxKt
22 Q-K13 R-K11
23 R-B2 Kt-B3
24 KR-QB1 Kt-K1
25 P-K4

A temporary Pawn sacrifice which forces open the file so that White's pieces soon will be able to penetrate.

25... PxP
26 R-B5 Q-Q3
27 BxKP K-B2
28 R-(B5)-B3 K-K2
29 R-Q3 Q-Kt3

If 29... Q-K4 there follows 30 R-K3, threatening BxKtP.

30 Q-B3 P-K4

Otherwise the Q could reach KR8 with good effect.

31 Q-Q2

Winning a Pawn due to the double threat of QxPch and R-Q7ch.

31... Kt-B3
32 QxP K-K3

With the counter-threat 33... QxPch: 34 KxQ, KtxBch.

33 B-Kt2 B-Q3
34 B-R3ch K-B2
35 R-KB5 Resigns

For after 35... B-K2; 36 QxKP, R-K1; 37 R-B7 Black is defenseless.

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

Amsterdam, October, 1939

FRENCH DEFENSE
(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

Dr. M. Euwe S. Landau

White Black
1 P-K4 P-K3 5 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 KtxKtch KtxKt
3 Kt-Q2 PxP 7 B-Q3
4 KtxP K-Q2
7 Kt-K5 would be met by... Q-K4!
8... B-K2
8 Q-K2 O
9 B-KB5 P-B4

Now 9... P-QKt3 is preferable.

10 PxP Q-R4ch
11 P-B3 QxBP

Hastings, January, 1936

Premier Reserves Tournament
CARO-KANN DEFENSE
(Notes by Dr. R. Rey Ardid)

J. Mieses Dr. R. Rey Ardid

White Black
1 P-K4 P-QB3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3 Pxp
4 KtxP B-B4
5 Q-B3
An unusual move involving a sacrifice. 5. Kt-Kt3 is usual.

5 . . . . .  P-K3

By 5 Q-Q4; 6 B-Q3, BxKt; 7 BxB, QxQP; 8 Kt-K2, White obtains the advantage of two Bishops, and this, coupled with his superior development is ample compensation for the Pawn minus.

6 B-K3  Kt-B3
7 KtxKtch  PxKt
8 O-O-O  R-Kt1!!
9 P-KR3  Q-Q4!

Compelling the exchange of Queens, after which Black's forces, particularly the rooks, become very active.

10 QxQ  BPxQ
11 P-KKt4  B-K5
12 P-KB3  B-Kt3
13 Kt-K2  Kt-B3
14 Kt-B4  P-QR3

14 . . . .  B-B3 falls because of 15 KtxQP! winning a Pawn.

15 P-KR4  . . . .

15 KtxB is preferable.

J. Mieses

Dr. R. Rey Arditi

15 . . . .  R-B1!
16 P-R5  BxP

Black will obtain three pawns for his piece and good chances in the ensuing endgame.

17 KxB  KtxPoh
18 K-Kt1  KtxP
19 B-K2  Kt-K4
20 KR-Kt1  B-Q3
21 P-R5  . . . .

21 R-QB1 was indicated. The advanced Pawn becomes weak.

21 . . . .  K-K2
22 Kt-R5  B-K4!

Further weakening the KRP by eliminating White's QB.

23 BxB  . . . .  RxP
24 Kt-Kt7  R(B4)-B1

To counter 25 P-Kt5 with 26 . . . . PxP; 26 RxB, KtxRP, for then comes 26 . . . P-B3 followed by . . . Kt-R2 and . . . KtxRP without fear of 27 Kt-B5ch as the KR is protected.

25 P-Kt3?  . . . .

A strategical error which permits the Black QR to penetrate.

25 . . . .  R-Q1
26 R(Kt1)-B1  R-K6!

26 . . . .  R-R6 would be met by 27 R-R1.

27 R-B2  R-R6
29 Kt-R5  KtxP

Clearly not 28 . . . . R-Kt3 because of 29 Kt-B4.

29 BxKt  RxB
30 KtxP  R-Kt8
31 R(Q1)-KtB1  . . . .

After 31 KtxRP, R(R6)xRP the Kt is lost without compensation.

31 . . . .  R(R6)xRP
32 KtxQPch . . . .

There is no good alternative, and the textmove is not without chances. Black's advantage is minimized, and the endgame is indeed difficult.

32 . . . .  PxKt
33 RxPch  R-Q3
34 RxKtP  R-R7
35 R-Kt6ch  K-Q4

If 35 . . . . Kt-B4; 36 RxR, PxR; 37 R-B6 and White recovers the Pawn.

36 R-Kt1ch  K-B4
37 R-KB1ch  K-K5
38 R-Kt1ch  . . . .

With the Black King well posted, there is no danger in 38 RxR, PxR; 39 R-B6, which is well met by 39 . . . . P-Kt4; 40 RxP, P-Kt5, etc.

38 . . . .  K-Q6

Unfortunately! Correct was 38 . . . . K-B6! with two chief continuations: 39 RxR, PxR; 40 R-Kt6, R-KKt1! or 39 RxR (39 R-Kt1ch, R-KB7), PxR; 40 R-KKt1, R-KKt7 with an easy win in both cases. After the textmove the outcome is problematical.

39 RxR  PxR
40 R-Kt1!

40 R-Kt6, R-KKt1! was the expected play. Black seals his next move.

40 . . . .  R-R3

Probably offering the only chance. If 40 . . . . K-B6; 41 R-Kt1ch, K-Q7; 42 RxP, P-Q5; 43 RxP, P-Q6; 44 R-Q6, K-B6 (44 . . . . K-K6; 45 R-K6ch, K-Q6; 46 R-Q6ch, R-K5; 47 P-R4); 45 R-QB6ch, draws. Or 44 . . . . K-K7; 45 R-Kt6ch, K-Q8; 46 P-R4, R-Kt7; 47 R-Q6, P-Q7; 48 R-Kt6 draws.

41 K-Kt2  P-Q5
42 P-R4?

Until now Mieses has expertly managed the defense. Here he slips. A better plan was 42 R-Kt1ch! (42 P-Kt4, K-B9), K-K5 (or 42 . . . Kt-B7; 43 P-Kt4, Kt-K7; 44 R-Kt4, Kt-K8; 45 R-Kt1ch, K-B5; 46 R-Q3, K-K5; 46 Kt-K3 arriving at the main variation); 43 P-Kt4!, K-B4; 44 K-Kt3 (44 R-Q2, R-R5! wins), P-Kt4 (if 44 . . . . K-B5; 45 R-Q2!); 45 K-B4, R-R5; 46 K-Q3, K-B5; 47 R-Kt1 and it is not clear how Black can win.

After the textmove Black obtains a powerful onslaught by offering a Pawn.

42 . . . .  R-R7ch
43 K-R3  . . . .

Other moves fail to the reply 43 . . . . K-B6.

43 . . . .  K-B7
44 RxP  P-R4
Neither 45 P-Kt4, R-R6ch followed by PxP, nor 45 R-QB6ch, K-Kt3! threatening mate will help White!

The alternatives were: 46 R-QB6ch, R-QB6 and 46 RxP, RxPch; 47 K-R2, P-Q6, winning easily.

Best! After 47 R-Kt5, P-Q6; 48 RxP, P-Q7; 49 R-Q5, QxP; 50 R-QB5ch, K-Q5 White is lost.

Better than 48 ... K-Q7; 49 P-Kt4! which is now impossible because of P-Q7ch and R-Q8!

After 49 R-Q8ch, K-K6; 50 R-KK6ch, K-B7; 51 K-Kt4ch, R-B6!

A blunder upon which Mieses fails to capitalize. The correct continuation was 49 ... R-R4!

50 K-B1 (50 R-B4ch, K-K6; 51 K-B3, P-Q7; 52 K-B3, R-R8), R-R4ch; 51 RxR, K-Kt2; 52 K-Q2, K-Q5: 53 B-Kt1, K-B6 and wins. Or 49 ... R-R4!; 50 R-Q8ch, K-K8! (50 ... R-Q7?; 49 K-R8 draws); 51 K-B3, R-QB4ch, 52 K-Kt2, R-B7! (52 ... P-Q7?; 53 K-K6ch, K-B7; 54 R-KB6ch, K-K8; 55 R-K6ch, K-Q8; 56 R-Q7 draws) 53 K-Kt1 (53 K-R3, P-Q7, etc.), R-R8ch! 54 R-Q7 (54 R-K8ch, K-Q5; 55 R-Q6ch, R-B8ch; 56 K-Kt3, P-Q7; 57 R-Q8ch, K-K6; 58 K-B2, R-Q8ch followed by P-Q8(Q), R-R8ch; 59 K-Kt2, P-R7; 60 R-K7ch (60 K-R2, B-Kt1ch), K-B5 and wins.

50 R-K8ch?

White is able to draw here by 50 R-B2! K-K7; 51 R-Q81, R-K6; 52 R-Q7, R-K1 (52 ... P-Q7ch; 53 K-B2 and the Pawn is lost); 53 P-Kt4! (53 R-RxP??, R-Q8ch wins the Rook), PxPch; 54 KxP, P-Q7; 55 P-R5, P-Q8(Q); 56 RxR, KxR; 57 K-B5.

50 ... K-Q7

51 R-K5 R-R81

Now comes a pretty well calculated maneuver.

52 RxP K-K6

53 R-Q5, P-Q7; 54 K-B2, R-QB8ch; 55 K-Kt2, P-Q8(Q); 56 RxR, RxR; 57 P-K4 is also insufficient because of K-Q5.

53 ... P-Q7

54 K-K5ch K-B5

Attacking the Rook! The rest requires no comment.

55 R-Q5 P-Q8(Q) 62 K-Kt6 K-Q3

56 RxR RxR 63 P-R6 R-Kt6ch

57 K-B4 K-K4 64 K-R7 K-B2

58 K-B5 R-QB8ch 65 K-Kt8 R-Kt1ch

59 K-Kt6 R-Kt1ch 66 K-R7 R-Kt3

60 P-R5 RxPch Resigns

61 K-B7 R-QR8!

An uncommonly interesting and instructive game.

White bites and fleas, Black scratches out a draw.

New York State Championship Tournament
August, 1939

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

I. Chernev White A. S. Donker Black

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3 21 B-Q6 BxB

2 Kt-KB3 P-Q4 22 RxB KtxP

3 P-QB4 P-K3 23 R-Q3 P-Kt3

4 Kt-B3 QKt-Q2 24 Q-K2 Q-Kt5

5 B-Kt5 P-QR3 25 R-K3 Q-R6

6 P-K3 B-K2 26 Q-B2 R-B3

7 Q-B2 O-O 27 R-Kt1 P-B4

8 R-B1 PxP 28 Q-Q3 Kt-Q3

9 BxP P-B4 29 R-P3 K-B2

10 PxP KtxP 30 R(Kt)-K1 R-K5

11 O-O P-Kt4 31 R-B3 RxB

12 B-K2 Kt-K2 32 QxP QxP

13 KR-Q1 Q-B2 33 Q-Kt5 Q-Kt4

14 P-QKt4 QR-B1! 34 Q-Kt5 QxP

15 Kt-Q4! 35 R-R6 R-K3

16 PxKt BxKt 36 R-B6 R-K5

17 B-B4 QxP 37 K-B2 K-K4

18 B-Kt7 P-Kt5 39 K-K2 Kt-B4

19 BxR RxR Drawn

20 P-K4 Q-B5

Spelling Trouble:

White, willing to be hit by a pillow, is hit by a pillar instead.

British Chess Federation Tournament
Bournemouth, August, 1939

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

G. Abrahams White S. Flohr Black

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3 14 Kt-Kt15 Kt-B4

2 P-QB4 P-KK3 15 KR-QK1 K-R3

3 Kt-QB3 P-Q4 16 Kt-R4 K-Q4

4 B-Q3 B-K2 17 Kt-B4 K-QB4

5 Kt-K3 O-O 18 Kt-Kt2 Kt-B3

6 Kt-B3 P-QB4 19 Kt-QB4 Kt-Q3

7 B-K5 QP-KP 20 QxP Q-K1

8 BxP Kt-B3 21 KtxB Kt-B3

9 O-O PxP 22 B-Q7 Kt-B4

10 PxP K-Kt3 23 QxP KR-Q1

11 Q-K2 B-K2 24 R-K1 Kt-B8ch

12 P-QR3 P-K3 25 PxKt R-KKt4ch

13 QR-R1 Kt-K2 Resigns

Swedish No. 1 player, G. Stahlberg, out-distances his nearest rival for second place at the Tournament of Bad Harzburg. A machine-gun staccato of pointed, penetrating moves find their mark.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Cambridge Springs Defense)

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

C. Ahues G. Stahlberg

White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 B-Kt5 P-B3

2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 5 Kt-B3 QKt-Q2

3 P-B4 P-K3 6 P-K3 Q-R4

The choice of openings is much a matter of...
This enterprising move was first introduced in the game Bogolubow-Grunfeld, Mahrissch-Ostrau, 1924.

10 PxKP

The point of the P sacrifice. Black achieves freedom of development and counterplay.

11 Kt(Q2)xKt

But this does not seem to be an improvement on the general procedure: 12 O-O, BxKt; 13 PxB, KtxP; 14 QxP, P-B3; 15 B-R4 (not 15 B-B4 because of ... B-B4! winning the Q), B-Kt3; with about even chances.

The idea of the text move is to avoid a doubled P on QB3, but it soon becomes apparent that it was important not to have delayed castling.

12 ........ KtxP

Now O-O is temporarily thwarted by the threat of ... Kt-B6ch followed by ... QxP.

13 ........ Kt-Q6ch!

Not speculating to any extent, for Black may recover the QRP in any event.

14 BxKt

Of course not 16 P-K4, BxP!

15 QxP

16 Q-K2

17 P-QR3

18 Q-R5

For want of a better continuation. 18 P-K4 is still out of the question, and 18 R-Q1 is met by ... RxRch followed by ... Q-K2 and ... B-Q6, tying the K to the center, where he is subject to any number of threats.

18 ........ P-KKt3

19 Q-Kt5

If 20 O-O, then ... QxKtP with advantage.

20 ........ B-K3

21 B-K5

Threatening 22 Q-B6!

22 BxKt

23 Q-K5ch

24 Kt-K2

In a rather precarious position, White's defense has been stolid. Here, however, he courts danger. Simpler was 24 Kt-R4 leading to equality, after ... Q-Q5.

24 ........ Q-Kt6!

White no longer is able to maintain the Q plus.

25 Q-B3

Nearly sufficient, but ...

For after 25 QxP, R-Q8ch! winning the Q, now Black penetrates on the Q file.

26 P-B3

27 QxQ

Again, if 27 QxB, R-Q8ch to be followed by the exchange of Q's, and the capture of the Kt.

27 ........ BxQ

28 K-B2

29 Kt-Q3

Hoping for 29 ... RxP to which 30 R-QKt1 would be a powerful rejoinder.

29 ........ QR-Q1

30 KR-K1 (Q) - Q6ch

31 K-B4

32 R-QKt1 (R-Q6) - Q7

Perhaps somewhat early, but in view of Black's superiority, further resistance is futile.

A little shibetah persuasion on the King.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship

December, 1939

FOUR KNIGHTS GAME

E. S. Jackson

White

J. Feldman

Black

1 P-K4

2 Kt-KB3

3 Kt-B3

4 B-Kt5

5 O-O

6 P-Q3

7 B-Kt5

8 PxB

9 R-K1

10 P-Q4

11 B-QB1

12 B-B1

13 P-Kt3

14 P-Q5

15 P-B4

16 Kt-R4

17 P-Q4

18 PxP

19 R-Kt1

20 R-Kt3!

21 Kt-K4

22 Kt-Q5

23 P-K3

24 Q-K5

25 P-QB4

26 R-P

27 R-Kt1

28 BxKt

29 Q-B3

30 BxKt

31 BxP

32 R-B3

33 BxP

34 B-QB3

35 B-R4

36 B-Kt3

37 P-B4

38 B-B3

39 B-Q2

40 Q-Kt7ch
Muscle Over Mind

Using less imagination than a Queen odds player, anyone could see where Cauliflower-Face Flaherty might have been the inspiration for Woodrow Wilson’s macaronic contribution to poetry.

“For beauty I am no star;
There are others more handsome by far;
But my face I don’t mind it,
For I am behind it.
It’s the fellow in front gets the jar!”

Flaherty bore the unique distinction of having beaten at chess on the two-inch squares every fighter at Gilhooley’s Gymnasium—and was undiscomfited, if not undecorated, by the fact that each one had equal efficiency and willing alacrity done the same thing for him in a certain twenty-foot square.

Perhaps this is why he sought employment in the more genteel art of chess annotating. Maybe that was why his thoughts were a trifle muddled—but then, this handicap has been no hindrance to others, as many an analysis bears mute attest. So, Cauliflower-Face Flaherty wanted to make his modest bid for Pulitzer consideration. Despite ten reiterations that he’d build something less than a home in the country on his share of the gate receipts of a chess game, he remained undiscouraged.

Here he is—take him away, America.

* * * *

Ladeez and Gentlemen, in this corner, wearin’ White trunks, is the Polish piledriver, Ripper Rodzinsky — and in this corner, wearin’ Black is the Franco-Russian Tamerlane of the Chessboard, champeen of the wurl’d, Doctor (Black-pill) Alekhine.

15-Round Bout—Paris, August, 1913

Rodzinsky

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 P-K4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kt-QB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 B-B4</td>
<td>P-Q3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Coverin’ up his mid-section. It’s a Fill-the-Doors Defense, they tell—which probably ain’t got nuthin’ to do with a full house in poker, but may mean a capacity crowd or somethin’ in chess.

If you don’t like my style, remember I’m only gettin’ my share of the gate on annotatin’ with no extra cut to explain names from the fifteenth century.

4 P-B3 B-KKt5

5 Q-Kt3 Q-Q2
6 Kt-Kt5 Kt-R3
7 KtxKB P-Q3

Jabbin’ furiously, the Ripper drives the champ into the ropes. In a carnival circuit he’d have some preliminary bum in some ringsider’s lap in two rounds, but the champ, who is no camp stool, don’t fold up so easy.

7 . . . KtxKt8
8 BxKtch QxB 9 QxKtP Q-Q2!

The champ seems to reel and stagger helplessly. It’s an old gag ‘cuz a blind man can see he ain’t glassy-eyed a-tall—but Rodzinsky wades in.

10 QxR . . .

A terrific smash, thinks the crowd, which except for a few of the boys in the trade, can’t see what’s holdin’ the champ up—and hustles to get in their cheerin’ before the towel-toss.

10 . . . Q-B5!

The crowd is in the aisles yellin’ King VII, whoever he is—I only heard of Henry the Eighth.

11 P-B3 . . .

This loco is all attack and no defense.

11 . . . BxP

The champ sails in, cool, like an ice-cutter.

12 PxB Kt-Q5

After which White’s grunt can be heard in the last row.

13 P-Q3 QxQP
14 PxKt . . .

Reckless!? This game guy would dive off the Tower of Babel into a bucket of water.

14 . . . B-K2

Goaded like this, a paralytic grasshopper would swap kicks with a burro—so the Ripper staggered in, as wide open as the Grand Canyon.

15 QxR B-R5 mate

After which elegant piece of face-bashing, White’s features can only be picked by guesswork.

This, we fear, will be the last contribution by C.F. F. A percentage cut of the gate at a chess game runs somewhat under world’s heavyweight fight receipts. We knew it. Flaherty does—now.
Famous Last Round Tourney Thrills
By PAUL HUGO LITTLE

TARRASCH-WALBRODT, VIENNA, 1898

The Vienna 1898 Tournament was one of the greatest events in chess history. Held in conjunction with the fifty-year jubilee of the reign of Franz Joseph of Austria, its entry lacked only Lasker and Chigorin, and perhaps Teichmann and Bardeleben, of the chess stars of that day.

The tournament was a double-round event, with twenty players participating. One of them, A. Schwarz, dropped out after the 7th round, and his score was annulled. So each player had thirty-six hard games to play before his place could be determined. It was truly a chess marathon!

Handsome prizes were provided as incentive for the players. Two hot summer months—July and August—of grueling chess lay before them.

Much regret was expressed over the absence of Lasker and Chigorin, the latter already suffering from the malady that was to bring him to an early grave. Still, the great rivals Steinitz and Chigorin were entered in the lists to joust against combatants; and Tarrasch was there, the favorite because of his magnificent tournament record. Pillsbury, the hero of Hastings, sought another first prize. There was Blackburne and Burn, the two English veterans, Schiffer, Alapin, Maroczy, Marco, Schlechter, Lipke, and Walbrodt. The American, Showalter, compatriot of Pillsbury, was to uphold the standards of a country still unrecognized by European centers.

The fight was expected to be a fierce one, and so it proved. After nineteen rounds and the first half of the tourney were completed, Pillsbury and Tarrasch were in first place with equal scores of 15. Janowski was a close third with 13½, and Steinitz, despite his age and the despair of having lost his title to Lasker, was a fine fourth with 12½. Tschigorin had 12, Alapin 11½, Lipke 11, and Burn, Maroczy, and Schlechter, 10½ each. Pillsbury had beaten Tarrasch in their game in the fourteenth round, for the Doctor's only loss, while Pillsbury had lost to Tchigorin and Maroczy.

After 24 rounds, Tarrasch's score was 19 and Pillsbury's 18½, with Steinitz in third place with 16. After the 26th round, Pillsbury led with 20, Tarrasch was second with 19½. Janowski was third with 17, and Tschigorin was fourth with 16½, Steinitz having lost two games to hold fifth place with 16. After 32 rounds, Pillsbury continued to lead by half a point with 24½, Tarrasch had 24, and Janowski and Steinitz were tied with 21. Tschigorin was far behind in fifth place with 18½.

It was obvious that Pillsbury and Tarrasch were destined to battle it out for the chief prize. In the 33rd round, Tarrasch scored over Pillsbury, avenging his loss in the 14th round, and took the lead, only to lose to Janowski in the next round, as Pillsbury won. In the 35th round both won, and in the 36th round Tarrasch finally overhauled Pillsbury by drawing against Tschigorin, while Pillsbury was losing to Burn in 91 moves. In the 37th and semi-final round Pillsbury beat Trenchard and Tarrasch beat Alapin.

And so Tarrasch and Pillsbury came into the 38th and last round on Monday, July 25th with equal scores of 27½. Janowski was third with 25½, and Steinitz was fourth with 24, a magnificent performance considering his bitter disappointments. Pillsbury was paired with Baird and Tarrasch with Walbrodt. Obviously, Pillsbury's chances were better. He soon obtained an advantage with White in a Queen's Gambit Declined, won two pawns on his 27th move, and scored the point in 52 moves.

So it was up to Tarrasch. He had White, and played a Queen's Gambit, which Walbrodt declined. Walbrodt lost time with a knight maneuver seeking to exchange, and draw, and Tarrasch soon had a bind.

He increased the pressure. Walbrodt fought ably, but Tarrasch's keen positional judgment gave him no chance, and after 52 moves Tarrasch had won to tie with Pillsbury. A playoff match was won by Tarrasch, 2-1, 1 draw, but this was anti-climactic.

The game with Walbrodt, which follows, was the Doctor's great effort.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. S. TARRASCH
C. A. WALBRODT

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>B-K2</td>
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The Vienna Tournament Book remarks of Black's 4th move: "Dr. Tarrasch holds P-QB4 to be better." So consistently did the Doctor hold that view that the move is known today as the Tarrasch Defense.

5 B-B4

More usual was 5 B-Kt5, but Tarrasch could
not afford to give his opponent a sure and sound book player, the odds of stereotyped play.

5    P-B3
6  P-K3  QKt-Q2
7  P-KR3  ...

To be able to exit to R2 in the event the QB is attacked.

7    Kt-B1
8    P-B5!

Fixing the Q side pawns which in turn restrains Black's mobility. If now 8 . . . P-QKt3 White maintains the hold with 9 P-QR4.

8    Kt-Kt3
9  B-K2  Q-K4

A loss of time. Relatively best was 9 . . . P-QKt3: 10 P-QKt4, PxP; 11 KtPxP, Q-R4; 12 Q-Q2, Kt-Q2 striving to free the game with . . . P-K4.

10 P-QR3  Kt-K5
11 B-Q3  ...

Better was 11 P-QKt4, for after the text move Black might have secured his Kt at K5 with . . . P-B4.

11    KtxKt?
12  Q-Q2  Kt-KR5
13  KtxKt  BxKt
14  P-QKt4  Q-K1
15  QxKt  ...

And Black remains with an immobile QB.

15    O-O
16  O-O  Q-Q2?
17  Q-B2  P-B4
18  K-R1  ...

Preparing for the classical attack P-Kt4, etc.

18    B-Q1  24 R-KKt1  K-R1
19  B-K5  B-B2  25 Q-KKt2  P-QR4
20  P-B4  BxKt  26 B-Kt1  RPxP
21  BPxKt  Q-K2  27 RPxP  R-R5
22  P-KKt4  P-KKt3  28 PxP  KPxP
23  R-B4  B-Q2  ...

Not 28 . . . KtPxP; 29 R-B3! to be followed by R-Kt3 and Black must yield to the pressure on the open file.

29 Q-Q2  R-KKt1  32 R(B4)-B1  R-Kt2
30  Q-K1  B-K3  33 R-Kt2  QR-KKt1
31  P-R4  R(R5)-R1  34 R-KR2  Q-Q2

Black has attained his maximum defense. He must stall and await developments.

35  B-Q3  R-R1
36  Q-Kt3  K-Q2
37  R-KKt1  QR-KKt1
38  R(R2)-KtKt2  R-KB1
39  Q-B4  ...

Preventing any liberating action such as . . . P-B5.

39    ...
40  Q-R6  QR-KKt1
41  K-R2  B-K3
42  R-Kt5!

The beginning of the final phase of the attack, which Tarrasch conducts with vigor and precision.

42    ...
43  K-Kt31  B-K1
44  K-B4!

Steinitz must have beamed at the emulation of his precepts.

44    ...
45  P-R5!!

At last!

45    ...
46  PxP  BxP
47  B-K2  ...

Not 47 BxP, as the B is subject to a pin.

47    ...
48  B-R5  BxB
49  QxB  ...

. . . Q-R5ch was threatened.

49    ...
50  RxR  ...
51  RxR  ...
52  P-K6  Resigns

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Book Reviews

100 CHESS GEMS

By P. WENMAN $1.00

This paper bound volume is attractively gotten together, and suffers (insofar as this reviewer could find) from none of the egregious typographical errors prevalent in Mr. Wenman's previous effort, "Remarkable Endings."

But, apparently no great ingenuity was displayed in gathering the games, and the notes are generally less than adequate. Most of the old favorites are here: the brilliant fireworks of the past, up to and including such memorable games as Reti-Alekhine at Baden-Baden (1925), or the charming Mikenas-Dreiburg encounter at Kemeri (1939). However, these games are to be found in other collections, more competently annotated, whilst the superb efforts of Fine, Reshevsky, Botwinnik, Keres and others have not earned a single place between these covers. Capablanca appears in only one game—that he lost—but Prince Dadian (of curious memory) is present against Birkham, Kolisch battles against "Another" and Daum fights one out with Noordyk. The majority of the games are P-K4, and all positional games, however, subtle and beautiful, are omitted.

The contest between Hartlaub and Beharry, played "in Bavaria in 1911," is perhaps amusing enough to be reproduced. At any rate, it is new to me.

—J. R. Newman

Pyrotechnics Par Excellence

Played in Bavaria in 1911

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED:

Hartlaub Beharry
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 Kt-B3 P-Q3
2 P-QB4 P-K3 7 PxKP BxKP
3 Kt-KB3 P-QB4 8 P-QKt4 B-Q3
4 P-K3 Kt-KB3 9 B-Kt2
5 Kt-B3 Kt-B3

The old method of playing the Queen's Gambit Declined.

9 . . . . . . . O-O
10 Q-B2 Pxp
11 Kt-KKt5 . . . .

With the strong threat of 12 Kt-Q5, PxKt; 13 BxKt.

11 . . . P-KKt3
12 O-O-O Q-K2
13 RxB . . . .

The key move of a combination of great beauty. If QxR; 14 QKt-K4, KtxKt; 15 KtxKt, Q-Q1; 16 B-B6 followed by 17 P-KR4.

13 . . . P-KR3

14 P-KR4 PxKt
Black must recover the piece.

15 PxP Kt-KR4
16 KRxKt . . . .

Both Rooks offered. A very pleasing situation.

16 . . . PxB
17 Kt-Q5 PxKt
18 Q-R7ch . . . .

The crowning sacrifice of a really great game.

18 . . . . KxQ
19 R-R6ch K-Kt1
20 R-R8 mate.

The King was in the Counting-House,
A Queen and Rook ahead,
Along came some bad checks,
And put him "in the red."

DANISH GAMBIT

Hartlaub Testa
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 6 Kt-B3 P-Q3
2 P-Q4 PxP 7 Kt-B3 Kt-KB3
3 P-QB3 P-QxP 8 O-O BxKt
4 B-QB4 Pxp 9 BxB O-O
5 BxP B-Kt8ch 10 P-K5 Kt-K5

10 . . . PxP could have been played.
11 B-Kt2 B-Kt5
12 Q-Q4 . . . .

The opening move of a splendid combination.

12 . . . . BxKt
13 PxP Kt-Kt4
14 K-R1 . . . .

A very clever offer of two Pawns.

14 . . . . KtxP
15 Q-Q3 KtxKP
16 R-KKt1 . . . .

The point of the combination. The Queen cannot be taken.

16 . . . Q-Q2

For if 16 . . . KtxQ; 17 RxPch, K-Kt1; 18 R-Kt8ch, KxR; 19 R-Kt6ch.

17 Q-Q2 Kt-Kt3
18 Q-Q4 . . . .

Forcing the Knight to return to K4.

18 . . . . Kt-K4
19 RxPch . . . .

Leading to an excellent mate.

19 . . . . KxR
20 R-Kt6ch K-Kt1


21 Q-Kt6ch PxQ
22 BxBch P-B3
23 BxBch RxB
24 R-Kt6 mate.

MID-WEST MATCH

Traveling over a hundred miles, Central Indiana Chess Association players defeated Cincinnati Chess Club on twelve boards Sunday, December 17th at the Cincinnati Mercantile Library by a score of 12½-10½ in a double round match.
Would You Have Seen It?
By IRVING CHERNEV

If the problem stands you on your head, you will find the solution staring you in the face.

Albin
Black Wins

Bernstein
Black Wins

Hermann

Blackburne
(Blindfold)
White Wins

Uminzey

Bondarsvavsky
White Wins

Amateur

Hussong
Black Wins

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Queen and Pawn Endings

(Every player has at one time or another been exasperated beyond endurance by the intricacies of a Queen and Pawn ending. Here are two specimens which are unusually rich in finesses.)

International Team Tourney
Stockholm - August, 1937

Position after Black's 98th move

Kashdan

Frydman

The game is won for Black, but care must be exercised to avoid possible perpetual checks.

99 Q-B3

A little pleasantry which, however, hardly affects the course of the game.

99 ... Q-B5ch

100 K-R5

Giving up one of the Pawns, as the win is now forced. A neat finesses is still required at the finish.

101 QxP

102 Q-Kt6ch

103 Q-R7ch

104 Q-Q3ch

The only move to stop the immediate queening. If 104 Q-Kt6ch, K-R5; 105 Q-R7ch, K-K5 and the Queen can interpose on the next check.

104 ... K-R5

105 Q-B1

106 K-R6

K-Kt6!

If 106 ... Q-K8; 107 Q-B4ch etc. Black's plan is to play ... K-R7 and then ... Q-K8, after which there will be no more checks. Should White's Queen move, a series of checks will force a second Queen (107 Q-Kt5, Q-R7ch; 108 K-Kt6, Q-K3ch; 109 K-R5, Q-K8ch or 109 K-R7, ... Q-B2ch, followed by ... P-B8(Q). Or 107 Q-B4, Q-Q3ch! and if the King goes to the 7th rank, then ... Q-K1ch followed by an appropriate check on K8 or Kt1. If the King goes to the 5th rank, then ... Q-K4ch followed according to circumstances, by ... Q-B3ch or by ... Q-B5.)

107 K-Kt7 Q-K6!

Important. If at once 107 ... K-R7; 108 Q-Kt5! after which Black has no checks, and it is difficult to avoid a perpetual check. After the text, White's King has no square which makes possible such a situation.

108 K-Kt8 K-R7

White resigns. The threat is of course Q-K8. If 109 Q-B4, Q-Kt1ch; 110 K-Kt7, Q-K2ch and either ... Q-B1ch or ... Q-B2ch followed by ... P-B8(Q).

—I. Kashdan

Kemerl Tournament
June, 1937

Position after Black's 63th move

Keres

Flohrr

66 Q-Q7ch

The winning move. Black is now "on the spot," for not only is he a Pawn down to begin with, but he must lose another one: (1) if ... K-Kt1 or ... K-Kt3 the King falls with check; (2) if ... K-B1; 67 Q-B5ch winning a P with P-R5; 75 P-B6, P-R6; 76 P-B7, P-Kt7; 77 P-B8(Q), P-R3(Q); 78 Q-B5ch, K-Kt6; 79 Q-B4ch check; (3) if ... K-B3; 67 QxP, QxP; 68 Q-R4

66 ... K-B3?

Having looked more deeply into the last-mentioned variation, Keres has discovered the following continuation after 68 Q-R4ch: 68 ... QxQ; 69 PxQ, K-B4; 70 K-Q2 (clearly the only winning possibility), K-Kt5; 71 K-B3, KxP; 72 K-Q4, K-Kt5; 73 KxP, P-R4; 74 P-B5, P-R5; 75 P-B5, P-R5; 76 P-B7, P-R7; 77 P-B3(Q), P-R8(Q)ch and the position is a draw.

67 Q-Q8ch?

Convinced by this silent dialogue, Flohr drops the variation—quite wrongly, for there are two ways of winning in it! The crucial position in the previous note is the following: White: K on Q4, P on K3 and KB4. Black: K on KKt5, P on K5 and KR3. It is White's turn to play, and he can win by (1) 73 K-K5! P-R4 ( ... K-B6 leads to a book loss); 74 P-B5, ch with a won ending.

forcing the exchange of Qs, after which White's KP wins; or (2) a method suggested by Dr. Euwe: 73 KxP, P-R4; 74 K-Q3! (the idea is of course that White's two Ps are self-supporting, and he can therefore bring his K around to stop the RP), P-R5; 75 K-K3 and wins (75 ...
K-Kt6; 76 K-B1 etc. Black can try 74 . . . K-Kt6 (instead of 74 . . . P-R5) but then follows 75 P-B5, 76 P-B5, P-R6; 77 P-B7, P-R7; 78 P-B8(Q), P-R8(Q); 79 Q-B4ch again forcing the exchange of Qs, and the KP wins.

And now back to the text:

67 . . .

Ariel Mengarini, George Washington University junior and erstwhile Harvard student, followed the example set by many of his Harvard predecessors into Washington, D. C. and promptly upon his arrival garnered the championship of the Capitol City Chess Club. Donald Mugridge, who set the style, finished second, while Martin C. Stark, this year stayed on the sidelines. The championship, a double round-robin event, produced the following scores:

A. Mengarini .............. 6½ - 1½
D. H. Mugridge ........... 6 - 2
H. A. Rousseau ........... 4½ - 2½
E. M. Knapp ............... 3 - 5
R. Hostler ................. 0 - 8

A general tournament, run concurrently with the championship attracted an entry of ten. It is still in progress.
Both players aim for an attack with equal industry — but not with equal marksmanship.

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<tr>
<th>Marshall Chess Club Championship</th>
<th>A. E. Santasiere</th>
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<td><strong>Grunfeld Defense</strong></td>
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<td><strong>F. J. Marshall</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1 P-Q4</strong></td>
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<td><strong>19 Kt-PKt4</strong></td>
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<td><strong>20 Kt-R3</strong></td>
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<td><strong>29 R-R4ch</strong></td>
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<td><strong>31 P-R3</strong></td>
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<td><strong>33 Kt-KKt3</strong></td>
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<td><strong>34 Q.R5ch</strong></td>
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<td><strong>35 PxB</strong></td>
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**He who takes what isn't his'n**
**Must give it back or go to pris'n.'**

**Queen's Indian Defense**

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<tr>
<th>Sultanbeil</th>
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<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
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<td><strong>1 P-Q4</strong></td>
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<td><strong>2 P-QB4</strong></td>
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<td><strong>7 P-Q5</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>15 KtxKt</strong></td>
<td>QKt</td>
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**A typical Avram game: quiet opening**
**careful mid-game maneuvering for an opening**
**— and then a sudden onslaught. A nice ending**
**in which the power of the Q and B in com-**
**bination is utilized to the utmost.**

**Manhattan C. C. Championship**
**New York—January 14, 1939**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DUTCH DEFENSE</th>
<th>J. Fulop</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>2 P-Q4</strong></td>
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<td><strong>5 O-O</strong></td>
<td>Kt-K2</td>
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<td><strong>6 P-QB4</strong></td>
<td>O-QB4</td>
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<td><strong>7 P-Kt3</strong></td>
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<td>P-QR4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>16 P-B3!</strong></td>
<td>R-PxP</td>
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On 31 ... Qxp; 32 Q-B7ch, K-Q1; 33 B-B6 ch!

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<th>UNIQUE CHESS BOOK-ENDS</th>
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Games from the
International Team Tournament at Buenos Aires

### Nimzowitsch Defense

| Enevoldsen | Keres |
| Denmark    | Estonia |
| White      | Black  |
| 1 P-Q4     | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4    | Kt-K3  |
| 3 Kt-QB3   | B-Kt5  |
| 4 Q-B2     | O-O   |
| 5 Kt-B3    | P-B4  |
| 6 PxB      | Kt-R3 |
| 7 B-Q2     | KtxP  |
| 8 P-K3     | P-Kt8 |
| 9 PxP      | QxP   |
| 10 BxB     | KtxP  |
| 11 P-Kt4   | QxKt5 |
| 12 B-K2    | P-Q4  |
| 13 B-Q4    | P-R3  |
| 14 Q-R4    | P-QR3 |
| 15 PxP     | QxP   |
| 16 Q-Kt3   | QxP   |
| 17 Q-Kt2   | QxP   |
| 18 O-O     | Kt-K4 |
| 19 Kt-K1   | Kt-K1 |
| 20 P-B3    | P-K4  |
| 21 P-K4    | Kt-R6ch |
| 22 K-R1    | Q-Kt4 |

**Resigns**

### French Defense

An energetic counter-attack is the touchstone of Black's success.

| L. Prins | C. E. Guimard |
| White    | Black        |
| 1 P-K4   | P-K3         |
| 2 P-QKt3  | P-Q4         |
| 3 B-Kt2   | Kt-KB3       |

### New Improved Pocket Sets

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

### Queen's Gambit Declined

A position is never any stronger than its last blunder.

| E. Lundin   | Raud |
| Sweden     | Estonia |
| White      | Black  |
| 1 Kt-KB3   | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-B4     | P-K3  |
| 3 Kt-B3    | P-Q4  |
| 4 P-Q4     | B-K2  |
| 5 B-Kt5    | O-O  |
| 6 P-K3     | P-KR3 |
| 7 B-R4     | Kt-K5 |
| 8 BxB      | QxP   |
| 9 Q-B2     | KtxKt |
| 10 QxB     | P-Kt3 |
| 11 O-O     | Q-Kt4 |
| 12 Q-Kt4   | P-QKt3 |
| 13 KR-Q1   | B-Kt2 |

If 28 KtxKt, QxBch; 27 K-Kt2, Q-B8ch; 28 K-B3, B-K7 mate.
FIRST STEPS
By C. J. S. Purdy
(Many times Champion of Australia)
WHERE TO PUT YOUR PIECES IN THE OPENING

PART III: A COMPLETE OPENING DISCUSSED

To illustrate the previous articles, we could present many different ways of playing the first half-dozen moves in chess. We think it will be more helpful, however, to demonstrate a single opening and carry it through to the early mid-game. For experience shows that it is more often the second half-dozen moves than the first, which trouble the average player.

As our example we shall take the Pillsbury Attack in the Queen's Gambit Declined, for it is an excellent opening for giving one a grasp of the principles which govern opening play in general.

We will not examine the opening critically, but will use its moves to illustrate principles given in the previous "First Steps" articles.

Memorizing the moves will benefit the student very little, but if he studies them in connection with the "First Steps" articles his general conduct of opening play should improve considerably.

THE FIRST MOVE

With what move should White open? The old theory said P-K4 or P-Q4. These moves develop, and also lay hold upon important squares in the center. Modern theory also favors them, but nearly as popular among the masters is 1 P-QB4 and this bears out in a striking way the theory put forward by the present writer—that stress should be laid on getting out the central pawns two squares—i.e., either the QP and KP, QBP and QP, or KBP and KP.

If White opens with P-K4, it is very easy for him soon to play out the QP, but the insecurity of White's pawn at K4 can be exploited by Black with the French Defense (1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, and now either 3 B.Kt5 or 3 Kt-KB3)—the insecurity being evident because there is no piece supporting the square K4. Notice that Q4 is supported by the Queen, and the squares QB4 and KB4 are supported by masked Bishops.

If White opens with P-Q4 Black can prevent P-K4, and can satisfactorily meet P-QB4, say some theorists, by simply taking the pawn. White's trouble is that he must shut in his QB (by P-K3) to recapture the pawn.

Now consider 1 P-QB4. This move, unlike P-K4, is perfectly secure, and it only remains for White to play P-Q4, a move which is also well supported. True, White does not wish to recapture on Q4 with his Queen, but he can recapture with the King's Knight which will be well posted on that square. If Black replies with 1 P-K4 or 1 P-QB4, White will not play P-Q4 immediately, but will do so later on. In fact, the whole secret of the English Opening lies in timing P-Q4 to a nicety.

The double push that we think so fundamental, has a very simple purpose. It is the only way to open files for the use of the Rooks. Surely the importance of utilizing the Rooks is obvious. Remember that the two Rooks form a quarter of your total force! Therefore, the primary objective behind 1 P-QB4, which itself is not technically a developing move, is development! Note that the pawns must be adjacent—not P-Q4 and P-KB4, for instance, for that system creates a "hole." The two adjacent pawns abreast mutually strengthen one another.

It is impossible to say what is Black's best answer to 1 P-QB4. The obvious move 1 P-K4 is open to the same objections, in greater degree, as 1 P-K4 for White. Notice that P-QB4 gives White a hold on the important center square Q5, we might think of 1 . . . P-Q4, but this permits White a very favorable pawn exchange. Better, therefore, is preparation by 1 . . . P-K3 or 1 . . . P-QB3, and of these the more logical is 1 . . . P-K3, since it aids development. This move is considered Black's safest. Now we can begin.

THE PILLSBURY ATTACK

1 P-QB4 P-K3
2 P-Q4! P-Q4

We have now arrived at the Queen's Gambit Declined. Black's QB is shut in, but experience has shown that the early sortie of the QB in this type of opening is, in most cases, too hazardous for Black—see "Biffing the Bishop" in a previous installment. White has the initiative, for it still remains for Black to get his second pawn out two squares—the QB on present indications.

3 Kt-QB3 . . . .

Clearly the most natural developing move. Now Tarrasch said Black should play P-QB4 at once, but the move is obviously risky, because White can then open up lines, and open lines naturally favor the party which has the more pieces in play. Here White has one and Black none. On the other hand, a move which
cannot be bad is 3 Kt-KB3, because we know that KB3 is usually the King's Knight's ideal square.

3 ... Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5! B-K2!

Developing one piece and unpinning another. Always seek a developing move which serves a second good purpose, too.

5 P-K3 QKt-Q2

As we know, Black must not block his QBP, but it looks (and is) unsafe to play P-QB4 at this stage. The development of the QKt at Q2 is therefore indicated.

6 Kt-B3 O-O!

As the opening up of the Q side is the whole theme of this opening, there is no point in Black's reserving the option of Q side castling, although, it is true, White sometimes takes this risk.

At practically any stage, Black could "put the question" to White's QB with P-KR3, but this raises complications into which we need not delve now.

7 R-B1!

Pursuing the leading idea of the double pawn push—Rook development! The other developing move, 7 B-Q3, allows Black to take the "gambit pawn" without losing a tempo, opening the fianchetto diagonal for the QB.

7 ... P.QKt3

Black's only developing move. This gives the out-and-out Orthodox Defense—"strong-orthodox" as the Germans call it—although the more artificial ... P-B3 has long been in greater vogue. The old move has never yet been refuted, despite the various attempts made to invalidate it.

8 PxP PxP

White, of course, immediately closes the diagonal which Black has so clearly expressed his intention of using. Black cannot recapture with the Knight, or his QBP is lost.

9 B-Q3

Pillsbury's move, and probably the best.

Absolutely compulsory after playing P-QKt3, as otherwise the QBP is left "backward." A backward pawn on an otherwise open file is likely to be lost.

11 Q-K2!

Always the best square for the Queen in this opening, because it is the least exposed. If 11 PxP, Black naturally retakes with the pawn, for the two pawns abreast give moral support to each other. In case of dire necessity, one of them can advance and thus be protected by the other. Two such pawns abreast are called "hanging pawns." As they can both be attacked by Rooks they are weak, but because they grip so much of the center between them, they are also strong! On the other hand, a single isolated pawn, that is, a pawn which has no fellow-pawn to support it, is rather weak as a rule. The handicap usually is about equivalent to the loss of a tempo—in the opening.

Having played B-Q3, White naturally contemplates attack on the K-side, for which the control of the center is essential. Consequently in this position it would not be logical to play for the "hanging pawns." He must maintain his own pawn on Q4.

11 ... Kt-K5!

As Black's development is still incomplete, this appears to be a violation of principle. It does lose a tempo, but the point is that it forces White to do likewise. He must either exchange Bishops, whereafter Black recaptures with a developing move (QxB), or move his QB to another square. Therefore, the maneuver loses Black no time, and must be good because it makes his game less restricted. If White exchanges, Black's Queen is brought to her ideal square.

12 B-KB4! KtxKt!

As White cannot recapture with a developing move, this exchange does not lose time; if White recaptures with the Rook, Black's other Knight gets to K5 with a biff. And if he recaptures with the pawn, he blocks his Rook. Exchanges are good for the side with the more restricted position, for the fewer pieces you have, the less they can get in each other's way!

13 PxKt P-B5!

Not developing, but it biffs and so it does not lose time. It gives up pressure in the center, but prevents White ever using his QR on the QB file by the now impossible P-QB4, and also drives White's KB off one of his two
The Australasian Chess Review announces a composing contest for original direct-mate two-movers. Judge: F. T. Hawes. Send problems in duplicate before June 30 next to W. E. Williams, South Bowenfels, New South Wales, Australia. Five prizes will be awarded for the best compositions.

We are extending the expiration date for the informal composing contest we announced last October to Feb. 15, 1940. Remember the stipulation: Problems in which “either side is to play and mate in two,” with non-checking keymoves.

Geoffrey Mott-Smith comments as follows on his clever set of self-mates, Nos. 1524-1526: “The self-mate problem by me published in The Chess Review for June, 1937, No. 726, shows in one variation a little exploited maneuver. The Kings are in diagonal line, with a Black Bishop ambushed behind the Black King. It being impossible to destroy the excess White force and then compel the Black King to vacate the line so as to mate by discovery, White forces the Bishop in front of his King and then compels mate by the familiar device of mutual pin.

“The series of problems, Nos. 1534-1536, shows a version of this theme on a lateral line. The Rb7 must be maneuvered to the right of Black’s King. The interest of the series is largely in how the selection of minor piece to help the White Queen affects the length of the solution. Purists who gag at the focal dual on the second move in Nos. 1535 and 1536 can transfer the Queen elsewhere as they please. I prefer the post g3 in order to preserve the symmetry with No. 1534.”

No. 1505 in last month’s issue should have been labeled “Mate in 3.”

HINTS FOR THE SOLVER. III
When the White force is small, and Black’s moves offer no obvious clue to the solution, one may try a second method, namely, to eliminate White’s pieces one by one in order to find which makes the keymove. Remember, in so doing, that a problem almost never begins with a check or a capture of any Black piece except perhaps a Pawn. This helps to limit the moves you may try.

Take No. 1537. Inspection shows that the White King may not move because of strong Black checks; if the Queen plays, Black’s defense 1 ... Qd6 is ruinous; and the White Pawn e4 and Knight f4 may be eliminated because their moves would allow check to Black. Moving the Bishop leads to nothing and 1 P6f is defeated by 1 ... Qd8. Therefore the Knight g3, being the only piece left, must make the key.

Try this elimination method yourselves with Nos. 1538-1540.

TO (be continued)

INFORMAL LADDER
(Maximum score for Nos. 1465-1482: 66)
1. Rivise 856, 54; J. A. Sheftel 945, 43; *F. Sprang 834, 51; E. B. Jones 756, 46; T. McKenna 724, 42; *W. Patz 738, 20; **P. L. Rothenberg 686, 54; *J. Hannus 570, 49; K. Lay 539, 32; I. Burn 567; G. Fairley 473, 49; **W. L. Burstein 467, 51; Dr. M. Herzberger 453, 47; A. Tauber 425, 51; J. M. Dennison 367, 40; B. M. Marshall 404; A. A. J. Grant 350, 49; Dr. W. F. Sheldon 332, 54; ***Dr. G. Dobbs 320, 54; P. A. Swart 242, 45; I. Sapir 241, 48; Dr. P. G. Keeney 212, 51; ****H. B. Daly 162, 49; J. Donaldson 105, 50; ***J. & M. Hochberg 101, 50; S. P. Shepard 89, 18; *E. Karpenty 57, 51; R. Neff 55, 46; A. Fortier 60, 39; E. Popper 47, 48; V. Rosado 78; W. C. Dod 78; A. B. Hodges 57; ***G. Plowman 51; C. E. Wimb­berg 47; Bill Clubb 19; W. D. Gibbs 16; F. Groce 6.

Aurel Tauber’s pretty miniature Rook-study, No. 1481, takes the quarterly Honor Prize for long-range problems, and I. Rivise this month tops the Ladder for the second time. To both, our congratulations!

SOLUTIONS
No. 1465 by Percy Bowater: Intended a pretty solution by Qe4, but no solution as diagrammed because of Black’s defensive checks. Perhaps the White King may be placed on a7 (Two points)

No. 1466 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Qd3 (Two points) The symmetrical mates are nicely ex­ecuted—Rothenberg. Very nice self-mate—Sheftel.

No. 1467 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Qe8 (Two points) Key completes the block, and a nice cross mate is added—Rothenberg. Clever key giving a flight—Sheftel. My vote—Patz, Rivise.
Original Section

No. 1519
J. M. DENNISON
Detroit, Mich.

No. 1520
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.

No. 1521
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.

No. 1522
THE PROBLEM EDITOR
Dedicated to Otto Wurzburg

No. 1523
DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.

No. 1524
DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.

No. 1525
BURNLEY M. MARSHALL
Shreveport, La.

No. 1526
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.

No. 1527
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.

Solutions to these problems are due February 25th, 1940
Original Section (cont’d)

No. 1528
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada
Mate in 2

No. 1531
G. FAIRLEY
New York, N. Y.
Mate in 4

No. 1534
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.
SELF-mate in 7

No. 1529
CLAUDE DU BEAU
Stockton, N. J.
Mate in 3

No. 1532
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.
Mate in 4

No. 1535
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.
SELF-mate in 9

No. 1530
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.
Mate in 3

No. 1533
HERBERT THORNE
Long Island City, N. Y.
Mate in 4

No. 1536
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.
SELF-mate in 11

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE FEBRUARY 25TH, 1940
For the Armchair Solver

No. 1537
THE PROBLEM EDITOR
Unpublished
Mate in 2

No. 1540
GEORGE HUME
Good Companions, Apr., 1922
Mate in 2

No. 1543
T. R. DAWSON
Thornton Heath, England
(1) HELP-mate in 2
(2) Same, with all men one rank lower on board.

No. 1538
C. PROMISLO
Hon. Men., 8th American Chess Congress, 1921
Mate in 2

No. 1641
P. L. ROTHENBERG
New York, N. Y.
Mate in 1

No. 1544
DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.
HELP-mate in 3

No. 1539
F. A. L. KUSKOP
Good Companions, Jan., 1916
Mate in 2

No. 1542
WILL C. DOD
Oxford, Ohio
SELFmate in 4

No. 1545
DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.
HELP-mate in 2

THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT SCORED IN THE LADDER COMPETITION
FIRST STEPS (continued from page 19)

useful diagonals. Also, it creates an advantage for Black if ever he can bring about an endgame, for he can make a passed pawn on the side where the enemy King does not stand. When in doubt, biff!

14 B.B5

P.Kt3

The White KB is still very mobile, and the same principle applies: biff!

15 B.Kt1

P.B4!

With this, Black prevents a break-through in the center by P.K4. The character of the middle-game is now clear. White must attack on the K-side. Black, after making his K side as secure as he can, will sidle up the flank pawns on the Q side. The chances are probably even.
HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.

WHITE MATES IN TWO MOVES

KERES BEATS EUWE 7½ - 6½!

MANHATTAN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP • LAST ROUND THRILLS

DR. EUWE • KASHDAN • DENKER • REINFEHL

MARCH, 1940 • MONTHLY 30 cents • ANNUALLY $3.00
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 (2½-1½). 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.
Despite the alarms 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 ministered a fine drubbing to Keres in the twelfth 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 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.

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P. Keres</th>
<th>Dr. M. Euwe</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 P-Q4</td>
<td>P-QB4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 P-QB4</td>
<td>3 Kt-Q3</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Kt-B3</td>
<td>4 Q-B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Kt-B3</td>
<td>5 O-O</td>
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Premature, as the subsequent play indicates.

6 B-Kt51 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.

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.

9 Q-Q2

An important move. If instead 11 O-O, BxKt; 12 QxKt (or 12 PxKt, P-KKt4; 13 B-Kt3, Kt-Q2 followed by ... P-KB4 and ... Q-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 Q-Kt2

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 KcbP is pointless so long as it cannot be followed up by ... Kt-R4 or ... Kt-K5.

Nor can Black venture on 11 ... BxKt; 12 QxKt (far better, of course, than 12 PxKt? QKt-Q2 followed by ... BxKt4, Kt-K5? 13 BxKt, KtxQ; 14 BxR and wins.)

11 ... P-Kt4 suggests itself as a preparatory move, but then comes 12 BxKt! and the indicated 12 ... QxKt 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 Q-Q4

... 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

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

14 P-B4

BxKt

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

15 QxKt Kt-K5

Best; after 16 ... P-Kt4; 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-K4! ...

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 ... BxKt; 20 KtxP); 20 BxB, QRxR; 21 P-KB5! (21 QxR, R-K1 leads to nothing)—with this difference, that Black would have an additional weakness on the Q side.

19 KtxKt QxKt
20 BxB QRxR

On 20 ... KRxR 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-KKt4
22 QR-KKt1 Q-Kt3

A difficult situation; White was threatening 23 PxP, QxP; 24 QxQ, RxR; 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 RxP, 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

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 mental task on the other wing.

35 R-Kt2 R-B1
36 R-Kt3 Q-Q2
37 Q-Q3 Q-KKt2
38 R-KR1 K-RK1

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! R-PxP
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-Kt6ch, K-B1; 48 PxP! KtxP; 49 KtPxP; the further advance of the K to B6 will be decisive.
43 R-Q3  

The sealed move (as in so many instances!) proves a serious error. Black should have played 43 ... PxP and if 44 RxR, RxR; 45 QxQ, RxQ; 46 RxQ, B-B5! 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  

To prevent P-R6.

46 K-B3!  

If 46 ... R-B4; 47 Kt-Q6 with a winning game.

47 Kt-K4  

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


53 R-R3!  

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

54 Q-Q6ch!  

R-Kt3

Or 54 ... Q-Kt3 (54 ... K-R3; 55 Q-R1ch winning the Q); 55 Q-Q7ch, K-Kt3 (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  
(11th Game)  
(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT REJECTED

Dr. M. Euwe  
P. Keres

White  
Black

1 P-Q4  
P-Q4
2 P-QB4  
P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3  
Kt-B3
4 B-Kt4  
P-R4

A new move.

7 P-K3  
Kt-K5
8 Q-Kt3  
P-K4
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 KB, which in the last analysis can be protected only by ... P-B4. But this would make White's KB a strong square for him, and there would be the possibility of a breakthrough 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 B 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!

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 ...

The control of his QR5 gives Black a solid position.

16 Q-Kt4

Exchange of Qs would again be fruitless.

16 ...

P-QKt3

17 P-K4

Q-B3

18 Kt-R5

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, QxBP gives Black a good game), PxKt; 23 R-Kt3ch, K-R1; 24 B-R5, 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 ...

QxKP

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

22 R-Kt3

K-R1

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-B6ch.

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 R-R mate.

(From the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant)
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, outplaying 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 opponent. 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: "Largely 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. 1. Koenig
2. P. S. Milner-Barry
3. Sir G. A. Thomas
4. W. Aitson Morry
5. T. M. Blum
6. S. Fazekas
7. Mrs. Stevenson
8. H. Golombek
9. Dr. Schenk
10. J. Mieses
11. W. Ritson Morry
12. J. D. Solomon

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

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<tr>
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<th>Black</th>
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Hampstead Invitation Tournament 1939

FRENCH DEFENSE

1. Koenig
2. J. D. Solomon

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<td>BxKt</td>
<td>PxK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kt-K2</td>
<td>Q-KQ1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

INDIAN DEFENSE

1. P-K4
2. P-Q4
3. Kt-QB3
4. B-Kt5
5. PxP
6. BxKt
7. Kt-K2
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 between 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 endgames; 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 ANDERSEN

“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 employees 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 Barnett, 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 Lampert, 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

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<th>Gold Filled</th>
<th>Gold Plated</th>
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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.

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

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<tr>
<td>1 P-K4</td>
<td>P-QB4</td>
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<td>2 P-Q4</td>
<td>PxP</td>
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<td>3 Kt-KB3</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Kt-Kt!</td>
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<td>5 Kt-QB3</td>
<td>Q-Q3</td>
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<td>7 O-O</td>
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<td>8 B-Kt3</td>
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<td>10 Kt-Kt5</td>
<td>K-Kt4</td>
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<td>11 B-B3</td>
<td>K-B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>12 P-K5?</td>
<td>P-B7ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Kt-B5</td>
<td>P-B7ch</td>
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(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.)

**MAX LANGE ATTACK**

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<td>Kt-QB3</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 B-B4</td>
<td>Kt-Kt3</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 P-Q4</td>
<td>PxP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Q-O</td>
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Here I hoped to lead into the Canal Variation: 5 ... Kt-Kt; 6 R-Kt, P-Kt; 7 Kt-B3!

But here Black foils my plan and practically forces me to play either P-B3 or K-Kt5 (as in the game) in order to continue the attack.

| 6 P-K5      | P-Kt4  |
| 7 PxKt      | PxB    |
| 8 R-Kt4     | B-K3   |

9 Kt-Kt5      Q-Q4
10 Kt-QB3     Q-B4
11 QKt-K4     B-B1

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.

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(This game features some pretty tactical points.)

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Dr. J. Platzy A. S. Denker
White Black

1 P-K4 Kt-KB3 23 P-R4 P-QKt3
2 Kt-QB3 P-Q4 24 R-QB3 R-Q5
3 PxP KtxP 25 R-K1 P-B3
4 B-B4 P-K3 26 P-Kt3 Kt-K4
5 B-Kt5 PtxKt 27 B-P4 B-K6
6 KtxP Kt-Q2 28 R(1)-QB1 Kt-B6ch
7 P-Q4 B-K2 29 Kt-K2 Kt-K8ch
8 O-O O-O 30 K-B1 Kt-B6
9 Q-K2 Kt-B3 31 Kt-K2 Kt-K8ch
10 Kt-K5 P-B4 32 B-K1 Kt-B6
11 R-Q1 Q-R4 33 R-R 34 R-Q7
12 R-Q3 PxP 35 K-B2 Qt-B5
13 PxP B-Q2 36 R-Kt4 B-K5
14 B-Kt5 B-Kt4 37 R-R6 B-Kt5
15 BxB QxR 38 R-B8ch B-B2
If now 16 B-R6? Q-Kt1!
16 P-Q4 Q-R5 39 R-R7ch B-B2
17 R-R3 Kt-Q1 40 R-R7 B-B2
18 P-Q5 PxP 41 R-R7 B-K3
19 Kt-Kt4 KtxKt 42 R-R7 B-K3
20 BxB QxBP 43 R-B7ch B-B2
If 20 ... R-K1; 21 QxKt, RxB; 22 Q-R4 wins.
21 QxQ PxQ 44 R-R6 B-B2
22 BxR BxR 49 K-K3 Resigns

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

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. S. Pinkus J. Moskowitz
White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4 17 B-Kt6 R-Q2
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 18 B-Q3 P-K4
3 P-Q4 PxP 19 B-P5 P-Q4
4 KtxP B-Kt3 20 BxP RtxP
5 Kt-QB3 P-Q3 21 PxP KtxP
6 B-K2 Kt-K3 22 B-QB5 R-K1
7 O-O B-Kt2 23 B-B4 Kt-B5
8 Kt-Kt3 O-O 24 B-B2 Q-K1
9 B-Q3 P-B4 25 P-Kt3 Kt-K3
10 P-QR4 B-K3 26 Kt-Q6 R-B1
11 P-B4 BxKt 27 KtxBP R-Q7
12 PxB Q-Kt3 28 KtxQ R(7)xQ
13 B-B4 QR-Q1 29 BxKtch K-R2
14 Q-K1 P-K3 30 RxR RxR
15 B-K3 Q-B2 31 BxR Resigns
16 Kt-Kt5 Kt-K1

(Unremitting pressure leads to a nice finish.)

BISHOP'S OPENING

E. S. Jackson J. Soudakov
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 18 K-Kt2 QB1
2 B-B4 Kt-KB3 19 Kt-K3 Kt-B6
3 P-Q3 P-B3 20 R-R1 R-Q1
4 Kt-KB3 P-Q4 21 Kt-Kt3 Kt-Q5
5 PxP PxP 22 KtxP B-K4
6 B-Kt5ch B-Q2 23 Kt-Q3 B-K4
7 BxBch QxKtB 24 R-Kt1 QR-B1
8 O-O B-Q3 25 BtxKt RxKt
9 Kt-B3 P-KR3 26 B-Kt4 B-K1
10 Kt-QKt5 B-K1 27 Kt-Q2 RxKt
11 P-B4 O-O 28 BxKt R-Q6
12 R-K1 R-K1 29 BxKt RxKt
13 Kt-B3 PnP 30 BxR RxP
14 PxP Kt-Q2 31 Kt-B3 Q-B4ch
15 Kt-Q4 Q-B2 32 P-Kt4 Q-B6ch
16 P-KKt3 QxBP 33 BxKt Resigns
17 Kt-B5 Kt-B4

Havana Tournament 1939

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

F. Planas I. Kaedham
White Black

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3 16 QR-K11 P-B4
2 P-QB4 Kt-KKt3 17 P-QR4 Q-K2
3 Kt-KB3 P-Q4 18 P-Kt6 KtxKt
4 QR-Kt B-Q2 19 PxKt RxP
5 BtxKtPxP B xP 20 P-KR5 RxP
6 PxP KtxP 21 PnP RxP
7 Kt-K3 KtxKt 22 KtxQ BXKt
8 B-Q3 O-O 23 RxB R-Q5
9 O-O Kt-B1 24 R-Kt4 R-B5
10 Q-B2 Kt-B1 25 B-Kt4 Kt-Q2
11 P-QR3 P-KtK3 26 BxP BxP
12 P-QKt4 P-QR4 27 PxP Kt-BS
13 BxKt1 BxKt 28 QxPch Kt-BS
14 Kt-Q4 B-Kt2 29 R-Q6ch Kt-Kt1
15 Kt-QR4 Resigns

(Intercity Match, 1939)

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

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Seitel Johnson
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 11 QxKt K-B1
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 12 B-R6! P-KB3
3 B-B4 B-Kt3 13 If 12 ... B-B3; 13
4 P-Q4 PxP QXB.
5 O-O KtxP 14 BxPch KxB
6 B-K1 P-Q4 15 BxKtch Kt-K3
7 BxP QxB 16 K-QRch B-B4
8 Kt-B3 Q-QR4 17 Kt-K2 Resigns
9 RxKtch B-K27 If 17 ... QR-KKt11;
... B-K3 is the
10 KtxP move.

Some pretty tactical points.)

A. M. Lopez

15 Kt-K3 PxB

The attack changes hands with kaleidoscopic

Black

16 BxKt BxB

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

2. P-Q4

P-Q4

3. Kt-QB3

Kt-KB3

4. B-Kt5

B-K2

5. P-K5

Kt-Q2

6. BxB

QxB

7. Q-Q2

P-QR3

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

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 BxBKt

PxB

21 P-QKt4

PxB

Important, to prevent ... P-K5, 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

Q-O

25 K-R2

K-K2

26 QR-KK1

...

26 P-B6 is tempting, but after 26 ...

QxKt; 27 P-B6ch, K-KR2; 28 Kt-B3, Q-Q4; 29 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt1; 30 KtxP(K4), K-KR2! (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.

27...

B-Q4

Some possible variations:

1 27 ... QxBP; 28 Q-KK5! QxKt; 29 PxKP! (not 29 PxKP, 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 ... QxKt; 28 P-KB3 (the best chance; if 28 ... PnP; 29 RxR, RxR; 30 Q-K5! 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 ... PnP, Black plays 28 ...

P-B4; 29 KtxPch! RxKt; 30 RxR, PxR; 31 Q-Kt5ch, K-R2; 32 QxPch, K-K2; 33 Q-B7ch followed by RxP wins; 29 R-B5! PxP; 30 RxP (not 30 KtxPch, K-Kt1; 31 Q-R8, R-QB2 when the game can be held), Q-B2; 31 RxP, R-KR1 (if 31 ... Kt-Kt1; 32 Kt-B6ch, K-Kt4; 32 ... Kt-Kt1; 33 RxRch, K-R5; 34 Q-B6ch, R-KR2; 35 QxPch, K-Kt1; 36 Kt-K7ch wins); 33 R-Kt5ch!! PxP (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-KK5ch, K-R2 (or 29 ... K-R1; 30 Q-B6ch, any; 31 RxP wins); 30 QxBP, 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 PxBP

QxQ

30 PnP

...

Simpler than 30 RxBPch, RxR; 31 RxBPch, K-Kt1; 32 PnP, BxBP, when Black has some counterplay.

30...

PxP

34 K-Kt1

K-K2

31 RxR

RxR

35 Kt-B2

B-K7

32 Kt-R6

KxR

36 K-B2

B-B5

33 P-R3

P-K5

37 Kt-K3

K-K2

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), BxBt (otherwise Kt-B4 and Black is helpless); 39 KxB, K-B3; 40 K-Q8, K-Q4; 41 P-B4ch! KxP (if 41 ... PnPch; 42 K-B3, KxBP; 43 KxB, followed by P-R1, wins); 42 P-B4, K-Q4; 43 K-Q2, K-K4; 44 K-K3, K-Q4; 45 K-B4, P-Kch; 46 K-B3! P-K5ch; 47 K-K3, K-K4; 48 P-B6, K-Q2, 49 KxB, KxP; 50 K-K5 and wins.

37...

B-Q6

42 KtxRP

Kt-K3

38 Kt-Kt2

B-B5

43 Kt-B4ch

KxB

39 Kt-B4

K-Q2

44 KtxP(K2)

Kt-4

40 KtxPch

K-K1

45 K-K3

KxB

41 Kt-B4

K-B2

46 K-B4

Kt-Q3

Resigns

The threat is Kt-B5. If 47 ... Kt-K5; 48 Kt-K5ch and Kt-B wins. Or 47 ... BxBt; 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 Tournament, 1939**

**COLLE SYSTEM (in effect)**

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

**V. Mikenas vs. Dr. A. Alekhine**

**White**

1 P-Q4
2 Kt-Q2
3 P-K3

**Black**

P-Q4
P-Q4
P-B4

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
8 O-O
9 R-K1
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
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-K2
21 Q-K2 B-B4
22 B-K3 K-Kt1
23 Kt-Kt3!

Simplifying to a favorable ending.

![Alekhine](image)

Mikenas

23 ... BxKt
24 QxB QxB
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-K2
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 RxB
44 P-B5 R-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 R-Kt7 R-R7ch
54 K-Kt7 R-Kt7ch

Drawn: an exciting ending.

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

**Bournemouth, 1939**

**INDIAN DEFENSE**

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

**S. Landau vs. E. Klein**

**White**

1 P-Q4
2 P-QB4

**Black**

Kt-KB3
P-K3

(White's over-optimistic attitude leads to his downfall.)
... 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
6 B-Q3
Stronger is Kt-K2 followed by P-QR3.
6...

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...
8 Kt-K2

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
10 Q-Q2
11 P-KKt4

White's position in the center makes possible a strong wing attack.
11...
12 Kt-Kt3
13 Kt-B5
14 B-K3

Somewhat weakening, but there is no way for White to exploit it.
15 Kt-Kt3
16 QxKt

A beautifully posted Kt.
17 P-KR4
18 O-O-O

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

A strong move which gives Black the initiative.
19 KPxP
20 P-B4?

PnP was indicated.

21 BxP
22 Q-Q4ch
23 BxKt
24 RxQ

Much stronger than RxB. The text gives Black a dangerous passed P.
25 B-B5
26 R-Q1

Black threatened to win the exchange by P-Kt7 followed by Kt-B6.
26...

... P-R41

Underscoring 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
28 KR-Kt1
29 Kt-Q4

After 29 B-K2, R-B7 followed by ... Kt-B6 wins. Or 29 Kt-Kt7, RxB; 30 KtxR, R-KB1 and 31 ... R-B7. (This latter line is inadequate because of 31 Kt-Kt7. The most convincing reply to 29 Kt-Kt3 would be simply 29 ... KtxP! with a winning game. - F. R.)

29...

Winning a piece.
30 PxR
31 PxR

White could have resigned here. The remaining moves were:
32 K-Q2
33 B-R5
34 BxKt
35 R(1)-Kt1
36 P-Kt3
37 R-Kt5
38 R-P5
39 R-B5
40 RxP
41 R-P3
42 P-Kt4

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 tournaments 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 tournaments of this American counterpart of the Hastings and Margate Tournaments.
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, Bogolubov, (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, Bogolubov, 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 Bogolubov 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 equaled 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 Troybal, and Nimzovich beat Vidmar. Saemisch ruined Gruenfeld's chances by winning a game that was awarded first prize to Saemisch. Spielmann drew with Becker while Capablanca could only draw against Colle. Tartakover had the unusual score of 11½.

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**

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<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
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<td>P-K4</td>
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<td>P-Q4</td>
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<td>B-K3</td>
<td>Kt-KB3</td>
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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.

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<th>8 Kt-Kt5</th>
<th>B-Q4</th>
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<tr>
<td>9 P-KB4</td>
<td>Kt-KB3</td>
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<td>10 P-B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 Kt-B3</td>
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</table>

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

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 to maintain first place with 11. Spielmann's score for first with 14.

| 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.

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

| 17 Kt-Kt1 | B-R4   |

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-Kt3 |        |

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 RxB, PxR. 24 Kt-Kt2, Q-R3; 25 P-QKt4, Kt-B5! 26 P-Kt5, Kt-K2; 27 B-B2, R-KB1; 28 R-
MASSACHUSETTS NOTES

Ralph H. Rowe 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. Rowe 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.

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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+ RxBt
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-Kt6
7 PxP++
### Manhattan Chess Club Championship 1939-1940

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#### NEW IMPROVED POCKET SETS

- **Caslin Model**
  - Made of genuine cowhide leather with 16 squares both top and bottom for captured pieces, dimensions folded 1½"x2¼". Available in brown or blue.
  - SINGLE BOARD (includes 1 set of men) — $3.00
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#### THE CHESS REVIEW

**New York 1939 (Exhibition Game)**

**VIENNA GAME**

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### Greenwich Village

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**Where Chessplayers Find a Friendly Club-like Atmosphere**

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Telephone CH 2-9512
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. 1599 (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 others, 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. Solution: 1 Rh8, KxP; 2 RxS, Kb8; 3 Ra1, Kc7; 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. Jones 812, 40; T. McKenna 764, 31; W. Patz 756, 23; ****L. 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. I. Grant 399, 25; 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. Keene 263, 43; ****H. B. Daly 211, 40; **I. & M. Hochberg 151, 43; J. Donaldson 155; *E. Koperty 108, 40; A. Forterier 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.

No. 1548
G. FAIRLEY
New York, N. Y.

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

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

No. 1550
F. GAMAGE
Brockton, Mass.

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

No. 1548
EDWARD L. DEISS
Covington, Ky.

No. 1551
DR. J. HANSEN
Copenhagen, Denmark

No. 1554
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada

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. 1583
"Good Companions' Folder"
Mar., 1920
Mate in 2

No. 1571
"Bauernumwandlungs.
Schachaufgaben," 1907
SELFmate in 2

No. 1566
Second Prize, "Good Companions" Block Ty., Apr., 1918
Mate in 2

No. 1589
"Good Companions' Folder"
May, 1920
Mate in 2

No. 1572
"Les Mille et Un Mates
Inverse," 1907
SELFmate in 3

THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT SCORED ON THE SOLVERS' LADDER
This splendid symmetrical pin play construction coupled with a surprising crossmate, gets my vote—Rothenberg. Beautiful pin—Sheffield. Quadruple pinmate after the right—Dobbs.

No. 1505 by O. A. Eold: 1 Rxf (Three points) 1... Pxe4; 2 Rxe4

No. 1506 by Aurel Tamber, should have been designated as "Mate in 3," as announced in our January issue. Solution: 1 Rf8; 2 Bh8; 3 Mate accordingly (Three points). A task in rather economic setting—Rothenberg. See Mr. Tamber's article elsewhere in this issue—Editor.

No. 1507 by the Problem Editor: 1 Bg5 (Two points)

No. 1508 by W. W. Watson: Intended a fine mate solution by Qh4, but cocked by 1 Bf8. The author's correction arrived just too late for publication—Editor. (Two points each for keys)

No. 1509 by M. Bubofzer and I. Horowitz: 1 Qh7 (Three points)

No. 1510 by M. Bubofzer and I. Horowitz: 1 Qe7 (Three points) 1... Pd4; 2 Qge4; 3 Qe8 and 1... Pd7; 2 Qge4; 3 Qe8

No. 1511 by J. Robins: 1 Ke8 (Three points) 1... Kxe8; 2 Qxe8+ and 1... Kf8; 2 Qxe8+ 2... Kf7; 3 Qf8

No. 1512 by R. Chorne: 1 Qh6 (Three points) 1... Qxh6; 2 Ke5

No. 1513 by A. C. Bibb: 1 Rh5 (Three points) 1... Kxh5; 2 Qg5

No. 1514 by A. C. Bibb: 1 Qh5 (Three points) 1... Kxh5; 2 Qg5

Solutions Withheld because of the special Christmas edition.

Pistyan Tournament—1912

C. Schlechter

F. D. Yates

Black to make his 40th move

Black played 40... Q-R6ch; 41 PXh, Q-R8ch; 42 K-Kt3, Q-Kt8ch and finally drew by perpetual check.

A brilliant win can be forced.

40... Q-R6ch; 41 K-B2 (41 K-Kt4, Q-R4 mate), Q-Kt8ch; 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.
HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM
A. D. GIBBS
Rochester, N. Y.

WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CHESS FEDERATION

MARSHALL C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP
CHESS IN HOLLAND

DR. EUWE • FINE • SIMONSON • HANAUER

APRIL, 1940 MONTHLY 30 cents ANNUALLY $3.00
CHESS CONSCIOUSNESS GROWING

Many of our readers have seen the superb seven-page spread given to chess in the January 29 issue of Life. Two pages were given to photos of beautiful chess pieces, four pages to a photographic reproduction (“in glorious technicolor,” as it were) of Marshall’s win against Tchigorin in one of the Monte Carlo Tournaments; and a final page dealt with the recent Intercollegiate chess matches . . . a hot-headed reader called Life to task the next week because of a fancied error, but he had to eat his words . . . The recent Maurice Evans’ revival of Richard II featured a chess game in progress during one of the scenes; but the position (as seen through opera glasses) was one never before seen on land or sea . . . In The Earl of Chicago, the inevitable antique ivory chess set appears in the inevitable English castle . . . The most recent issue of Arts and Decoration featured a handsome and practical set of pieces on a chessboard for its front cover . . . chess cartoons are becoming more popular, and the stereotyped theme (one of the players growing a full-fledged beard while his opponent “thinks”) is at last getting a well-earned retirement.

“There is a stability about chess,” writes Howard Vincent O’Brien in Column Review, “a quality of permanence that is cheering to people who must endure the disappearance of one anchorage after another. Boundaries may shift, nations may vanish, the rules of lesser games may be altered from year to year; but chess, immune to all the assaults of time, goes serenely on its unchanging way, played exactly as it was when Robespierre rushed from the Cafe de la Regence to join the march on the Bastille.”
JOHN F. BARRY PASSES ON

On April 9, Boston's most notable chess player, John F. Barry, died at his home in West Roxbury, after several months' illness.

Mr. Barry was born in Dorchester, December 12, 1873. He served as Clerk of the Municipal Court for 28 years and in the meantime studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1905. In 1917 he resigned to take up the practice of law.

His record as one of America's outstanding chess players is best attested by the long string of brilliant victories he achieved in the series of Anglo-American cable matches in the '90s and in the first decade of the present century.

He regarded chess simply as a recreation, always declining to make it a profession. He did, however, play a match with J. W. Showalter for the U.S. Championship, but the latter retained the title. He also played and lost a match with Pillsbury, but won the distinction of being the only man in the world who was ever four games up, at one time, in a match with that distinguished opponent.

Barry's weekly chess column was a feature of the Boston Transcript for a quarter of a century, having had its inception in 1915.

BLINDFOLD EXHIBITION AT THE HARVARD CLUB

Symptomatic of the welcome revival of chess interest at the Harvard Club in New York, was the recent interesting blindfold exhibition given by Emerson W. Axe (Harvard '20). Mr. Axe played six games, winning three and drawing the other three. A good example of his trenchant style follows:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

E. W. Axe (Blindfold) G. Cobb and B. Sage

White Black
1 P-Q4 P-Q4 14 B-Kt1 P-KKt3
2 P-QB4 P-K3 15 Kt-K4 KtxKt
3 Kt-KB3 P-K3 16 QxKt BxKt
4 P-K3 Kt-KB3 17 KtxB P-K4
5 BxP B-K2 18 Q-R4 P-KR4
6 Kt-B3 P-B4 19 Kt-K4 Q-K2
7 O-O O-O 20 Kt-B6ch K-B1
8 P-QR3 Pxp 21 Q-Kt5 K-Kt2
9 Pxp Kt-B3 22 KtxPch Resigns
10 B-KKt5 Q-B2 If 22 ... K-Kt1;
11 Q-Q3 P-QR3 23 Q-R6 is devastat-
12 QR-Q1 R-K1 ing.
13 B-R2 Q-Q3

TWO CLASSIC ATTACKS

Here are two games from the recent Hampstead Invitation Tournament in England, which illustrate in varied ways the formation of a powerful attack against the hostile King. In both cases, Black handles the opening listlessly and soon finds himself under heavy pressure.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

P. S. Milner-Barry M. Blum

White Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4 16 P-K5 Kt-Q2
2 Kt-KB3 P-K3 17 P-KB4 P-QKt3
3 P-Q4 Pxp 18 P-R5 P-QKt4
4 KtxP Kt-KB3 19 B-Q4 R-Kt1
5 Kt-QB3 P-Q3 20 P-QKt4 R-Kt1
6 B-K2 P-R3 21 R-R3 P-B3
7 P-QR4 Kt-B3 22 R-R3 P-Kt2
8 B-K3 Q-B2 23 B-Q4 P-B4
9 Kt-Kt3 Kt-QR4? 24 K-R1 K-Kt1
10 KtxKt QxKt 25 P-Kt4 P-Kt3
11 O-O B-K2 26 R-KKt1 R-KKt1
12 Q-Q2 O-QO? 27 Q-B3 Pxp
13 Kt-Q5! Q-Q1 28 R-XP Q-K1
14 KtxBch QxKt 29 BxKkt1p Resigns

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Sir G. A. Thomas W. Ritson Morry

White Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4 12 Kt-QR4 Kt-R3
2 Kt-KB3 P-Q3 13 Kt-B5 BxKt
3 B-K5ch P-Q2 14 BxKt P-B4
4 Q-K2 Kt-KB3 15 QR-B1 P-Kt4
5 O-O P-KKt3 16 BxKt! BxKt
6 P-K5! P-Q4 17 Kt-Q4 K-Q2?
7 P-Q4 Pxp 18 KtxKt P-Kt3
8 P-B4! Pxp e.p. 19 P-K6ch! Pxp
9 KtxP P-K3 20 Q-K5 Q-KKt1
10 B-Kt5 B-K2 21 Q-Q6ch K-B1
11 B-K3 P-KR4 22 KR-K1 R-R3

Morry

Thomas
The U. S. Championship

Mr. L. Walter Stephens, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, supplements last month's article on the tournament with the following changes and additional details:
1. Mr. Gustave Littman, the Southern Chess Association Champion, Mr. Weaver W. Adams, the New England ranking player and Mr. David Polland, former American Chess Federation Champion, have been seeded and are permitted to play in the Final Championship without qualifying in the preliminaries.

2. The prizes for the Tournament have been increased to a total of $1,500.00 as a maximum as follows:
   - First Prize $600.00
   - Second Prize $400.00
   - Third Prize $250.00
   - Fourth Prize $150.00
   - Fifth Prize $100.00

3. The Committee has also decided to pay bonuses to non-prize-winning players of $8.00 per point for each game won and $4.00 for each drawn game.

4. All players in both the Men’s Tournament and in the Women’s Tournament both in the Preliminaries and Finals must be citizens of the United States.

5. The pairings for the successive rounds will follow exactly the Berger system of pairings following the drawing. No inter-change of rounds will be made to suit the occasion.

Those who have not sent contributions to the tournament and would like to do so, can send in their remittances to L. Walter Stephens, at the Hotel Alamac, 71st Street and Broadway.

An unfortunate error crept into last month’s account of the tournament conditions. The sentence “We have made a time limit of 36 moves per hour and 18 moves each hour thereafter, instead of 40 moves per hour in the last tournament,” should of course have read “We have made a time limit of 36 moves the first two hours and 18 moves each hour thereafter, instead of 36 moves the first two hours as in the last tournament.”

The entry list for the Preliminaries was disappointingly small in number but gratifyingly high in playing strength. The players were divided into three sections as follows:


Group C—F. Reinfeld, H. Seidman, O. Ulvestad, J. Feldman, W. Frere, J. S. Battell, J. Khotinlansky, J. Fulop and Miss A. Ractig. Jackson and Treysman subsequently dropped out, leaving the keenest “dog-fight” to Group C.

Miniature Games

Metropolitan Team Championship, Boston 1939

DUTCH DEFENSE (in effect)

W. W. Adams

Chauvenet

White

Black

1 P-K4 P-Q4
2 P-Q4 P-KB4
3 Kt-QB3 PxP
4 KtxP P-B3
5 B-Q3 B-B4
6 Kt-KB3 Kt-B3
7 KtxKtch KtxKt
8 O-O BxK
9 QxKt B-K2
10 R-K1 K-Q1
11 Q-Kt1 BxQ
12 R-Kt8ch B-Kt1
13 QxKtch K-K1

(The winner of this game is a schoolboy; let’s hope his opponent here is not one of his teachers!)

Cape Town 1940

RUY LOPEZ

Kollnick

Schur

White

Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5 P-QR3
4 B-R4 Kt-K3
5 O-O Q-K3
6 P-Q4 Kt-Kt3
7 PxP BxP
8 QxP Resigns

New York 1925

MUZIO GAMBIT

F. Reinfeld

Amateur

White

Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 P-KB4 PxP
3 Kt-KB3 P-KKt3
4 B-Kt5 PxKt
5 O-O P-Kt6
6 BxPch Kt-K5
7 QxP B-R3
8 Q-K2 QxKt
9 BxP R-Kt8ch
10 QxPch Resigns

CHESS IN THE LYNN HIGH SCHOOLS

It is interesting to know that all six of the secondary schools in this New England City have flourishing chess clubs. In one of these schools, Cobbet Junior High, there are eighty chess players although the faculty advisers have been playing for only two years. Chess is steadily becoming a favorite extra-curricular activity in many schools in this country; but the intense enthusiasm for the game in Lynn is something decidedly out of the ordinary.
UNIVERSITY STATES OF AMERICA
CHESS FEDERATION
By W. M. P. MITCHELL

1940 marks an epoch in the history and development of American chess, since it witnesses the formal organization and birth of the United States of America Chess Federation, the first united body of chess followers, I think, which this country has achieved. Under the able and enthusiastic leadership of its first president, George Sturgis of Boston, we hope and expect to bring together eventually under one head all classes of chess players throughout the United States, and to perform on this continent the same function which has been accomplished by our British cousins through the medium of the British Chess Federation during the past thirty-five years.

Our organization is now complete, but is still a mere shell within which we shall strive to gather the various units of our hitherto scattered American chess world. We desire to enlist these units in the form which shall appear most practical and most permanent; as State associations, as chess clubs, as individuals, or as all these combined.

We urge all state-wide chess organizations to take immediate steps to affiliate with the new Federation on the basis of their total enrolled membership, insofar as this may be practicable. We urge the country's chess clubs, and in particular the larger and more influential metropolitan clubs, to affiliate with the Federation in like manner, either directly or through their State associations where these exist. Lastly, we urge all individual chess devotees, whether they are active players, passive "kibitzers," or mere stay-at-home enthusiasts, to join our Federation in their individual capacities, where they are not members of organized clubs or State bodies, or where for any reason they cannot affiliate as members of such clubs or bodies.

Any such individual players or followers of the Royal Game are hereby invited to send their names and addresses to me at 17 Milton Road, Brookline, Massachusetts; or to Mr. Sturgis at 111 Devonshire Street, Boston; or to Mr. Ernest Olfe at 1111 North 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They will be duly enrolled as members of the Federation, and will be billed accordingly for one dollar's annual dues by our Secretary or Treasurer—a small enough contribution to the cause of national chess efficiency and unity!

We realize furthermore that there exists a vast body of chess players in this country who, either from choice or through residential environment, confine their chess activities to correspondence play. We appeal to such players to identify themselves likewise with our Federation, either as individuals or through their various leagues and associations, such as the Correspondence Chess League of America, of which I am proud to be a Director and Life Member.

FINE'S TOUR

Reuben Fine has recently returned from an exceptionally successful tour, as may be seen from the following figures (won, lost and drawn games are indicated by the respective symbols +, — and =; while B indicates blindfold games):

**JAN.**

27, Philadelphia... 8B: +5, =3
29, Richmond....... +21, =1
31, St. Louis....... +20, =1

1B: +1

**FEB.**

2, Tulsa........... 15: +14, =1
4, Dallas........... +1
10, Mexico City.... 6 (serious games): +5, =1
12, Mexico City... Consultation game vs. Araiza and Soto-Larrea =1
13, Mexico City... 20: +19, =1
15, Mexico City... 23: +22, =1
16, Mexico City... 8 (serious games): +7, =1
17, Mexico City... 51: +47, =4
18, Cuernavaca... 19: +18, =1
19, Monterrey.... 14: +14
22, Denver......... 12: +12
24, Chicago........ 31: +26, =1
25, Detroit........ +25
27, Minneapolis... 37: +34, =2
28, Winnipeg....... 29: +29

2B: +2

**MAR.**

2, Montreal........ 15: +15
4, Ottawa......... 21: +21
1B: +1

Total: 397 ordinary games, comprising 376 wins, 18 draws and 3 losses. 21 blindfold games, comprising 17 wins, 4 draws and no losses.
The splendid field assembled for this tournament would have done credit to many an international tourney. The superior style in which Fine achieved his victory, therefore deserves all the more credit. Hanauer was the only player who proved to be a serious menace. Marshall made the most of a happy combination of a youthful style and rich experience. Polland, Lasker, Seidman and Reinfeld ran a pretty even race most of the way, with honors going to Polland because of his greater steadiness. Bernstein and Santasiere had the double misfortune of being in poor form and at the same time goading on their opponents to their best chess. Donovan, a very gifted young player, made an admirable score, and Collins likewise produced some excellent chess. Another interesting score is that of Heal!

The close competition resulted in a great many interesting games, as may be seen from the following selection. Many of the games, by the way, have important theoretical value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARSHALL CHESS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP 1939-40</th>
<th>Fine</th>
<th>Hanauer</th>
<th>Polland</th>
<th>Seidman</th>
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(The crucial game!)  
CARO-KANN DEFENSE  
(Notes by Reuben Fine)  
R. Fine M. Hanauer  
White Black  
1 P-K4 P-QB3  
2 P-Q4 P-Q4  
3 Kt-QB3 ...  

Whether this or 3 P-K4 chosen is ultimately a matter of taste.  
3 ...  
4 KtxP PXP  
5 Kt-Kt3 B-Kt3  
6 P-KR4 P-KR3  
7 Kt-B3 Kt-Q2  
8 B-Q3 ...  

There is a cute little trap after 8 B-QB4: 8 ... Kt-Kt3; 9 Q-K2, P-K3; 10 Kt-K5, B-R27 11 KtxKBP! and the Black K will soon breathe his last. 10 ... KtxKt should be played.  
8 ... BxKtB3  
9 QxB Kt-Kt3  
10 B-B3 P-K3  
11 O-O-Q B-QB2  
12 K-Kt1 ...  

More usual is 12 KR-Kt1 (see e.g. Spielmann-Capablanca, New York, 1927); the superiority of the text will soon become clear.  
12 ... O-O-O  
13 P-B4 B-Q2  

The development of this B appears very natural but is in reality premature because by deferring it Black reserves the option of playing the B to QB4 in one move. Best is 13 ... P-B4; 14 B-B3, Pxp; 15 BxB, B-B4 etc., with about an even game.
If White's K were still at QB1, 15 ... Kt-B3; 16 Q-K2, B-B4 would force the exchange of Bishops and destroy White's minimal advantage.

Or 17 ... PxP; 18 BxP, B-B4; 19 BxB, QxB; 20 Kt-K5, Q-B2; 21 P-B5! and Black's position is still quite difficult.

This has obvious drawbacks, but a plausible alternative is hard to find.

Intending ... RxR.

23 Q-K3

Getting panicky before the ship starts sinking. The first principle of the defense of cramped positions is to react only to specific threats. Consequently, despite its unappetizing appearance 23 ... P-QKt3 should have been played. If then 24 Q-K4, Kt-K2 and if 24 Q-B3, RxR; 25 RxR, Kt-Kt1 (not 25 ... Kt-Kt2; 26 RxKt!, QXR; 27 QxPch) and through the ice Black is skating on may be thin it is still far from cracked.

24 RxRch

There is no way in which the pin can be used. If 25 ... Q-Kt3; 26 BxP! RxRch; 27 K-B2, Q-Q1; 28 B-Kt6, Q-Q2; 29 Q-B5ch wins Black's Rook. Relatively best was 25 ... Q-Q2; 26 Q-KKt3, PxP; 27 QxP, P-Q6; 28 QxP, Q-Q3 but White should win in the long run.

26 RxP

27 QxR

A "SIMPLE" ENDING

Fine

Despite all appearances to the contrary, it is by no means easy for White to draw. His Pawns on the K-side are disunited, while on the other wing Black is at least two tempi ahead (i.e. in case of a deadlock on the K-side Black has two extra moves at his disposal).

The first winning plan which comes to mind consists of maneuvering against the weak K-side Ps. Thus, e.g. 1 ... K-B5; 2 K-B2, P-Kt5; 3 PxP, KxP; 4 K-Kt2, P-KR4; 5 K-B2, K-R6; 6 K-Kt1, P-R5; 7 K-R1 but now no further progress is possible.

However, instead of 2 ... P-Kt5, Black might try 2 ... P-KR4; 3 K-K2, P-Kt5; 4 PxP, PxP; 5 K-B2, K-K4; 6 K-Kt5, P-Kt4; 7 K-B2, K-R5; 8 K-Kt2, P-Kt4; 9 K-Kt1, K-R6; 10 K-R1, P-Kt6; 11 PxP, KxP; 12 K-Kt1. Thus this variation would also result in a draw but it furnishes an important hint for a winning scheme: if White's Pawns on the Queen's side were weakened, i.e., if his QBP were at QB3 the K could march over (after 12 K-Kt1) and gobble up a Pawn. Consequently Black's first
effort is to induce a Pawn advance on the Q-side.

1
2 K-Q2

Since Black can only force White to push up his QBP at the point of a gun he is going to try the reverse of his first plan, i.e. weaken White's Q-side P's, force the White K to stand guard over them, exchange and finally shift over to the other wing. Why the text was necessary will soon be seen.

3 K-K2
4 K-Q2

If Black's P were still at Q3, White could draw here by 5 QxP, PxP; 6 P-Kt4.

5 KtPxP

This loses, but so does everything else. In view of the surprise which this end-game aroused when it was played it is interesting to examine the other variations:

1 5 P-B3ch, K-Q4 (better than 5 . . . K-B4; 6 P-Q4ch, K-Q4; 7 K-B2); 6 KtPxPch, PxP
2 K-Q1

(P . . . P-Pch would only draw); 25 K-B2, KxP; 26 K-B3, K-Q4 and wins.

5 Kt-K6, Q-Q7 or 24 K-Q, K-Kt5 (24

KtxP; 25 K-B2 would only draw); 25 K-B2, KxP; 26 K-B3, K-Q4 and wins.

6 K-B2, B-B4! (7 . . . P-Pch would only draw); 8 PxPch, KxP; 9 P-Kt8ch (if 9 K-Q2, K-Kt6; 10 K-B1, B-P5; 11 K-Kt5, P-R5; 12 K-B1, K-Q6; 13 P-Kt6, P-Kt6; 14 K-Kt2, P-R5; 15 K-Kt1, P-R5; 16 K-R1, K-R6; 17 K-Kt1, K-Kt5; 18 PxK, P-Kt6; 19 K-B1, B-K6; 20 K-K1, K-K6; 21 K-Q1, K-Q6; 22 K-B1, P-R6!; 23 P-Kt4 if 24 Kt-K1, K-Q7 or 24 K-Q, K-Kt7; 25 K-Kt6, K-Q6 and Black gets there first.

III 5 K-K2, P-B6! (the simplest); 6 P-Kt5, K-Kt1 and P-Q5 and again White will have to give up two Pawns to stop the QRP.

5 P-Pch

Again there is only a choice of evils. If 6 P-B3ch, K-B4; 7 P-Q4ch (if 7 K-B2, PxPch; 8 KxP, K-R5), K-Kt4; 8 K-B1, K-R5; 9 K-B2, P-R4; 10 P-R3, K-R5 and the Black King again penetrates to Kt6 where he must win a P eventually.

6 KxP

7 Kt-K3
8 K-Q4?

He could have put up much more resistance with 8 P-B4; when the win becomes exceedingly problem-like, if not problematic. The main variation then is as follows: P-Pch (not P-B4; 9 P-Kt3ch! draws immediately); 9 KxP, K-Q5; 10 K-B3! (10 . . . P-B4; 11 K-K2, B-P5; 12 K-Q2, B-P6ch; 13 K-B1 and no win is possible); 11 K-K2, K-K5; 12 K-B2 (any Pawn move is fatal), K-B5; 13 K-K2, K-Kt4! (Black must lose a move); 14 K-B2, Kt-K5; 15 K-Kt2, K-B5; 16 K-B2, P-R5; 17 K-Kt2, Kt-Kt5; 18 K-B2, K-R6; 19 K-Kt1, P-B4; 20 K-K1, B-P5; 21 P-B3 (else P-B6), K-Kt5; 22 K-Kt2, B-R6ch!; 23 K-H2, B-B5; 24 K-K2, Kt-Kt5; 25 K-K2, K-K6; 26 K-K1, K-K6! (not 26 K-K1 because Black wins the RP but gets stuck in the corner); 27 K-Q1, K-Q6; 28 K-B1, P-R6; 29 PxB, KtP; 30 P-R4, K-Kt5 and Black will win by one tempo!

8 P-B4

Now it's simple. If White goes after the Black P's all he gets is the traditional last meal of the condemned man. 9 K-B5, K-Kt5; 10 K-Kt6, P-B5; 11 P-B3ch, K-Kt6 etc.

9 P-B4
10 Kt-B5
11 P-R4
12 B-P3ch
13 K-B5
14 Resigns

(P. S. The variations given above are so unnecessarily complicated that I am not at all sure that there is no flaw in the analysis!)

—Reuben Fine

(An unconventional game, and one of great theoretical value.)

ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by M. Hanauer)

M. Hanauer

White

M. Green

Black

1 P-Q4

2 Kt-QB3

3 P-Kt1

4 PxB

5 B-Kt2

The Kt cannot be maintained at Q4 by . . . B-K3, e.g. 6 Kt-B3, Kt-QB3; 7 O-O, B-K2; 8 P-Q4! Black has now a choice of three lines, all unsatisfactory:

I 8 . . . PxB; 9 KtP, KtxKt!; 10 B-K4!

(Hanauer-Balint, U. S. Championship Preliminaries 1938).

II 8 . . . PxP; 9 KtxP, KtKxKt!; 10 Pkt, KtxKt; 11 Pkt, Q-Kt3; 12 K-Kl, Q-Q3; 13 K-K4, 0-0; 14 P-Q5!

(Hanauer-Horowitz, Marshall C. C.-Manhattan C. C. Match, 1937.)

III 8 . . . P-Kt1; 9 KtxP, K-Q4; 10 Kt-Kl, P-B4; 11 P-B3, PxB; 12 Bxp, O-O; 13 B-B4!

(Hanauer-Kashdan, U. S. Championship, 1938).

6 Kt-B3

7 O-O

8 P-Q3

9 B-K3

10 P-QR4


(See his game vs. Santaisiere, The Chess Review, November, 1939, P. 236.)

A special attempt to refute the above line.

10 P-Kt5

11 K-B5

12 Q-Kt4

13 P-K3!

White's play has kept Black from controlling Black's Q4. The text prevents Black from controlling Black's Q5. Of course, if 13 . . . QxP? 14 QR-Q1, Q-R3; 15 Kt-QKt5 etc.

13 P-B5!

The correct counter.

14 P-Q4?!

An adventurous P sacrifice, innocent in appearance, and not entirely necessary, since Kt-K4 would do well enough.
14 ....  BPxKP
15 BPxKP  PxP
16 KtxP  RxRch?

An error: KtxKt at once was better.

17 RxR  KtxKt
18 PxKt  QxPch
19 K-R1

Green

Hanauer

All this is logical and consequent—but now what? Black cannot develop his QB at Q2 nor at K5:
1  19 ... B-Q2; 20 Q-B7! R-K1; 21 QxB or 20 ... KB moves; 21 R-Q1.
11  19 ... B-KKt5; 20 Q-B7! B-QB4; 21 P-KR3! Q-K6; 22 PxP, Q-R3ch; 23 Q-R5.
19  19 ... B-Kt5!
20 R-K1!  B-Kt5!
If 20 ... B-Q2; 21 R-Q7, R-K1; 22 Kt-Q5.
21 Q-B7!
For if 21 ... B-KB1; 22 B-Q5.

(Man beats Fine—that's news!)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
(Notes by M. Green)

M. Green  R. Fine
White  Black
1  P-Q4  Kt-KB3
2  P-QB4  P-K3
3  Kt-KB3  P-Q4
4  Kt-B3  B-Kt5

Fine has had great success with this variation. My reply is an attempt to transpose into the Exchange Variation of the Q. G. D. (which I believe gives White a slight advantage).

5 PxP  KtxP

... QxP would transpose into the Nimzovich Defense, as for example in Fine's game against Suesman in the U. S. Championship Tournament of 1938. Fine claims that the text line has never been played before.

6 B-Q2  O-O  10 O-O  P-KQ4
7 P-K4  KtxKt  11 Q-K2  B-Kt2
8 PxKt  B-K2  12 KR-Q1  Kt-B3
9 B-Q3  P-QB4  13 PxP

13 P-Q5 is met cleverly by 13 ... PxP; 14 PxP, QxP; 15 B-Kt5, Kt-Q5! 16 PxKt, BxB; 17 PxP, QxB and Black has a P plus without too much discomfort—enough for Fine!

14 P-K5  Q-B2
15 QR-K1  Q-R1
16 B-KB4  Kt-R4
17 B-K4  B-B3
18 Q-B2  P-Kt3?

The only move that can really be criticized. 18 ... P-KR3 was necessary, as will be seen later on in the game.

19 RxR  R-R1
20 R-K1

Not only following Nimzovich's idea of over-protection, but having in mind the possible utilization of this R later on (see move 30).

20 ...  Q-Kt2

At this point I realized that I had somewhat the better of it—but how to continue?? I had already consumed an hour and three-quarters to Fine's hour (40 moves in two hours being the time limit), and I felt that after this last move he was going to put the pressure on, and turn the game in his favor—as he so often does in such positions?
21 P-KR4!  Kt-B5!
22 BxB  QxB
23 P-R5  Kt-Kt3?

This move didn't look right. Yet it threatens the exchange of Qs and a winning end-game.

24 B-Kt5!  BxR

"Alas! If only 18 ... P-KR3 had been played!"

25 KtxB  Q-R5
26 Q-B1!  Q-R5
If 26 ... QxB; 27 Q-B4, R-B1; 28 Kt-K4 wins.
27 Kt-K4  Q-Kt4
Forced. He can't permit Q-R6.

28 Kt-B6!  Kt-B5!
29 R-K4, winning the Q, was threatened.

29 Kt-K4  Q-B2
30 Pxp  Pxp
31 R-K4  Q-Kt4
32 Q-R3!  R-Q8ch

A last stab. It's all rapid transit from now on.

32 K-Kt2  Q-R8ch
33 QxBP

Even stronger than QxpCh.

34 ...  K-B2

If 33 ... R-B8; 34 Kt-Kt3, Q-Kt4ch; 35 R-Kt4 and that's all.

34 Q-B7ch  Kt-Q2
35 KtxKt  R-B8ch
36 Kt-Kt3  Q-Kt4ch
37 R-K4  Q-K2
38 R-B4ch  K-Kt2
39 Q-Q6  Q-K1
40 Q-B8ch

It's a check, and it's the 40th move! Black resigns.

A victory over a grandmaster is not conducive to modesty—I hope this explanation excuses the personal nature of the comments!
A curiously abrupt finish with an ironic twist.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

F. J. Marshall | S. N. Bernstein
White | Black

1 P-Q4 | P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4
3 B-K3 | P-K3
4 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2
5 B-Kt5 | B-K2
6 QxP | B-K3
7 Q-B2 | P-QR3
8 PnP | P-K4
9 B-Q3 | R-K1
10 O-O | Kt-B3
11 Q-Kt3 | P-B3
12 QR-B1 | Kt-Kt3
13 KBxKt | RxB

(An unconventional, tough battle.)

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. E. Lasker | S. N. Bernstein
White | Black

1 P-K4 | P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3 | P-K3
3 P-B3 | P-Q4
4 PxP | P-QP
5 P-Q4 | QKt-B3
6 B-K2 | P-KP
7 PxP | Kt-B5ch
8 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3
9 O-O | Q-Q3
10 P-QR3 | P-R4
11 Q-R4 | O-O
12 Kt-Q5 | P-QR3
13 B-Kt5 | B-Kt5
14 QR-Q1 | Kt-Kt4
15 Kt-K4 | Q-K2
16 Q-Kt4 | B-Kt3
17 Q-B3 | Kt-K3
18 P-Q5 | B-K4
19 KtxB | KtxB1
20 B-P4 | QR-B1

BRONX COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

The Empire City Chess Club, located at 464 East 157th Street at Third Avenue, Bronx, N.Y. announces that it will hold a tournament to determine the Championship of Bronx County for 1940-1941.

This contest will be preceded by an Elimination Tournament for the purpose of reducing the number of contestants to no more than fifteen. This Tournament will be arranged in groups of eight or ten and will begin play as soon as the first group is formed, on or about May 1st.

The leaders of each group will qualify for the Finals.

Play will be conducted on days suitable to the majority of the participants.

Registration for the Elimination Tournament is now open and will close on or about July 1st. There is a charge to non-members of fifty cents for the Elimination Tournament. For the Finals there will be a charge of $2.00.

Former Bronx County Champions will not have to play in the Elimination Tournament.

Those interested will please communicate with the Director of the Tournament, c/o the Empire City Chess Club and give their first, second and third choice of days.

The Club rooms are now open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings but will be open daily for the accommodation of the tournament. Any chess player residing in Bronx County or a member of a Bronx chess club is eligible to compete.

The prizes will be as follows:

1. (a) A gold pin.
   (b) Forty Dollars in cash.
   (c) Free membership in the Empire City Chess Club for a year.

2. (a) Twenty Dollars in cash.
   (b) Free membership for one year.

3. (a) Ten Dollars in cash.
   (b) Free membership for one year.

4. (a) Five Dollars in cash.
   (b) Free membership for one year.

5. Free membership for one year.

The championship of the Bronx Chess Club has been won by A. L. Friedman. Here is an interesting game from the tourney:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Steinfeld | A. L. Friedman
White | Black

1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4
3 P-B4 | P-B4
4 P-K3 | P-K3
5 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2
6 B-Q3 | PnP
7 BxP | P-QK4
8 B-Q3 | P-QR3
9 Q-K2 | P-B4
10 P-K4 | PnP
11 K-K5 | Kt-Kt8!

The chess club will hold a tournament for the purpose of reducing the number of contestants to no more than fifteen.
**Manhattan Chess Club Championship**

**CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT**

**MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB**

1939

<table>
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<th>Black</th>
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*One game not played.*

(A incisive play by White!)

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

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<th>Black</th>
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<td>P-KB4</td>
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<tr>
<td>R-Kt5</td>
<td>Resigns</td>
</tr>
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</table>

(A strikingly original game which mirrors the interesting personality of the winner.)

Manhattan C. C. Championship 1939-1940

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

(Notes by A. C. Simonson)

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. J. Platz</td>
<td>A. Simonson</td>
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<td>P-QB4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kt-KB3</td>
<td>Kt-QB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Q4</td>
<td>P-Kt4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although this move is unpardonably bad as chess, I think that anything is forgivable to get away from the dull, routine "book" moves.

<table>
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<th>Black</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>7 Kt-Kt3</td>
<td>B-K3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 B-K3</td>
<td>QxQ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A very poor way of preventing ... P-Q4. It takes an active B out of play. Much better was the developing move B-KKt5.

| 8 Kt-Kt3 | P-QR4 |
| 9 Kt-Kt5 | P-R5 |
| 10 Kt-Kt5 | P-R6 |

Watch this baby grow ...

and Grow ...

11 P-QKt3 | Kt-QKt5 |
12 O-O | P-Q4 |
13 P-QP | B-K4 |

The QP could have been captured by Black, but he preferred additional complications.

14 Kt-Q3 | P-QKt5 |
15 R-Kt1 | ...

Better was 15 KtxKt, BxKt; 16 Q-Q4, Q-Kt2 (16 ... BxKt? 17 QxB, PxP; 18 Q-K5ch, Q-Kt2; 19 QxB with an easily won game); 17 B-K5, BxKt; 18 QxB, O-O; 19 KR-K1, QR-B1; 20 Q-Q4, Q-Q3; 21 BxKt, QxB; 22 QxQ, PxQ; 23 BxP, BxR; 24 RxB, RxP; 25 R-Kt6, K-R1; 26 R-Q4, R-K1; 27 P-Kt3, R(1)-K7; 28 P-Q6, R(R7)-Q7; 29 R-Q1, R(R6); 30 R-QR, R-QB1; 31 K-Kt2 and wins.

15 KtxKt | QxQ |
16 Kt-B4 | QxQ |
18 BxQ | B-QKt5 |

White is quite weak on dark squares, thanks to the Trojan work done by Black's QRxP.
April, 1940

59

19 R-KB1 B-B6 23 RxB Kt-Q4
20 R-Kt1 O-O-O 24 Kt-Q4 B-Kt3
21 B-B1 B-Q7 25 Kt-K5 P-B4
22 Kt-K2 BxKt 26 KtxP

Just a loan...which will be repaid.

26 __ Kt-B6
27 R-R1 P-Kt4

This move immobilizes White's forces quite effectively.

28 R-K1 K-Kt2
29 B-K2 K-Kt3
30 K-B1 R-R1
31 Kt-Kt1 KtxP
32 BxP __

Hoping for 32...KxB; 33 RxKt with a won game.

32 __ Kt-Kt5
33 RxB __ RxB

I consider this quiet move the best of the game. It prevents Kt-B1ch (...RxKt) which would allow White to rapidly consolidate his forces and obtain an even game.

34 B-R4

If 34 P-QB4, Kt-Q6; 35 R-Q1, R-R7; 36 R-Q2 (if 36 Kt-Q2? R-R4; 37 P-B3, P-Kt4 and wins), R-R8; 37 R-Q1 B-R4; 38 P-B3, Pxp; 39 Pxp, Bxp; 40 RxKt1, RxKtch; 41 K-B2, B-K5 and Black should win with his superior position.

34 __ KtxP
35 R-Q1 R-QB1
36 Kt-Q2 K-R4

34 R-Kt2ch K-B6

47...KxB would also win, but not as quickly: 48 Kt-B1ch, K-B6; 49 KtxR, K-Q8; 50 K-Q3, K-Q7; 51 Kt-K1, P-R4; 52 P-R4 (if 52 P-R3, P-R5; 53 Kt-K2, B-K6 wins), P-Kt7ch; 53 K-B2, Kt-B4; 54 Kt-B3ch, K-Q8; 55 Kt-K1, KtxP etc.

48 Kt-R4ch K-Q6
49 R-Kt1 P-K7ch
50 K-B2 R-B4ch
51 K-K2 K-Q7
52 Kt-Kt6 P-K8(Q)

53 Kt-B4ch K-K7

(Black allows a breakthrough with fatal results.)

INDIAN DEFENSE

B. Blumin
White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3 18 Q-Q2 R-R3
2 P-QB4 P-K3 19 Q-K1 R-B1
3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5 20 Kt-B4 Q-Q3
4 Q-B2 Kt-B3 21 Q-K3 Kt-B2
5 P-K3 O-O 22 P-K4 Kt-K2
6 P-QR3 BxKtch 23 B-B5 P-B7
7 QxB B-Q3 24 B-B3 BxP
8 Kt-B3 Q-K2 25 Pxp Pxp?
9 B-K2 Q-K4 26 P-Q5 Kt-B4
10 P-QKt3 P-Kt5 27 KtxP! KtxP
11 Q-B2 B-Kt4 28 P-Ktch K-KR1
12 Q-Kt1 B-B2 29 QxR RxR
13 B-K2 QR-K1 30 Q-K4ch PxKt
14 QR-Q1 B-B1 31 P-B8(Q)ch R-B2
15 Kt-K1 Kt-Q4 32 RxRch K-B3
16 Kt-Q3 R-B3 33 PxKt Resigns

(Black loses too much time.)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

G. Shainswit
O. Tenner

White
Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 17 Q-R6 Q-R6
2 P-QB4 P-K3 18 P-B5 P-B1
3 Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3 19 Pxp Pxp
4 B-Kt5 QKt-Q2 20 BxP BxP
5 Pxp PxP 21 BxPch Kt-K2
6 P-K3 B-K5 22 BxR Q-Q1
7 B-Q3 B-K5 23 B-B4 Kt-B1
8 Kt-B3 Q-K4 24 B-K5 Kt-Q2
9 O-O P-B5 25 B-B4 R-B1
10 B-B2 BxKt 26 BxRch Kt-K3
11 PxK QxB 27 QR-K1 Kt-B4
12 R-B1 Q-R4 28 R-Kt7ch R-Q8
13 Kt-K5 Q-O 29 R-Kt8 P-Kt4
14 P-B4 R-K1 30 R-B4 Kt-R4
15 KtxKt KtxKt 31 R-B3 K-R7
16 Q-R5 P-KKt5 32 P-B4ch Resigns

BOBTO Notes

The Boston City Club finished in first place in the Metropolitan League team match tournament with the excellent score of 17½ points out of a possible 18. A total of ten teams participated. Among its other activities the City Club is now playing a correspondence match by air mail, with the Havana Chess Club, with six on each side. Frank J. Marshall, former United States champion, is scheduled to visit Atlanta where he will give a simultaneous exhibition against players from the Southern New England League on April 9th. Harlow B. Daly is leading in the Massachusetts State Tournament (7 wins and no losses) in a field of 16. The finals in the Interscholastic tournament will be played shortly at the City Club with Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, Boston and Lynn represented in the first round.

Dr. Platz

Simonson

GAMBIT
Chess Masters, Beware!

By Georges Koltanowski

Upon my return from Mexico City last June to Guatemala, I found a letter waiting for me from Mr. Ernest Olfe, Secretary of the American Chess Federation, in which he asked if I would not agree to come to Milwaukee to spend the summer holidays there and see how great the interest was for chess by the children on the playgrounds. Having heard on my last tour through the United States of the Milwaukee plan for promotion of chess, I thought it a good idea to get in closer touch and see what they were really doing. I therefore jumped at the occasion to be able to come to Milwaukee.

Now that I am at close range with the working of the chess department and the children in action on the playgrounds, I am simply flabbergasted. Never could I have imagined that chess could be organized to such a great extent and on such a solid basis as here in Milwaukee.

During the course of my travels, I have come across many schools where chess has been taught, but then it is understandable that children will take to chess when it is taught as a part of their regular school curriculum. But to think that during the period of summer holidays, children between the ages of seven to fourteen and even older will clamor for chess boards and sets on the playgrounds during the greatest imaginable heat at all hours of the day is unbelievable. Usually it is considered in other countries that everything lodged in the United States is just mere bluff. I will admit that before seeing this well organized method of teaching chess, I was not quite convinced of its value. But after the Tournament held last Wednesday in which seven hundred thirty boys and girls took part, and after meeting the thousands of children I have taught chess on the playgrounds, I can only take my hat off to the pioneers of this great promotion for the fine game of chess.

Seven hundred thirty boys and girls participated at one time. Some schools walked as far as four and one-half miles to get to the playground where the Tournament was held, which, by the way, was organized by the Milwaukee Journal in conjunction with the Milwaukee Public Schools, Department of Municipal Recreation, under the supervision of Miss Dorothy C. Enderis and direction of Mr. D. B. Dyer, the real brain trust of chess in schools in Milwaukee. Seven hundred thirty players, some of whom did play King takes King or castling with the Queen. But, I doubt if any masters' tournament game was fought with a greater fighting spirit than these youngsters fought their games. Even I was surprised at the way some of them would fight their games to such a bitter end, and a draw only came when each had only one King left. Could anything be fairer than that?

There they sat on the grass, with the board between them, the sun blazing down so that I, just coming from Central America, received a brown tan. But that did not worry them. At each end of a round (they played, by the way, the single elimination system) most of the children ran to have a cool drink of water and came back in time for the next round. Even the players had their bunch of supporters like in any other sport. At one moment the supporting spirit knew no bounds. When I ruled one player out, his supporters hooted me all over the place. But they became quite good friends with me, all shaking hands, when they heard that I would come and teach them how to play chess.

The organization of this tournament was one of the best I have ever seen. Everything ran very smoothly. The Milwaukee Journal was so impressed by the great amount of entries and the keenness of the competition, that it has definitely taken upon itself to arrange this event annually, thus proving that chess is not an old man's game.

It is not for me to return the game to the question of the value chess has in our lives, but it is certainly pleasing to find that in Milwaukee every year five thousand or more new chess players are developed on the playgrounds. Within five years I am certain that Milwaukee will not only have the greatest amount of chess players in the United States, which I think it has already, but will also turn out the best players in great majority. They say that the threat is more dangerous than the fulfillment; therefore, I can only say to the other towns, "Wake up before it is too late. The Milwaukee system is the best."

According to Sidney Skolsky's column, George Brent is an expert chess player. It would be interesting to see a match between him and Ray Milland, who is generally considered one of Hollywood's best chess players.
Chess in Holland

Despite (or because of?) the ever-growing war tension, chess continues to become more and more popular in Holland and there is a steady round of interesting master chess in continual progress. An instance of Dutch enthusiasm for chess is seen in the fact that quite a few of the leading papers published long accounts of all the games of the Keres-Euwe Match, each game appearing with very detailed notes the day after it was played, sometimes taking more than two full columns — and this despite the inordinate demands made upon today's newspapers by war news!

**Deft 1940**

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

<table>
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<th>Black</th>
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<tr>
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<td>O-O</td>
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<td>8 B-K3</td>
<td>Kt-B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 P-B4</td>
<td>B-Q2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Landau

Landau has overlooked the following move, which wins some material.

19 Q-KB2!  Q-Q1  22 B-B2  RxB
20 B-K2  R-R5  23 RxR  P-Kt5
21 B-Q1  R-K5  24 P-B5!  QKtPxP

Leads to an exciting finish.

25 BPxP  QBPxP  30 B-Kt1  RxRch
26 PxBPch!  K-B1  31 RxR  Q-R4
27 QR-K1  B-KB3  32 R-KB1!  Q-B6
28 BxP  R-B8  33 Q-Kt6  Resigns
29 Q-Kt3  B-Kt2

**CHESS IN MILWAUKEE**

*(Who's attacking?)*

Dutch Club Match 1940

A. J. de Ruyster  A. Snoep

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<tr>
<td>17 KKt-Q4</td>
<td>KtxP!</td>
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Resigns

*(Fabulous time pressure takes its toll!)*

Played in a Club Match 1940

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT**

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

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<td>13 P-K4</td>
<td>O-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 B-KKt5</td>
<td>Kt-Q2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Simply B-B1 was in order.

23 ...  R-K5
24 ...  Q-B5?

Better was Q-Kt6, intending QxRch followed by R-B8.

**CHESS IN MILWAUKEE**

*(Who's attacking?)*

Dutch Club Match 1940

A. J. de Ruyster  A. Snoep

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 KKt-Q4</td>
<td>KtxP!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resigns

*(Fabulous time pressure takes its toll!)*

Played in a Club Match 1940

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT**

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 P-Q4</td>
<td>P-Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 P-QB4</td>
<td>PxP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Kt-KB3</td>
<td>Kt-KB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 P-K3</td>
<td>P-K3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 BxP</td>
<td>P-B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 O-O</td>
<td>P-QR3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Q-K2</td>
<td>P-QKt4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 B-Q3</td>
<td>B-Kt2?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 PxP</td>
<td>Kt-B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 P-QR4</td>
<td>P-Kt5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 QKt-Q2</td>
<td>BxP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Kt-Kt3</td>
<td>B-K2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 P-K4</td>
<td>O-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 B-KKt5</td>
<td>Kt-Q2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simply B-B1 was in order.

23 ...  R-K5
24 ...  Q-B5?

Better was Q-Kt6, intending QxRch followed by R-B8.
24. 

Threatening ... R-Kt8 ch.

25 B-B1

26 R-Q1

BxP

R-KB17

Overlooking the pretty finish 26 ... Kt-B6 ch; 27 K-R1, R-R5! 28 RxRch, QxR; 29 P-R3 (or 29 PxKt, Q-Kl), RxPch; 30 PxR, Q-Kt1 etc.

27 K-R1

R-R5

Threatening to win outright with ... Kt-B6.

28 R-Q4

29 Kt-Q2

R-R6

Landau

Dr. Euwe

29. 

Kt-B6?!

The more prosaic ... Q-R4 wins almost at once.

33 QxRch

KxR

37 KtxKt

R-Kt5

Or 32 P-R4, R-B8 ch etc.

32 .

K-K2

33 R-Q8

B-K5

34 K-K1

R-KR6

... R-QKt6 was quicker.

35 R(1)-Q7ch

K-B3

36 R-KB8

B-Kt3

37 P-R5!

R-QKt6

38 P-R6

Rxp

If now 38 P-R7, Q-QB4 wins.

39 R(8)-Q8

Q-B5

40 P-B3

Q-K6 ch

41 K-R1

B-R4

Or 41 ... R-Kt8; 42 R-Q1, RxR; 43 RxR, P-Kt6 etc.

42 R-Q1

BxP

43 R(8)-Q3

BxPch

44 BxKt

QxR

45 R-Kt8ch

R-Kt1

R-QR8

(White resigns. The numerous time pressure blunders which mar this interesting game are of course by no means representative of the skill of these two fine players. —F.R.)

(The Schachwelt)

VENTNOR CITY INVITATION TOURNAMENT

In the summer of 1939, the first Ventnor City Invitation Tournament was held in the Sun Room of the Municipal Pier at Ventnor City, N. J. Admittedly an experiment, it turned out to be an event as enjoyable as it was distinguished. Twelve players were invited, and a splendidly balanced tournament resulted. Although none of the grandmasters were included, the play was of a high level and was characterized by its fighting quality. A young newcomer, Olaf I. Ulvestad from Seattle, contributed to the color and "fightingness" of the play.

The Committee in charge of this event has announced the date for this year's tournament, which will take place July 6th—14th, inclusive. It is the policy of this Committee to extend invitations to masters of recognized ability and also to up-and-coming young players. The Committee has found that the sportsmanlike and gentlemanly manner of the players adds a great deal to the interesting character and genial atmosphere of the tournament.

Those who contributed towards the funds of this tournament last year, should have a warm feeling of having materially assisted at the inception of what should, soon come to be recognized as one of the premier events of American chess. Due to the fortunate conditions under which this tourney is conducted, actual tournament expenses are almost negligible, with the result that the players receive practically all the monies subscribed, thus bringing the prizes to a very satisfactory level. In addition, the ideal surroundings and climatic conditions all tend to make the week spent in Ventnor a memorable one, so that players who receive invitations consider themselves honored and fortunate.

Patrons and lovers of the game who desire to contribute to the funds of this event, this year, may send their checks to the General Secretary, Mr. Gerald H. Phillips, 116 N. New Haven Avenue, Ventnor City, N. J. The entry list is fully made up now, and is to be announced very shortly.

CALIFORNIA NOTES

The championship of the Northern California Chess League has been won by the Russian Chess Club. Here are the details:

Russian Chess Club 4½ ½

Mechanics Institute 4

Castle Chess Club 3½ 1½

San Francisco 1½ 2½

University of California 1½ 3½

Alameda 0 6

In the Mechanics Institute Championship the title was annexed by Harold W. Simon, with V. Patrutteff, second, and V. Lapiksen, third.
Chernev’s Chess Corner

TODAY’S MENU:
A CONDITIONAL
A REMARKABLE SELF-MATE
TWO DAINTY MINIATURES

T. M. Brown

White mates in 8 without capturing any Black Pawns.

DOBRUSKY

Mate in 3

3 BXB Mate
1 K-R5

K. Flatt

Self-mate in 10

COMMERCIAL CHESS LEAGUE
OF NEW YORK

This organization completed one of its most successful seasons last March with the following results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Matches</th>
<th>Games</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Consol. Edison</td>
<td>7½ - 1 ½</td>
<td>26 - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. N. Y. Times “A”</td>
<td>7½ - 1 ½</td>
<td>25½ - 10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chase National</td>
<td>7 - 2</td>
<td>25½ - 10½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bell Tel. Lab.</td>
<td>6½ - 2 ½</td>
<td>24 - 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Real Estate Bd.</td>
<td>6 - 3</td>
<td>22 - 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. New York Tel. Co.</td>
<td>4 - 5</td>
<td>18½ - 16½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. N. Y. Times “B”</td>
<td>3 - 6</td>
<td>16 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Brooklyn Edison</td>
<td>2 - 7</td>
<td>11 - 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Am. Tel. &amp; Tel.</td>
<td>1½ - 7½</td>
<td>9½ - 27½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Journal-American</td>
<td>0 - 9</td>
<td>2 - 33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Robert Willman has sent us the above recent composition. It has some very pretty points and each piece is used to the best advantage; and in addition, the reader can derive some interesting pointers which will be of value for over-the-board play.

It is important to remember that the player with the Bishop must keep his Pawns on the opposite-colored squares. Thus if White were to play 1 P-K7? he would be completely stymied after ... K-Q2.

The solution:

1 B-K5 R-Kt1
2 P-Q7ch K-Q1
3 B-B5ch K-B2
4 K-Q5 R-QR1


5 BxP P-Kt5
6 B-Kt3ch! ... White wants to bring his K to K5 without allowing Black to reply ... P-Kt6.

6 ... K-Q1
7 K-Q6 R-R3ch
8 K-K5 R-R1

Best. If 8 ... R-R4ch; 9 K-B6, P-Kt6; 10 B-R4, R-R1; 11 K-B7ch, K-B2; 12 P-Q8(Q)ch and wins.

9 K-B6 P-Kt6
10 B-K5 ... Not 10 B-B2, K-B2; 11 B-Kt6ch, K-Q3 and draws. The text threatens K-B7.

10 ... R-R4

If 10 ... R-B7; 11 B-Q4 wins.

11 B-Q4 R-QKt4

12 K-Kt6! R-Q4
13 B-B5ch K-B2
14 P-K7!! KxP
15 K-B7 and wins.

Book Reviews

WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN

By Weaver W. Adams $ .75

About the turn of the century, Boston gave us a strikingly original chess theorist, Franklin K. Young. Now the same city presents us with a chess thinker who is equally original but has the merit of being much closer to actual practice. This reviewer cannot agree with the central thesis of the book, believing as he does that our knowledge of chess is still inadequate to enable us to affirm that the first move is sufficient of an advantage (some theorists have claimed that it is not an advantage, while others have almost claimed that it is a disadvantage!) to win the game.

Nevertheless, it can emphatically be said that this is an extremely interesting and readable book, packed with stimulating ideas which will help many amateurs to vitalize and improve their play. An especially attractive feature is the great number of elegant games which are used for illustrative purposes.

F.R.

PRACTICAL ENDGAME PLAY

By Fred Reinfeld $2.00

We have had many endgame treatises which deal with fundamental "book" positions. The unfortunate thing is that such positions crop up once in the proverbial lifetime as far as the amateur is concerned, so that such books do not help him much in his own games. Reinfeld's book is therefore a pioneer in spirit, outlook, method and content. For what he has in mind is to deal with the kind of endings that occur in actual play. His book has therefore an immense value for players who want to improve their over-the-board play. The book is systematically divided into four instructive divisions: Transition to a Won Ending; Transition to a Lost Ending; Missed Opportunities; Defending Difficult Positions.

Answer:
These topics are illuminated by the painstaking analysis and discussion of 62 characteristic endgame positions, all taken from actual play. The usefulness of the book is greatly enhanced by two exhaustive indices of types of endings and endgame motifs.

—L.A.H.

The Keres-Euwe Match
(One careless move practically decides the issue.)

Match 1939-1940
(Tenth Game)

INDIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

P. Keres
White

Dr. M. Euwe
Black

1 P-Q4
2 P-QB4
3 Kt-QB3
4 Q-B2
5 P-K3

5 Kt-B3 is generally considered stronger, in order to prevent ... P-K4. However, Keres wants to try a different variation.

6 P x P

Better than 6 P-Q5 (as in Keres-Alekhine, Dresden 1936).

6 

Kt x P

7 B-Q2
8 P-QR3
9 B-B4

8 ... B-R4; 9 P-QKt4, K-B3 also deserved consideration; but in that event the KB would always be in acute danger.

9 B x B

O-O?

10 Kt-B3?

Both players overlook that White can obtain a clear advantage with 10 P-B5! After 10 ... P x B; 11 Kt-B1; P-QKt4; 12 K-B3 White would have a very strong attacking position. Thus it is clear that Black should have played 9 ... Q-Q2.

10 Kt-Q2

In order to maintain the strong Kt on K4 as long as possible. ... Kt x Kt would be too risky because White can still castle Q side.

11 B-K2

Q-Q2

12 R-Q1

Kt x Kt

This exchange is now unobjectionable because White's Q side castling is impossible.

13 P x Kt

Somewhat risky. White accepts a weakening of his position and virtually abandons K side castling, without obtaining compensating attacking chances on the Kt file. Sounder was 13 B x Kt, Kt x Kt!; 14 B-K2, B-Q2 (14 ... B x B? 15 P-B5!).

13 P-KB4

It is important to safeguard the Kt-P at once. The text provides for ... R-B2.

14 R-KKt1

After 14 O-O (intending K-R1 and R-KKt1) Black could seize the initiative with ... P-B5.

15 Q-Q2

Preventing 16 ... P-QKt3 when would be answered with decisive effect by 16 Q-Q5 threatening Q x Kt and R x Pch.

NEW IMPROVED POCKET SETS
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THE CHESS REVIEW
25 W. 43rd STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Black prefers to give up 2 Ps, hoping for counterplay on the K side.

16 . . . .
17 BxKt
18 QxP

White threatened B-B4.

19 QxKtP
20 P-B4

Directed against . . . P-B5.

20 . . .
21 R-Q2
22 QxRP

With the double threat of . . . QxRP and RxP. Black is 3 Ps down, but he can regain 2 of them. However, the ending is untenable. The remaining play, during which both players were short of time until the 41st move, is easy to understand.

23 Q-Kt7 RXP 33 BxR
24 Q-Kt2! P-Kt3 34 P-Kt4 K-R2
25 Q-Kt5 R-R6 35 K-Q2 P-R4
26 QxQ R-QX 36 P-R5 R-K1
27 R-Q4 R-RP 37 K-B3 R-R4
28 B-B3 B-K1 38 P-B6 R-B3
29 P-R4 R-B3 39 P-Kt5 K-R5
30 R-R1 R-RCh 40 P-Kt6 Pxp
31 BxR K-K2 41 Pxp P-R6
32 B-Kt7 B-B3 42 P-Kt7 P-R7

43 R-Q1 R-Q1

The last chance.

44 R-R 45 P-Kt8(Q) 46 K-R4 P-Kt5
45 Q-Kt4 46 B-Kt5 P-R4
47 K-R5 48 Kt-Kt6

(Another way was 48 Q-Kt4ch, QxQch; 49 KxQ, K-Rt; 50 K-Kt5 and White wins the ending thanks to the tempo move P-B3—J.B.S.)

48 . . . .
49 K-B7 Resigns

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

(Surprise: Euwe’s first move!) Match 1939-1940 (First Game) RUY LOPEZ

Dr. M. Euwe White P. Keres Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 11 B-B2 Kt-K1
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 12 Q-Kt-Q2 P-Kt3
3 B-Kt5 P-QR3 13 P-QR4 P-QB4
4 B-R4 Kt-B3 14 PxP e.p. P-Kt5
5 O-O B-Kt2 15 Kt-B1 KtxP
6 R-K1 P-QKt4 16 B-R6 Kt-Kt2
7 B-Kt3 P-Q3 17 Kt-K3 B-K3
8 P-B3 C-O 18 PxP R-Kt1
9 P-Q4 B-Kt5 19 Kt-Kt5 PxP
10 P-Q5 Kt-QR4 20 PxP RxP

The above photo illustrates some of the pieces from an unusually handsome ivory chess set which we have for sale. Inquiries are invited, and should be addressed to THE CHESS REVIEW, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, N.Y.

21 B-R4 R-B4 27 B-Kt5 R-Q3
22 Q-Q2 Q-Kt1 28 BxR QxR
23 KR-QB1 R-B1 29 KtxP BxKt
24 RxR PxR 30 PxR RxP
25 BxQKt Rxb 31 Q-K1 Drawn

Characteristic of the many sorrowful comments that have reached us on the death of Harold Morton was this one from our Problem Editor:

"Poor Morton! He was one of the most likable people in chess. I first met him in Cambridge ten years ago, and still remember how one time when we were hard up to find someone strong enough to give the Freshmen a simultaneous he leaped into the breach, broke a pressing-engagement, and devoted an evening to entertaining us dubs—without any reward, at that. We had a lot of good times over the board in his Boston days, and I can’t get accustomed to the idea that he has really gone."

From Weaver W. Adams, Morton’s friendly rival for many years: "Morton’s death was very shocking. We shall miss his ready wit and genial company."
Miscellaneous Literature

My Chess Career (used) Capablanca $2.50
Gossip's Vest Pocket Manual $0.50
Chess—Hoffer $1.50
Chess Studies and End-Games (used) B. Horwitz $3.50
20 Years of the Rice Gambit $3.00
Every Game Checkmate $1.25
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Chess (each)
January-December, 1935
Vol. II Sept. '36-Aug. '37
Vol. III Sept. '37-Aug. '38
Complete indexed leather binding $4.50
British Chess Magazine (Bound vol.) 1933-34-35-37 (each) $3.00
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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.

We report with sorrow the death of our able contributor and colleague, young Morris Hochberg. An invalid for many years, Mr. Hochberg had not allowed circumstances to down him; to speak only of his chess accomplishments, he had become an excellent solver, composer, and critic of problems, and for more than a year had collaborated (with his brother Isador) in editing the problem section of the C.C.L.A. Bulletin. It will seem strange to see the familiar initials "I. and M." no more over a problem, or in a solving list, or signed to a kindly letter. Our very deep sympathies go to the surviving family.

Results in our recent solving and composing journals are now being compiled, and they will appear in the May Review.

Our indefatigable contributor, Mr. P. L. Rothenberg, who likes to seek out the unusual in chess problem strategy, has worked out some interesting variations on an old Loyd theme which supply the material for this month's article. For the solver's and printer's convenience, we have grouped the "original" and "quoted" problems separately.

UNDERPROMOTION TO KNIGHT—FAR AFIELD

By P. L. Rothenberg

The theme is not original. I wish it were! It all started when Sam Loyd's fascinating, inimitable problems began to fire my limited imagination. Nos. 1591-4 inclusive appear, respectively as 616, 617, 618, and 619 in Alain C. White's "Sam Loyd and his Chess Problems." Loyd is quoted (p. 403) "I do not feel that I have done the subject justice in any of these illustrations, but they will suffice to give my readers a hint or two." Of No. 1591 Loyd says, in his usual style (p. 403) "If the capture seems a hopeless move . . . then it is obviously well conceived, and the most difficult key move that could be selected. The nature of the key move is of no consequence . . .

The theme involves White underpromotion to a Knight, which is so remote from the enemy King that it can neither check him nor control any of the King's adjacent squares. Nos. 1593-1 illustrate blocking of a Black piece, the first two directly, the last indirecly; and No. 1594 shows capture by the Knight alternatively of one of two defending Black pieces. I have tried to apply the theme to grab and clearance play. Collectively, these offerings are not at all enigmatic, for once the key of one problem is obtained, the solutions of the others follow with ease. They are therefore being presented rather as a study. Individually, some are difficult, and one can imagine how hard it was to compose them by examining closely the final position.

In No. 1582 we encounter the necessity of blocking a Black Pawn. Solvers may be interested in observing why 1 P-R8 (Q) does NOT work, and the proper key move does.

Nos. 1583-6, inclusive, deal with the "grab" theme, involving Black Pawn, Knight, Bishop, and Rook in order. No. 1583 is somewhat weak, having been composed to complete the cycle; No. 1584 shows grab of a Knight in an eight-spoke wheel; a semi-wheel was presented in Shinkman's pretty No. 1595.

No. 1585 is a Meredith with a number of tries, notably 1 P-R8 (R). In No. 1586 we have a complete waiting position, with added variety from the key move, which opens the seventh rank and allows the Rook to have maximum mobility.

No. 1598 blends a chase of the Black Rook with blocking a Black Pawn, an idea carried out in slightly different form in No. 1587. In both these problems the promoted Knight is of aid in two thematic variations, rather than one.

No. 1588 doubles the grab theme, to include Bishop and Rook. Here, as in some of the other examples, there are some of the short mates that seem inherent in grab strategy. An amusing try is 1 QxR, BxR; 2 Pxn stalemate! No. 1597 shows a twofold block of a Black Bishop by anticipation—a kind of doubling of the central idea of No. 1591. In No. 1589 we find another position without a set waiting move, and by extending the Black Queen's mobility we combine block and grab strategy. No. 1598 shows an allied idea: eliminating a Black Rook's control of a line by interposition of the promoted Knight.

No. 1599 illustrates the clearance idea. The set position does not show any immediate possibility of clearing the seventh rank, and the result may be surprising. Finally, No. 1599 masterfully presents the square-vacation theme involving the "finding a place under the sun" for the ambitious White Knight.

To be frank, I have not explored the field exhaustively; more may have been done, and much more, certainly, can be done. The lover of problems who follows this idea through its various forms of expression will invariably find the result most pleasing. The enigmatic aspects of problem chess fascinated Sam Loyd and continue today to fascinate his admirers.

INFORMAL LADDER

(Maximum score for Nos. 1519-1536: 75)

F. Sprenger 916, 29; W. O. Jens 852, 38; T. McKenna 795, 58; W. Patz 779, 36; **** P. L. Rothenberg 683, 69; J. Hannus 663, 34; G. Fairley 564, 63 (it was by Shinkman); L. Lay 571, 32; A. Tauber 519, 69; M. Burstein 556; Dr. G. Dobbs 417, 65 (your faithful contributions are much appreciated); B. M. Marshall 404, 21 (don't miss the
Original Section

No. 1573
R. C. BEITO
Willmar, Minn.
Mate in 2

No. 1576
THE PROBLEM EDITOR
Mate in 2

No. 1579
OTTO WURZBURG
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dedicated to The Problem Editor
Mate in 3

No. 1574
WILL C. DOD
Oxford, Ohio
Dedicated to Dr. P. G. Keeney
Mate in 2

No. 1577
DR. P. G. KEENLEY
Bellevue, Ky.
Mate in 2

No. 1580
THOMAS S. MCKENNA
Lima, Ohio
Mate in 4

No. 1575
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.
Mate in 2

No. 1578
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.
Mate in 2

No. 1581
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.
SELFmate in 5

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE MAY 25th, 1940.
Original Section (cont’d)

No. 1582
P. L. ROTHENBERG and
THE PROBLEM EDITOR

No. 1585
P. L. ROTHENBERG
New York, N. Y.

No. 1588
P. L. ROTHENBERG
New York, N. Y.

Mate in 3

Mate in 3

Mate in 3

No. 1583
P. L. ROTHENBERG
New York, N. Y.

No. 1586
P. L. ROTHENBERG
New York, N. Y.

No. 1589
P. L. ROTHENBERG
New York, N. Y.

Mate in 3

Mate in 3

Mate in 4

No. 1584
P. L. ROTHENBERG
New York, N. Y.

No. 1587
THE PROBLEM EDITOR
In Memoriam: Morris Hochberg

No. 1590
P. L. ROTHENBERG
New York, N. Y.

Mate in 3

Mate in 4

Mate in 3

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE MAY 25th, 1940.
Quoted Section

No. 1591
SAM LOYD
Holyoke Transcript, 1877
Mate in 3

No. 1594
SAM LOYD
American Chess Nuts, 1868
Mate in 4

No. 1597
H. and J. BETTMANN
Baltimore American, 1883
Mate in 3

No. 1592
SAM LOYD
Second Prize,
Paris Tourney, 1867
Mate in 3

No. 1595
W. A. SHINKMAN
Mirror of American Sports, 1884
Mate in 3

No. 1598
E. FERBER
Deutsche Warte, 1904
Mate in 3

No. 1593
Detroit Free Press, 1876
Mate in 3

No. 1596
W. A. SHINKMAN
Chess Players' Chronicle, 1879
Mate in 4

No. 1599
H. WITTWER
First Prize "ex aequo,"
Olympic Tourney, 1936
Mate in 3

THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT SCORED ON THE SOLVERS' LADDER.
May issue; Dr. W. F. Sheldon 423; P. A. Swart 321; I. Sapi 328; ***H. B. Daly 251, 63 (Moritz's death was a great blow); *Dr. P. G. Keeney 306 (correction received too late); ***I. Hochoberg 193, 69; E. Popper 136, 63; E. Kornpany 148, 38; J. Donaldson 155, 17; A. Fertier 135, 27; R. Neff 101, 61; ***G. Plowman 94, 65; S. P. Shepard (am testing the problems) 117, 29; J. Rivise 43, 65; C. E. Winn and 67; J. V. Rosas 79; W. C. Dodg 75 (am tackling the two-Black-piece Knight wheel); B. L. Fader 63 (welcome; a fine start); A. B. Hodges 57 (hope to see you in Washington soon); *A. Sheftel 35; F. Groe 28; T. L. Goddard 24; J. Hudson (welcome; will write soon) 23; J. Dubin (welcome) 22; Bill Clibb 19; A. D. Gibbs 16 (excuse the misprint); R. W. Hays 8, 6 (good work; keep it up).

To Fred Sprenge, who makes another successful Ladder climb, and A. D. Gibbs, who takes the quarterly three-move prize with No. 1504, go sincere congratulations.

SOLUTIONS

No. 1519 by J. M. Denison: 1 Qd6 (Two points)


No. 1520 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Rg7 (Two points) Complementary play prettily echoed—Rothembourg. Patz.

No. 1521 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Sh5 (Two points) Good halfpin crosscheck in economic setting—Rothembourg. Permitting check and forcing selfcheck—Marshall.

No. 1522 by the Problem Editor: 1 Rxc3 (Two points)

No. 1523 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Qd6 (Two points) Dr. Keeney is apparently exploring the intricacies of the fascinating miniature—Rothembourg. Delightful, though the 8 at c1 reveals the key. Typical Keeney intrigue—Patz.

No. 1524 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Qd5 (Two points) Complete check! Good! Patz. The Queen waits calmly for Black to destroy himself.

No. 1525 by Burnett M. Marshall: 1 Bb2 (Two points)

*Deferred interference play—Rothembourg. Fine unpinning and interference—Fairley.

No. 1526 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qh4 (Two points) A neat idea which furnishes mate and assistance for two rule miniatures—Fairley. Pretty ultimate task—Fairley.

No. 1527 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qh6 intended, but there is a Book hound (Two points each). (The author notes that a Black Pawn should be placed on c1—which, however, spells the thing "twice").

No. 1528 by P. W. N. Nettleton: 1 Be5 intended—a splendidly set mate—but 1 Rb8 check (Two points each).

No. 1529 by Claude du Beau: 1 Rg5 (Three points)

1...KxP or RaxQ (threat). 2. Be6ch: 1. Kd1; 2 QxP8ch. 1...QxR; 2 QxQ. Variations are fine in this fascinating affair—Rothembourg. Had difficulty in finding the key—Patz.

No. 1530 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qb3 (Three points)

1...Kd1; 2 Qh1. Pin, block, and Zugzwang—McKennan.

No. 1531 by G. Fairley: Intended 1 Rh7 followed by 2 Kg5 or Kg8 and 3 Ke7 again, but caught by 1...Kxh7. 2 Be8 and 3 Pd7 (Four points each).

No. 1532 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Ra8 (Four points)

1...KxP; 2 Rh6, Kc1; 3 Rb1. Pd4; 1 Ra1 mate. The "open game." 1...KxP; 2 Ra8-h8, etc.

This composer is certainly obtaining detectable results in the maximum range switch-back maneuver. The subtle peripheral task—Rothembourg. Faubler is certainly hitting the corner pockets this month—McKennan.

No. 1533 by Herbert Thomas: 1 Pete intended and difficult and entertaining variations, but 1...Qxe8, Bh2; 2 Pete! also appears to work. (One point each by problems.)

No. 1534 by Geoffrey Mot-Smit: 1 Sg8; 2 Qd8 or Qd5; 3 Qe7; 4 Bb8; 5 Qe2; 6 Qe6; 7 Qd3; 8 Qf3; 9 Kf1 (Nine points).

No. 1535 by Geoffrey Mot-Smit: 1 Bd3; 2 Qd8 or Qd5; 3 Qe7; 4 Bb8; 5 Qe2; 6 Qd3; 7 Qc2; 8 Qd8; 9 Kf1 (Nine points).

No. 1536 by Geoffrey Mot-Smit: 1 Bd5; 2 Qd8 or Qd5; 3 Qe7; 4 Bb8; 5 Qe2; 6 Qd3; 7 Qc2; 8 Qd8; 9 Kf1 (Nine points).

No. 1537 by the Problem Editor: 1 Sg6.

No. 1538 by P. A. L. Kuskop: 1 Pf7.

No. 1539 by George Hume: 1 Kg7.

No. 1540 by CHAMPION: The condition says "Mate in 1," and apparently White can play 1 Qc2. But we must demonstrate the legality of the position first. (Solvers were warned! White has no mating men; the others must have been captured by the doubled BPa3. If Black is supposed to be forced to move, his position is impossible; the Ps at a7 and c7 have not been altered, the Ps at e6 and g6 cannot have moved, and the BK has no possible last move. Hence it is Black's turn to move, and White has just played. To get his move (to e6, f6, g5, and h6, he must have captured Black's eight missing men with them) to get them, White must give check. Had he played Pd6, Black would have had no previous move. Consequently, we must conclude that he played Pf8-b4. 1...Qc2 would have been a much stronger move. Consequently, we must conclude that he played Pf8-b4. 1...Qc2 would have been a much stronger move. Consequently, we must conclude that he played Pf8-b4.

No. 1541 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Rd8ch, Qxe8; 2 Bh8ch, QxQ; 3 Bf8ch, Sf7ch, Sneader, a full solution, with an ingenious gameproof by Mr. Rothembourg, will be mailed—Sneader.

No. 1542 by W. C. Dod: 1 Kg8ch, Qxe8; 2 Bh8ch, Sf7; 3 Qh8ch, Sf7ch, Sf7ch, Sneader, a full explanation, with an ingenious gameproof by Mr. Rothembourg, will be mailed—Sneader.

No. 1543 by T. R. Dawson: (1) 1...Qh2; 2 Bag; 3 Qf4 mate.

No. 1544 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1...Qg7, 2 Bh1, 3 Qf4 mate.

No. 1545 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1...Qg7, 2 Bh1, 3 Qf4 mate.

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APOLOGY

We wish to ask the indulgence of our readers for the delay in the appearance of this issue, due to a number of difficult circumstances. The June issue will appear within a smaller interval than usual, in order to make up for lost time, and will contain the problem solutions omitted in the present number.

THE POTENT PAWN

"We are chessmen in the hands of fortune, and sometimes the pawn may check the king."

—Ibn Khallikan (1211-1282)

The leopard cannot change his spots,
Nor wailing loon his cry so strange.
The Ethiop can't change his skin
But many ways, a pawn can change.

You cannot check an avalanche
Nor check a bullet on the wing;
You cannot check on a busted bank,
But a lowly pawn can check a king.

So hail the mighty potent pawn,
He's among the greatest ever seen;
For Essex didn't make Queen Bess,
But any pawn can make a queen.

—Bill Jones

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

For the third time this year, the chess team of the California School for the Deaf has lost a match to the chess team of the California School for the Blind!

SAMMY RESHEVSKY, shown here in a characteristic attitude, wins U. S. title for third consecutive time. See story beginning Page 74.

ANOTHER CHILD PRODIGY?

"David Selznick's boy, Jeffrey, age 8, is said to be a brilliant youngster," Sidney Skolsky writes in the New York Evening Post. "He is a whiz at Chinese checkers, he can play backgammon better than Sam Goldwyn, and he can beat any producer at chess."

CHESS ON THE "ALTMARK"

"An Australian sailor who was on the Altmark stated," the Australian Chess Review reports, "'Boredom was really the worst problem. Charley Sogerblum, a naturalized Finn, made chessmen with a blunt table-knife and a bit of emery paper. At first only three or four could play, but all of us learned before we were rescued.'"
The U. S. Championship

By Fred Reinfeld

The Preliminaries

SECTION A

G. Shainswitz .................................. 6-1
D. A. Hallman .................................. 5-2
A. S. Pinkus .................................. 5-2
M. Saltzberg .................................. 4-3
E. McCormick .................................. 3-4
N. Bernstein .................................. 2-5
B. Winkler .................................. 2-5
E. S. Jackson .................................. 0-7

Shainswitz qualified rather easily. The other favorite, Pinkus, had an unexpectedly difficult time, mainly due to a setback at the hands of Winkler, and the surprise emergence of Hallman as a threat to the leaders. In fact, it required a 90-move (or was it only 70-move?!) defeat of Hallman by Shainswitz (who displayed commendable sportsmanship in thus playing for a win when he did not need it) to create a tie between Pinkus and Hallman. The latter's success was well merited, however. In the ensuing tie-match, Pinkus rallied and won, going on from there to a brilliant showing in the Finals, once the cruel anxieties of the Preliminaries had been removed.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

D. A. Hallman .................................. B. Winkler

White                                  Black

1 P-K4  P-QB4                              16 B-Q2  B-Q1
2 Kt-KB3  Kt-QB3                           17 B-B3  B-K2
3 P-Q4  PxP                                18 Kt-Q4  P-Kt3
4 Kt-KB  Kt-B3                             19 Q-K2  Kt-K1
5 Kt-QB3  P-Q3                             20 Q-Kt4  Kt-B3
6 B-K2  P-K3                              21 Q-R3  P-K4
7 O-O  B-K2                               22 Kt(4)-B5!  PxKt
8 K-R1  O-O                                23 KtxP  Kt-K1
9 P-B4  P-QR3                              Or 23 . . . . . . K-R1;
10 Kt-Kt3  P-QKt4                           24 PxP, PxP; 25 BxP,
11 B-Q3  B-Kt2                             26 Q-R6ch. R-
12 Kt-K2  Kt-QKt5                           27 Kt-R6ch, K-
13 P-QR3  KtxB                              24 Kt-R6ch Resigns
14 PxKt  R-B1                              15 Q-Kt3  Q-Q2

(White's quiet browsing in the opening graduates into a slight case of murder.)

PETROFF DEFENSE

A. S. Pinkus .................................. M. Saltzberg

White                                  Black

1 P-K4  P-K4  5 P-Q3  KtKB3
2 Kt-KB3  Kt-KB3  7 B-K5  B-K3
3 KtxP  P-Q3  8 B-K3  Kt-QKt2
4 Kt-KB3  KtxP  9 P-Q4  Kt-Kt3?
5 Q-K2  Q-K2  10 O-O-O  O-KR3?
11 BxKt  PxB  26 K-Kt1  K-Kt1
12 P-Q5  B-K15  27 Kt-K6  R-KR2
13 Q-Kt5ch  Q-Q2  28 KtxP  KtxP
14 R-K1ch  B-K2  29 KtxKt  Kt-B3
15 Kt-Q4  K-B1  30 Q-Q4  P-R5
16 P-B3  B-B4  31 Kt-B1;  K-B3
17 Q-K2  B-Kt3  32 RxPch
18 P-B4  P-KB4  33 R-K8ch  RxR
19 Q-B2  P-KR4  34 QxR
20 B-Kt5  Q-B1  35 KtxQ  P-Kt4
21 R-K2  R-R3  36 KtxP
22 KR-K1  PxB  37 K-R3
23 RxB  P-Kt5  38 Q-KB6
24 Q-R4!!  PxKt  Resigns
25 Q-B6  PxPch

SECTION B

S. N. Bernstein .................................. 6-1
M. Green .................................. 5½-1½
J. Soudakoff .................................. 5½-1½
K. Forster .................................. 3½-4½
W. Murdock .................................. 2½-5½
B. Friend .................................. 2-5
P. Banister .................................. 1-6
T. Barron .................................. 1-6

This section was lightened by the withdrawal of Treystman, but proved tough enough all the same. Bernstein did himself proud, producing some beautiful chess in addition to a fine score. Green was the other favorite, but here Soudakoff took over the role of Hallman, and made an excellent showing to create another tie. This was broken by a toss-up, won by Green.

(A Pawn sacrifice is refuted by a Pawn sacrifice!)

RYU LOPEZ

W. Murdock .................................. J. Soudakoff

White                                  Black

1 P-K4  P-K4  18 P-KKt3  Q-R4
2 Kt-KB3  Kt-QB3  19 R-B2  P-B5
3 B-Kt5  P-QR3  20 Q-K3  P-Q5
4 B-R4  Kt-B3  21 PxP  P-B4!
5 O-O  KtxP  22 PxP e.p.  KR-K1
6 P-Q4  P-Kt4  23 Q-QB3  P-Kt5!
7 B-Kt3  P-Q4  24 QKtxP  Q-R6
8 PxP  B-K3  25 Q-B3  R-K8ch!
9 P-B3  B-K2  26 QxR  QxPch
10 Kt-QR2  KtxKt  27 K-B1  B-R6ch
11 QxKt  Kt-R4  28 K-K2  R-K1ch
12 B-K2  P-QB4  29 K-Q2  B-B6ch
13 Q-K2  O-O  30 K-Q1  B-Kt5ch
14 P-KR4?  BxP  31 R-K2  BxBch
15 KtxB  QxKt  32 QXB  Q-Kt8ch
16 P-KB4  B-Kt5  33 Q-Kt8ch
17 Q-Q3  Q-R1  34 Resigns
MAY, 1940

(A very well-played game by White)

INDIAN DEFENSE

S. N. Bernstein Black
White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3 24 KtxR QxQ
2 P-QB4 P-K3 25 BxQ KxKt
3 Kt-KB3 P-QKt3 26 QR-B1 B-Q3
4 P-KKt3 B-K2 27 B-B6 B-Q4
5 B-Kt2 B-Ktsch 28 R-K3 P-QR4
6 B-Q2 Q-K2 29 B-Q4 P-Kt4
7 O-O O-O7 30 B-B5 K-K2
8 B-Kt5 P-Q4 31 P-QR3 P-Kt5
9 Kt-K5 B-Q3 32 BxBch KxB
10 Kt-QB3 P-B3 33 P-B3 R-QKt1
11 Kt-Kt4 QKt-Q2 34 R-B2 R-QR1
12 P-K4 P-KtP 35 K-B2 R-QKt1
13 KtxP K-R1 36 P-Kt4 R-QR1
14 R-K1 B-B2 37 K-K3 R-KKt1
15 P-Q5 BxP 38 R-K4 P-B3
16 PxP BxQP 39 K-K5 P-B4
17 Kt(xK4)xKt PxKt 40 PxB PxB
18 B-R4 Q-Q3 41 R-Q3 R-QKt1
If 18 ... BxB; 19 P-QR4 R-Q1
QxKt!!
19 KtxP BxB 44 R-Q2ch K-B5
19 Kt-Q4 P-B3 45 P-Kt5 K-Kt6
20 Q-R5 Q-Q6 46 R-QB2 Kt-B3
21 Kt-Kt1 B-B6 47 R-QB2 Kt-B3
22 B-B6ch K-Kt1 47 R-QB3 Kt-B3
23 Q-Kt5ch Q-Kt3

SECTION C

H. Seidman .... 7 -1
F. Reinfeld ..... 6 1/2-1 1/2
O. Ulvestad ..... 6 1/2-1 1/2
J. Battel ..... 4 1/2-3 1/2
J. Feldman ..... 4 -4
J. Khotimansky ..... 3 -5
J. Fulop ..... 2 1/2-5 1/2
W. Frece ..... 2 -6
A. Raettig ..... 0 -8

This was recognized as a dog-fight from the start, with three outstanding contenders for the two qualifying places. Seidman played superior and on the whole steady chess, well deserving his place. Reinfeld and Ulvestad assembled their scores by strangely divergent methods, the former devoting himself to winning almost drawn endings, and the latter to winning almost lost games! The result was the same, and here a toss-up again decided the issue. For a while Feldman loomed as a threat, but three consecutive defeats to the leaders put an end to his chances, and ultimately he was overtaken by Battel, who thus turned in a most creditable performance.

(A reminder of man's mortality!)

FRENCH DEFENSE

H. Seidman Black
Reinfeld
White

1 P-K4 P-K3 5 P-B4 Kt-R3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 Kt-B3 P-QB4
3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5 7 P-QR3 B-R4
4 P-K5 P-QR3 8 B-K2 Kt-B3
11 QxP Q-B8 15 Q-Q5ch K-B2
12 QxR QxPch 16 B-B5ch K-Q1
13 Kt-Qt2 Q-Kt5 17 B-K6 Resigns

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

F. Reinfeld Black
J. S. Battel
White

1 Kt-KB3 P-Q4 6 PxB Q-B2
2 P-Q4 Kt-KB3 7 Q-Kt3 B-K3?
3 P-B4 PxB 8 BxB!! QxBch
4 P-K3 P-B4 9 K-K2 QxR
5 BxP e.p. PxB 30 QxPch Resigns
22 P-Kt5 Kt-Kt1 For if 30 ... Kt
23 Q-R4 QR-B1 31 RxKtch, R-
24 R-B3 QR-Kt1 R-B2; 32 P-B7ch etc.

Battel

Seidman

QUEEN'S GAMBIT
The Finals

Since the recent American Championship Tournament was one of the most bitterly fought tournaments in all chess history, Sammy Reshevsky deserves even more credit for winning it than for his two previous victories in the same event. Reshevsky had need of all the skill and all the grit for which he is noted, as he was seriously ill during much of the tournament and played several games in agony.

To add further point to this fine showing, Reshevsky repeated his feat of not losing a game throughout the tournament.

By pure chance, Reshevsky happened to be paired with Fine in the last round, the result being a dramatic struggle worthy of so tense an occasion. Reshevsky had fought his way to the top and gone into the lead by winning an exceptionally taxing game from Kashdan in 56 moves, defeating Pinkus in a beautiful game, then drawing with Reinfeld, and beating Kupchik in a tenacious battle which went no less than 81 moves; the upshot being that Reshevsky went into the final round a half-point ahead of Fine, needing only a draw to clinch the title. Fine wisely adopted an obscure variation in which Reshevsky seemed unable to find his bearings. It soon became clear that Reshevsky's game was hopeless, and one of the spectators told me later that there were tears in Reshevsky's eyes as he realized that he had a lost game. It must have been the most miserable moment of his life! But just at this point, where most players would have given up all hope, he kept on fighting, and an inexact move by Fine enabled the champion to draw this fateful game.

Fine once more justified his great reputation, although he was by no means in his best form. Superior technique and hard plugging had to make up for what was lacking, and he played with almost superhuman determination. In the course of three championship tournaments, it has now become quite clear that it is this element of superb pluck which above all separates Reshevsky and Fine from all their competitors.

Kashdan showed a welcome return to his grand form of about ten years ago, and actually led the tournament until the thirteenth round, when he lost the "war of nerves" to Reshevsky. In the following round, a loss to Adams (who produced a magnificent game) pulled him down still further. But it speaks well for Kashdan that he was the only player who was able to remain in the vicinity of Reshevsky and Fine!

Pinkus made a further approach to his su-

KASHDAN

perb form of the late '20s and played some of the most interesting and steadiest chess of the tournament to obtain his high place. Simonson, on the other hand, after his sensational showings in previous championships, was something of a disappointment. He started out poorly, but came up fast at the end and thus managed to join the ranks of the prize-winners. Only by more intensive study and practice can he do himself full justice.

Denker's start was likewise an unfortunate one, so much so that he was unable to make an even score until the eleventh round. But he finished strongly, ending up with a very creditable score. His games were perhaps the most interesting of the tournament. As for Kupchik, one has to pay tribute to his marvellously sure instinct for fine position play and his wonderfully quick sight of the board in all types of positions—valuable qualities for a player who has never bothered to make a thorough study of the openings, and who has to cede his competitors so much of a handicap in age.

The fighting character of the tournament is indicated by the quadruple tie for eighth place with a negative score! The players involved in this tie gave the tournament body just as does the string section in a great symphony orchestra.

Bernstein played perhaps the hardest fighting chess of this group, especially in overcoming the debilitating effects of a cold during the early rounds. Polland made a miserable start, and although he was likewise ill for several rounds, he made a game finish to pull out of the depths of the second division. Reinfeld's score was the most peculiar of all, as he won only one game and drew thirteen; his increased steadiness and resourcefulness may be attributed to a profound study of Reshevsky's games. Shainswit is a very gifted player, with all the poise of a veteran, and with a little luck he might well have come higher. His
desire to prolong a non-losing streak inherited from the Manhattan C. C. Championship probably militated against his putting forth his best efforts. Incidentally, mention should be made of his game with Woliston, which produced the most amazing position of the whole tournament!

Adams played extremely well after his heart-breaking start, in which he lost three games in a row, despite excellent positions in each (one of these was the unfortunate encounter with Simonson). At his best, Adams plays with a distinguished artistry which makes for fascinating chess. His endgame play is often of a high order, and now that he is on better terms with his clock, his scores should profit accordingly. Seidman is one of the most promising of our younger players, but for two-thirds of the way his score languished. A good finish, however, enabled him to end up with an excellent score.

Green and Hanauer were among the outstanding disappointments—Green because he started out very strongly and fizzled toward the end, while Hanauer seemed out of form from the start.

As far as the score is concerned, Woliston and Littman were quite outclassed, lacking the necessary experience for so formidable a contest. However, they put up a strong fight in many of their individual games, as for example Littman's 57-move draw against Kasdan, and his 62-move struggle against Reshevsky before surrendering.

It should be added that the following players were working during the tournament, and hence their scores should be viewed a bit charitably! —Pinkus, Simonson, Denker, Kupchik, Reinfeld, Seidman (school!), Green and Hanauer.

The Women's Championship resulted in a splendid victory for Mrs. Rivero, whose fine score of 7-1 gave her a comfortable lead over her nearest competitors. In addition to the title, she received an engraved silver service tray donated by George Emlen Roosevelt, as well as the Hazel Allen Cup.

This account would not be complete without an acknowledgment of the unceasing labors on behalf of the tournament by the Tournament Director, L. Walter Stephens, and by Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. Marshall.
(Alfred Kreymborg relates in his autobiography "Troubadour" that Dr. Lasker once said, "If you see a good move, don't make it —look for a better one." Excellent advice, but it's apt to make life strenuous. Look at Fine's 27th move.)

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfield)

R. Fine

S. Reshevsky

White

Black

1 P-K4

1 P-K4

2 Kt-KB3

2 Kt-KB3

3 B-B4

3 Kt-B5

That this opening, which was considered an antique until very recently, should be adopted in this crucial game, is an indication of how sharply opening theory has veered. However, Fine knows what he is about: he is adopting a line of play with which he is thoroughly familiar, in the hope of exploiting Reshevsky's unfamiliarity with it. And so it turns out.

4 Kt-Kt5 P-Q4

5 PxB Kt-QR4

5 PxB Kt-QR4

6 B-Kt5ch P-B3

7 PxB PxB

An inexactitude. For almost a century this variation was considered unfavorable for White, who got into hot water by trying to retain the P won on move 5. Dr. Lasker was the first, I believe, to popularize the idea of returning the extra P in return for compensating strategical advantages. Had Reshevsky known of this idea, he would have played more the accurate 11... O-O; 12 O-O. BxKt; 13 PxKt, Q-Q5ch; 14 K-R1, QxKt and Black is a vital tempo to the good in comparison to the line of play which actually occurs. This would have prevented, for example, White's later powerful sacrifice of the exchange.

12 O-O

13 Kt-QB3 BxKt

14 PxP

15 P-Q4 PxP e.p.

16 QxP Kt-Kt5

17 B-B4! Q-B4ch

As White has so considerable an advantage in development, Black sees no plausible alternative to the gain of the exchange.

18 K-R1 Kt-B7ch

19 RxKt QxR

20 R-KB1 R-B1

The Q is anything but comfortable here, and the Q side is left in dire need of reinforcements. But after 20 ... Q-Kt3; 21 Q-Kt3! threatening BxP or B-B7 (and in some instances Kt-Kt1) Black would be in a bad way.

21 Q-Q6 B-Kt5?

Reshevsky soon has cause for bitter regret after this additional loss of time, for Fine's reply makes the stranded Kt whisper a feeble S. O. S. 21 ... B-K3 had to be played.

22 B-R6! B-B1

23 B-Q3! B-K3

24 Q-Kt4 Q-R4

If instead 24 ... Q-Q1; 25 Q-K4, P-Kt3 (or 25 ... R-K1; 26 Q-R7ch, K-B1; 27 Kt-K4, Kt-Kt2; 28 Q-R8ch with a devastating attack); 26 BxP, R-K1 (not 26 B-B4; 27 RxB and wins); 25 Q-K5, P-B3; 27 Q-Kt3 and wins.

Had Black played 21 ... B-K3, he could have answered 22 Q-Kt4 with 22 ... Q-Q1, for on 23 B-Q3 he has time for 23 ... B-Q4 to be followed by ... Q-Kt3.
The crucial position! White can now hold everything with 27 R-B4 (or even 27 P-QKt3, which is not quite so good). But now it is Fine's turn to blunder.

27 B-B4?

Foreseeing the following: 27 ... BxB; 28 QxB, P-Kt4; 29 P-KKt3, Q-Kt5; 30 Kt-K4 and with the murderous threat of Kt-B6ch White has at last released the pin and is able to move his B. But ...

27 ...

What's this? — what happened to the intended 30 Kt-K4 ... ? Too late he sees that Black has the satisfaction reply 30 ... Q-K3!!

31 Q-Q4 (or 31 QxQ, PxQ winning the B), P-KB4! 32 Kt-B5, Q-K7; 33 R-B2; Q-K8ch; 34 K-Kt12, PxP; or 33 R-KKt11, Q-B6ch; 34 R-Kt2, Q-B8ch etc. It all adds up neatly like an arithmetic problem for tots.

30 ...

PxP 34 K-Kt2 QxQch

31 RxB Q-K3 35 KtxQ R-K7ch

32 Q-Q3 P-B4 36 R-B2 RxBch

33 Q-Q5 Q-R-K1 37 KxR K-B2

As Black needs only a draw to hold the title, he has little to fear from this ending. White will eventually secure two passed P's on the Q side, but Black, by keeping his K near the P's and posting his R on the 7th and 8th ranks, will draw easily.

38 P-B4 P-QR4 51 Kt-B3ch K-B3

39 P-Kt3 R-K1 52 Kt-K2 R-Kt5

40 P-QR3 R-B1 53 K-B3 K-Q4

41 Kt-B3 K-K3 54 Kt-B4ch K-B3

42 K-K3 K-K4 55 K-B4 RxP

43 K-Q3 R-Kt1 Kt-Pt5ch K-Q2

44 Kt-Kt4 R-Kt1 56 Kt-B6ch K-Q2

45 K-B2 P-R4 58 Kt-Q3 R-Q6

46 P-QKt4 Pxp 59 K-B4 R-QKt8

47 PxP P-R5 60 Kt-B4 R-Kt7

48 P-B5 Pxp 61 Kt-Q5 R-Kt8

49 PxP K-K4 62 Kt-Kt6ch K-B2

50 K-Q3 R-KKt1 Drawn

While the above notes make no pretension to completeness or absolute accuracy, they doubtless have a few revelations for those among the spectators who tittered and gloated over "such blunders" and those who whined about "such terrible chess." Frank criticism can teach us much that is valuable about chess; criticism mingled with contempt teaches us little about chess, but a lot about people.

A cross-section of the "gallery." At the extreme right we have (reading from left to right) DR. TIMME, FRANK MARSHALL and CHARLES JAFFE.

(Fine's feverish attempt to seize the initiative in a characterless position against so solid and experienced a player as Kupchik, reminds one of General Riley's immortal words to the Missouri House of Representatives in 1861: "No sir! You might as well try to stuff butter in a wildcat with a hot ax!"

SICILIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by Fred Reinfield)

A. Kupchik
R. Fine

White
Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4 4 KtxP Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 5 Kt-QB3 P-K3
3 P-Q4 PxP 6 B-K3 B-Kt5

A favorite continuation with Fine; although his good results with this variation are based on his skill rather than on any particular merit of the variation.

7 Kt-Kt6 KtPxKt

7 ... QPxKt; 8 QxQch. KxQ is good enough for equality, but Fine won a game with this line from Kupchik in last year's Manhattan-Marshall match; hence he doubtless feels that the pitcher oughtn't to go to the well again.

8 P-K5 Kt-Q4

9 B-Q2 P-Q3

More solid than capturing the Kt, which would leave Pawn weaknesses in both camps.

10 KtxKt BxBch 13 B-Q3 O-O

11 QxB KPxKt 14 O-O P-QB4

12 PxP QxP 15 KR-K1 B-K3

The position is about even. Black might be thought to have a shade the better of it because of his more compact center P's, but Kupchik easily neutralizes whatever danger there may be.

16 P-QKt3

White's main concern is of course to prevent his opponent from safely advancing his QP and QBP to the fifth rank, which would give Black excellent prospects.
A Study in the Gentle Art of Kibitzing

SIMONSON ponders while TENNER looks on

SIMONSON has made his move, which does not seem to arouse TENNER'S whole-hearted approval.

The above delightful studies were made by Henry Chandler. Our remaining pictures from the tournament were taken by Raoul Echeverria.

4 P-B4
5 KPxP!
6 P-K5?!

A surprising move, and a surprisingly good one.

Likewise a surprising reply, turning the game into a kind of Falkbeer Counter. If now 6 PxBP, KtxP leaving White with a very difficult position.

Neither 8 ... Kt-B7, 9 Q-K2ch nor 8 ... B-B7ch: 9 K-B1 need not be feared by White. And since 8 ... PxBP is convincingly answered by 9 KtxKt, the text is in order.

9 Q-K2

The acceptance of the Pawn sacrifice by 9 PxBP, KtxP; 10 Q-K2, Q-K2; 11 KtxKt, BxKt; 12 P-B3, O-O-O is unclear, but White's game would be uncomfortable. Adams characteristically prefers to play for the initiative.

10 ... PxB

If 10 ... PxBP; 11 Kt-K5, O-O; 12 B-Q2 intending O-O-O and P-KKt4.

11 B-K3!
Or 11 ... BxB; 12 QxB, O-O; 13 O-O-O and White has the better game.

12 PxR

But not 12 ... Q-R5ch?? 13 BxRch, Q-K2; 14 BxR winning a piece.

13 O-O-O

... Retaining the advantage, which would shift to Black after 13 BxR, R-K1; 14 B-K3, PxR etc.

13 P-Q5

14 P-B3

15 PxP

Recapturing would cost Black at least a P after 15 ... BxP; 16 BxB, KtxB; 17 Q-K4, Q-B2; 18 RxKt, P-QKt4; 19 K-Kt1 etc.

16 K-Kt1

17 P-Q5

18 KR-Kt1

Not 18 ... BxP; 19 B-Q4, Q-B4ch; 20 B-Q3 and wins.

19 B-Q4!

Q-B4ch

If 19 ... RxQ; 20 BxR, RxP; 21 BxKtP and wins.

20 B-Q3

QxQP??

This should have lost outright. He had to play 20 ... RxQ; 21 RxPch, K-B1; 22 BxQ, RxP; although the ending is lost for him.

---

CLEVELAND WOMEN’S CHESS CLUB

Photograph of a group of Queens who gathered for their Anniversary Dinner on March 13, 1940.

Standing: Mrs. Roxy Ann Ostrum, Misses Viola Bence, Pauline Papp, Helen Seress, Julia Panchaly

Seated: Mrs. Catherine Kelly, Mrs. E. Hine, Mrs. Mary Groves, Mrs. Flora Hauschild, Mrs. Mona Schwartz, Miss Esther Papp

WOMEN IN CHESS

A. G. F. Women’s Championship Play-Off—Miss N. May Karff of Boston won this with a score of 3½-1½, Mrs. Mary Barn forfeiting her second game to her because of lack of time to play it off. This gives Miss Karff the first leg on the lovely silver trophy donated by Mrs. Helen Cobb.

U. S. Women’s Championship Preliminaries—The final standings: Miss Adele Raettig 7½-1½; Mrs. Matilda Harmath 6½-2½; Mrs. Edna Harrison 6½-2½; Miss Elizabeth Wray 6-3; Mrs. Helen Kashdan 5-4; Mrs. Maud Stephens 4½-4; Miss Celia Fawns 4½-5; Mrs. Hazel Kelley 2-7; Miss Mildred Peters 2-7; Miss Kate Applebaum 1-8. Miss Raettig, Mrs. Harmath and Miss Wray are playing in the finals. The others who qualified—Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. Kashdan—were unable to play because of business obligations.

Women’s Chess in West Virginia—Recent reports from Charleston paint an interesting picture of the feminine enthusiasm for chess in West Virginia. The state woman champion is Mrs. Myrl C. Snyder. She is reported to be able to put up a good fight against the best local men players. The Charleston Chess Club has several other enthusiastic women players: Mrs. George Naun and Mrs. A. A. Seletz both aid in promoting the club’s sponsoring of chess in the city schools, and Miss Jean Pippen teaches a chess class in the Thomas Jefferson Junior High School. In all there are no less than eight women active in chess in Charleston. We hope to report more about these women later.

—E.L.W.
John F. Barry has passed away. The news of his death spreads sorrow in the chess world and particularly in his native Boston where his intimate friends had known he was in failing health for many months, but were unaware that the end was so near.

Mr. Barry was a man of many accomplishments. Successful and active in the practice of law, he was a member of the Boston Bar Association, the Law Society of Massachusetts, and was identified with many other organizations. As a chess player he was widely known as one of the strongest in the United States. Since 1915 he was chess editor of the Boston Transcript. If he had not had so many other varied interests in life he might well have reached the very pinnacle of fame in the chess world.

But today we remember him most of all for his lovable character. He was a man for whom one instinctively felt a feeling of confidence. He had the happy faculty of inspiring warm friendships. Soft spoken of voice, but in a way that compelled attention and respect, Mr. Barry was ever in great demand as an after-dinner speaker. On these occasions his younger listeners never tired of hearing the many stories and anecdotes which he used to tell of the chess masters of years gone by, and the world of chess in which he moved as a young man. For many years, Mr. Barry had been closely identified with the Boston Chess Club, founded in 1857, and he delighted to tell of the club’s early history, of the famous dinner given to Paul Morphy at the Revere House in 1859 on his return from European triumphs, and the guests who gathered there to do him honor—Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Louis Agassiz, Lemuel Shaw, and Jared Sparks to mention just a few. Mr. Barry used to recall the later players, many of whom he numbered among his intimate friends—Preston Ware, Franklin K. Young, Burille, Snow, Stone, and particularly Harry Nelson Pillsbury who was destined to become one of the chess immortals. With Pillsbury Mr. Barry early formed a friendly chess rivalry, and in 1893 they played a match which resulted 5.4 in favor of Pillsbury with numerous draws. Later in 1899, Mr. Barry played and won a brilliant exhibition game against Pillsbury, announcing a mate in thirteen moves!

Mr. Barry was an outstanding member of the American team which engaged England in a series of cable matches, and in these matches he was undefeated for many years. In the first of these contests, in 1896, young Barry was then but 23, but by winning a dramatic game from his English opponent he brought victory to the United States. Old timers recall that the score was tied and everything depended upon the result of Barry’s game in which he had established a dangerous passed pawn. Carefully, square by square, he nursed it along. At times this vitally important pawn seemed lost, but at last it emerged a queen upon the eighth rank, and his opponent resigned the game. From a thousand spectators a mighty shout went up which Mr. Barry recalled as one of the greatest thrills of his life.

Yes, our dear friend John F. Barry has passed away—but the memory of his kindly, genial personality remains with us.

(If it is not too presumptuous to add a few words to Mr. Sturgis’ beautiful tribute, I should like to recall the first and only occasion on which I met Mr. Barry—during the A. C. F. Congress last year. He took keen interest in the play, and it was pleasant to observe his intense delight when he discovered, after a passage of 35 years, that there was a book of the Cambridge Springs Tournament. Barry was wise in not wanting to (and fortunate in not having to) devote himself to a professional chess career, in view of its slight rewards and many privations. There is no doubt, however, that he had striking gifts for the game, as may be seen from the following specimens of his play. Incidentally, since his fine showing in the Anglo-American Cable Matches has been so much admired, it is appropriate that his full record in these contests be given—F. R.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Barry</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Barry 1</td>
<td>Tinsley 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Barry 1</td>
<td>Lawrence 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Barry 1</td>
<td>Caro 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Barry 1</td>
<td>Lawrence 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>Barry 1</td>
<td>Atkins 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Barry 1</td>
<td>Lee 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Barry 1</td>
<td>Mason 1/2</td>
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<td>1903</td>
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<td>Barry 0</td>
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<td>Lawrence 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Barry 0</td>
<td>Atkins 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Barry 0</td>
<td>Wahluch 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Surely a superb record, exceeded only by the fine play of A. B. Hodges in the matches. The falling off toward the end is attributable to lack of practice.
(This game is typical of the way in which Barry smashed his opponents in the early cable matches.)

Anglo-American Cable Match 1900

SICILIAN DEFENSE

J. F. Barry (U.S.A.)

H. E. Atkins (Great Britain)

White Black

| 1 P-K4          | P-QB4          | 18 Q-K2            | Kt-B3 |
| 2 P-Q4          | PxP            | 19 QR-Q1           | P-KR3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3        | P-K3           | 20 P-K3            | P-K5  |
| 4 P-K3          | Kt-KB3         | 21 Kt-R4           | P-KKt4|
| 5 B-Q3          | Kt-B3          | 22 B-B3            | Kt-Q4 |
| 6 B-K3          | P-Q4           | 23 B-QR1           | P-Kt5 |
| 7 PxP           | KtxP           | 24 B-Kt2           | Kt-Kt3|
| 8 KtxKt         | PxKt           | 25 Q-Kt2           | KtxKt|
| 9 B-Q4          | Q-Kt4          | 26 QxKt3           | B-Kt3 |
| 10 O-O          | B-Q3           | 27 Q-KB5           | Q-Kt3 |
| 11 K-B2         | Q-R3           | 28 R-Q6            | Kt-K3 |
| 12 P-KKt3       | O-O            | 29 R-Kt4           | QR-K1 |
| 13 B-QB3        | 30 RQxR         |                   |      |
| 14 B-B3         | Kt-B2          | 31 Q-R6            | Q-K2  |
| 15 R-Kt1        | Kt-Kt4         | 32 R-Kt6ch         | K-Kt2 |
| 16 B-Q2         | K-K3           | 33 QxKB            |       |
| 17 Kt-B3        | P-KB4          |                   |      |

Cambridge Springs 1904

DUTCH DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Chernev)

Dr. E. Lasker J. F. Barry

White Black

| 1 P-Q4          | P-K3            | 4 BxB            | QxB  |
| 2 Kt-KB3        | P-KB4           | 5 QKt-Q2         | Kt-KB3|
| 3 B-Kt5        | B-K2            | 6 P-K3           |      |

Lasker as usual has not played the opening any too energetically, and Black already has a good game.

6 P-QKt3

An excellent idea: Barry anticipates by ten years Nimzovich's theory of the "ideal" Queen's Gambit. The B is to control the long diagonal, unhampere3, as were the old time flanchettoes, by a Black at P at Q4.

7 B-K2          | B-K2            | 10 P-QKt4        | QKt-Q2|
| 8 O-O          | O-O             | 11 Kt-Kt3        | Kt-K5 |
| 9 P-B4          | P-Q3            | 12 Q-B2          | P-KKt4|

Perhaps this should have been held back a bit until his development was complete. With the three moves . . . QKt-Q3; . . . QR-K1 and . . . Q-K1 Black would obtain the "ideal" Nimzovich position recommended by "Eze" in the British Chess Magazine for 1927. Barry should therefore be given credit for playing perhaps the first "hypermodern" game on record.

13 Kt-Kt4       | P-K4            | 14 Kt-Kt         | KtxKt|
| 15 QxKt        | QR-K1           |                   |      |

Threatening . . . PxP.

16 P-Q5         | Kt-B3           | 17 QR-K1         | K-R1 |

Black's plan is clear: the heavy pieces are to be massed on the Kt file, with an eventual break-through with . . . P-B5. However, this move at once, as Barry pointed out after the game, was even stronger.

18 B-Q3         | B-B1            | 19 B-B2          | R-Kt1|
| 20 P-B4        |                   | 21 PxP           |       |

Risky in appearance, as it permits a passed P, but it is the only means of forestalling . . . P-B5, and has the additional merit of creating a strong square for the Kt at Q4.

20 KtPxP        | 21 PxP           | 22 R-K2          | R-Kt3 |
| 23 B-Q1        | R(1)-Kt1        | 24 K-Kt1         | Q-Kt2 |
| 25 P-KKt3      |                   | 26 PxP           | P-Kt4 |

While this is commendable, insofar as bringing the Kt into play via Kt3 is concerned, it is a deviation from his original plan. Now that the heavy pieces are on the Kt file, the break can be brought about by . . . P-KR4.

26 PxP           | 27 Kt-Q4         | 28 RxP           | QtxP |

White threatened 28 Kt-B6 or KtxP.

32 . . . . .      | 33 Kt-K6         | 34 Kt-Kt5        | PxP  |
| 35 PxP          | RxB              |                   |      |

Probably best, as the Kt is too strongly posted for comfort. While threatened some such continuation as 36 Q-QRch, K-Kt2; 37 QR-Q7ch, K-B1; 38 Kt-K6ch, K-Kt1; 39 B-B6ch, KtxB; 40 PxKt best, RxPch; 41 K-Kt1, R-Kt1; 42 Kt-Kt7 db1ch, K-B3; 43 QxR and now Black cannot capture the Kt because of mate by Q-K8ch etc., while if 43 . . . R-Kt5; 44 Q-K8ch, KxKt; 45 R-Kt7ch, K-Kt3; 46 R-K6 and wins.

36 PxR           | RxP              | 37 Kt-B2         | QKt4  |
| 38 R-R1ch       | R-R2             | 40 K-Kt1         | QKt3  |
| 39 RxRch        | KxR              | 41 Q-Kt5         |      |

Being pressed for time, Lasker was unable to calculate the possibilities arising from 42 R-R4! The text looked attractive because of the resulting passed P, but Barry extricates himself very cleverly.

43 QxP           | 44 P-K14         | 45 PxP           |      |

Threatening to win with 46 Q-Kt6ch, K-R1; 47 B-B6, Q-Kt7ch; 48 K-R3.

45 . . . . .      | 46 B-K4          | Kt-K2            |      |

With this pretty coup in mind: 47 . . . Kt-B5ch; 48 B-K3, Q-Kt7ch; 49 K-Kt3, Q-Kt7ch; 50 K-R4, Q-B7 mate!—or 47 . . . Kt-B5ch; 48 K-B1, Q-R8ch! 49 K-B2, Q-Kt7ch; 50 K-B1, Q-B8ch; 51 K-B2, Kt-Q6ch winning the Q.

(see diagram next page)
EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS ASSOCIATION

This year's title was annexed by C.C.N.Y. (9½-2½), who nosed out the favorites (Brooklyn College, 9-3) in an exciting finish. The following interesting game was of decisive importance.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

H. Seidman (Brooklyn College) M. Finkelstein (C.C. N.Y.)

White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB3 25 R-QB1 PxBch
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 26 RxB P-Kt3
3 PxP PxP 27 R-B8ch K-K2
4 P-QB4 Kt-KB3 28 R-QKt8 R-Q4
5 Kt-QB3 Kt-B3 29 Kt-Kt4 R-Kt4
6 B-Kt5 Q-Kt3 30 R-Kt7ch K-K3
7 PxP QKtxP 31 Kt-Q3 R-B2
8 B-K3 P-K4 32 R-Kt8ch K-K2
9 PxP e.p. B-Q4 33 P-BP B-Kt8
10 Q-R4ch K-K2 34 Kt-Kt4 BxP
11 O-O-O R-Q1 35 Kt-R6 R-B3
12 B-QB4 BxP 36 R-Kt7ch Kt-K2
13 Kt-R3 B-Q2 37 Kt-Kt4 R-K3
14 BxKt BxQ 38 RXP BxP
15 Kt-K6 BxB 39 P-R5 P-R4
16 KtxQ BxKt 40 P-R6 P-R5
17 KR-K1ch K-B1 41 K-B4 Kt-B3
18 P-B3 P-KR3 42 R-Kt7 R-K1
19 K-B2 RxB 43 P-R7 R-QR1
20 RxR R-B1 44 Kt-R6 B-B7
21 K-Kt3 R-B4 45 Kt-B7 K-B3
22 Kt-B4 B-B2 46 KtxR KxR
23 Kt-Q3 R-KKt4 47 Kt-B7 KxKt
24 P-Kt8 P-Kt4 Resigns

Black has the advantage now, but the masters at Cambridge Springs were unable to demonstrate a win. A fine fighting game, despite occasional lapses on the part of both players.

(Quoted from the Tournament Book)

BOOK REVIEWS

AMONG THESE MATES

By CHIELAMANGUS $ .75

Chess books, no matter how great their merits, are apt to be portentous works which require serious application offering no humorous relief. The above publication is a happy exception. The author, who writes under a pseudonym, is well known to Australian readers for his sprightly and delightfully breezy style. The fifteen sketches, illustrated by a large number of appropriate pen and ink drawings, are guaranteed to draw a steady stream of guffaws and chuckles from every reader, a welcome boon in these sad days. A must book for every chess player; it won't make him a master, but it will give him keen pleasure on every page.

HOW TO PLAY CHESS ENDINGS

By E. A. ZNOSKO-BOROWSKY $4.00

The outstanding point of difference between the fairly good player and the master is the latter's vastly superior understanding and skill in the department of endgame play. The well-known chess pedagogue, who has produced notable works on many aspects of the game, has at last written a definitive work on endgame play which will not only prove an enlightening introduction to the inexperienced player, but will also help to bring about considerable improvement in the endgame technique of the average player. The book has 146 diagrams, over 200 illustrative examples and quite a few problems to be worked out by the reader.

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The Chess Review
25 West 43rd St.
New York City
The Manhattan-Marshall Match

In accordance with immemorial tradition, the championship of the Metropolitan Chess League was once more decided in the last round by the outcome of the match between the Manhattan Chess Club and the defending champions, the Marshall Chess Club. The latter suffered from the absence of Edward Lasker, who was out of town on a business trip, and of Bernstein, Reinfeld, Seidman and Ulvestad, who were all participating in the U. S. Championship Preliminaries. This circumstance serves to explain the rather one-sided victory of the Manhattans by 12:6.

However, what might have happened will have to remain forever in the realm of imagination, and the Manhattan team deserves high praise for its determination and successful play. The details follow.

Manhattan C. C. Marshall C. C.

1. A. S. Denker M. Hanauer 1/2
2. A. C. Simonson D. Polland 0
3. I. Kashdan F. J. Marshall 1/2
4. J. Moskowitz R. Fine 0
5. A. Kupchik S. Reshevsky 0
6. F. Nadell A. E. Santasiere 1/2
7. G. Shainswit M. Green 1/2
8. Dr. G. Platiz A. Kreymborg 0
9. A. S. Pinkus R. Smirka 0
10. B. Blumin K. O. Mott-Smith 0
11. R. Willman A. Hallman 0
12. L. Greene B. Forsberg 0
13. J. Soudakoff J. W. Collins 1/2
14. O. Tenner K. Darby 0
15. E. Fuchs T. Dunst 0
16. L. Halpern E. B. Adams 0
17. I. Heitner J. S. Battell 0
18. J. Dutka J. Donovan 1/2

12 6

Before the final match the Marshall team led by the margin of half a point in match results. Hence the Manhattans had to win the match to win the title, whereas the Marshalls needed only a draw for the same result. The final standings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matches</th>
<th>Games</th>
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<td>1. Manhattan</td>
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<td>2. Marshall</td>
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<td>3-4. Bronx</td>
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<td>3-4. Steinitz</td>
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<td>5. Queens</td>
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<td>6-7. West Side</td>
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<td>6-7. City College</td>
<td>11 1/2 51/2</td>
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<td>8. North Jersey</td>
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<td>9. Empire City</td>
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(Mott-Smith is as formidable as his initials!)

BISHOP'S OPENING
(Notes by K. O. Mott-Smith)

K. O. Mott-Smith B. Blumin
(Manhattan C. C.) (Marshall C. C.)
White Black
1 P-K4 P-K4
2 B-B4

The late John F. Barry of Boston in the 1920's imparted his enthusiasm for this move to a group of young disciples, among whom were W. W. Adams and myself. While not concurring in Adams' view that this opening, and none other, confers a winning advantage with the move, I am inclined to believe it at least as strong as 2 Kt-KB3! It is, however, a hair trigger opening, wherein one weak move by White may easily lead to quick disaster. How much simpler for the first player to wallow in the comfortable security of the Queen's Gambit, playing the first dozen moves rapidly and even carefully, if he so desires, without necessarily jeopardizing a possible draw!

2 . . . . Kt-KB3
3 P-Q3 B-K4
4 Kt-QB3 P-Q4
5 P-B4 PnP

Doubtful; but last year Blumin got into trouble against Adams through permitting the further advance P-B5. Simple and sound is B-K3 at once.

6 BxP Kt-B3
7 Kt-B3 B-K3
8 B-QKt5

Threatening P-Q4-Q5.

8 . . . . B-Q2
9 P-Q4 B-Kt3
10 O-O O-O
11 B-Kt5


Now the pin is very strong and gives White a decided edge.

11 . . . . B-Kt5
12 BxBKt PxB
13 Q-Q3 P-KR3
14 B-R4

Not 14 BxKt, QxB; 15 Kt-K5, QxKt.

14 . . . . Q-K2
15 K-R1 Q-K3

He cannot prevent the continuation which follows, . . . P-Kt4 being met, obviously, by KtxP.

16 BxKt QxB
17 Kt-K5 Q-K3
18 KtxQBP

White has not only won a Pawn but threatens to bring the other Kt into immediate action by Kt-Q5. In his anxiety to forestall this move, Black gets into worse trouble.

18 . . . . P-B4
19 PxP Q-Q2

Perceiving too late that the Pawn is immune
from capture because of Kt-K7ch after the ensuing exchanges.

20 Q-K4

Best. Kt-Q5 instead would simply lead to unnecessary trouble after the reply 20... QR-K1.

20... QR-K1
21 QxKt QxKt
22 P-B5

It looks like an easy win for White, but Black puts up a desperate struggle and actually comes within an ace of turning the tables.

22...
23 R-B5

Selected in preference to R-B3 in order to threaten Kt-Q5 and to avoid the possible exchange of Queens by Q-Q3.

23...
24 R(R)-KB1 K-R2
25 R(B5)-B3

Simpler was R(5)-B4, nipping any counter-attack in the bud. The advance of the K side Pawns would then win almost automatically.

25... P-Q4

Or 25... Q-B3; 26 Kt-K4.

1. 20... BxP, and now not 27 P-B3, Kt-Q3, nor even 27 Q-B4 (threatening 28 QxPch), R-K4, but simply 27 Kt-Q2 winning the Bishop e.g., 27... Q-Q4; 28 R-Q5, P-B4; 29 P-B3; or 27... Q-K5; 28 R-KKt3, followed by P-B3.

II. 26... QxP; 27 Kt-Kt5(ch), PxKt; 28 QxP and wins since the threat of R-B8ch cannot be parried e.g., 28... R-K6; 29 R-B4, R-K5; 30 Q-R4ch etc.

26 P-KR4 P-KR4

27 Q-Kt5

Inviting the complications which follow.

27...
28 KtxP R-K4
29 Kt-K7!! QxKB

The move anticipated, and no worse, as a matter of fact, than any other. If 29... RxQ; 30 KtxQ, R-Kt5; 31 P-KKt3 with an easily won ending since BxKtP is impossible in view of Kt-Q8 followed by the advance of the KKB. Or if 29... KxKt; 30 PxB, R-Kt5; 31 PxB, Q-K5; 32 R(B2)-B4, Q-K6; 33 R-B8, QxKt; 34 R(B1)-B4 and wins. Or, in this 33... Q-K5; 34 R(B1)-B7(ch), B-K3; 35 P-K3 and wins.

30 R-B5!

Decisive. In view of the threat of QxKtP (ch) followed by mate, Black's reply is forced.

30...
31 PxR R-BxR
32 QxR P-BxR
33 Kt-Kt5(Q) PxR
34 QxP(ch), and wins

Black played on for several moves, but might as well have resigned here.

FRENCH DEFENSE
(Notes by Fred Reinfeldt)

A. S. Pinkus
(Manhattan C.C.)

R. Smirka
(Reinhardtsen C.C.)

White

Black

1 P-K4 P-K3 4 B-Kt5 B-K2
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 5 P-K5 Kt-Kt5
3 Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3 6 P-KR4 P-QB4

This is generally conceded to be inferior. Best (if you have an excellent memory) seems 6... P-KB4! 7 B-Q3, P-B4 and Black gains the better of it (as of May 22).

7 BxB! KxB

Black's K is now destined to have an uneasy existence, but as Kasparow has shown, the sacrificial line 7... QxB: 8 Kt-Kt5, O-O!? 9 Kt-B7, PxP; 10 KtxP, P-B3; 11 Kt-B7, PxP; 12 Kt-Kt5, f-QR3 is convincingly met by 13 Kt-R7!

8 P-B4 Kt-QB3
9 PxP Q-R4

Also good for White is 9... KtxBP; 10 K-Q4, B-Kt1; 11 O-O-O, R-Q2; 12 Kt-B3, R-B1; 13 R-R3, P-KR4; 14 R-B3 (Ryumin-Stahlberg, Moscow 1935) with a very promising position.

10 Q-Q2 QxBP
11 Kt-B3 PQR3
12 O-O O-O

1 block off 7th Ave. at Barrow St.
Christopher St. IRT subway station
As the sequel indicates, this natural-looking move is inferior to 12... Kt-K13.

13 P-B5! P-R3
14 Q-B4 B-Kt2
15 B-Q3 Q-R1
16 KR-K1 Kt-Kt5

Alarmed by the rapid concentration of hostile forces against his K, Black tries to simplify. But it is too late.

17 Kt-Q4 QxP!
18 RxKt Kt-P5
19 PxP! Kt-P5

Of course if 19... PxKt; 20 QxPch and mate next move.

20 Q-Kt4! KR-K1

If 20... PxKt; 21 QxKtPch wins.

21 KtxP! Q-Kt3
22 QxPch KxKt
23 R-Kt3 Resigns

Another snappy addition to the many brilliant wins chaled up with this variation.

THREE KNIGHTS GAME
A. Kupchik S. Reshevsky
(Manhattan C.C.) (Marshall C.C.)

1 P-K4 P-K4 22 KR-K1 QR-K1
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 23 P-KB4 K-B1
3 Kt-B5 B-K5 24 P-B4 R-Q1
4 B-B4 Kt-B3 25 P-B5 Kt-K4
5 P-Q3 P-Q4 26 BxKt RxB
6 PxP KtxP 27 B-B6 PxB
7 B-Q2 BxKt 28 Q-R3 Q-Q3
8 PxB B-K5 29 QxP P-B3
9 P-KR3 B-K4 30 Bt-K4 Q-Q2
10 Q-K2 O-O 31 Kt-K3 Kt-K1
11 K-K4 Kt-Kt3 32 K-B2 R-K4
12 B-Kt3 Kt-B3 33 Q-R3 B-K5
13 Q-Kt4 P-K5 34 R-K2 B-K2
14 PxP BxP 35 Kt-K4 Kt-K2
15 B-K3 Kt-B3 36 R(Q1)-K1 P-K4
16 O-O Kt-K3 37 Kt-K5 R-K3
17 QR-Q1 Q-B3 38 Q(Q1)-K1 B-Q2
18 B-Q4 KtxB 39 RxB RxB
19 PxKt R-K5 40 RxB Q-B4
20 Q-Kt3 R-K2 41 Q-K7ch Resigns

RUY LOPEZ
R. Fine J. Moskowitz
(Marshall C.C.) (Manhattan C.C.)

White Black
1 P-K4 P-K4 19 BxRP QxBP
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 20 KR-KB1 Q-K7
3 B-K5 P-QR3 21 P-Kt4 B-Kt3
4 B-R4 Kt-B3 22 QR-KR1 Q-R6
5 Q-O B-K2 23 B-Kt5 P-R3
6 Q-K2 P-Kt4 24 R-R4 RxKt
7 B-K3 P-Q4 25 KtxR QxKRP
8 B-Q4 Kt-K5 26 BxKt BxB
9 P-B3 O-O 27 R-XP Kt-B4
10 P-KR3 B-R4 28 R-Q5 Q-P5
11 R-Q1 Kt-QR4 29 Kt-B1 P-R4
12 B-B2 Q-R4 30 B-Q7 PxB
13 P-Q4 P-B4 31 BxP Q-R5
14 PxKP QxP 32 R-B5 R-Q1
15 B-Kt5 P-Kt5 33 RxKt R-Q7
16 Kt-QR2 PxB 34 R-R8ch K-K2
17 PxP Q-K7 35 R(1)-K8 BxP
18 B-Q3 KR-Q1 36 QxBch Resigns

Other Met League Games
CARO-KANN DEFENSE
(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)
B. Sobin
(Bronx C.C.)
A. E. Santasiere
(Marshall C.C.)

White Black
1 P-K4 P-QB3 5 Kt-Kt3 B-Kt3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 Kt-B3 Kt-Q2
3 Kt-QB3 PxP 7 B-Q3 Kt-B3
4 KtxP B-B4 8 O-O

Lifeless. Much more promising is 8 P-KR4, BxKt; 9 QxB and 0-0-0 with much the same kind of play as in the game Fine-Hanauer in the previous issue.

8... P-K3
9... P-Kt3?

This turns out poorly. The Q fianchetto is rarely in order in KP openings.

9... B-Q3
10 P-B4 Q-B2
11 R-K1 O-O-O

... O-O is good enough for equality; but Santasiere prefers (characteristically) to give the positional stew the additional spice of tactical complications.

12 Kt-B1

B-Kt2 was relatively better.

12...
P-K4!

Opening up the game to his advantage, White's attempted refutation falls jell.

13 P-B5 P-K5
14 PxB QxP
15 B-K2 PxB
16 BxP Kt-K13

A sly fellow, this Santasiere! After the threatening gesture of... O-O-O, he suddenly settles down to the familiar siege of the isolated QP.

17... B-Q3
18 Kt-Q2

Kt-K1

19 Kt-B4 Q-B2
20 Kt-K5...

Allowing Black to win a P by a profound maneuver.

20...

RxKt!
21 PxR
22 Q-B1

KtxB
Kt-B7

And not 22... Kt(6)-Kt5 (seemingly saving all his booty) because of Q-Kt5! and he must part with a Kt.

23 PxKt PxB
24 R-K2
25 QxKt

Q-Q3

Black must now win in due course, not only because of the extra P on the Q side, but because of his powerful centralization, which condemns White to thumb-twiddling.

26 R-K1 Q-Q5
27 Q-B1 Q-Q7
28 Q-R1 R-Q6
29 R-QB1 Kt-B2
30 R-B5 B-K5!

Taking advantage of White's desertion of the first rank. Watch the big troubles from little acorns grow.

31 B-R5 P-Kt3!
32 R-B1
33 P-B3

The storm breaks.
34 B-Kt4
35 K-R1

White resigns. A nice game by Santasiere, and doubly welcome after his recent doldrums.

SICILIAN DEFENSE
A. Kupchik
(Manhattan C.C.)

J. Partos
(Queens C.C.)

White

Black

1 P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3
3 P-Q4
4 BxP
5 P-K4
6 B-K3
7 Kt-QB3
8 B-K2
9 O-O
10 P-KR3
11 P-QKt3
12 P-Kt5
P-QB4
Kt-KB3
P-K3
B-K3
Kt-Kt3
Q-R3
B-Q2
Q-R3
Kt-R4
Q-Kt4
P-K4
P-K4

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING
H. Fajans
(Steinlitz C.C.)

D. Levine
(City College)

White

Black

1 P-Q4
2 P-K3
3 B-Q3
4 Kt-K2
5 Kt-KB3
6 B-B4
7 B-Q3
8 R-K1
9 P-K4
Kt-KB3
P-K3
P-QKt3
Kt-K2
P-B4
Q-Kt2
Q-RQ1
Q-B2

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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

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THE CHESS REVIEW
25 W. 43rd STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

INDIAN DEFENSE

R. Willman
(Manhattan C.C.)

White

Black

M. Neckermann
(West Side Y.M.C.A.)

1 Kt-KB3
2 P-K4
3 P-Q4
4 P-Kt-B3
5 B-Kt4
6 PxP
7 KtxKt
8 BxP
9 P-QR3
10 P-K3
11 BxKt
12 Kt-Q2
13 KtxQ
14 P-K4
15 PxB
16 B-K3
Kt-KB3
Kt-B3
P-K3
B-Kt2
O-O
P-Q4
P-KR3
Kt-B5
KtxP
QxK
BxQ
Q-B2
QxR
P-Q3
QxP
Kt-B5

SICILIAN DEFENSE
G. Hellman
(Empire City C.C.)

M. Green
(Marshall C.C.)

White

Black

1 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3
3 P-Q4
4 KtxP
5 P-QB3
6 K-B2
7 P-QR4
8 O-O
9 P-B4
10 B-B3
11 K-R1
12 P-B5
13 Kt-Kt3
14 KtxKt
15 K-Q5
16 P-K5
17 Kt-K6
18 K-B2
19 K-Kt4
20 RxB
21 Q-KB1
22 BxQ
23 P-R5
P-QB4
Kt-KB3
PxP
Kt-KB3
KtxP
Q-R2
P-KB4
Kt-B3
QxP
P-Kt6
B-B2
QxP
Kt-B3
KtxP
QxP
BxQ
P-R4
B-Kt5
Kt-B3
Kt-B4
QxP
KtxP
KtxQ

U. S. Championship 1940

(A sad day for Pinkus, who is evidently baffled by Denker's original play.)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. S. Denker
A. S. Pinkus

White

Black

1 P-Q4
2 P-QB4
3 Kt-QB3
4 Kt-B3
5 B-B4
6 P-K3
7 PxP
8 PxP
9 KtxKt
10 B-Q3
Kt-KB3
Kt-KB3
P-K3
Q-R4
BxP
KtxP
KtxKt
Kt-B5

CHESS REVIEW
25 W. 43rd STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.
LOCAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Massachusetts State Championship has been won by Harlow B. Daly with a score of 11½-2½. Adams and Katz tied for second and third with 11-3; Keller was fourth with 9½-4½ and Schapiro (9-5) came fifth. This event is a regular feature of the State Chess Association and begins Washington's birthday. This year's winner, Daly, finished in a triple tie together with Fiegel and Ward in second place, a year ago.

The new Minnesota Champion is Dr. G. A. Koelsche of Rochester.

The championship of Charleston, W. Va, has been won by Walter Crede with the fine score of 6½-½. Tied for second and third were W. Hartling and A. Maloy with 4½-3½.

The District of Columbia Championship has concluded with the following scores:

A. Mengarini __________ 5 -1
H. A. Rousseau __________ 4½-½
J. Hoy __________________ 4 -2
S. E. Wagman ___________ 4 -3
C. W. Sterk ____________ 2 -4
V. Sournin ____________ 1¼-½
E. M. Knapp ___________ 1 -5

The new champion, Ariel Mengarini, is only twenty years old.

Minneapolis State Championship 1940

CENTRE COUNTER GAME

J. Harris N. M. Dickson

White Black
1 P-K4 P-K4
2 P-KB3 Q-B3
3 P-Q4 P-K3
4 P-QKt3 P-QKt3
5 P-QR4 P-QKt4
6 P-QB4 P-QB4
7 P-QKt3 P-QKt3
8 P-KKt3 P-KKt3
9 P-QR4 P-QR4
10 P-QKt3 P-QKt3
11 P-QKt3 P-QKt3
12 P-QKt3 P-QKt3
13 P-KKt4 P-KKt4
Resigns

TEXAS NOTES

The rivalry between the Dallas and Fort Worth Chess Clubs is so keen that they have contested three matches this year, with Dallas coming out ahead 2-1.

J. C. Thompson, who conducts an excellent chess column in the Dallas Morning News, recently gave the biggest exhibition in Texas when he took on 41 opponents in his home town, with splendid results. The previous record had been set by Horowitz, who played 37 in Fort Worth in 1938.

ST. LOUIS CHAMPIONSHIP

The city championship has been won by R. S. Scrivener with the splendid score of nine wins, no losses and two draws. The leading scores: R. S. Scrivener 10-1, E. W. Marchand 8½-2½, M. W. Gilbert and L. W. Haller 8-3, C. M. Burton 7½-3½.

St. Louis players are hoping to arrange short wave radio matches with Kansas City and Chicago. Their main difficulty at present is to find radio operators who are also chess players.

STOP ME IF (!) YOU'VE HEARD THIS ONE

From the Fred Allen Show of April 17, 1940:

ALLEN: ... Say, I'm glad you brought up the bridge tournament, Harry. I was over there Saturday night. The finish was really exciting.

HARRY: Was it noisy, Fred?

ALLEN: It was bedlam, Harry. Two men who were playing chess in the corner of the room woke up.

HARRY: It must have been exciting to wake up two chess players, Fred.

ALLEN: Especially when they're in the middle of the game as these two fellows were.

HARRY: How long had the chess game been going on?

ALLEN: They must have been playing for a long time. There was dust all over one man's bishop. And when the other fellow woke up he said, "Tobacco Road's opening tonight. I've got to get over there."

HARRY: Yes. Some of those chess games last for years.

Ha ha. And ho hum. Speaking of things that last long, is there anything older than a radio wheeze?

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESSBOARD

"There is no doubt that General Weygand's appointment will give confidence to all the armies engaged in the present tremendous battle against an enemy who has used such unconventional methods as the invasion of countries while their Ambassadors were still in residence. Against such methods even the greatest generals are at such a disadvantage as a chess player would be against an opponent who used his knights and bishops as queens." (P. J. Philip in The New York Times)

ADAMS WINS STURGIS CUP

Boston—Weaver W. Adams has won the Sturgis Cup, emblematic of the chess championship of the City of Boston. This coveted trophy was placed in competition six years ago. Adams won in 1936, 1939 and again in the tournament recently closed for 1940. Harlow B. Daly had two legs in the race, having won in 1935 and 1938. Sydney S. Coggan won in 1937.

There were fifteen competitors this year and among the leaders the competition was close. Adams's score was 12-2; Katz 11½-2½; Schapiro 10½-3½; Daly and Fiegel tied at 9-5.

John MacLane of the Boston City Club won the general tournament, which was conducted simultaneously with the masters' class, by a score of 8-0, a very creditable performance.
Keres-Euwe Match

Match 1939-1940
(Twelfth Game)

RETI OPENING

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

P. Keres Dr. M. Euwe

White Black

1 Kt-KB3 P-Q4
2 P-B4 PxP

One of the simplest continuations at Black's disposal, inviting White to transpose into the Queen's Gambit Accepted. 2 . . . P-Q5 is more aggressive but also more risky; whilst 2 . . . P-QB3; 3 P-Q4 leads into the Slav Defense.

3 P-K3 P-QB4
4 BxP Kt-KB3
5 O-O P-QR3

But not 5 . . . B-Kt5?? 6 BxPch etc. The text prepares for . . . P-QKt4, a maneuver often seen in the Queen's Gambit.

6 P-QKt3

6 P-Q4, P-K3; 7 Q-K2, Kt-B3 would lead to the principal variation of the Queen's Gambit; but White has other plans and prefers to head into an irregular opening.

6 . . . . P-QKt4

The first weak move which soon leads to difficulties. This move, which can be very strong in the Queen's Gambit, is out of order in the present and quite different circumstances. The advanced P's are soon subjected to an attack which proves embarrassing for Black.

Correct was 6 . . . Kt-B3 and 7 . . . P-K3 to be followed by normal developing moves.

7 B-K2 B-Kt2
8 B-Kt2 QKt-Q2
9 P-QR4!

Exploiting Black's mistake at move six.

9 . . . . Q-Kt3?

A second error, which renders Black's game almost untenable. The resulting play on the Q side is highly disadvantageous for Black because of his lack of development; hence . . . P-Kt5 was correct—although White would still have the better game because of his occupation of QB4.

10 PxP Pxp
11 RxRch BxR
12 Kt-R3 B-B3

If 12 . . . . P-Kt5 White occupies QB4 with no loss of time.

13 P-Q4! . . . .

White at last resorts to this important advance because he wants to open up the position so as to utilize his superior development for a telling blow before Black can call up his reserves.

13 . . . . P-K3
14 PxP . . .

Q-K3 was also possible. Black's best course would then be to abandon the QKtP and complete his development with . . . B-K2 and . . . O-O. The text is even stronger, however, as it leaves Black no counterplay at all.

14 . . . . BxP
15 Kt-Q4 BxKt

After 15 . . . 0-0; 16 KtxB, QxKt; 17 BxKtP White has won a P and remains with an excellent position.

16 QxP Q-Kt2?

The final and decisive error, as Black will now be prevented from castling. It is true that after 16 . . . QxQ; 17 BxQ the ending would be most unfavorable for Black, but he could at least hold out for a while.

17 Q-Kt4! Kt-Q4

Not 17 . . . BxP; 18 KtxP with the terrible menace of Kt-Q6ch.

18 Q-Q6 Kt-K2

If 18 . . . Q-B2; 19 QxQ, KtxQ; 20 R-QB1, Kt-Kt1; 21 KtxP with an easy win.

19 R-QB1 P-Kt5

Black has practically no moves left. The omission of castling is now brings its own punishment.

20 Kt-B4 Kt-B4
21 Q-B4 BxP

Seemingly a little counterchance, but White squelches it relentlessly.

22 Kt-Q6ch! KtxKt
23 QxKt Resigns

Black is powerless against the double threat of R-B7 and B-Kt5.

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

Match 1939-1940
(Fourth Game)

RUy LOPEZ

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

P. Keres Dr. M. Euwe

White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 10 P-Q4 Q-O
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 11 PxP PxP
3 B-Kt5 P-QR3 12 B-Kt5 B-Kt2
4 B-R4 Kt-B3 13 Q-K1 KtxB
5 Kt-B3 B-K2 14 R-PxP Kt-R3
6 O-O P-QKt4 15 BxKt QxKt
7 B-Kt3 P-Q3 16 Q-K3 QxKt
8 Kt-Q5 Kt-QR4 17 KR-K1 P-B3
9 KtxB QxKt 18 P-QKt4 Q-B5

From the peaceful play thus far, one would think that Keres is satisfied with a draw, especially since the Q file beckons so invitingly for a blood-bath of the Rs. But Keres means to fight—all the more so since he has lost the previous game and hopes to even the score. His intention is to exert pressure on Black's QRP by eventually bringing his Kt to QB5, where it will be very strongly posted. Dr. Euwe prepares his counterplay with his usual skill.

19 P-B3 KR-Q1 23 Kt-B5 B-B1
20 Kt-Q2 Q-B2 24 P-R3 R-Q7
21 R-R3 R-Q3 25 R-K2 R-Q8ch
22 Kt-Kt3 QR-Q1 26 K-R2 Q-R4!

Black must maintain an active policy. The text, for example, threatens . . . BxP in certain eventualities, and thus reduces White's freedom of action.
The A. C. F. Yearbook

The last and final tournament of the American Chess Federation was held in New York in the late summer of 1939. Since then—as you all know—the American Chess Federation and the National Chess Federation have merged under the banner of the United States Chess Federation. It seems particularly fitting that this final tournament of the American Chess Federation should be suitably commemorated, and the United States Chess Federation takes pleasure in announcing that this has been done.

A ninety-six page book has just come from the printer and is now being distributed free of charge to all members of the Federation. We believe that this book will be of great interest and value to chess players, club secretaries, directors of local tournaments, etc. About half the book is devoted to the best games of the tournament with notes by Fred Reinfeld, and the other half of the book gives a story of the tournament, editorials, the laws of chess which are recognized by the United States Chess Federation as of the official code, the merger agreement of the A.C.F. and the N.C.F., an open letter by the president of the U.S.C.F., etc. The book is illustrated.

May I call to the attention of all chess players—and emphasize it once more—the book is free to members of the United States Chess Federation. Membership dues are very moderate—$1.50 per year if you want a cloth-bound book and $1.00 if you wish a paper-covered book. Club membership is $3.00 per year which also includes a year's subscription to either the Chess Review or the American Chess Bulletin. Won't you send in your membership now? Our goal for 1940 is 2,000 members and we are still short of our objective. Help us grow! Do your share! For our part, we pledge to give you the biggest value you have ever received for a dollar bill. So sit right down, please, and send your 1940 membership in the United States Chess Federation to Ernest Olfe, Ass't Treas., 1111 North 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Many thanks!!

GEORGE STURGIS,
President.

CHESS BY SHORT WAVE RADIO

A. O. Holt, live-wire editor of a Minneapolis chess column, recently won a 55-move game by short wave from E. C. Johnson, district plant engineer of the N. W. Bell Telephone Co. The amateurs who aired the moves were D. M. Heath of Willmar, Minn. (W9HEO) and Stanley Potter of St. Cloud, Minn. (W9TUR).
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.

It is with very great pleasure that we begin the publication of a new and highly important paper by Alain C. White, America's ablest critic and student of the Chess problem. Mr. White's essay—his first long contribution to problem theory since the Christmas Series was discontinued—is in the nature of a summary of sixty years' development in the field of the two-mover, illustrated with an equal number of selected positions. In preparing the material Mr. White was aided by Mr. Gamage, whose brilliant problems are well-known to Review solvers, and Mr. Comins Mansfield, who is thought by many to be the greatest composer of two-movers England has produced. (Incidentally, the paper informally celebrates Mr. White's sixtieth birthday, which occurred on March 3rd.) This month's installment is introductory; in our next issue will begin the publication of the selected problems, with Mr. White's analysis.

***

Sixty Two-Movers of the Past Sixty Years

By Alain C. White

The passing of three score years has wrought changes everywhere about us which in retrospect, seem almost past belief. Even in the very limited field of the two-move Chess problem the changes have been sufficiently remarkable to justify an attempt at this time to appraise them.

I have invited F. Gamage and C. Mansfield to help me in selecting some outstanding positions to illustrate in themselves the passing of these 60 years, and I am most grateful for the help of my two friends. We have each independently chosen 25 problems and, allowing for some duplications, the series of diagrams which will be published in the next issues has resulted. Above each will be published the initials of the person or persons by whom the problems were picked out.

It is a varied selection, for, aside from our varied tastes, we have approached our selections in somewhat different lights. Mansfield has looked at his material as a tourney judge, picking out only what he considered best, searching out a wide variety of styles, but in each the best. Gamage has dealt with his problems as a composer, emphasizing those he felt were constructively most satisfactory and including illustrations of particular types of composition and of the works of a few great composers otherwise not represented. I have reviewed the two-mover as a solver and have recovered a few positions which, at different periods, have given me special pleasure. Together we have achieved, I hope, some measure of comprehensive choice, wherein the reader will find some of his own favorites, but certainly not all of them, and when the problems have been studied we would appreciate hearing from the reader, both as to the ones that have pleased him most and as to any others that he may feel should not have been omitted.

In these five dozen problems one feels a surge of thought, something within the chessmen becoming more and more dynamic with the passing decades. It is as if fragments of the increasingly complex life about one were reflected upon the chessboard. Key, defense, and mate—there is nothing more in each position; but the genius of great composers has extracted from this simple formula results of supreme artistry in ever more intricate weave. Their trains of thought no longer travel and needlessly in old-fashioned coaches on a single track-line, as it were, but in streamlined ease on a perfect four-track roadbed.

It seems to me, in looking back, as if there had been four principal periods in the history of two-move composition. First, beginning nearly a century ago, certainly before 1860, and gaining greatly in strength at the time when our review opens, about 1880, there was a period of discovery which lasted until the close of the 19th century. In this period were discovered most of the new trends of thought, new motives and values, wherein the two-move problem differs from the game of Chess. Secondly, lasting from the dawn of the new century until about 1915, there followed a period of intensive exploration of all these new principles and of the powers of the individual pieces in interpreting them. Thirdly, from 1915 to 1930, came a great period of fruition wherein direct and combined primary themes were presented in an almost bewildering succession of masterpieces. And, finally, since 1930 we have been in the midst of a second period of fruition in which emphasis has been laid on presenting these primary themes in compensating form, balancing motives one against another, as I will try to explain as our review progresses.

(To be continued)

***

Problems and People

Two of the best liked and most greatly-admired people in the Chess problem field were Morris and Isador Ettinger. Unfortunate physical handicaps forced the two brothers to live shut-in lives; nevertheless they applied themselves to intensive study and secured the equivalent of college degrees without being able to leave their house. They took up Chess as a mental resource, and became devoted to problems. First they solved jointly; then they began to compose; and for no more than a year they were the editors of the C. C. L. A. Bulletin problem section. Early in March, death came to Morris; now comes the sad news that his brother has followed him. All of us—friends and correspondents—deeply mourn their passing.

Dr. C. S. Middleton contributes this clever "challenge problem" and sponsors an informal solving tournament open to all. In the diagrammed position, White is to play and stalemate himself in an unstated number of moves.
Original Section

No. 1600
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrolton, Ga.

No. 1603
THE PROBLEM EDITOR

No. 1606
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.

No. 1601
WILL C. DOD
Oxford, Ohio
Dedicated to Dr. P. G. Keeney

No. 1604
DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.

No. 1607
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.

No. 1602
CLAUDE DU BEAU
Stockton, N. J.

No. 1605
BUREN M. MARSHALL
Shreveport, La.

No. 1608
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada

Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2

Mate in 2
Mate in 2
EITHER SIDE Mates in 2

Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE JULY 8, 1940
MAY, 1940

Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1609
C. B. COOK
Fort Worth, Texas

Mate in 3

No. 1610
THE PROBLEM EDITOR

Mate in 3

No. 1611
A. J. FINK
San Francisco, Cal.

Mate in 3

No. 1612
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.

Mate in 3

No. 1613
CLAUDE DU BEAU
Stockton, N. J.

Mate in 4

No. 1614
THOMAS S. MCKENNA
Lima, Ohio

Mate in 4

No. 1615
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.
(After W. A. Shinkman)

Mate in 4

No. 1616
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada

SELF-mate in 3

No. 1617
C. B. COOK
Fort Worth, Texas

SELF-mate in 4

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE JULY 8, 1940
Dr. Middleton will give a five-dollar prize for the "first and best solution." The requirements are: (1) that it be the briefest solution workable against any legal Black defense; (2) that it be the first of its type to reach his hands. Address your solutions to Dr. C. S. Middleton, U. S. Veterans' Administration, Biloxi, Mississippi, mentioning the date on which you received your copy of the Review. Results of the contest will be announced in this department.

---

Geoffrey Mott-Smith’s No. 1607 wins first prize in the informal composing tourney announced last October, for problems with the condition “Either side mates in two moves,” and with quiet key moves in each position. The number of entries received was disappointingly small, but the prize-winner stands out as a clever blend of shut-off and opposition ideas.

No. 1601 is a much-compressed setting of a familiar theme. It has, we believe, been done in miniature form with a promoted Black piece ... No. 1609 has as its motto “The Usurpers,” for reasons which will be clearer when the solution is discovered ... No. 1610 was composed blindfold, while we were running over Mr. Rodenberg’s recent article ... Dr. Dobbs sends No. 1600 from a hospital bed; we hope that he will have recovered by the time he sees it in print ... Nos. 1612 and 1615 are sequels to the studies featured in Mr. Tauber’s recent essay ... The “Quoted Section” is omitted this month, to allow space for other material.

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(White’s weak play against Black’s weird opening exposes him to unpleasant surprises.)

Metropolitan Chess League 1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IRREGULAR DEFENSE</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>N. Levy</strong></td>
<td><strong>E. B. Adams</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-K4</td>
<td>Kt-KR3</td>
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<td>P-Q4</td>
<td>Kt-KT3</td>
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<td>PxP</td>
<td>KtxP</td>
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<td>B-K13</td>
<td>O-O</td>
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<td>Kt-Kt3</td>
<td>K-R1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Airline hostesses play chess

"Every time a hostess boards a plane, she has 1,177 articles of equipment to check and handle, including chess and checker boards, typewriters, toothpicks and an electric shaver ... an air hostess must know how to do practically everything, because her duties include such things as playing chess (if a passenger can’t find someone else to play with).” — Walter Winchell, in his column On Broadway.
AN APPEAL TO SUBSCRIBERS

I have been publishing the Review since January 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 Montana 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"

1940 NEW YORK STATE
CHESS ASSOCIATION
82nd ANNUAL TOURNAMENT
At
Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

Genesee Cup Contest, Aug. 17, 18
Organize a team of four to represent your county in this classic contest.

Open Tournament, Aug. 19 to 24
State championship section and several other classified sections of ten for players of all degrees of playing strength from master to beginner.

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

: OUT-OF-STATE PLAYERS WELCOME :

Printed Program on Request. Address Dr. C. Harold King, President, NYSCHA, Hamilton, N. Y.
Reshevsky again reveals his virtuosity with one of his favorite strategical maneuvers: the Q side minority attack.

**INDIAN DEFENSE**

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. Reshevsky</th>
<th>A. S. Pinkus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 P-Q4</td>
<td>8 BxP</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 P-QB4</td>
<td>9 O-O</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Kt-QB3</td>
<td>10 B-K2</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 B-B4</td>
<td>11 Q-B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Q-Kt3</td>
<td>12 B-K5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 P-K3</td>
<td>13 Q-Kt3</td>
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**Notes**

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

**RESEVSKY**

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20 K-R2</th>
<th>21 P-QR4</th>
<th>22 Kt-Kt1</th>
<th>23 Kt-Q3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B-K3</td>
<td>B-B2</td>
<td>R-R1</td>
<td>P-Kt3</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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, KtxKt 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

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
29 PxP

This is evidently the move on which Black relented 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 strategical 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  Q-O
2 Kt-KB3  P-K3  10 B-Q3  Q-K2
3 P-QR3  P-Q4  11 O-O  Kt-K5
4 Q-Kt-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 PxKt  R-QB1  28 P-KR4  BxP
19 B-Kt3  Q-B2  29 Q-B2  R-Kt3
20 Kt-K2  Kt-K4  30 R-Q5  R-Kt2
21 Kt-B4  R-K2  31 Q-Kt4  P-QR3
22 Q-B3  P-KR3  32 Q-R4  R-KB1
23 K-R5  Kt-B1  33 Q-Kt2  P-Kt5
24 R-KB1  B-K2  35 R-Q4  R(2)B2
25 R-K2  P-Kt4  36 K-Kt1  Q-Kt4
26 Q-Q4  P-B5  37 Kt-B4  R-K2
27 R-B2  R-Kt2  38 K-R1  Q-R6
28 Kt-K2  P-R3  39 Q-Kt3  B-K2
29 R-QB1  P-QR3  40 R-Kt3  P-B6
30 K-B1  Q-Kt2  41 Q-R5  B-Kt1
31 R-QB1  P-QR4  42 K-Kt1  Q-Kt2
32 Kt-B1  P-QR5  43 Q-R5  B-Kt1
33 Q-Kt3  P-Kt4  44 Q-Kt3  B-Kt1
34 Q-B4  P-R4  45 Q-R4  B-Kt1
35 Q-Kt3  P-R5  46 Q-R5  B-Kt1
36 Q-Kt3  P-R6  47 Q-R5  B-Kt1
37 Q-Kt3  P-R7  48 Q-R5  B-Kt1
38 Q-Kt3  P-R8  49 Q-R5  B-Kt1
39 Q-Kt3  P-R9  50 Q-R5  B-Kt1
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-Kt1, Q-Kt8ch; 45 K-Kt2, Q-B6ch etc. or 42 K-R2, QxPch; 43 K-R3, Q-B6ch; 44 K-R4, Q-B7ch etc.

REINFE LD

(The 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  Kt-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3  Kt-KB3  6 BxKt  

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-KR4
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 KtPxP
16 P-K4 P-Kt3 19 K-R2 K-R1
17 Kt-Kt3 P-QR4 20 R-B2...

Providing for QR-KKt1 before Black can play... P-R5 and... P-Kt5.

20...
21 RKKt1 P-R5
22 R(2)-Kt2 P-R6
23 Kt-Kt5 QR-KB1

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

24 PxKP 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 have consolidated his P at QR4 and then have played for the ending with a P to the good. Of course, if 24...

KttxKP; 25 KttxBP, PxKt; 26 QxKt!

---

Black compromises his game with faulty opening play.

PETROFF DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

1. 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 KttxP 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...
11 B-Kt5 B-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 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 QKt
18 B-KKt5 Q-K2

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

19 R-K3 B-Q1 22 R-K1 BxR
20 Q-K2 RxR 23 BxR Kt-Kt1
21 QxR Kt-K4 24 R-K7 Q-K1

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 QxRch KxQ
26 RxB Kt-K3 29 Kt-K2 P-QR4
27 P-QKt4 Kt-K12 30 P-Kt5 PxB

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

31 BxKt BxP

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

32...
33 R-Q7

(RxR
There is a reason. Now the QP falls, leaving White two connected passed P's to the good.

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

An admirably clear and simple game by Kasiklian. 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 Kt×Kt1 KtP×Kt
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 13 KR-K1 B-Kt2
3 Kt-B3 Kt-B3 14 P-K5 PxP
4 P-Q4 PxP 15 P×P R-Q1
5 Kt×P P-Q3 16 Q-B4 RxRch
6 B-B4 Q-PKt 17 RxR Kt-Q4
7 B-KKt5 B-K2 18 B×Kt KP×B
8 Q-Q2 P-QR3 19 R-B1 O-O
9 O-O-O Kt-K4 20 R-B3 B×B
10 B-Kt3 Q-B2 21 Q×B Kt-R1
11 P-B4 Kt-B3

White's opening advantage has gradually evaporated and he must now lose the KP (if 22 R-R5, B-B1). He therefore plays for an ingenious swindle.

22 R-K3?! ...

BERNSTEIN

23 ... P-Q5
24 Kt-K4 P×R

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

25 Kt-B6ch K-B1
26 Q×Pch?! ....

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

26 ... KxQ
27 Kt×Rch K-B1
28 Kt×Q K-K2

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

29 K-K1 K-Q2 38 P-R4 B-B7
30 P-K6ch PxP 39 P×Kt5 PxP
31 Kt×Kt PxKt 40 P×P B×P
32 K-K2 B-P4 41 P-K6 K-B3
33 P-KKt4 B-K5 42 K-K4 K-Kt6
34 P-B3 B-Kt8 43 K-B5 K×P
35 P-QR3 P-B5 44 K-K5 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. Selidman
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 ...
8 B-Kt2 P-Q4
9 QKt-Q2 P-B4
10 QKt-Q2 B-Kt2

If Black wants to simplify (and why shouldn't he, against Fine?), he can play 9 ... QP×P; 10 Kt×P, P×P; 11 Kt×QP (or 11 B×P, Kt-B3), B×B; 12 K×B, Kt-B3! with equality.
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 KtKt 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 BxR, KtX R; 18 PxP, KtX B1 followed by ... Kt-K5! with better prospects than after the text.

16 PxP
17 P-QR3!

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-QK4
19 Q-Q1

Vainly angling for ... Kt-K5 which if played at once would lead to 20 KtxKt, PxKt; 21 BxP, BxR; 22 QxR, P-B3; 23 Q-Q6ch 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 RxxR RxR
23 KR-K1 KtKt-Q2 27 RxxR 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
29 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-K2
31 P-QR4! P-B4 35 P-Q5 Kt-B4
32 KtxB KxKt 36 Q-Q7ch K-R3

If 36 ... Kt-K1; 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  R. Fine

White Black

1 P-K4  P-K4 10 P-B4 B-K2
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 11 Kt-B3 O-O
3 B-Kt5 P-QR3 12 P-KR3 Kt-Q2
4 B-R4  P-QKt3 13 P-QKt3 B-B3
5 O-O  Kt-B3 14 B-B4 Q-K2
6 BxKtch PxR 15 KR-K1 BxKt
7 P-Q4  PxP 16 QxQ P-KB3
8 QxP  P-B4 17 B-Kt3 P-Q2
9 Q-Q3  B-K3 18 Kt-R4 Kt-K4

10 P-K3  R-B1
11 Q-K2  Q-B2
12 QR-B1  Q-Kt1
13 BPxP! KPxP
14 Kt-K5 QR-Q1
15 P-B4 PxP?

16 PxB P-Kt-B3 25 PxP PxP
20 Kt-B3 QR-Q1 26 B-B2 B-B2
21 QR-Q1 P-R3 27 P-KKt4 PxP
22 R-Q2 KR-K1 28 PxP R-K5
23 KR-Q1  BxB 29 Kt-B1 QR-K1
24 P-K5 P-B4 30 RxP Kt-Q5

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-K14 B-B3
34 B-B2 RxB 48 B-B4 Q-B6
35 QxR Q-R6 49 Kt-Kt1 Q-Kt4
36 B-Q2 Q-Q3 50 B-K8 Kt-K3
37 Kt-K5 B-K3 51 Q-B2ch K-R4
38 K-K2 B-B1 52 R-R2ch Kt-K5
39 Kt-K3 RxKt 53 Q-Q2 QR-Q8ch
40 PxR QxPch 54 K-B2 QR-Kt7ch
41 K-Kt2 BxP 55 K-K3 QxQch
42 Q-Q3 B-B4 56 KxK Q-K6
43 Q-Q2 Q-K5ch 57 K-K1 Resigns

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THE CHESS REVIEW
25 W. 43rd STREET
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 Emien 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 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 shred of handkerchief around her chair . . . . The newspapers gave the women good publicity. The World-Telegram wrote up Mrs.
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.

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

41 P-R4 P-Kt4 must be prevented.
42 P-B3
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-Q4, KxP; 48 Kxp, K-B4 wins.

46 K-Q6 P-R4 53 K-B8 Q-R6
47 KxP P-R6 54 K-Kt7 Q-Kt6ch
48 K-Kt5 P-R5 55 K-B8 Q-R5
49 P-R5 P-R7 56 K-Kt6 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 69 ... K-K3!! 69 P-B7, Q-Q1ch; 62 K-Kt7, Q-Q2ch; 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-Kt5ch
62 K-Kt7 Q-Q2ch 66 K-B8 QxP
63 K-Kt8 Q-Kt4ch 67 P-R6(Q) QxP

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

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-Kt1ch; 83 K moves, Q-B2ch and wins.

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

Any other move allows perpetual check, any 83 ... K-K3; 84 Q-B3ch, K-Q3; 85 Q-QR3ch, K-K8; 86 Q-R3ch, K-B8; 87 Q-R4ch, K-B2; 88 Q-R7ch etc.

84 Q-Kt4ch 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-K11; 87 Q-Kt4ch, 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-Q6ch ...

Or 87 Q-R6ch, K-B2; 88 Q-R5ch, K-K2; 89 Q-Kt5ch, K-Q3; 90 Q-Q8ch, K-B3; 91 Q-B7ch, K-Kt1; 92 Q-Kt7ch, K-R6; 93 Q-Q8ch, K-Kt6; 94 Q-Kt8ch, K-R6; 95 Q-R5ch, Q-K6 wins.

97 Q-Kt5ch Q-Kt5ch
98 K-R3 P-B5(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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The Chess Review
23 West 45th St.
New York City
Would You Have Seen It?

Played in a recent Dutch Tournament

De Bondt

(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

(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 QRP. But the position abounds in those sparkling complications of which Marshall has always been so fond. There followed:

40 . . . .  PxBt!!

41 R-Q2

If 41 P-Kt7, RxRP; 42 P-Kt8(Q), R-R8ch; 43 K-B3, R(4)-R7ch; 44 K-Q3, RxRch with advantage to Black.

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, TxPch followed by ... R-B4ch and ... P-Q4 winning.

42 . . . .  R-Kt7!

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 R-K1, P-Kt5!! 48 P-Kt8(Q), R-Kt6ch; 49 K-R2, RxPch; 50 K-Kt1, P-Kt8! and wins!

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

45 R-Kt1

46 RxR

P-Kt8(Q), R-QR7! wins.

47 K-B1

R-Kt7ch

RxRch

RxP and wins.

Paris 1939

Rossolimo

(White to move)

White has not played the opening very well and his pieces are rather insecurely (although aggressively) posted. He therefore wins 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 . . . .  BxKt

6 Q-Kt6!

If 6 ... QxKt; 7 Q-Kt6ch, Q-R3 (or 7 ... K-Kt1; 8 Q-Kt8ch), BxB etc.

7 Q-Kt6ch  BxKt

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 Janowsky), Paris 1900 (tied for third prize with Marshall), Munich 1900 (tied for first prize with Pillsbury and Janowsky, 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 with Janowsky), 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.

(Nagy-Teteny 1897
FRENCH DEFENSE
(Notes by G. Maroczy)

R. Charousek
White
1 P-K4
2 P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3
4 B-Kt5
5 BxKt

G. Maroczy
Black
P-K3
P-Q4
Kt-KB3
B-K2

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 . . . .
6 P-K5
7 Q-Kt4

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

8 B-Q3
9 Q-R3
10 PnP
11 P-B4
12 Kt-B3

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

13 Q-R5
14 Q-Kt2 was the alternative.

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.

14 P-KR4

Attempting to strengthen the attack.

15 P-Kt5
16 P-Kt6
17 Q-B1
18 KxKt
19 Q-Kt5

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

14 . . . .
15 P-Kt3
16 Kt-Q1
17 Q-R4
18 KtxKt
19 Q-Kt5

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 . . . .
21 Q-R6
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  ... 28 BxP, B-KB1; 24 BxPch, RxB; 25 Q-Kt6ch, R-Kt2 is quite hopeless for White.

23 . . . .  R-Kt2

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

(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

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

Maroczy

(Quoted from Maroczy's Hundred Best Games)

7 PxP  O-O

8 Kt-Q4  PxP

Black has obtained the better game.

9 KtxBP  Q-Kt3

10 KtxKt  RxBt

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 KxKt  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 18 Kt-K4  BxKtch

16 KxP  R-Q5!

19 KxKt  Q-R7!

17 P-Q3  B-Kt2ch 20 PxB  QxPch

Maroczy

(Quoted from Maroczy's Hundred Best Games)

On his return from New York, Weaver Adams gave a simultaneous exhibition in Springfield, winning 12 games and losing to Bert Dygert of Springfield and Nathan Kahn 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 bygone 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 oke 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: Labourdannizes, 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 infield 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!
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-K3! we would have a transposition into a well-known line.

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
10 B-K3
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.

12 BxKt
KtxKt
12 PxPch? would of course lose a piece.

13 BxBch
QxB
14 QxQ
P-QR3

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

Likewise after 19 ... Kt-B6; 20 BxKt (20 RxB? would leave White the exchange down after 20 ... KtxR; 21 R-K3, P-Q4!), RxH; 21 R-K7 White would win a P.

20 RxKt
21 KtxP
22 PxP
23 KtxR
24 K-Q2
R-KB8

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

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

White now proceeds to realize his material superiority.

28 ... B-Q2
29 P-B4
30 K-K2!

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

30 ... R-KQ1
31 P-Kt5ch!
K-Kt2

Forced.

32 K-B2
B-Kt1
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
B-R3

(If 36 ... 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
KxB
37 P-B7
R-Kt8
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

P. Keres

White

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-QKt3

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-Q4

Kt-Q2

Relatively best, since after 12...

PxP; 13 BxP, BxB; 14 QxKt, 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...

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 18 B-K3, P-Q5; 19 B-K1, BxB; 21 KtxB, PxP; 22 KtxB, B-Q2; 23 Q-Q2, BxKt; 24 PxP 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 RxP, 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 RxP, Q-K2! wins. There is a mordant irony in the way
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."

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

25 R-B2  RxR
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-B4\6ch 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-K8\6ch; 32 K-Kt2, R-Kt8\6ch; 33 K-B3, R-K6 mate.

31        R-B6\6ch
32        K-Kt2  RxKt!

A sparkling finish.

JUNE—JULY 1940

33 PxR.  R-Kt1ch
34 K-B3  B-Kt6ch

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 Ba!

Book Review

THE KERES-EUWE MATCH

Edited by Dr. A. BUSCHKE  $ . 7 5

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        W. A. RUTH
White        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       QKt1  22 B-Kt3          R-Kt4
6 Kt-Ktch       QR-KP  23 R-QB1          R-Kt4
7 B-K3          Kt-Kt2  24 BxR          BxR
8 Q-Q2          B-Kr3  25 BxKt          PxR
9 O-O-O          P-B3  26 Q-Q4          K-K2
10 B-K2         P-QKt3  27 Kt-K5          Q-B1
11 P-B4          B-Kt2  28 B-P6          K-K1
12 B-P5          B-B2  29 KR-Kt1          Q-B4\6ch
13 K-Kt1         R-Q1  30 K-R1          Q-K5
14 Q-Kt4         Q-K2  31 R-Kt8\6ch          K-K2
15 P-KKt4        Kt-B3  32 QxPch          K-B3
16 P-Kt5         Kt-Q4  33 Kt-Kt4\6ch          Resigns
17 PxRP          RxRP

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 8-0. 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, 2337 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 e3, 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 e6, 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...Sc6 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 but 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 time while the Reader is 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 Gamgee'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. There is no question of interference, that square.

... that of the fourfold period. This problem contains, in key and solution, a brilliant example of the theme of the half-pin. It is not easy to find, and there are no less than three variations of No. 1630; and 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 of this in No. 1621, which dates like No. 1618 from just prior to our period. This problem contains in key and mainplay (after 1...RxS) a direct fourfold interference of Black by White. But there is a very similar position in No. 1619, in which the fourfold shut-off of the real solution is converted into a fivelfold shutoff, including that of White's Bishop at g7, so that the Black King escapes easily at c8. 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. A contingent threat of this character is always interesting, provided that there is some thematic defense that defeats it. In No. 1622, Black plays 1...Sg3 and White tries to respond with his contingent threat 2 Sf6, if 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 example of compensating simultaneous interference of White and Black is No. 1623. This is a similar problem, and it would be difficult to say whether 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 h3 as well as with the Black Queen, that one discovers both these two moves 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. 1628 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, gilded in part by the activities of James F. Magee Jr.'s Good Companion Club. Among them were Mansfield and Guidelli, Eberman and Mari, to name only a few of the most outstanding. Those composers carried forward the theme of the beginning of the period in starting fashion and developed powers of composition that gave the laborious studies of that period a new direction 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 over new gams, as witnessed in No. 1633; unpins continued in popularity, with many admirable problems, of which I recall Schiffman's No. 1634 with special relish; while the half-pins, last corners 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)
Quoted Section

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

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

No. 1634 (W)  
W. MEREDITH  

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

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

No. 1635 (G, M)  
G. HEATHCOTE  
First Prize, "Hampstead and Highgate Express," 1905.

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

No. 1628 (W)  
H. and E. BETTMANN  
Second Prize, "Nashville American," 1887

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

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS DUE AUGUST 15th, 1940
Quoted Section (cont’d)

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

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

No. 1633 (M)
A. MARI
“Secola,” 1921.

No. 1628 (G, M)
F. GAMAGE
First Prize, “Tidsskrift for Schack,” 1914.

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

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

No. 1629 (G, M, W)
F. GAMAGE
First Prize, “Tidsskrift for Schack,” 1911.

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

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

Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2
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. 1533.

CHRISTMAS SOLVING CONTEST

The informal solving contest based on Problems Nos. 1510-1518 seems to have been a big success, judging by 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 Kushdan, 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. For this, and for his 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 Pa6 (8), Ba6ch; 2 SxhS, 1 ... P4c6; 2 Sxh; The time limit is the key lies in preventing potential pin by 2 ... Qc5.

No. 1511 by the Problem Editor:
1 Pth; The task lies in a promotion which occupies a square only to vacate it immediately to give another move for the rook.

No. 1512 by Claude Du Beau:
1 Ra1, Kxh2; 2 Kxh2, Sd1; 1 ... Kxh2; 2 Sb6ch; 3 Kd6ch, Good key, and elegant double set of echoes; too bad one set produces short mates—Rosado.

No. 1513 by the Problem Editor:
1 Kh6, Bxh2; 2 Kh6, Bf1; 3 Ke5, Baxh; 6 Kh6, Bxh; 7 P5f, Bxh; A fine key leads to mate.

No. 1514 by G. Goeller:
1 Pa6 (8), Bxg6; 2 Qxg6, Bf5; 3 Sxg6; 5 O-O-O, Bb6; 6 Sd6ch; 7 P5f, P5r; 8 P3f, P3r; 9 P2f, P2r; 10 P1f, P1r; 11 P0f, P0r; 12 Kf1, Kf6; 13 Qb6ch; 14 Sxc6; 15 Qb8ch.

No. 1515 by W. W. Watson:
Cooked in 10 by 1 Kg2; 2 Qa6; 3 Kf1; 4 Qa4; 5 Sd5; 6 Bclch; 7 Sb4; 8 Ke1; 9 Qxc6ch; 10 Sxe6, BxQ mate. There are several other cooks along the same general line. The full fifteen-move solution was: 1 ... Qc2; 2 Qa6; 3 Sd5; 4 Qxc8; 5 Qe6ch; 6 Qc5; 7 Qa2; 8 Qc5; 9 Qe6; 10 Sxe6, BxQ mate. (Note that on 1 ... Qc2; 2 Qa6; 3 Sd5; 4 Qxc8; 5 Qe6ch; 6 Qc5; 7 Qa2; 8 Qc5; 9 Qe6; 10 Sxe6, BxQ mate.)

No. 1516 by P. L. Rothenberg:
Cooked in 10 by 1 Pb8(Q); 2 Q5; 3 Kb3; 4 Se4; 5 Qh6, Qxh6; 6 Qe6ch, Kh6; 7 Qd7ch, Kg7; 8 Qh5; 9 Qxh6ch, Kg7; 10 Qf5, P4f mate. There are several other cooks along the same general line. The full fifteen-move solution was: 1 Phe8(Q); 2 Q5; 3 Kb3; 4 Se4; 5 Qh6, Qxh6; 6 Qe6ch, Kh6; 7 Qd7ch, Kg7; 8 Qh5; 9 Qxh6ch, Kg7; 10 Qf5, P4f mate.

No. 1517 by P. L. Rothenberg:
1 Ge5, Gxf6; 2 Gclch, Scech; 3 Ka1, Pf6; 4 Ge5-h2, Pf6 mate.

SOLUTIONS (March Problems)

No. 1546 by Walter B. Suesman: 1 Qg8 (Two points)

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

No. 1548 by Edward L. Deiss: 1 Qg8 (Two points)
Both set mates disrupted by the key. Fine idea—Rothenberg. Has several good tries, with crosscheck 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)
Interesting 3 Qd4, but both the composer and editor overlooked the rather obvious Rxh7.

No. 1550 by F. E. Mabey: 1 Re1 (Two points)
Lovely 8-spoke Knight wheel, with cooks neatly averted—Rothenberg. Very clever—Koeney. The unprovided check points force a piece, but the block moves are fine—Dobbs. Unexpected waiting key, splendid variations featuring White self-check and Black self-checks, finished construction, and the customary mental accuracy—Gibbs.

No. 1551 by J. J. Hansen: 1 Re3-d4 (Two points)

No. 1552 by Dr. P. G. Koeney: 1 Qa3 (Two points)

No. 1553 by Simon Costikyan: Two solutions 1 Qd4-f6 and f8—a single RxBch (Three points each). The brilliant key idea was 1 Rb7, Qxe7. Two possible responses: 2 Qxe7ch, or 2 Qxe7ch, Kb8. Much interference play—Marshall. Rather heavy position, but fine key mates—Rothenberg. Offers considerable play—Schapire.

No. 1554 by E. W. Watson: Two solutions 1 Kf7 and 1 Rxb6 (Three points each). The author intended 1 Kh5, Sd6ch; 2 Qxh6ch, 1 ... Sf7; 2 Qxh6ch, Sxe6. The only other key was 1 Rxb6, Qxd5; 2 Qxa8ch, Qxa8; 3 Rxe6ch, Kf6; 1 ... Qxb6ch.

No. 1555 by A. C. White: 1 Ke1 (Two points)
A very entertaining and instructive essay. The composer certainly has a highly imaginative and artistic ability for light problems. Good key, the problems are a fine execution of a carefully studied theme—Rothenberg. A very interesting group—Hudson. Very interesting and instructive—Dodd. Enjoy your article and problems very much—Lay. Compliments to Mr. Tauber for a splendid study—Fader.

No. 1556 by A. C. White: 1 Bd6

No. 1557 by A. C. White: 1 Ke3
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-Q4
2 P-K4
3 P-Q4
4 Q-Q4
5 Q-K3
6 BxKt
7 PxP
8 PxP
9 Q-R5
10 Q-R6
11 Q-R3
12 Q-KB3
13 B-K3

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

14 BxKt
15 BxKt
16 Q-B3

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

16 ... Kt-Kt1

Unfortunately Black cannot develop his B: 16 ... B-Kt2; 17 Q-Kt4ch or 16 ... B-R3; 17 Q-R6ch.

17 Kt-Q2
18 Kt-Q4
19 KR-K1
20 Kt-B6ch
21 Kt-Kt1

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

21 ...

22 B-KB5
23 KtxB
24 P-K6ch
25 P-K7

Resigns

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

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

HIGH AND LOW SPOTS IN BOSTON

High—The State Chess Association has selected Woorcester 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 with 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 tournament. 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?!"

Uichtman—De Bondt: 21 ... R-B1! 22 Q-K7, R-K7 winning the Queen. Or 22 Q-K6, 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-Kt1; 38 P-Kt4! wins); 38 QxBP!! KxQ; 39 R-R5 dbl ch, K-Kt2; 40 R-R7 mate!
HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

OTTO WURZBURG

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dedicated to the Problem Editor

WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

Sensational Finish of Ventnor City Tourney

Many Master Games  •  Opening Innovations

Valuable Problem Article by A. C. White

AUG.-SEPT. 1940  MONTHLY  30 cents  ANNUALLY $3.00
The Ventnor Tournament

By Fred Reinfeld

The second Ventnor Tournament, again held in the early part of July, was if anything an even greater success than its proud predecessor of 1939. The municipality was just as interested, the tournament officials were just as courteous, helpful and efficient, the entry was stronger and the bonus money for non-prize winners was increased!

Shortly before the tournament was slated to start, it suffered two sad defections. J. Levin and the writer had originally been invited to play and had, of course, accepted. Almost at the last moment, however, they were compelled to withdraw for business reasons. The Committee was indeed fortunate in being able to replace them with two such powerful players as Donovan and Stephens.

VENTNOR CITY, 1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bernstein</th>
<th>Hanauer</th>
<th>Adams</th>
<th>Donovan</th>
<th>Santasiere</th>
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The tourney took an exciting course from the very start, and Bernstein and Hanauer (the order is alphabetical!) had to win their games in the last round to come first. The chess was as lively as one would expect from such an excellent field and such pleasant playing conditions. Donovan was perhaps the most surprising of many surprises in this tournament; he reinforced the good impression he had previously created in the Marshall Championship Tournament, no mean feat for a younger.

I know that I express the sentiments of the players in voicing my appreciation of Mayor Hodson's keen interest in the tournament, as well as of the masterly handling of the
An important innovation of the tournament was the exclusive use, for the first time in tournament history, of all-electric clocks (designed and made by one of the tournament officials, Gerald Phillips). The clocks gave absolutely no trouble, not a single complaint from anyone, and not a second's anxiety as to breakdowns or inaccuracy! At the end of four hours' play, every one of the six clocks registered exactly four hours every session.

On July 14, the regular and special prizes were awarded, although one of the players returned his bonus money in order to maintain his amateur standing. As the tournament was important enough to warrant more extended discussion, all the special prize games will be given in succeeding issues of The Chess Review.
Declining the sacrifice would likewise be of no avail.

25 PxB R-KtK1
26 BxP Kt-K2
27 B-B6

And not 27 BxKt, KxB; 28 P-KR4, P-KB4 etc.

27 ... Kt-Kt3
28 R-Kt4 K-Q2
29 P-KR4 Kt-B1
30 PxKt(Q) QRxQ
31 RxR RxR
32 P-R5 R-Kt6
33 P-R6 R-R6
34 Kt-QKt4 Resigns

For he is helpless against 35 B-Kt7 and 36 Kt-B6.

A tense battle worthy of the final round!

ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by M. Hanauer)

A. E. Santasiere M. Hanauer

White Black

1 P-QB4 P-K4 5 PxP KtxP
2 Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3 6 P-KKt3 B-K2
3 Kt-B3 Kt-B3 7 B-Kt2 B-K3
4 P-Q3 P-Q4 8 O-O O-O

9 P-QR3

9 P-Q4 can be played, but with the lost tempo it is not so effective. The continuation might be 9 ... KtxKt; 10 PxKt, P-K5 followed by play on the white squares (. . . P-B4, . . . B-Q4, . . . Kt-R4-B5). Or 9 ... PxP; 10 KtxP, KtxQKt; 11 PxKt (11 KtxKt? or KtxB? loses a piece), KtxKt; 12 PxKt, B-B3.

9 ... P-B3
10 Q-B2 Q-Q2
11 Kt-K4

White's strategy is to invade QB5, with pressure on the lines KtR1-QR8 and QtR2-KK5. But it is all a question of timing, and one effect of the Black Kt on Q4 is to prevent the move B-K3, and so to slow up the development of White's pieces.

11 ... P-QKt3?!

A bold counter! Black opens up the white diagonal, and seemingly weakens the QBP. However, the position of White's pieces on the QB file allows Black to fight for possession of this line.

12 P-QKt4?

A further neglect of development. The move is not so important that it cannot be delayed in favor of B-Q2 and R-B1.

12 P-Kt5 Q-R4
13 KtxKt Kt-Q5
14 KtxP Kt-K5
15 P-QR4

Q-R4 is met by ... P-KB4! If then 16 Kt-K5, BxKt; 17 BxB, P-B5! 18 PxP, P-R3; 19 B-R4, Kt-B6! 20 Q-B2, B-R6; 21 B-Kt3 (if 21 BxB, Q-Kt5ch), BxB; 22 KxB, QxKtP.

15 ... Q-RB1
16 Kt-Q2...

Idea: Kt-B4. But since he never makes the move, B-Q2 would have been more prudent.

16 ... P-B3
17 PxP RxB
18 Q-Kt2 Kt-B6!

The wins!!

HANAUER and BERNSTEIN

19 R-K1


Black has a terrific bind plus threats of winning the QR or KB (via . . . P-KKt4-K5) and if White attempts any counter-attack he loses immediately: 27 BxKt? PxB; 28 Kt-B4, RxP; 29 RxR, BxPch; 30 K-Kt1, B-B4ch; 31 K-B1, B-QKt7ch!! 32 KxB, Q-Kt7ch followed by . . . Q-B8 mate.

If 19 Kt-B4, B-Kt5! 20 BxR, QxB (threatening . . . B-KR6).

1 21 P-K4, KtxRP; 22 Q-B2, P-QKt4; 23 Kt-R3, QxQ; 24 KtxQ, B-B6; 26 R-R3, Kt-B4 etc.

II 21 P-B3, KtxRP; 22 Q-B2, P-Kt4; 23 Kt-R3, Q-B6!!

White therefore compromises on a third move—with the usual bad result.

19 ... B-QKt5!
The killer! If White now takes the R, he
can't move a piece: 20 BxR, QxB; 21 P-K4,
PnP e.p.; 22 PxP, KtxRP; 23 Q-K1, B-R6;
24 P-Kt1, Q-B8ch; 25 K-R1, Q-B7; 26 R-Kt1,
BxKt.

20 P-K3       PnP
21 PxP       R-Q3
22 P-Q4       R-QB1

Better than ... KtxP; White's pieces still
have no moves.

23 R-KB1?

A blunder, but things are hopeless; if 23
K-R1, P-B4; 24 K-Kt1, K-R1; 25 K-R1, KtxP
etc.

23 ...         Kt-K7ch
24 K-B2        B-B6
25 Q-Kt1       KtxB
26 RxKt         ...

QxKt is met by ... BxP.

26 ...         BxKt  30 P-K4  Q-B4ch
27 RxRch        QxR  31 Q-K3  Q-B7ch
28 Q-Q3         B-QKt5  32 Q-K2  B-B4ch
29 P-Q5         B-KB4  33 K-B1  Q-B6

34 R-Q1.       ...

To stop ... Q-Q5; after Black wins the RP
(still the same one!) he is threatening ... 
B-Kt4.

34 ...         B-Q2
35 R-Q3        Q-R8ch
36 R-Q1        QxRP

Resigns

Both players show equal courage, but Black
appraises the play more accurately.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
(Notes by A. E. Santasiere)

J. Donovan        A. E. Santasiere
White             Black
1 P-Q4             P-Q4
2 P-QB        P-QB
3 Kt-KB3          Kt-B3
4 P-K3

One of the strongest continuations at White's
disposal.

4 ...         P-K3  7 BxBP  P-QKt4
5 Kt-B3        QKt-Q2  8 B-Q3  P-QR3
6 B-Q3         PxP  9 O-O ...

As is well-known, 9 P-K4 is more aggressive
(see Bernstein-McCormick, Ventnor 1939).

9 ...         P-B4
10 PxP ...

To avoid a possible isolated QP; but it is
premature and ultra-simple. In the first place,
the isolated P was not a certainty; secondly,
an isolated P is not a death warrant—what
with open lines and the initiative. In chess,
one must be ready to live dangerously—the
reward is sure to be great—and the suffering
too! Q-K2 should have been played.

10 ...         BxP
11 P-QKt3 ...

Inferior to P-QR3 and P-QKt4.

11 ...         B-Kt2
12 B-Kt2        O-O
13 R-B1         Q-K2
14 Q-K2         B-R6

Due to White's questionable 11th move, this
strong continuation is possible.

SANTASIERE plots ...

15 BxB         QxB
16 Kt-Kt1 ...  

Correct: he cannot permit Black's Q to re-
main in so dominating a position.

16 ...         Q-R4
17 P-QKt3       KR-B1

To permit ... Q-Q1, which will in turn
reserve QKt3 for QKt.

18 P-QKt4  Q-Q1
19 QKt-Q2 ...

Though White has lost some time, this is
not serious, as he has eliminated weaknesses
on his Q side and completed his development.

19 ...         RxB
20 RxR        R-B1
21 Q-Q1       RxR
22 QxR        P-Kt3

To free the KKt as well as the K.

23 Kt-Kt3 ...

Playing to win on the Q side, regardless
of the resulting K side weakness. Donovan
is a brave and talented young master and it is
refreshing to see him reject the cautious Q-B2
for a frank speculation.

23 ...         BxKt

Black is perfectly willing to "mix it up";
he has already decided to abandon the Q side
for a K side attack the issue of which is by
no means certain.

24 PxB         Kt-K4
25 B-K2        P-Kt4!

Both to hinder P-B4 and to prepare the
powerful ... P-Kt5.

26 Q-B5         Kt-Q4
27 Kt-Q4 ...

Donovan is still in an adventurous mood.
Q-Q4 was safer and would have given the game
quite a different complexion, i.e. 27 ... P-B3
(seems best); 28 Kt-B5 (and not 29 Q-R7,
Kt-B6!), Q-B1 followed by ... Q-B3.
27
The die is cast: Black's Q side Ps are lost. 
28 Q-B8ch Kt-Kt2 
29 QxRP Kt-B6 
30 BxP P-Kt5!

The winning move; there is no defense (31 PnP, KtXP). White has paid too high a price for his Ps; the temporary inactivity of his Q and B is fatal.

**Santasiere**

Donovan

31 B-B6 PxP 
32 Q-B1 Kt-K7ch

Winning a piece; now White's K will be continually bombarded until his official demise.

33 KtxKt PxKt 
34 QxP KtxB 
35 Q-R6 Q-Kt3ch 

Better than 35 ... Q-R8ch; 36 Q-B1, QxRP? 37 Q-Kt2ch.

36 K-B1 Kt-K4 
37 P-Kt5 Q-Kt8ch 
38 K-Kt2 Q-K5ch 
39 K-B1 Q-R8ch 
40 K-K2 Q-B6ch 

As pesky as as horsefly.

45 K-Kt3 Q-K6ch 
46 K-K4 Kt-K4

Theme and variations.

47 Q-B8 Q-Q5ch 
48 K-Kt3 Kt-Q6 
49 Q-B4 Kt-B4ch 
50 K-Kt4 QxQch 
51 KxQ Kt-Kt2 

White resigns: the

KxP ending is lost.

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT**

Short and sweet.

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<thead>
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<th>H. Morris</th>
<th>E. T. McCormick</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
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| 1 P-Q4    | P-Q4          | 10 B-KKt5 | B-Kt2  |
| 2 P-QB4   | PxP           | 11 Q-RQ1  | R-K1   |
| 3 Kt-KB3  | Kt-KB3        | 12 KR-K1  | QKt-Q2 |
| 4 P-K3    | P-K3          | 13 Kt-K5  | PQR3   |
| 5 BxKt    | P-B4          | 14 KtxP   | Kt-Kt  |
| 6 O-O     | PxP           | 15 QxPch  | Kt-Kt3 |
| 7 PnP     | B-K2          | 16 Q-B7ch | KxB    |
| 8 Kt-QB3  | O-O           | 17 QxPch  | K-B4   |
| 9 Q-K2    | P-Kt3         | 18 B-K6ch | Resigns|

**An opening blunder is punished relentlessly.**

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

(Notes by W. W. Adams)

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<td>P-Q4</td>
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<td>2 Kt-KB3</td>
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<td>3 P-Q4</td>
<td>PxP</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 KtxP</td>
<td>Kt-KB3</td>
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With the idea of casting Q side followed by a K side attack via P-KB3, P-KKt4, P-KR4 etc. It is true that Black can now force an exchange of White's KB by ... Kt-KKt5, but this is the less valuable of White's Bs and should be worth no more if not less than Black's well-posted Kt at KB3.

8 ... Q-Q4?

Somebody once made a rule that in the Dragon Variation, Black should always play ... P-Q4 in answer to White's Q-Q2. But this does not apply before Black has castled, due to White's powerful rejoinder.

9 B-QKt5! Q-Q2 
10 PnP Kt-K4 
11 P-B4 QKt-Kt5 
12 B-Kt1 P-KR4

Otherwise White plays 13 P-KR3, Kt-R3; 14 P-KKt4 with the unpleasant threat of P-Kt5.

| 13 P-KR3   | Kt-R3      | 20 R-Q4  | KtKt   |
| 14 O-O     | R-QB1      | 21 B-K6! | QxR    |
| 15 K-Q2    | P-R3       | 22 BxQ  | BxB    |
| 16 B-B4    | B-Q2?      | 23 Kt-K4 | Kt-B4  |
| 17 P-Q6!   | QxP        | 24 B-B3 | B-Q4   |
| 18 Kt-K6!  | QKt-Kt5    | 25 KtxKt| PxKt   |
| 19 KtxBch  | K-B1       | 26 BxPch| Resigns|

**FOR RADIO AMATEURS**

One of our readers, E. M. Sawyer of Haven, Kansas, makes the interesting suggestion that those of our readers who are amateur radio operators ought to send in their frequency and call letters. Mr. Sawyer (W 9 RWK - 7281 K. C.) adds, "there would no doubt be a lot of radio matches as the result of such a policy."
A LETTER TO THE EDITORS

Gentlemen:

I take this opportunity to correct an erroneous report concerning the outcome of my game with Dr. Emanuel Lasker on February 30, 1911. Dr. Lasker very modestly says he lost this game after sacrificing his eight Pawns, two Bishops, two Knights, two Rooks and his Queen. As a matter of fact, only two Pawns were sacrificed (not eight), and the doctor won the game when I missed a saving move in trying for a mate in 27 moves. Here is the crucial position:

My last move—a check with the Knight—proved a mistake, for now Dr. Lasker mates in two moves, beginning with K-K6.

A still more interesting finish occurred in my tenth match game with the Emperor Nero. As a reward for my teaching him the game, he picked up the game with amazing speed, and the best I could do in the first nine games was at my best and worked up the following position, which is an easy win for the White pieces (my side):

While I was pondering my next move (which, naturally, cannot be P-R8 (Q, R, Kt or B) because of the stalemate,) Nero grew angry when he saw that he would lose quickly after P-R6 or BxPch. Cunningly noting the stalemate after P-R8, he feigned a yawn and commanded, “I grow tired. Either you mate me in two moves or you lose the game.”

Imagine my dismay upon hearing this! Protesting that there was no rule in chess penalizing the side with the advantage for failure to mate in two, proved of no avail. So there was nothing to do but mate him in two moves. I found the solution in two minutes, but I doubt that anyone else would find it in two years, so I mercifully give it here.

The first move is P-R8. What does the Pawn become? Since it cannot remain a White piece or Pawn because of the stalemate, it must obviously become a Black piece! Of course a Black Rook or Queen or King is out of the question because of 1. ... R or Q or KxR.

If it becomes a Black Bishop, then 1. ... BxPch wins for Black. If it becomes a Black Knight, then 1. ... Kt-Kt3 and there is no mate in two for White. But if it becomes a Black Pawn...!!

In the actual game there followed 1. ... P-R2 (the only time I have ever seen such a move in any recorded game) and 2. BxRP mate.

Yours,

JOSEPH A. FLIEGEL

P. S. He threw me to the lions anyway.

Blindfold Exhibition, Boston 1940

COLLE SYSTEM

G. Koltanowski
(Blindfold) vs.
G. Sturges
(Blindfold)

White

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Resigns

SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIP

This year's Southern Chess Association Tournament produced the following results:

Championship Class: First, Woodbury 7½-1½; second, Hernandez 7-2; third and fourth, Henderson and Mitchell 5-4.

Class A: First, Burton 7½-1½; second and third, Palmer and Woody 7-2.

Class B: First, Taylor 8½-½; second, 6-3; third and fourth, Brown and Mrs. Harrison 5½-3½.
A number of important continuations in this defense have had new light shed on them in the course of the Correspondence Championship of the U. S. S. R., which is now in progress. The attention of theorists is now concentrated on the well-known position which is attained after 1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-QB4, P-KKt3; 3 Q-B3, P-Q4; 4 B-B4, B-Kt2; 5 P-K3, O-O; 6 R-B1, P-B4; 7 QPxP, Q-R4; 8 PxP, R-Q1 (see Diagram I).

Diagram I

This was how the Avro encounter between Capablanca and Reshevsky developed. Capablanca continued 9 Q-R4 and after 9 ... QxQ; 10 KtxQ, KtxP Black obtained more than adequate compensation for the Pawn.

In the eleventh Championship Tournament of the U. S. S. R. (Leningrad 1939), the Leningrad master Telush played 9 Q-Q2 against Botvinnik, unexpectedly answering 9 ... KtxP with 10 B-B7. This superficially effective move was energetically refuted, however, by Botvinnik who played 10 ... QxB; 11 KtxKt, RxB; 12 Q-R4, KtxKt; 13 P-K4, Kt-B3 with a formidable attack.

In his notes to this game, Botvinnik proposed what he considered a stronger continuation for White: 9 B-B4. This move was analyzed very carefully by the Leningrad player A. Orobeiko. The principal line of his analysis went as follows: 9 ... B-K3; 10 Q-R4, QxQ; 11 KtxQ, KtxP; 12 Kt-KB3, KtxB; 13 P-Kt, BxB; 14 R-Q1 with White retaining the extra Pawn.

If, however, this variation is continued for just one more move, it is easy to conclude that Black has at least an equal game: 14 ... P-QKt4! 15 PxB, PxP (see Diagram II).

Diagram II

If for example 16 KtxP, RxP etc.; while 16 Kt-B3 is followed by ... BxCch or even ... P-QKt4. This is the refutation of Orobeiko's analysis.

A new possibility for White was found by the Moscow player Polkvoi in a game against Rosenkrantz in the Correspondence Championship: after 9 B-B4, B-K3 he played 10 P-QKt4! (see Diagram III).

Diagram III

This was followed by 10 ... QxB; 11 KtxKt, QxQ; 12 BxQ (bad is 12 PxQ, KtxP; 13 KtxKt, BxB; 14 R-Q1, B-B6ch). Now 12 ... KtxP; 13 KtxP, BxB; 14 R-Q1, B-B6ch; 15 K-K2 is unsatisfactory for Black as material loss by P-K4 is threatened. Likewise the sacrifice of the exchange by 13 ... RxKt after 10 P-QKt4! QxKtP; 11 Q-Kt3, QxQ; 12 BxQ, KtxP; 13 KtxKt is also insufficient.

It seems, however, that the simple retreat of the QB to Q2 carries the latest attempt to refute the Gruenfeld Defense: for example 10 P-QKt4! QxKtP; 11 Q-Kt3, QxQ; 12 BxQ, B-Q2; 13 Kt-B3, R-QB1; (weak is 13 ... Kt-R3; 14 P-B6, PxP; 15 PxB, BxP; 16 BxP, B-Kt5ch; 17 Kt-B3ch); 14 Kt-K2, Kt-K5 and Black wins back the Pawn with a good position. Or 15 P-K4, Kt-R3; 16 B-K3, Kt-Kt5 and Black again regains material equality.
As the Grunfeld Defense is one of the most popular and also one of the most complicated opening lines of present day tournament play, fascinating variations are being discovered with almost amazing regularity. Here is a case in point.

Amsterdam 1940

**INDIAN DEFENSE**

H. Kmoch          L. Prins
White            Black

1 P-Q4            Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4           Q-KT3
3 Kt-QB3          Q-Q4
4 Kt-B3           B-Kt2

11 P-K6           P-K5
12 B-Kt5          P-K4
13 B-Q4           P-QR3
14 B-Kt3          P-K3
15 B-Kt5          P-K4
16 B-Kt3          P-QB3
17 B-Kt5          P-K5
18 B-Kt3          P-QR4
19 B-Kt5          P-QB3
20 B-Kt3          P-QKt3

**Makovetz Memorial Tournament**

Budapest 1939

**INDIAN DEFENSE**

L. Szabo          G. Baroza
White            Black

1 P-Q4            Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4           Kt-KKt
3 Kt-QB3          P-Q4
4 Kt-B3           B-Kt2
5 Q-Kt3           P-K4
6 QxP            B-QB3
7 P-K6           P-K5
8 P-Kt6          P-Kt5
9 P-B4           Kt-K5
10 P-Kt5          P-QKt3
11 B-Kt5          P-Q4
12 B-Kt3          P-Kt5
13 B-Kt5          P-Kt
14 B-Kt3          P-QKt3
15 B-Kt5          P-QB3
16 B-Kt3          P-QR4
17 B-Kt5          P-QB3
18 B-Kt3          P-QKt3
19 B-Kt5          P-QB3
20 B-Kt3          P-QKt3

The amateur is warned, and with good reason, to concentrate on bringing out his pieces rapidly and to avoid too many Pawn moves in the opening. Yet in the following game, White starts off with fourteen consecutive Pawn moves!!! ... and a won game! All of which shows that Marshall still retains his old touch.

Marshall Chess Club Championship 1939-40

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

F. J. Marshall          H. Rogosin
White            Black

1 P-K4            P-QB4
2 P-QKt4          PxP
3 P-QB3           Kt-KB3
4 PxP            Kt-P5
5 P-Kt5          Q-Kt5
6 P-QB3           Kt-K3
7 P-K5           Q-Kt3
8 P-QB4           Kt(4)-B5
9 P-Kt3          Kt-Kt3
10 P-B4           Kt(K3)-xP

The Central Indiana Chess Association held its annual tournament this year during the last two weeks of April. Forty-four men were grouped into seven sections, each man playing two games with every other man in his section. The section champions then met and played in the same way for the individual championship, which was won by Mr. B. P. Collins, a student at Butler University, with Mr. Clark B. Hicks as runner-up.

The two final games between these players were played at the association's annual banquet on April 30th, and Mr. Collins, the winner, was presented with a set of chess men. At this banquet, the association also awarded its team trophies.
The National Championship Tournament

Following is the authorized list of contributions to this year's National Championship Tournament as submitted by L. Walter Stephens, Chairman of the Tournament Committee. It will be noted that there was a considerable falling off from the previous tournament's total of $2188.34. But this only highlights more prominently the generosity of those who did contribute, as well as the efficiency of Mr. Stephens in carrying out a very difficult task.

-F.R.

L. W. Stephens ........................................... $250.00
NCF Committee 1938 ..................................... 250.00
George Sturges ........................................... 100.00
G. E. Roosevelt .......................................... 100.00
G. Pfeiffer ................................................. 50.00
J. Turover ................................................... 50.00
F. Altshul .................................................. 50.00
E. Dimock .................................................... 25.00
L. J. Wolf ................................................... 25.00
M. Wertheim ................................................ 25.00
Dr. Eli Moschowitz .................................... 25.00
A. T. Henderson .......................................... 25.00
William Reese ............................................ 25.00
L. J. Issues ............................................... 25.00
W. Y. M. P. Mitchell .................................. 25.00
R. Wahrburg .............................................. 25.00
Lidbury ...................................................... 20.00
L. B. Meyer ............................................... 20.00
Henry Atlas ............................................... 15.00
Walter Timme ............................................. 15.00
Carrol Wilson ............................................ 10.00
Shepard Morgan ........................................ 10.00
W. Lowenhaupt ......................................... 10.00
H. G. Tyer .................................................. 10.00
N. W. Banks .............................................. 10.00
R. Welch, Jr. .............................................. 10.00
H. M. Phillips ........................................... 10.00
Alex Blano .................................................. 10.00
R. Echeverria ............................................ 6.00
C. Lansing Hays ........................................ 5.00
J. J. Watson ............................................... 5.00
D. F. Sicher ............................................... 5.00
A. G. Lynn .................................................. 5.00
Mr. Creighton ............................................ 5.00
Max Meyer .................................................. 5.00
Sidney Smith, Jr. ....................................... 5.00
R. Gutierrez ............................................... 5.00
C. Spiechandler ......................................... 5.00
Dr. Kirkpatrick ......................................... 5.00
J. A. Howard ............................................ 5.00
Mr. Lopez ................................................... 5.00
E. B. Adams .............................................. 5.00
H. W. Corning ........................................... 5.00
Portland Chess Club, Maine ......................... 5.00
Boylston C. C., Boston ................................ 5.00
E. Cornell ................................................... 5.00
Mr. Babakhn .............................................. 2.00
Dr. Greenberg ............................................ 1.00
Rev. Yavneh ............................................... 1.00
S. Rosenbaum ............................................ 1.00
Dr. McCulloch ............................................ 1.00

$1,322.00

One of the positional masterpieces of the tournament.

GIUOCO PIANO
(Notes by S. N. Bernstein)

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<th>S. N. Bernstein</th>
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<td>5 Kt-B3</td>
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Intending, after 5 ... P-Q3, to essay the Canal Variation (6 B-KKt5, P-KR3; 7 BxKt, QxB; 8 Kt-Q5). But Black probably guesses his opponent's intentions and decides to foil them!

5 ... P-KR3
6 B-K3          B-Kt5 |
7 O-O            BxKt |
8 PXB            O-O  |
9 R-K1          ...

In order to make this piece effective in the event of 9 ... P-Q4; 10 PXp, KtxP; 11 B-Q2 attacking the KP.

9 ... P-Q3
10 R-Kt1

But this is pointless. P-QR4 or P-QR3 was in order to take the sting out of Black's next move.

10 ... Kt-QR4
11 B-Kt3        KtxB |
12 RxKt          P-QKt3 |

Black doesn't mind creating holes on his white squares, since he still has the white-squared B while White's is gone.

13 P-B4          B-K3 |
14 Kt-Q2        ...

With a view to 15 P-B4 or 15 P-Q4. White hopes that the sequell will allow him to bring his Rs to the K side for an attack.

14 ... Kt-Kt5
15 P-Q4          KtxB |

No Bs of opposite color!

16 PXKt         P-KB4 |
17 P-Q5          B-Q2 |
18 PXp           RxP |
19 R-B1          ...

White vacillates. Correct was 19 P-K4, R-Kt4; 20 R-B1. Or 18 ... R-B5; 20 R-Kt3.

19 ... RxRch
20 KtxR          Q-R5 |
21 Q-K2          R-KB1 |
22 Kt-Kt3        B-K1 |
23 P-K4          B-K13 |

Played very reluctantly, since it creates a terrible weakness at KB4. But otherwise White simply plays ... B-Kt8, Q-Kt1, P-KRt5 followed by ... B-K5 with an overwhelming position. An attempt by White to prevent this maneuver would be futile: 23 R-Kt1, B-Kt3; 24 R-KB1, RxRch! 25 KtxR (forced), B-Kt4; 26 Q-Q3 (forced), Q-Kt8; 27 Q-Q2, Q-Kt8! 28 P-B3, B-Kt8 with a winning game.

23 ... B-Kt3
White is reduced to passivity, yet Black cannot capture the KP now or next move because of RxR.

26... Q-Kt4

Threatening... P-KR4-5. Black's play is admirable.

27 Q-B1; Q-Kt5

28 P-KR3; Q-R5

29 K-R2; P-R4

30 P-R3; ...

Foreseeing the inevitable ending, White gets the P off the white square.

30... Q-B3

31 Q-B1; Q-Kt4

32 Q-B1; Q-R3!

Very fine. Now the threat is... P-KR5; 34 Kt-B5, BxKt; 35 PxKt, RxQBP since Black's Q is protected. 36 PxKt, QxRch; 37 QxQ, PxQ; 38 PxQ, K-B2; 39 K-Kt1, B-K3; 39 K-B2, KxP; 40 K-B3, P-R5; 41 P-B3, P-KKt4 etc.

33 K-Kt1; P-KR5

34 RxR; QXR

35 QxQ; PxQ

36 Kt-K2; BxP

Reshevsky

Bernstein

37 Kt-Q4

The great liquidation has left White with a lost ending; if instead 37 KtxP, BxP; 38 Kt-K6, B-Kt6; 39 KtxB, BxP; 40 Kt-R8, P-KKt4 and wins (if 41 Kt-Kt6, K-B2; 42 Kt-B8, K-R8; 43 KtxP, K-Kt4 etc.).

37... K-B2

38 Kt-Kt5; BxP

39 KtxBP; B-Q6

40 Kt-R6; P-QKt4

41 PxP; BxP

The position is "Zugzwang" for White.

47 P-R4

48 Kt-R8; B-R3

49 Kt-Kt6; B-Kt6

50 K-B2; K-K5

White resigns. Although I fought hard, I couldn't help being impressed during the game by Reshevsky's masterly position play.

This game was awarded the prize for the best played game.

SICILIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by W. W. Adams)

W. W. Adams

White

M. Green

Black

1 P-K4; P-QB4

5 Kt-QB3; P-K3

2 Kt-KB3; Kt-QB3

6 KtxKt; QxKt

3 P-Q4; PxP

7 QxQch; KxQ

4 KtxP; Kt-B3

8 K-Kt5; ...

Sharper and stronger is 8 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 9 Kt-K4. The text permits Black too easy a development.

8... B-K2

9 O-Och; Kt-K2; 13 K-R1; B-K3

10 BxKt; KxKt; 14 P-B3; K-R1

11 B-K2; P-KKt4; 15 Kt-R4; RxR

White retains a modicum of initiative, but scarcely enough to be called an advantage.

16 RxR; R-Q1

17 RxR; KxR

18 Kt-B5; B-K1

Or simply 18... P-QKt4 and White would have no way to win.

19 B-B4; K-K2

20 Kt-Q3; Kt-Q2

This, however, begins to be a little uncomfortable.

21 P-QKt4; P-B3

22 P-Kt3; B-Kt1

23 P-B4; K-Q3

Better perhaps would have been 23... PxP.

24 P-B5; P-QKt3; 26 K-K3; Kt-Q2

25 K-Q2; B-Kt2; 27 P-Kt4; Kt-B1

It is difficult to find a plan for Black. 27... P-QKt4 (intending... P-B4) would be met by 28 B-K6, and if 28... Kt-B1; 29 Kt-B5 with a winning position.

28 P-KR4; P-KR3; 32 P-KKt4; R-PxP

29 B-Kt8; B-B1; 33 R-PxP; Kt-Q4

30 P-B4; B-Q2; 34 Kt-Q6; Kt-Q1

31 P-B5ch; K-B2; 35 Kt-B1; B-K1

36 B-R7? ...

Pressed for time and fearing the consequences of... Kt (or B)xKtP; White fails to observe that this move affords Black the liberating... B-B2. Black, however, also overlooks this opportunity.

36... Kt-Q2; 39 B-Kt8; Kt-R3

37 Kt-Kt3; Kt-Kt1; 40 P-R3; Kt-B2

38 Kt-B1; K-K2; 41 K-B3 ...

The commencement of a deep laid plot. White's plan is to maneuver his K to KR5, followed by Kt-Q3-B2-Kt4-R6 and finally to KKt8 in order to attack simultaneously Black's KB3 and Q5, the only square from which he can defend KB3 with his K. Due to the necessity of preventing the advance of White's KtP, Black's KtP cannot capture either at KR5 or KB3. Meanwhile Black can do nothing but mark time.

41... B-Q2; 46 B-R2; B-K1

42 K-Kt4; K-K1; 47 Kt-Kt4; B-Q2

43 Kt-Q8; B-Q2; 48 Kt-R6; Kt-K1

44 K-R5; B-Kt8ch; K-B1

45 Kt-B5; B-Q2; 50 B-B7; P-R3
Black's only move to lose a tempo. White, therefore, loses a move with his B in order to put Black in Zugzwang.

51 B-R2
52 B-Kt3

Green

Adams

52 . . .

B-Q2

It has been suggested that Black would have done better by 52 ... B-Kt2, but White, I believe, would still win by the following process; 53 B-B7, B-R1; 54 Kt-R6, Kt-B2 (if 54 ... PxKt; 55 BxKt, K-Kt2; 56 B-Q7, B-Kt3; 57 B-K6, B-R1; 58 B-B8); 55 Kt-Kt4, K-K2; 56 KtxKt, PxKt; 57 Kt-K5, K-R4; 58 B-B6ch, K-B1; 59 K-B5, PxKtP; 60 PxP, Kt-R3; 61 KxP, KtxKtP; 62 PxPch, KxP; 63 K-Q6, Kt-K2; 64 P-K5, KtxKtP; 65 KtX, B-Kt2; 66 K-Q6, B-R3 (if 66 ... P-Kt5; 67 B-B4); 67 KxP, P-Kt5; 68 K-Q6 and should win.

53 B-B7
54 BxKt
K-Kt7

If 54 ... KxB; 55 KtxPch, PxKt; 56 K-R6, K-B1; 57 K-R7 and the KKP Queens.

55 BxP
K-B1
56 P-R4
P-Q4
57 BxP
K-K2
58 P-B1
K-Q3
59 K-Kt4
K-B2
60 K-Kt3
P-R4
61 P-Kt5
Kt-Kt1
62 K-K2
B-B2
63 P-B3
K-B2
64 P-Kt4
P-Kt5
65 B-Kt3
K-Kt2
66 P-Kt5
Kt-Q6
67 P-R4
Kt-Kt3
68 P-Kt6
K-B4
69 P-B6
K-Kt3
70 Q-Kt3

Simple chess and "simple" chess.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

G. Littman F. Reinfeld

White
Black

1 P-K4
P-QB4
5 Kt-QB3
P-KKt3
2 Kt-KB3
P-Q3
6 P-KKt3
B-Kt2
3 P-Q4
PxP
7 B-Kt2
O-O
4 KtxP
Kt-KB3
8 O-O
B-Kt5

The combination of White's 3rd and 6th moves is rarely seen, for of the two fianchettoed Bs, Black's is obviously better off. Black's last move is played to induce the advance of the KtP, which will create a weakness in White's position.

9 P-B3
B-Q2

10 B-K3
Kt-B3
11 Kt-Q5
KtxKt

The advanced Kt was too strong.

12 PxKt
Kt-Kt5

Naturally not ... KtxKt, which simplifies too much. The Black Kt eventually finds a good square at Q6.

13 P-KB4
Q-R4
14 P-B4

This and White's next move round out his Pawn position on the Q side in a manner which appeals to the eye. But Black is influenced by more practical considerations.

15 P-Kt3
P-R5
16 Q-Q2
Kt-R3
17 QR-B1

Very plausible, but trouble is on the way.

18 Pxp
Kt-B4

Threatening ... BxKt. If now 18 P-QKt4, BxKt just the same.

19 Q-QB2
R-R6
20 R-Kt1

Losing the exchange, but it was no longer possible for White to come off scot-free.

Reinfeld

Littman

20 . . .

BxKt!

To give up such a beautiful B is almost a statutory crime; and Black debated with himself earnestly to make sure that the following play was foolproof.

21 BxB
B-B4
22 Q-B1
R-R6!!

Not 22 . . . R-R7 (the obvious move); 23 P-QKt4, BxR; 24 QxB etc.

23 R-Kt2

If 23 R-R1, KtxP wins. Or if 23 P-QKt4, BxR etc. (Black's QR being safe!).

24 Kt-Q6
Kt-Kt3
25 BxKt

Or 25 QxB, KtxP; 26 Q-B3, Kt-K4; 27 PxKt, PxP; 28 QxB, P-B3 and Black's material advantage will ultimately assert itself. This was the variation which gave Black the most concern when he decided on his 20th move.

25 . . .

R-R7
26 R-B2  Q-B2
27 P-R3  P-R4
28 P-KKt4  

Realizing that the game is lost in the long run, White hopes to make something out of the weakened state of Black’s K side. But the venture yields nothing outside of a little excitement.

28 ...  PxP
29 PxP  BxP
30 Q-QB3  

If 30 P-B5, BxP; 31 RxKt (if 31 Q-R6, RxR!), RxR!

30 ...  P-B3
31 B-K4  K-B2

Black is terribly pressed for time (till move 36), but realizes that he must “take steps.”

32 B-Kt1  R(7)-R1
33 R-Kt2  Q-B4ch!

An important interpolation.

34 K-B1  Q-B1
35 Q-Kt3  R-R1!!

Very cool! Despite the brief time left, Black sees that 35 ... B-B4? allows a curious draw by 36 QxPch!! BxQ; 37 BxBch etc. After the text, if 36 QxB, R-R8ch wins easily.

36 P-B5  BxP
37 R-R2?  

A blunder, but the end was nigh.

37 ...  BxB

Resigns

A tricky attack fails.

SCOTCH GAMBIT
(Notes by D. Polland)

A. S. Denker  D. Polland

White  Black
1 P-K4  P-K4
2 Kt-KB3  Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4  PxB
4 B-B4  B-B4
5 O-O  

Denker attempts to transpose into the Max Lange Attack, with which he has scored several victories.

5 ...  P-Q3
6 P-B3  P-Q6

The capture gives White a free game and a strong attack for the P.

7 P-QKt4  B-Kt3
8 P-Kt5  Kt-K4
9 KtxKt  PxKt
10 B-R3  Q-B3

As White threatens to tie up the Black pieces, this appears the only reasonable way of developing; it prepares for either ... Kt-K2 and ... O-O or ... B-Q2 and ... O-O-O.

11 QxP  Kt-K2
12 Kt-Q2  Kt-Kt3

Black decides to adopt the second plan mentioned in the previous note, but wishes to invite weaknesses in White’s K side. Despite the menacing appearance of White’s Bs, Black has the stronger attacking position.

13 K-R1  Kt-B5
14 Q-B2  P-KR4
15 P-Kt3  

POLLAND pensively ponders his score

Practically forced, to stop ... P-R5 and ... Q-Kt3, which would open the position to Black’s great advantage.

15 ...  

Polland

16 P-B4  B-Kt5

Avoiding the inviting pitfall 16 ... P-R5; 17 BxP, P-Kt7ch; 18 RxKt, QxR; 19 R-KB1, PxP; 20 RxQ, BxR; 21 Kt-B1, B-R6; 22 KtxP, BxKt; 23 PxR, B-B8ch; 24 K-Kt1, BxR; 25 Q-R4! and White has a winning position.

But now the threat of ... P-R5 forces immediate liquidation. If 17 Kt-K3, PxP; 18 P-K5, Q-Kt3 and White has no good defense.

17 PxP  Kt-B7ch
18 RxKt?  

A gross blunder, but the alternative looks bad: 18 K-Kt1 (if 18 K-Kt2, B-R6ch etc.), Q-Kt4; 19 RxKt (or 19 BxPch, KxB; 20 Kt-B4, K-Kt1; 21 KtxB, Kt-R6ch etc.), BxBch; 20 KxB, P-R6 or 20 ... O-O-O gives Black a strong attack.

18 ...  QxR
19 R-KB1?  B-B6ch
20 KtxB  QxQ
21 BxPch  K-Q1
22 P-K5  P-B4

If 22 ... Q-K7; 23 P-K7ch, K-B1 (23 ... K-Q2? 24 Kt-K5ch and wins); 24 B-K6ch, K-Kt1; 25 Kt-Q2 and the Kt may not be captured at once; hence the text.

23 PxP e.p.  PxP
24 B-Kt6  Q-K7
25 Kt-Q2  QxKt
28 K-R1  R-K1
Book Reviews

THE YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION
Edited by George S. Barnes
Annotated by Fred Reinfeld
Flexible Cover—$1.00  Cloth—$1.50

There are many reasons why this book merits the attention of American chess players. The four yearbooks of the American Chess Federation were always an outstanding value, as their purchase price included all membership privileges for a year. The present volume is the fifth in the series, and the first published under the joint auspices of the two recently merged American federations.

The games of the New York 1939 tournament gained particularly distinguished character from the presence of Fine and Reshevsky. The combination of these fine games with the thorough and witty notes of Reinfeld and the breezy comment of Morton, makes this year’s Games Section an unusually attractive value.

Even more valuable, perhaps, is the inclusion of the text of the International Chess Code. This is certain to be a boon to many amateurs; I can recall any number of instances of players being badly in need of a copy of these rules!

Aside from all these inducements, purchase of the Yearbook enrolls one as a member of the United States Chess Federation. To sum up, everyone who is not a member can lend a hand in furthering chess interest in this country, at very small cost, and at the same time he will obtain a useful reference work and a well annotated collection of delightful games.

MEET THE MASTERS

By Dr. M. Euwe  $2.00

The purpose and content are just what the title implies. The masters to whom we are introduced are Alekhine, Capablanca, Botvinnik, Reshevsky, Fine, Keres, Flohr and—the author. There are some forty notable examples of the play of these great masters, with annotations of an equally high order. Euwe knows so well how to combine the general with the specific, how to guide the reader without simplifying unduly, and how to explain complicated play without boring or confusing the reader.

But the most interesting feature of the book is probably the searching analysis of character and temperament which each player undergoes. Too little attention has been paid to the personalities of chess masters: they may not be as glamorous as movie stars, but some familiarity with the masters as people will do a great deal to interest the amateur in a part of the game which can give him great pleasure. By this I mean the appreciation of master games, which seem forbidding and lifeless to so many players.

A book such as this one by Euwe is an ideal means for acquiring a taste for fine master chess, and is therefore highly commended.

—F.R.

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Keres-Euwe Match

Euwe called this game an "unfinished symphony of complications."

Match 1939-1940
(Seventh Game)

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

Dr. M. Euwe  P. Keres

White  Black

1 P-K4  P-K4  6 R-K1  P-QKt4
2 Kt-KB3  Kt-QB3  7 B-Kt3  P-Q3
3 B-Kt5  P-QR3  8 P-B3  O-O
4 B-R4  Kt-B3  9 P-Q4  B-Kt5
5 O-O  B-K2  10 P-Q5  Kt-QR4

11 B-B2  P-B3

This advance is the indicated continuation.

12 PxP  KtxBP
13 QKt-Q2  P-Kt5

A quiet continuation would be unfavorable for Black, for White will have a good game if he is allowed to bring his QKt to K3.

14 B-R4  ...

An attempt to refute Black's last move. The sequel proves that the move is not bad but leads to a very complicated game. Simple and good was 14 PxP, KtxKtP; 15 B-Kt1.

14 ...  R-B1
15 BxKt  PxP

The necessary point of 13 ... P-Kt5.

16 B-Kt7  Pxp
17 BxQP  R-Kt1

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18 BxP

White's position looks very good. If now 18 ... RxP; 19 B-B3, R-Kt3; 20 B-B1 followed by the advance of the QRP.

Keres

18 ...  P-Q4;

A very strong move, which gives the game a surprising turn. White's KP is menaced, and he cannot play 19 PxP, P-K5; 20 P-KR3, B-R4; 21 P-KKt4, PxKt because of the resulting weakness of his K side.

If instead 18 B-Q3, Black has a forced draw with 18 ... PxP; 20 BxP, KtxB; 21 RxKt, BxKt; 22 PxKt, RxP; 23 B-B3 (if 23 R-K2, Q-Q6!), QxQch; 24 RxQ, RxP etc. White can avoid the draw only by inviting extreme complications.

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AUG.—SEPT. 1940

**Metropolitan Chess League Match 1940**

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED**

**White**

1 P-Q4
2 P-QB4
3 Kt-QB3
4 N-Kt5
5 P-K3
6 Kt-B3
7 Q-B2
8 R-Q1
9 P-R3
10 P-KR4
11 B-B4
12 B-Q3
13 BxP
14 B-KT2
15 P-KKt3
16 Kt-K5

**Black**

1 P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3
3 P-QB4
4 P-QR3
5 N-QB3
6 Kt-K5
7 P-KR4
8 B-Q2
9 Kt-B3
10 N-QB3
11 B-KT2
12 P-B4
13 BxP
14 B-Q3
15 P-KR4
16 B-Q2

---

**Match 1939-1940**

(Second Game)

**RYU LOPEZ**

**White**

1 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3
3 P-QR3
4 B-KT2
5 O-O
6 P-Q4
7 Kt-K3
8 P-K4
9 P-B3
10 Kt-Q2
11 Q-K1
12 Q-Kt4
13 B-B2
14 Kt-B3
15 BxP
16 Kt-B3
17 Q-Q2
18 B-Q3
19 Q-R5
20 Q-K3
21 BxR

**Black**

1 P-K4
2 Kt-QB3
3 P-QR3
4 B-KT2
5 O-O
6 P-Q4
7 Kt-K3
8 P-K4
9 P-B3
10 Kt-Q2
11 Q-K1
12 Q-Kt4
13 B-B2
14 Kt-B3
15 BxP
16 Kt-B3
17 Q-Q2
18 B-Q3
19 Q-R5
20 Q-K3
21 BxR

---

**Correction**

Myer Edelstein of Somerville, Mass., submits a valuable correction to one of the notes to the beautiful Euwe-Keres which appeared on Page 113 of the June-July issue. The note in question is to White's 31st move: "If 31 Q-B2, R-K8ch; 32 K-Kt2, R-K8ch; 33 K-B3, R-K6 mate." Mr. Edelstein points out that this is incorrect, as White has 34 K-B2, but that "Black then wins with 34... R-Q6ch; 35 RxB, RxBch; 36 KxB, PxR."
NO CHESS COLUMN FOR CHICAGO

It has been something of a misfortune for American chess that Chicago, which is the second largest city in this country and has so many chess clubs, so many chess amateurs and such an excellent array of good players, lacks a chess column. Such a column would be more valuable than ever before, as it would reinforce the efforts of the United States Chess Federation to spread interest in the game. In a recent communication to the Chicago Tribune, one of its readers presented the case for chess very forcefully.

From a Chess Devotee

Melrose Park, Ill., July 8.—Just why is it that none of Chicago's newspapers has a daily article on chess? New York and other American cities think it important enough to include a daily feature, yet this, the second largest metropolis in the United States seems to be barren of chess devotees!

A game that has endured wars and the rise and fall of nations! A game whose greatest asset is that it is not a fad—but eternally popular because of its interest and the absence of luck in any outcome.

Presumably, the greatest barriers have been its supposed difficult moves, the ill conceived fable that every chess game takes from day to day to finish. Actually the moves are comparatively simple to learn, the game is as difficult as one cares to make it, and the game Rapid Transit is rapidly gaining foothold against the marathons that have perhaps helped to bring the game into its present disfavor.

There is space for the daily crossword puzzle 57% of your readers don't work, and space for the bridge problem 50% don't read—why not space for the chess lesson that might quite conceivably be read by 99% of your readers. It will be a feature that will interest the child as well as the adult.

This is a call to arms, ye followers of Calsam! Long neglected, now may ye rise in revolt for what is yours! Here is the move for a Ray Lopez or a Reinfield.

Carl A. Pierson.

This letter, admirable on the whole, contains one or two statements that require amplification. Thus, when the writer says that Chicago "seems to be barren of chess devotees," we take it that what he has in mind is that one would gather from the complete absence of chess matter from the Chicago newspapers that there are not enough chess players in that city to make a column worthwhile. If this is the view of Chicago newspapers, it is of course quite erroneous.

Secondly, it is a bit optimistic to say that New York papers have a daily chess feature. The furthest advanced in that respect is the New York Post, which runs R. R. Bigelow's splendid column three times a week. The Sun and the Brooklyn Daily Eagle have a column once a week, while the Times and Herald-Tribune have fairly thorough reports of large-scale tournaments and other important chess events.

STEINER-WOLISTON MATCH

Shortly before coming east to take part in the National Championship Tournament, Philip Woliston contested a match with Herman Steiner. The older and more experienced player had his hands full at the start (2-2 after four games had been completed), but put on a spurt thereafter to win by 5-2 with no draws.

QUEEN'S COUNTER GAMBIT

Match 1940
(Third Game)

H. Steiner P. Woliston
White Black
1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-K4
3 QP x P P-Q5
4 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
5 P-KKt1 B-K3
6 QKt-Q2 Q-Q2
7 B-Kt2 B-K2
8 O-O B-KR6
9 Kt-K4 Bx B
10 Ktx Kt3
11 P-QR3 O-O-O

QUEEN'S COUNTER GAMBIT

12 Q-R4 Q-K3
13 R-Q1 K-Kt1
14 R-Q3 P-KKt3
15 P-R3 P-B4
16 Px P e.p. Ktx P
17 Ktx Kt Bx Kt
18 B-Q2 KR-Kt1
19 R-Kt3 R-Q3
20 P-B5 R-Q4
21 Q-KR3 Kt-Q1
22 Rx Pch Resigns

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SIGILIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by H. Seidman)

E. Lasker
White

H. Seidman
Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4 8 Q-O Q-QR3
2 Kt-KB3 P-Q3 9 BxKtch BxKt
3 P-B3 Kt-KB3 10 P-Q4 O-O
4 P-K5 PxP 11 Kt-B4 B-Kt4
5 KtxP Q-KtQ2 12 Q-KtR3 PxP
6 P-KB4 P-K3 13 QtxPch PxKt
7 B-Kt5 B-Q3 14 KtxB Q-Kt7

15 B-K3

Much better than 15 Qxp, QxQ; 16 PxQ, R-R5; 17 B-K3, Kt-Kt5; or 15 PxP, R-KR5; 18 B-K3, Kt-Q4; 17 B-B2, QxBP.

15 . . . . P-Kt5 19 P-Kt3 R-R6
16 BxP PxP 20 Q-Kt2 KtxQP
17 PxP KR-Q1 21 BxKt Q-B4ch
18 Q-Kt3 Kt-Q4 22 R-B2

Or 22 K-R1, Q-B3ch followed by . . . RxB.

22 . . . . RxB
23 QxP R-B7
24 Q-RB1 P-R3

He prefers retaining the pressure to 24 RxP; 25 K-Kt2.

25 Q-QR3 R(1)-Q7
26 Q-B3 R-B6
27 Q-R8ch K-R2
28 Q-P4 Q-K6

Threatening . . . R(5)-B7. If then 30 Q-B3, QxQ; 31 RxQ, R-Kt3ch and mate in two, or 30 Q-Kt2, RxR; 31 RxR, R-B8ch winning the Q.

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39 Q-B2
Q-Kt6?

In time pressure Black was under the illusion that 40 K-Kt2 could not be played because of 40 . . . R-B7, overlooking the defense 41 R-K2.

Black should play 39 . . . R-B7; 40 Q-B3, Q-Q5ch! winning easily, e. g. 41 Q-K3, Q-Q4; 42 R-K2, Q-Q8ch; 43 R-K1 (if 43 K-B2 all the pieces are exchanged with a won ending), Q-R4! and White is lost; or 41 K-B1 (41 K-K1, Q-Q7), R-B6; 42 Q-B2, Q-Q6ch winning the KtP (43 K-K2, R-B7).

40 K-Kt2
Q-Q5

41 K-R2
Q-K3

White's best drawing chance is now 42 R-K2, R-B5; 43 R-Q2!! K-K5; 44 Q-Kt2, K-K8; 45 R-QB2! R-Q3; 46 R-K2.

Notice that if here 45 R-K2 Black wins by 46 . . . Q-Q8 e.g. 46 K-R3, R-B7! 47 RxR, Q-R4 mate. Or 45 R moves, Q-R4ch; 47 R-Q3, R-R8ch; or 46 P-Kt4, Q-Q5 (not 46 . . . PxP? 47 Q-K6ch! with a draw); 47 Q-K8, R-B6 or 48 R-KB2, PxP?

There is a studylike win after 45 R-QKt2 or R-QR2; 46 . . . Q-Q8; 46 R-K2, R-QR8; 47 P-Kt4, Q-Q5; 48 Q-Kt3, Q-B5!! 49 R-KB2, Q-B3!! White now has several defenses, all inadequate:

I 50 Q-Kt2, QxQch; 51 RxQ (51 KxQ, PxP), R-R5! 52 K-Kt3 (52 R-B2, PxP), R-Kt6ch; 53 K-R4, R-B6 winning another P.

II 50 R-KKt2, Q-B8; 51 Q-KB3, Q-R8ch; 52 K-Kt3, R-KKt8; 53 PxP (53 RxR, QxQch; 54 K-R3, PxPch; 55 Qxp, QxQch and wins), RxR ch; 54 QxR, QxQch; 55 KxQ, Kt-Xt1; 56 K-B3, K-B2; 57 K-Kt2, K-B3; 58 Kt-K14, P-Rich; 59 KxP, KxP winning.

III 50 R-B3, Q-B8; 51 Q-Kt2, Pxp; 52 R-B2, Q-K6 and wins.

42 K-R3
R-B7

43 Q-K3

43 Q-B3 is the only drawing chance.

43 . . .

Q-Q4

44 R-KKt1
R-R7

45 Q-QB3
Q-K6
66 Q-B5 R-QK17

Although 46... P-Kt4 leads to a quick mate, Black planned the following finish: 46... R-QK17; 47 Q-QB8, R-Q7; 48 Q-B5, R-QR7; 49 Q-QB8, K-Kt3 and White is helpless against Q-B6 and Q-K7. On the 46th move it would not have been good to play... K-Kt8 because of 47 Q-Q8ch, K-R4; 48 Q-Q7 etc.

47 Q-R5 Q-B7 Resigns

BRASILIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

The recent match for the Brazilian title between Dr. W. Cruz and O. Trompowsky resulted in a surprisingly easy victory for the former by the score of 5.1 and one draw. The fifth game, given below, was the best one of the match.

Match 1940
QUEEN’S GAMBIT DECLINED

O. Trompowsky Dr. W. O. Cruz

White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 19 QxPch B-K3
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 20 Q-R5 B-K15
3 P-B4 P-K3 21 Q-R4 P-B5
4 Kt-B3 B-K2 22 P-R3 BxKtch
5 B-Kt5 O-O 23 KxK Pxpch
6 P-K3 QKt-Q2 24 PxP R-B7
7 R-B1 P-B3 25 P-KKt3 B-Kt5
8 Q-B2 Kt-K5 26 KR-K1 QR-KB1
9 P-KR4? P-B3 27 Q-B4ch K-R1
10 B-B4 P-K4! 28 K-Q1 B-K3
11 B-R2 KtxKt 29 Q-B5 Q-Q2!
12 QxKt P-K5 30 K-Q2 B-K15
13 Kt-Q2 P-KB4 31 R-B2 Q-KB2
14 PxP PxP 32 Q-K4 Q-B6
15 Q-Kt3 Kt-B3 33 R-B3 P-KR3!
16 B-K5 B-Q3! 34 K-K1 RXB!
17 B-K2 Q-K2! Resigns
18 BxKt RXB

STATE CHESS MAGAZINES

One of the most hopeful indications of a rise in chess interest is the appearance of magazines devoted to chess activity in specific states. Among these are Jersey Chess, whose managing editor is Walter Wooton (271 Ivy Street, Arlington, N. J.), with J. B. Snethlage and Harold Burdge as contributing editors — and the Wisconsin Chess Letter, edited and published by Fritz Rathmann (4124 South Austin St., Milwaukee, Wis.).

Both magazines are written in a lively style, contain annotated games, and give particulars about chess activity throughout the state. We can therefore warmly recommend them to the attention of all chess players in their respective states. The subscription to each magazine costs $1.00 per year.

If editors of other state chess publications will tell us about their magazines, we shall be glad to give details in The Chess Review.

CALIFORNIA: NORTH vs. SOUTH

For the fourth consecutive year, the Northwestern cohorts carried off the palm of victory, the current score being the most decisive of the series. "It's no small task," Wallace H. Smith comments, "to get so many players to go so far (San Luis Obispo, site of the match, is 240 miles south of San Francisco), and I think Leslie Boyette, captain of the North, deserves special credit for his efforts in getting out a strong team."

Individual results:

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SICILIAN DEFENSE

Simultaneous Exhibition, Tulsa 1939

ICL当今 DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz Roddy

White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4 21 QxKt B-B4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 22 Q-Q4 K-RQ1
3 P-Q4 Kt-KB4 23 QxQ RxReh
4 KtxP Kt-KB3 24 Q-Kt1 QxQch
5 Kt-QB3 P-Q5 25 KxR BxKP
6 B-K2 P-KKt3 26 B-Q2 B-K3
7 O-O K-B1 27 R-K1 BxP
8 Kt-Kt3 B-Q2 28 BxP B-K3
9 B-P4 O-O 29 R-K3 B-R5
10 B-B3 R-B1 30 B-Q6 Rxp
11 Q-K2 Kt-QR4 31 K-B1 R-B5
12 R-Q1 KL-KB5 32 Kt-R5 R-B8ch
13 K-K1 P-QK4 33 K-K2 B-KtS ch
14 P-QR4 P-K5 34 K-Q2 R-Qch
15 Kt-K5 P-KQ3 35 KxK BxP
16 Kt(5) Q4 P-K4 36 K-Kt B-Q7
17 Kt-K5 P-QR3 37 K-B3 R-BxP
18 KtP KtxKt 38 P-R3 B-K3
19 PxP Kt(B3)xP 39 Kt-B6 R-KR7
20 BxKt QB

Resigns
In this month's selection, Nos. 1636-1651 are originals, and Nos. 1652-1662 are illustrations for Mr. White's article, which continues below. Nos. 1636-1653, inclusive, will be scored on the Solver's Ladder. As explained before, the initials "G." "M." and "W." above a problem indicate that it was selected for publication by F. Gamage, Comins Mansfield, or Alain White, respectively.

Composers seem to be taking long summer vacations, and my stock of originals is getting very low. All appearances to the contrary, I don't very much like filling in my stock at least for the solvers! No. 1647 brings back an old friend to the composing ranks, after several years' absence. Veteran solvers will remember the fine problems Mr. Mowry submitted when the Review was considerably younger. Special attention is also called to Dr. Keeney's piquant self-mate, No. 1650, the type of problem almost everyone likes.

As we go to press, we learn that Geoffrey Mott-Smith has accepted the editorship of the Chess Correspondent problem department, succeeding the Hochberg brothers. "Goff" is an experienced editor and a fine composer, and it is hard to think of a better choice for the post.

Miss Pauline Papp is conducting the problem section of the Mid-West Chess and Checker News. The first issue has just come to hand, with a good selection of twenty-four original and quoted problems.

SIXTY TWO-MOVERS OF THE PAST SIXTY YEARS
Part III
By Alain C. White

The blending of two or more motives was taken up almost from the start of the period 1915-1930, and many compositions of the greatest intricacy and beauty soon resulted. There were unpins with self-blocks, as in No. 1652, and unpins in combination with interferences and half-pins (No. 1653); and half-pins in every imaginable association, with checkmates (No. 1654), with unpins (Nos. 1655 and 1656), with interferences (No. 1657), and an endless sequence of other multiplied effects. Problems of this general style became more and more entrenched without serious competition until the close of the 1920's, when there suddenly flashed across the Chess sky a meteor of extraordinary splendor in the person of J. A. Schiffermann. His problems were quite in the tradition of the preceding ten years, if anything rather simpler in their materials. His No. 1654 has already been mentioned. It is an example of mates by two unpinned White pieces; but there is something about the key-move, changing the mate after a threatened Black check — and the open construction, that made his problem seem entirely personal. No. 1658, another of his unforgettable two-movers, depends on nothing more elaborate than a crosscheck and a couple of White shut-off mates. No. 1659 involves mutual Black Rook and Bishop interferences. Nos. 1660 and 1661 each have two Black flight squares and two White Knight batteries, with a couple of Black self-blocks in the former. There is not an extreme effect in any of these problems, and yet it seemed as if they had expressed in a few variations all that the composers of the entire period had dreamed of strategy and beauty. Death carried Schiffermann away at what seems to us the height of his creative powers and we shall never realize to what greater compositions he might have advanced. But his passing seemed to foreshadow some change in the ideals of composition, if the two-mover were to continue in the universal popularity it had attained.

Until 1930 the themes and blendings of mates we have been reviewing were in the main very direct. In the majority of cases Black made his thematic defense in response to a White threat and in doing so laid himself open to a mate, by reason of some direct inherent weakness in his defensive move — which might involve an unpin, a self-pin, an interference, or whatever. But complicated a problem as No. 1657, Black's defenses defeat the simple White threat in almost elementary manner. The key 1 Bd7 sets us the threat 2 Sb6; and to defeat this Black Queen, in one variation, captures the Pawn at f3, opening a flight at e4. While making this simple defense, Black quite incidentally manages to self-pin both the Qf8 (direct self-pin) and the Be5 (half-pin), permitting a beautiful double pin mate, 2 Sxf6. In the variations 1... Bf4 and 1... Bg3, there follow combined half-pins of the Black Queen and interferences in turn of the two Black Rooks, leading again to delightful mates. But the actual defeat of the threat ensues simply from the removal of the Black Bishop from e5, which would permit the Black King to escape by that square if White continued his threat. This problem well illustrates the beautiful effects rendered possible by intricate Black self-restrictions, arising quite incidentally in the attempt to defeat a White threat in a purely direct manner. Comparatively few problems of this entire period had a defense as strategic in itself as the famous 1... Sg5 of No. 1622.

But defenses of deeper significance were gradually being introduced, revealing new intricacies whose full possibilities were still hardly suspected. There is, for instance, a charming mating net in No. 1652. Here, after the key, if the Black Queen, No. 1656 unpin the White Knight at b7, White might try to mate by a double-check at e5 or d6, if it were not that these moves would shut off the action of one or the other of the White Rooks, permitting the
Black King to escape at e5 or d4. But if the Black Queen, while trying to defeat White's threat, were to self-block these squares, then indeed the unpinned White Knight could mate by one of the moves indicated. Especially interesting is Black's defense 1...Qd4, because it cuts off the guard of the White Rook from d3. This is a kind of "compensating" move, bringing thematic advantage and disadvantage simultaneously. It is advantageous to Black to shut off the White Rook's guard in this manner, and it is disadvantageous to Black that the same move provides a self-block on the same line and permits the mate. In the companion variation, 1...Qe5, there is no similar compensating play. Black moves his Queen in this case simply to defend directly against the threat, not to obstruct the White Rook.

What the composers of the 1920's were working towards and what those of the 1930's have realized so brilliantly is the concept of companion variations with compensating play. No. 1662 was a complete example of this, or very nearly so. The key is 1 Ra3, threatening 2 PxP mate. Black can defend by moving either Knight, opening the guard of the Black Queen or Rook upon f3, but at the same time permitting a new contingent threat to come into operation—2 Bd5. To offset this, Black has two thematic "corrections," 1...Se6 and 1...f6. These moves unpin the White Queen and at first glance seem to allow her to mate at either d5 or e5 or e6 and e7 accordingly; but now we see the compensating effect of Black's moves, which in turn shut off each of the two White Bishops, so that White must move by 2 Qe7 after 1...f6 and by 2 Qe5 after 1...Se6. The mates are further rendered effective by the half-pins which also result from Black's moves. Thus in each variation there is a Black line-opening to defeat the original threat; plus shut-offs of the White Bishops to defeat the contingent threat and to make the White mates accurate; plus supplementary unpins of the White Queen and half-pins of the companion Knight.

(To be continued)

INFORMAL LADDER
(Maximum score for Nos. 1573-1589: 91 points; for Nos. 1600-1617: 50 points)

T. McKenna 897, 50, 40; *W. Patz 852, 39, 40; *P. L. Rothenberg 798, 57, 50 (The Hochberg memorial idea is excellent; should like to feature it when the White articles end); *A. J. Hennus 731, 60, 33; *A. Tauber 635, 83, 50 (Many thanks for the new original); *G. Fairley 643, 60, 50; K. Lay 639; A. A. J. Grant 509, 46, 50; J. M. Dennison 508, 46, 48; **D. G. Dobs 531, 68 (Hope that you are now feeling happy and hearty); *J. Burstein 594; Dr. M. Herzberger 500, 42 (Let's hear from you more often, Max); B. M. Marshall 445, 21, 30 (The new original is particularly good); *P. L. Rothenberg 798, 57, 50; *H. B. Dale 355, 63, 50; Dr. W. F. Sheldon 423; *Dr. P. G. Kenney 352; *E. Karpanty 323, 64, 50; R. Neff 246, 46, 44; I. Sapir 328; *G. Plowman 205, 68, 50; J. Donaldson 218, 42, 46; C. E. Winning 143, 53, 50; *S. Rivest 150, 64, 48; E. Popper 239; B. L. Fader 109, 68, 50 (Good work); S. P. Shepard 176, 35; A. Fortier 197; **A. Sheftel 78, 62, 50; A. B. Hodges 103, 59; J. Hudson 61, 40, 37; W. C. Dod 115, 51, 40 (Thanks for the ideas for articles; will try to use some of them when the White essay ends. Will write about the other matters you mention); T. Lundberg 36, 48, 45; A. D. Gibbs 76, 41; C. Lawrence 42, 46; J. Dubin 48, 37; M. Edestein and T. F. Burke 45 (Welcome!); W. R. Ellis 36; R. W. Hays 29, 6; F. Grote 28; T. L. Godward 24; Claude Du Beau 16 (Welcome to the Ladder, and many thanks for your efforts! Scarcely a new memorial when space permits); *J. Hart 15 (Welcome!); *F. Spranger; *W. O. Jense.

Congratulations to Tom McKenna, who reaches the summit of the Ladder this month, and Otto Wurzburg, whose beautiful echo threeer, No. 1579, was judged the best of last quarter's offerings.

SOLUTIONS
APRIL PROBLEMS

No. 1573 by R. C. Bello: 1 Se4 (Two points)

Mutate, with added mate—Marshall. Fine mate with added two-for-one checkmate on Rothenberg. Three changed, 1 added mate, in a well-constructed mutate—Gibbs.

No. 1574 by Will C. Dod: 1 Bd3 (Two points)

Excellent Meredith, showing almost complete White Knight wheel, with small force—obscure Knight wheel in economic setting, with crosscheck and shut-offs—Rothenberg.

No. 1575 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs: 1 Sf6xe4 (Two points)

Multitude of excellent pin-variations—Rothenberg. Complex Schifmann task will execute for the new original; Karpanty permits good, typically modern self-pinning defenses—Gibbs.

No. 1576 by The Problem Editor: 1 Re1 (Two points)

No. 1577 by Dr. P. G. Kenney: 1 Sf6h8 (Two points)


No. 1578 by A. L. Auerbach: 1 ... Sf6xe2 (Two points)

Fine Meredith crosschecker, with thematic flight-giving key and Tauber's familiar wheel in economy—Gibbs. Two long-range crosschecks—Marshall.

No. 1579 by Otto Wurzburg: 1 ... Sa3 (Three points)

1 ... Rb1; Sf6xe2 1 ... Rd4; 2 Sa4; 1 ... Pe7 (Q); 2 Rf6; 1 ... Pe7 (Q) or else; 2 Rf6. A masterpiece of economy and symmetrical positions—Rothenberg. Outstanding model mates. Very pretty—Marshall. One of the most ingenious problems I have ever solved—Herzberger. Superb set of each type, with a brilliant one to Mr. Wurzburg for a much-appreciated dedication—Editor.

No. 1580 by Thomas McKenna: Intended 1 Bd5; 2 Bel and 3 Rd3, but the fact that the White King is free for waiting moves allows 3 ... Kc7 by 1 Bd5 or 1 Ke7 to any square (four points for author's intention); 4 points for claim of 1 Bd5: 4 points for claiming 1K to a specific square and 1 point for claiming any addition (squares than the first one mentioned). The author corrects by shifting the WK to c3, 1 ... f6. Two points.

No. 1581 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs: 1 Rd5, Pe3; 2 Qf6c, Rg1; 3 Sd1, Rxa7; 4 Bd6, Rf6; 5 Rxd6. (Five points)


No. 1582 by P. L. Rothenberg and the Problem Editor: 1 Pa8 (S) (Three points)

1 ... Pb6; 2 Sh6. In the try 1 ... Pa8 (Q), Black replies 1 ... Sh6 and White has no waiting move.
Original Section

No. 1636
F. GAMAGE
Brockton, Mass.
(Contributed by J.B. Snethlage)

No. 1639
W. B. SUESMAN
Cranston, R. I.

No. 1642
THE PROBLEM EDITOR

No. 1637
DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.
Dedicated to Will C. Dod

No. 1640
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada

No. 1643
THE PROBLEM EDITOR

No. 1638
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.

No. 1641
THE PROBLEM EDITOR

No. 1644
CLAUDE DU BEAU
Stockton, N. J.

Solutions to these problems are due September 20th, 1940.
Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1645
CLAUDE DU BEAU
Stockton, N. J.
Mate in 3

No. 1648
THE PROBLEM EDITOR
Mate in 4

No. 1651
THE PROBLEM EDITOR
(Suggested by No. 1650)
SELF-mate in 5

No. 1646
THE PROBLEM EDITOR
Mate in 3

No. 1649
L. W. WATSON
Los Angeles, Cal.
SELF-mate in 5

No. 1652 (G, M, W)
A. ELLERMAN
First Prize, Luigi Centurini, Genoa, 1925.
Mate in 2

No. 1647
H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.
Mate in 3

No. 1650
DR. P. G. KEEN
Bellevue, Ky.
SELF-mate in 5

No. 1653 (M)
A. MARI
El Ajedrez Argentino, 1926.
Mate in 2

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE SEPTEMBER 20th, 1940
Quoted Section

No. 1654 (M)
G. GUIDELLI
First Prize, L'Eco Degli Scacchi, 1917.

No. 1655 (G)
G. GUIDELLI
First Prize, Brisbane Courier, 1917.

No. 1656 (M)
C. W. SHEPPARD
First Prize, Good Companions, 1921

No. 1657 (M)
A. ELLERMAN
First Prize, Good Companions, 1921

No. 1658 (G, M, W)
J. A. SCHIFFMANN
First Prize, Bristol Times and Mirror, 1927.

No. 1659 (G)
J. A. SCHIFFMANN
First Prize, Brisbane Courier, 1929.

No. 1660 (G, W)
J. A. SCHIFFMANN
First Prize, London Observer, 1928.

No. 1661 (G, M, W)
J. A. SCHIFFMANN
First Prize, British Chess Problem Society, 1930

No. 1662 (W)
G. GUIDELLI
Good Companions, 1918.

Mate in 2

Mate in 2

Mate in 2

Mate in 2

Mate in 2

Mate in 2

Mate in 2

Mate in 2

THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT SCORED ON THE SOLVERS' LADDER
No. 1583 by P. L. Rothenberg: 1 Ph6 (S) (Three points)
A... Ph6; 2 Sxf6.
The new Knight is necessary to capture Ep at g5 and produce smothered mate
—Patz.

No. 1584 by P. L. Rothenberg; Intention 1 Pa4 (S) followed by 2 P, K, or 2 P, B.
Cooked by 1 Pa4 (Q), 1 Pa4 (K), Sb6; 2 P, Xs.
Also two points each.

No. 1585 by P. L. Rothenberg; 1 Pa4 (S) (Three points)
1... R moves; 2 P, S, or PxR.
Good semi-grab of Black Bishop cleverly worked with underpromotion—Fairy.

No. 1586 by P. L. Rothenberg; 1 Ps5 (S) (Four points)
1... R moves; 2 B, S, or PxR.
The key, completing the "grab coverage" of the Black Bishop, produces a fine effect
—Gibbs. (Note the complete block effect of the position, and the many balanced replies at g2.)

No. 1587 by the Problem Editor: Intended 1 Pa4 (S), but there are cooks by 1 Kt7 and 1 Rl, (Four points each).

No. 1588 by P. L. Rothenberg: Intended 1 Pe4 (S), but there is an unexpected cook by 1 Qd4 (Three points each).

No. 1589 by P. L. Rothenberg: 1 Ps8 (S) (Four points)
QxQ; 2 Sh7. 1... Q moves; 2 Kt, R moves; 2 Ps5.

No. 1590 by P. L. Rothenberg: 1 Ph3 (S) (Three points)
1... Pxf6; 2 Sxf6.
As the composer says, the clearance of the seventh rank is surprising—Gibbs.

No. 1591 by Sam Loyd: 1 Pe3 (S), KxP; 2 R6Q! (Three points)

No. 1592 by Sam Loyd: 1 Pe3 (S), KxP; 2 R7Q! (Three points)

No. 1593 by Sam Loyd: 1 Ps5 (S), Ph4; 2 R6I! (Four points)

No. 1594 by Sam Loyd: 1 Qu8, Hf6; 2 Ps5; 3 SxS, Ht8; 4 Kt7; 2 QxR.

No. 1595 by W. A. Shinkman: 1 Ph8 (S), SxS6; 2 SxS, R4Q; 3 R7Q.

No. 1596 by W. A. Shinkman: 1 Ph8 (S), Rq7Q:
1... SxQ; 2 Sxf6; 1 Pxf6.

No. 1597 by H. and J. Bettman: 1 Pe8 (S), He7; 2 Ps5; 3 Sh5.

No. 1598 by E. Ferber: 1 Ph8 (S), Ig4; 2 S7Q.

No. 1599 by H. Wittmer: 1 Ps8 (S), Ke1; 2 Sa7; 1 Pxf6.

Another enjoyable essay, which has my appreciation. The problems, while naturally easy to solve, show the high quality to be expected of Mr. Rothenberg—Gibbs. Talk of "painting the lily." Rothenberg has surpassed Loyd! I wonder if I might have solved one of these studies in that imitable set had they appeared singly and without the key—Kenny. A review of considerable interest—Dodd. An excellent group of problems—Fairy.

(MAY PROBLEMS)

No. 1600 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs: 1 Sfxd3 (Two points)

No. 1601 by W. C. Dodd: 1 Sd6 (Two points)

No. 1602 by Claude Du Beau: 1 Qa1 (Two points)
Opening from the Two Queens and Black Rook—Rothenberg. Walter with good sacrificial key—Fairy.

No. 1603 by the Problem Editor: 1 Sf6 (Two points)
Changed mate to the Queen to the Two Knights—Marshall. Restrictive gifthorse key by an Indian giver should be noted in the non-return—Dodd.

No. 1604 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Kt7 (Two points)

No. 1605 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Rh1 (Two points)
The crosscheck is the main feature—Patz. Fine key leading to a wealth of good variations—Rothenberg. A well-hidden key—Du Beau.

No. 1606 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: 1 Kb6 (Two points)

No. 1607 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: For White, 1 Bf5. For Black, 1... Bc3. (Two points each)
Nice—Dodd. Good results from a difficult constructive task—Fairy.

No. 1608 by W. Watson (for Two points)

No. 1609 by C. B. Cook: 1 Kd6 (Three points)
1... Qd3; 2 Ke5.

No. 1610 by C. B. Cook: 1 Qf1 (Three points)
QxQ; 2 Qxe6; 1... Kt8; 2 Qf6.

No. 1611 by J. Gin: 1 Qf1 (Three points)
Kt6; 2 Qxe6; 1... Kt8; 2 Qf6.

No. 1612 by Aurel Taut: 1 Qf6 (Three points)
1... Qb8; 2 Qb6.

No. 1613 by Claude Du Beau: 1 Ke5 (Four points)
Kt5; 2 Ps6; Kt6; 3 Sf6.

No. 1614 by W. Watson: 1 Qb6 (Two points)
Kt6; 2 Qxe6; 1... Kt8; 2 Qf6.

No. 1615 by Thomas S. McKenna: 1 Sc6 (Four points)
Kt5; 2 Sa6; Kt6; 3 Rb6; Kt7.

No. 1616 by Aurel Taut: 1 Rh3 (Four points)
Kt1; 2 RxQ, Fc3; 3 Rh3; 4... Kt3.

No. 1617 by Aurel Taut: 1 Rh3 (Four points)
Kt1; 2 RxQ, Fc3; 3 Rh3; 4... Kt3.

No. 1618 by W. Watson: 1 Qxf6 (Two points)
Qxf6; 2 Qxe6; 1... Kt8; 2 Qxe6.

No. 1619 by W. Watson: 1 Qxf6 (Two points)
Qxf6; 2 Qxe6; 1... Kt8; 2 Qxe6.

Excellent variations—Patz. The key is confusing, but the strategy and variations are good—Rothenberg. Congratulations to Mr. Watson for the two finest problems of the issue—Marshall.

No. 1620 by C. B. Cook: 1 Pe5 (Four points)
1... Pxe5; 2 Qxe6; Pxe5; 3 Sc3; Pxe5.
A single line, but a good one—Patz. "Jacob's ladder" play—Marshall.

EMPIRE CITY CHESS CLUB NEWS

A. Friedman (5½-2½) and Dr. Farber (5-2) have qualified in the Friday evening preliminary group for the Bronx Championship Finals. One more man is still due to qualify from the trio J. Schneebaum, E. Scraly, and N. Schwartz (4-3). In the Monday evening group, the qualifiers were J. Chassan (8½), N. Elger, M. Feldman and A. N. Townes (all 7½). At a meeting of the board of directors, the following motion was passed unanimously: "Resolved, that we extend our hospitality and free membership for the current year to European refugees."
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World Championship Run Around

By Fred Reinfeld

Chess players will be delighted to hear that Dr. Alekhine’s whereabouts have now been ascertained, for the New York Times reports that he recently communicated with J. R. Capablanca regarding the world championship title. It almost sounds like the piping times of peace, however, to learn that a new act, no more entertaining than the previous ones, is being added to the already interminable ballet of match negotiations.

On August 4 the Times headlined:

"CAPABLANCA HERE READY FOR MATCH
Cuban Chess Star Would Play for Title, but Lacks Word on Fate of Alekhine."

On September 8, the headlines had changed to:

"ALEKHINE IS SAFE; PROPOSES MATCH
Chess Champion in Marseilles, Seeks a Passport to Cuba to Negotiate Terms"

CAPABLANCA IS DOUBTFUL
Says Only Clubs in Argentine Are Interested in Backing Contest for the Title."

The August 4 item strewed buttercups all over the possibility of a match, as for example: "The Cuban master is still hopeful that, whenever Dr. Alekhine is available and amenable to a match, the committee of the Argentine Chess Federation will continue the negotiations for an encounter between these two experts which were begun in Buenos Aires immediately after the close of the international meeting."

But the real crux of the matter is expressed in a stray sentence from the September 8 account: "They were both in Buenos Aires for the international meeting, but left there without an understanding." Etc., etc., etc., etc.

One other aspect of the situation is worth noting: according to a Times interview, Capablanca stated that "aside from himself" the most suitable candidates for a Championship Match were Paul Keres and Mikhail Botvinnik. Having read this sort of thing more than once, I cannot avoid the suspicion that these two players are favored because of their geographical unavailability. There is of course not the slightest question as to their preeminence and ability, but it has become quite the vogue to ignore Reshevsky and Fine ostentatiously whenever World Championship possibilities are being discussed.

This snootiness baffles the writer, because Reshevsky and Fine have very definitely held their own, to say the least, in the three great tournaments of recent years (Nottingham, Semmering and Avro). Don't these lads even deserve to be mentioned? What goes on?

P. S. With European chess blacked out for the duration, and with a superb array of such masters as Capablanca, Dr. Lasker, Marshall, Reshevsky, Fine, Horowitz and Kashdan (to mention no others) on hand, we have the makings of a magnificent master tourney right in our own country. How about it, chess patrons and fans?!
Chess at Dallas

By GEORGE STURGIS

The 1940 Open Tournament of the United States Chess Federation has just been held at Dallas, Texas. The games were played in the beautiful Adolphus Hotel which placed at our disposal for the Tournament a large room on the 21st floor, high above the city. From the windows we enjoyed a magnificent view of the city of Dallas and the surrounding country, and contrary to the pessimism of many of my friends who predicted nothing but suffocating heat in Dallas in August, I found the climate truly delightful—warm but not humid and with fresh breezes which kept the air circulating most of the time.

Twenty-seven players entered the tournament. Ten states and Canada were represented. Under the able direction of Messrs. Thompson and McKee of the local committee every detail was handled to the satisfaction of everybody. Upon Mr. McKee devolved the duties of tournament director as Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the local committee and one of the strongest players in the south, had elected to compete in the tournament.

Three sections were formed of nine players in each section. Reuben Fine, famous internationalist, was seeded in one section; Herman Steiner of Los Angeles in another; and Weaver Adams of Dedham in the third. Two games were scheduled each day, afternoon and evening. Adjourned games were completed on the next following morning.

During the course of the tournament many splendid games were played. In the preliminaries Thompson, Roddy, and Elo each succeeded in drawing their games with Fine who did not actually lose a game during the tournament. The first three players from each section qualified for the final round in the Masters' Division; the second three for the Consolation Masters; and the last three for the Class A. Those who qualified for the final round in the Masters' class were Fine, Steiner, Adams, Marchand, Thompson, Kendall, Ohman, Burdge, and Elo. Weaver Adams, W. M. P. Mitchell and I represented New England. Mitchell and I both qualified for the Consolation Masters Final, but both of us finished rather down in the final standing in that class.

The tournament was won by Fine with a perfect score of 8-0 with Steiner finishing in second place in spite of the fact that he dropped three of his first four games! Adams and Marchand shared third-fourth place, and Thompson, Kendall, Ohman, Elo and Burdge followed. The games of Adams were followed with particular interest by many, since he is the well-known author of "White to Play and Win" and the spectators were curious to see if his theories would work against strong competition. Curiously enough, in the final round of play, Adams won all his games with the black pieces and failed to win a single game with white, although he succeeded with white in drawing against Elo. How do you account for that, Weaver?

The Proverbial Two Bishops!

SICILIAN DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Elo</td>
<td>A. Roddy</td>
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<td>P.K4</td>
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<td>B-Q3</td>
<td>Q-B7</td>
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Resigns
A curious situation developed in one of the games in which one player announced a mate in three, forgot to push his clock, his time ran out, and his opponent claimed the game on time forfeiture! Shortly thereafter the players agreed upon a draw. But this agreement was subsequently nullified by the tournament director because the game was of vital consequence to a third player. The final decision of the referee upheld the claim to time forfeiture in spite of the announced mate in three. Moral: better complete your move in time even though you have mate on the move.

Following the tournament a delightful banquet was held at the Y.M.C.A., a truly pleasant ending to the first Open Tournament held under the new banner of the United States Chess Federation.
Roddy covered himself with glory with the following sensational draw against Fine:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Roddy
White

R. Fine
Black

1 P-Q4 13 P-KR4 26 P-Q4
13 P-KR4

2 P-QB4 14 Kt-Q4 27 P-Kt6
14 Kt-Q4 QKtxKt

3 Kt-KB3 15 QxKt
15 QxB KtxQB

4 Kt-B3 16 PxKtKt
16 PxP KtxKtP

5 Q-Kt3 17 P-Kt
17 P-Kt P-Kt

6 B-Kt5 18 R-Kt1
18 P-Kt P-Kt

7 QPxP 19 KtxP
19 KtxP QxP

8 P-K3 20 Q-KB4
20 Q-KB4 B-K3

9 B-R4 21 Kt-K7ch
21 Kt-K7ch K-K5

10 B-Kt3 22 B-Q3ch
22 B-Q2ch P-Kt

11 B-K2 23 P-B1
23 P-B1 P-Kt

12 QR-B1 24 P-KR4
24 P-KR4 KtxR

25 RxKt
25 RxKt QxR

26 Q-Kt5
26 Q-Kt5

The point. White's mating threat forces the draw.

Drawn. A very creditable game by White, who was not afraid to “mix it” with his formidable opponent.

Sixty moves are not enough!

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

H. Steiner
White

B. Rosza
Black

1 P-Q4 32 PxQ RxB

2 Kt-KB3 33 P-KQ 1 4 RxP K-B2

13 P-KR4

3 Kt-KB3 34 P-B3 Kt-R4

4 Kt-KB3 P-B3 35 RxR R-Q3

5 B-Kt5 Kt-B2 36 B-Q5 Kt-Q6

6 P-K3 P-KR3 37 B-K4 Kt-Q6

7 B-R4 O-O 38 R-QB1 K-K2

8 P-Q2 QKt-Q2 39 P-Kt5 Kt-B5

9 P-QR3 P-QKt3 40 P-R4 Kt-K3

A. Roddy
White

B. Rosza
Black

How is White to salvage the errant Knight? He hits on the combination of a lifetime:

24 P-KR1

25 RxKt

26 P-Kt5

The point. White's mating threat forces the draw.
Things I Never Knew

By Fred Reinfeld

We chess players are often saddened by the scant attention given to chess; we are always hoping that the game we love so much will be given favorable publicity of the kind that appeared in a recent chess article in Life (see The Chess Review, April issue, P. 49). The few items on chess that do appear, however, are usually characterized by such corny humor and such preposterous attempts at ridicule that one must desperately conclude that no publicity at all is preferable.

These melancholy thoughts were induced by reading an article on the recent American Championship Tournament in The New Yorker of June 15. The author is one Robert Lewis Taylor, whom The New Yorker describes (with unnecessarily brutal frankness) as A Reporter at Large. Mr. Taylor's style is compounded of breathless inanities smothered in pixillated whimsy. What matter-of-fact detail he presents is vitiated by a slick and phony innocence which forever seems to be saying, "Terribly quaint, my dear!" One's irritation is increased by the numerous errors which are liberally strewn over every page. Presumably it is a sign of sophistication to hash up even the simplest set of facts, and such elementary accuracy as might be found in the Penmanship lesson of a 1A class is beyond the powers of A Reporter at Large.

Mr. Robert Lewis Taylor begins with an inaccurate description of the merging of the two former federations. He then tells us of Mr. Stephens' fondness for saying "Gadzooks,"—not important, of course, but also not true. But perhaps Mr. Robert Lewis Taylor can hear what ordinary mortals miss; perhaps he can even hear grass grow.

He then learns from Mr. Stephens that a Grand Master "is a master who has either won, placed, or showed in a major tournament or been named a Grand Master by Czar Nicholas II of Russia. The Czar, it seems, was a rather arbitrary chess fan who enjoyed watching matches, and when he saw a player he liked the looks of, he just slapped the title on him."

It is difficult to see why Mr. Robert Lewis Taylor didn't supplement this double take (which obviously doesn't stem from Mr. Stephens) with the story of The Three Bears. As everyone knows, there was a Papa Bear, a Mama Bear, and a Baby Bear, and none of them, to my knowledge, ever established a criterion for defining the term Grand Master. Perhaps Mr. Robert Lewis Taylor will even tell us how Grand Masters were determined before the birth and after the death of Czar Nicholas II!

According to Mr. Taylor, "most of the players looked to be in their thirties—thin, nervous, bespectacled men with tense faces and quick hands." The conception of this cliché didn't require a trip to the Astor; it could have been written in the office of The New Yorker without the bother of actually observing chess masters. "When play started, the Masters bent forward, placed their heads in their hands, and stared gloomily at the boards in front of them." Later, Mr. Taylor found them "muttering, and looking at the ceiling beseechingly." More clichés.

Now he begins seeing things again: Reshevsky "drumming irritantly on his knee with a captured Pawn." An imaginative touch worthy of Shakespeare! Another vision: "Reshevsky picked up his Rook, blew on it, and shoved it across the board." Shame on you, Mr. Taylor! Don't you know that blowing on pieces is forbidden by the International Chess Code? See Rule 297, Paragraph III a 6, and "just before five o'clock the word got around that Reshevsky had 'lost the tempo.'"

Mr. Taylor's description of the Fine-Reshevsky game, and his analysis of the imaginary motivations which he attributes to their purported actions, form a delightful chapter in the history of make-believe. Let me (if I were Mr. Robert Lewis Taylor, I'd refer to myself only as "we" and "us"—known as the pixillated "we") give you the most delicious sample: "Noticing an abnormal fixity in the stare of several persons who were leaning over the rope, I hunted up the girl who had told me about the women players and asked her if it meant anything. 'Oh, yes,' she said. 'Some of the more rabid rooters look at their favorite's opponent and try to beat him by telepathy. They concentrate on a bad move and try to think him into making it.' Think of the brain that could hatch an idea like that! It reminds me of the man who suggested putting cats on torpedoes in order to steer them accurately!

Gadzooks!

Marshall C. C. Intra-Club Match 1940
ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

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<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
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<td>2 P-K5</td>
<td>Kt-Q4</td>
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<td>3 Kt-KB3</td>
<td>P-Q3</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 P-Q4</td>
<td>B-Kt5</td>
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<td>5 B-K2</td>
<td>P-QB4</td>
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<td>6 O-O</td>
<td>Q-Qt?</td>
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<td>7 KPxP</td>
<td>KPxP</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 R-K1</td>
<td>B-K2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 P-K4 Kt-KB3 9 B-QB4 BxKt
2 P-K5 Kt-Q4 10 QxB Kt-KB3
3 Kt-KB3 P-Q3 11 Kt-B3 Kt-B3
4 P-Q4 B-Kt5 12 Kt-Q5 Q-Q1
5 B-K2 P-QB4 13 QxKt! PxQ
6 O-O Q-Kt3? 14 KtxPch K-B1
7 KPxP KPxP 15 B-R6 mate

Dr. A. Buschke
Angel
White

T. Angel
The driving force of Black's logically built up phalanx on the King-side ultimately decides the issue.

**DUTCH DEFENSE (in effect)**

(Notes by S. N. Bernstein)

D. Polland  S. N. Bernstein

White  Black
1  P-Q4  Kt-KB3
2  P-QB4  P-K3
3  Kt-KB3  B-Kt5ch
4  B-Q2  Q-K2
5  P-QR3  

Losing a tempo, since Black would eventually exchange anyway, 5 Kt-B3, BxKt etc.
gives Black a favorable form of the Dutch Defense. On the other hand, the best square for his Kt is QB3, hence White rejects the line 5 P-KKt3, BxBch! 6 QxB, Kt-K5; 7 Q-B2, Q-Kt5ch! leaving White with an unpromising position (5 Q-Kt-Q2, KtxKt; 9 KtxKt, Kt-B3 etc.).

5 ...  BxBch  9  B-Kt2  P-Q3
6  QxB  Kt-K5  10  Bt-Kt3  KtxKt
7  Q-B2  P-KB4  11  QxKt  Kt-Q2
8  P-KR3  O-O  

11 ... Kt-B3 allows 12 P-Q5, after which 12 ... PxP gives White pressure on the QB file, while 12 ... Kt-Q1; 13 PxP gives White's B a strong diagonal.

12  O-O  P-K4
13  PxP  PXP
14  QR-Q1  R-K1
15  P-QKt4  Kt-B3
16  Kt-K1  R-Kt1

An important move, since an attempt of White's Kt to reach QB will simply be met by ... P-QKt3.

17  Kt-Q3  P-K5
18  Kt-B4  P-B3
19  P-B5  P-KKt4:

Quite logical. Black's whole setup is based on the chances for a K-side attack.

20  R-Q6  K-B2
21  Q-Kt6  Kt-K1; 22 Kt-K6, R-Kt1; 23 KR-Q1 etc.

21  Q-B4ch  Kt-K1
22  Kt-R3  

There is nothing in 22 RxKt, KxR etc.

22 ...  P-KR3
23  KR-Q1  B-K3
24  P-KB5  B-K6!

A valuable "intermezzo." White is now reluctant to play 25 R-Q5, not only because of a possible ... P-K5 later on, but also because by leaving the first rank unguarded, he will be forced to exchange Qs after ... Q-Kt1 (if Black so desires).

25  R-QB1  B-Q4
26  Q-K3  Q-K4

Realizing that White is only bluffing in his threat to sacrifice a piece.

27  R-Q1  

Note the time gained by 24 ... B-Kt6.
27 ...  R-K2
28  P-B4  

Absolutely forced, to meet the threat 28 ... Kt-K1, since White cannot afford 28 R-Q1 (so as to answer 28 ... Kt-K1 with 29 P-B4, Kt-K5! 29 Q-B3 (29 Q-Q2, P-K6; 30 PxP, BxB; 31 KxB, KtxPch etc.), P-B5! with a murderous attack.

29 ...  PxB e.p.  32  R-B3  B-Kt4
30  BxP  R-B3  33  Kt-B2  P-K5
31  R-Q3  B-B3  36  P-R3  B-Kt4
35  ... QKt-Q4 was good enough (threat: 36 ... R-K8ch followed by 37 ... R-Kt7, likewise doubling Rs on the 7th rank; but Black was intrigued by the idea of somehow opening up the KR file for a mating attack.

36  P-QR4  B-B1
37  R-R3  B-Kt6!
38  PvP  

The winning move. If 39 BxB, BxKt; 40 RxB, PxP! 41 Kt-Kt1, PxP! 42 KtxP, R-Kt7ch; 43 K-R1, RxKt; 44 R-B7ch, K-Kt1; 45 QxR, R-R3! 46 R-KB3 (01) 523, 47 ... P-R4ch!

Or 39 Kt-Kt1, P-B5! etc. Finally if 39 Kt-Q3, PxP! 40 R-R1, BxKt; 41 RxB, B-Kt5 etc.

39  RPxP  RPxP  42  B-B1  P-B5
40  Kt-Q3  B-Kt1  43  R-KB3  Kt-Q4
41  RxB  Kt-B3  44  R-K2  R-Kt5ch

White resigns. An odd position: there is no defense to the threat (among others) of 45 ... R(1)-K5!

If 45 Kt-Kt3, K-B5 (or 45 ... Kt-K6ch; 46 Kt-Kt1, P-K7) and White is paralyzed: 46 B-Q3, Kt-K6ch; 47 K-R3, R-K1 mate.

Scharfschütz comments: "During the recent Championship Tournament, the greatest bugaboo, as far as I was concerned, was the time-clock. Witness the effects of the time element in my games with Fine and Reshevsky! In the following game I solved that perplexing prob-
lem by the truly beautiful idea of repetition of moves, thus gaining vital seconds.”

**INDIAN DEFENSE**

(Notes by G. Shainswit)

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<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G. Shainswit</td>
<td>P. Woliston</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 P-QB4 Kt-KB3 5 B-Kt2 O-O
2 Kt-KB3 P-KKt3 6 D-O P-Q4
3 P-Q4 B-Kt2 7 Q-Kt3 QKt-Q2
4 P-KKt1 B-B3 8 PnP ...

This exchange gives White a slight positional edge.

8 ... PnP
9 Kt-B3 Q-R4

Not a good idea.

10 B-Q2 R-Q1 13 Q-KKt4 Q-KKt3
11 Kt-QKt5 Q-KKt3 14 R-KKt4 Q-KKt3 ...

Repetition the First: see the introductory comment. Of course it is important not to repeat the same position three times, or the wary opponent would claim the draw.

15 ... Q-KKt3
16 B-B4 R-B1
17 Kt-B7 QxQ
18 PxB Q-Kt1
19 Kt-Kt5!

Repetition the Second(!) and “obviously” superior to the immediate RxP.

19 ... R-R1 22 KR-R1 R-Kt2
20 Kt-B7 R-Kt1 23 Kt-KKt5! RxR
21 RxP P-Kt3 24 R-R 25 P-QKt3

White’s pieces infiltrate on all weak points.

25 ... K-R1

To save the exchange.

26 B-Q6 R-KKt1

Forced.

27 Kt-QKt7 R-B1

Now comes Repetition the Third!

28 Kt-B6 R-Kt1 32 P-KKt4 KtKt-B3
29 Kt-K7 R-B1 33 B-Q1 P-QKt4
30 P-K3 P-R3 34 B-KKt5 KtKt-B3
31 P-B3 Kt-Kt4 35 B-B6

Removing the meaning of escape for Black’s B.

35 ... K-R2
36 R-R8 ...

Under the time limit—and by virtue of the new technique with four minutes to spare!! Black resigns.

**Final Position:**

![Wolston](image) ![Shainswit](image)

White’s King is smoked out of his lair.

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

(Notes by G. Shainswit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. Adams</td>
<td>D. Polland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 P-K4 P-QB4 20 P-KKt5 K-B8
2 Kt-KB3 P-Q3 21 K-Kt1 P-Kt1
3 P-Q4 Kt-KB3 22 K-Kt B-PxP
4 K-B3 PxB 23 R-KQ1 K-R4
5 KtxP P-KKt3 24 RxP Q-R2ch
6 B-Kt2 K-Kt5 25 K-B2 Kt-K4
7 B-K3 Kt-Kt3 26 Q-KKt4 KtB-B3
8 Q-Q2 Kt-KKt5 27 K-B2 K-Kt1
9 BxKt BxKt 28 B-QR3 Kt-B4
10 B-B3 B-K3 29 Q-KKt3 Q-R8ch
11 KtxP KtxP 30 R-Kt1 RxPch
12 B-R6 B-K3 31 KxR R-B1ch
13 Kt-K2 R-QB1 32 Q-KKt4 K-KKt3
14 O-O-O Kt-K4 33 K-R2 QKt2
15 QKt-KQ4 P-QR3 34 K-B2 R-B7ch
16 Q-KQ4 Q-QR3 35 Kt-K7 QxRch
17 QKt-KQ1 P-QKt5 36 Q-B4ch K-K1
18 KtxKt P-QKt2 Resigns
19 Q-KR4 P-R3

A gruelling war of nerves which had a vital bearing on the final distribution of prizes.

**RYU LOPEZ**

(Notes by Fred Reinfield)

1 K. Kashdan S. Reshevsky

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<td>I. Kashdan</td>
<td>S. Reshevsky</td>
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1 P-K4 P-K4 5 O-O B-K2
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 6 K-K3 B-QKt5
3 B-KKt5 PQR3 7 B-Kt3 P-QR3
4 B-R4 Kt-B3 8 P-KR4 B-KB5

As in his game vs. Pinkus, (New York 1939—but not quite the same position), this development later leads to difficulties for Reshevsky.

9 P-B3 P-B3 10 Kt-QKt5 P-B4
10 P-R3 K-Kt7! 20 RxR+ R-R3
11 P-Q3 Kt-K4 21 KtxBch QKt2
12 B-B2 Kt-Kt1 22 Kt-B5 KQKt1
13 PxP P-Kt5 23 B-B4 B-Kt2
14 QKt-KQ4 P-QR3 24 KtxKt B-QB1
15 Q-B2 Q-QB1 25 R-QKt4 Kt-K4
16 Kt-R4 P-Q4 26 R-KKt4 P-QKt5
17 QKt-B3 P-QR3 27 B-K4 KXKt
18 PxP P-B5 28 B-Kt3 BxB

Kashdan has characteristically played for the B’s, but the Kt was too strong. He is replaced by a venomous passed P which must always be watched. White now wins the weak QKtP, but Resh Phersky resourcefully creates counterplay by removing White’s B, thus making the QP more potent than ever.

39 Q-Q1 K-K3 42 K-B3 K-R2
40 Q-KR4 QXR! 41 K-B2 K-QKt1
42 K-B2 QKt2

The play now becomes very delicate and tricky. If in reply 40 B-QKt3, K-KKt1; 41 QxBP, Q-QR7; 42 Q-B1, QXP and wins.

40 K-Kt5 QxBch
41 K-Kt3 Q-KKt1
42 K-B2 K-Kt2

Black’s difficulty is that a perpetual check is unavoidable; but this seemingly barren position still has possibilities.
The crisis: Black seems to be able to continue guarding against a perpetual check with ... Q-B5ch, which will also produce a new Queen. How is White to save himself?

Another drawing method was 50 P-Q5! Q-B5oh; 51 KxP, P-Q8(Q); 52 Q-K7ch and the vel'petuai check is unavoidable, neither Black Q being of any use!! Or if 50 ... Q-B5ch; 51 KxP, QxP; 52 Q-K7ch and draws, for if 52 ... K-R3; 53 Q-Kt5ch etc.

A fatal blunder brought on by fatigue and time pressure. The drawing line was 51 Q-Kt5ch, Q-B2; 55 P-R6ch, K-R3; 56 P-R7ch! etc.

White resigns. A heartbreaking finish for him, but the game is a good example of Reshevsky's superb fighting qualities. Those extra half-points win tournaments!

One of the best games of the tournament. Black wins a Pawn by a neat combination, and makes his material advantage tell by means of forceful and exact endgame play.

**BISHOP'S OPENING**

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<td>17 P-B5</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 QR-B1</td>
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**INDIAN DEFENSE**

By a half-point advantage, Milton S. Logan nosed out Don Wilsher for the championship of the seventh annual Philadelphia Amateur Chess Tournament. Third place was won by Dale Schrader, who held a score of three wins and two losses.

Games were played at the International Institute, and the tournament was directed by Irving Goldstein.
I knew I was going to do something dumb that night, and as I stared moodily at the White QRP and his surplus Knight, I realized I had more than lived up to expectations. Well, it was getting too late to go to a movie and I hadn't anything better to do that evening, so I played R-B7. If only K-N5 should become possible, I might—but now he answers with R-K5, ch. Oh, oh. If I retreat, the QRP wins easily, so I might as well play K-N5 anyway. I do. He continues with R-N5 ch, and there goes a rook. And yet—hmm? I confounded the expert knibitzers by continuing K-R6, rather than resign. N-K5 dis. ch., he replies triumphantly, leaning back in his chair to enjoy a well-earned win. I gloomily capture the pawn. With no hesitation he slaughters my trusty rook, and now surely I am sunk. But I quickly play P-R3, and he does not refuse to collect my KNPs scalp. Hah! I think, this looks better, and hastily I move P-R4. Now if only he concentrates on thinking about his en prise Knight, and does not notice that—AH! He plays N-K5! And now as I respond with R-B3 ch, an expression of chagrin drives the triumph from his face. He is sold! He is swindled! His king has acquired a loyal shadow, which will dog his footsteps wherever he goes, and there is no escape. The game's a model draw, for after the most plausible attempt, 1 K-Q5, R-Q5 ch; 2 K-B6, R-B5 ch; 3 K-Q7, R-B2 ch; 4 K-K6, R-K2 ch; 5 K-B5, R-B2 ch; 6 R-B6, Black continues merely RxR ch! and White cannot avoid a draw, since after K-K4, R-B5 ch! either draws immediately or wins the last White pawn, and, of course, thanks to the White Knight, KxR at once draws! Ah, chess is a wonderful game—and so I go home happy!

**THE CASE OF THE KING'S SHADOW**

By L. R. Chauvenet

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**DOES THE CAP FIT?**

"I watched a game of chess in a Belfast Club the other night, and was interested in, and somewhat amused by the behaviour of the players. Their opening moves were accompanied by bantering remarks, but soon, as the issue was joined, their faces became set and grim, and stolid silence was maintained to the end. One player initiated a sharp attack which promised well. The reaction of his opponent to this, as he made the answering moves which he hoped would ward off looming disaster, was to shuffle about in his chair as if in acute discomfort. His hands made strange gestures. Well-groomed hair became rather disheveled. A pipe from a pocket was hastily returned there after a brief but dazed inspection. Instead a handkerchief was brought forth to mop a fevered brow. Legs were crossed and uncrossed, and occasionally a tentative finger was nervously thrust between collar and throat as though strangulation was imminent. Meanwhile, the attacking player's behaviour took the milder form of gently patting the back of his head with the palm of one hand and tapping the table with the fingertips of the other. When his attack seemed assured of success he sat back in his chair, looking like a crusader in a just cause. His opponent, faced with mate on the move, looked at the board in utter dejection. He had apparently reached the nadir of despair, and it would almost have been fitting if a black cap or a coffin had made a magical appearance. At last he reluctantly resigned, then remarked that he thought he should have won! The winner, with feigned magnanimity, and with a trace of pity in his voice, said that he himself had had all the luck!"

—"Roamer" in the Belfast Newsletter.

**WAR ENDS A CHESS MATCH**

A. J. Souwenele sends us a clipping from "The New York Times" with the above heading. It tells of the untimely conclusion of the greatest correspondence match that has ever been held: "The European war has put an end to the American-British chess match by mail. S. E. Schinneeer of Williamsville, Ill., one of the American team members, said today that the match, which was begun two years ago with players reporting their moves by mail, had been forfeited by the British because of the war. The match was to have been completed in 1942. Arthur Lind of Cheyenne was American team captain."
Harold M. Phillips

By I. A. Horowitz

It's a long time between tournaments, 38 years in fact, in the case of Harold M. Phillips, well known New York attorney and President of the Manhattan Chess Club of which he became a member in 1899 and continued as such without interruption to the present day. In 1902 he played for, and won, the Championship of the club against a sterling field including such stars as Eugene Delmar, Major Hanham, J. Halpern, Gustave Koehler, D. G. Baird, I. W. Baird, and Louis Schmidt.

Business and social duties allowed him little time for chess play in the intervening years. He did take part, however, in the Metropolitan Chess League matches, and in the annual series of club matches between the Manhattan Chess Club and Philadelphia, and in the Cable Matches against Berlin and Buenos Aires.

This year Mr. Phillips cast aside temporarily the sterner calls of duty, figuratively took off his coat, and was once again in the thick of the fray for the club title. His play today is as rich in ideas as ever. He produced some fine specimens of chess, as will be seen in the appended examples. He scored seven points defeating Boris Blumin erstwhile champion of Canada, and Oscar Tenner, among others.

Mr. Phillips has always been identified as a patron and promoter of chess activities. As chairman of the International Team Tournament Committees, he organized and sent abroad three United States World's Championship teams. He was mainly instrumental in getting under way the present system of tournaments for the American Chess Championship; he was the chairman of the committee that organized the first such tournament in 1936.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship 1939-40

O. Tenner

White

H. M. Phillips

Black

1 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3
3 B-Kt5
4 R-Q4
5 O-O
6 P-Q4
7 B-Kt3
8 Pxp
9 P-B3
10 Kt-Q2
11 QxKt
12 B-B2
13 Q-B4
14 QxKt
15 Pxp e.p.
16 R-Kt1
17 B-K3
18 P-QR4
19 Pxp
36 P-Kt5
37 R-Kt3
38 B-B3
39 R-Kt5
40 QxQ
41 R-Kt7
42 B-Kt5
43 K-K1
44 B-Q4
45 RxQ
46 B-Kt3
47 RxB
48 B-B3
49 P-K4
50 PxP
51 R-Q5
52 R-B6
53 R-B5ch
54 B-Kt3
55 K-B2
56 B-Kt3
57 B-Kt3
58 R-Kt4
59 R-B6
60 R-Kt5
61 B-B3
62 P-B5
63 R-Kt5
64 R-Kt4
65 R-B5
66 R-KB4
67 B-KB3
68 R-B7ch
69 B-KR1
70 P-R6

---

Manhattan Chess Club Champion 1939-40

RYU LOPEZ

H. M. Phillips

White

B. Blumin

Black

1 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3
3 B-Kt5
4 R-Q4
5 O-O
6 P-Q4
7 B-Kt3
8 Pxp
9 P-B3
10 Kt-Q2
11 QxKt
12 B-B2
13 Q-B4
14 QxKt
15 Pxp e.p.
16 R-Kt1
17 B-K3
18 P-QR4
19 Pxp
36 P-Kt5
37 R-Kt3
38 B-B3
39 R-Kt5
40 QxQ
41 R-Kt7
42 B-Kt5
43 K-K1
44 B-Q4
45 RxQ
46 B-Kt3
47 RxB
48 B-B3
49 P-K4
50 PxP
51 R-Q5
52 R-B6
53 R-B5ch
54 B-Kt3
55 K-B2
56 B-Kt3
57 B-Kt3
58 R-Kt4
59 R-B6
60 R-Kt5
61 B-B3
62 P-B5
63 R-Kt5
64 R-Kt4
65 R-B5
66 R-KB4
67 B-KB3
68 R-B7ch
69 B-KR1
70 P-R6

---

HAROLD M. PHILLIPS
The New York State Tournament

By ROBERT F. BRAND

The annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association was held at Colgate University, Hamilton, from August 17 to 24. Forty-four entrants participated in the individual championship tourneys while foursomes from five counties sought the custody of the Genesee Cup.

Robert Willman won the New York State championship, leading one of the strongest fields which has ever competed for the honor. One point behind and tied for second and third places were Anthony Santasiere and Jack Soudakoff. Fourth place went to Dr. Walter Cruz, champion of Brazil in 1940 and 1938, who is now on leave in this country doing medical research work in a Rochester hospital.

Willman thus gains custody for the coming year of the Binghamton Chess Club silver trophy, which was awarded last year to Arnold Denker. This is Willman’s first win of the New York State championship. The trophy becomes the permanent possession of the first man to win it three times. Denker and Isaac Kasdan have each won it twice, yet neither player was on hand this year to get in the final leg.

The County Team Contest was divided into two sections this year, a Class A section and a Class B section. Only those counties represented in Class A played for the state county-team championship, while Class B was for “second teams” and for any other teams not considered strong enough to enter in Class A.

The Class A contest, and with it possession for one year of the Genesee silver trophy, was won by Onondaga County (Syracuse Chess Club). Onondaga also won the cup in 1938, 1935, 1934, 1915 and 1914.

Robert Willman was born in New York City in 1908. A resident of that city all his

C. HAROLD KING
President of the N. Y. State Chess Association

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP</th>
<th>Willman</th>
<th>Santasiere</th>
<th>Soudakoff</th>
<th>Cruz</th>
<th>Fajans</th>
<th>Ulvestad</th>
<th>Blumin</th>
<th>Hago</th>
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life, he makes his living as a claim agent. He has earned two college degrees, an A.B. from the City College of New York and an A.M. from Columbia University. A member of the Manhattan Chess Club, he tied for first place in the club championship in 1932 with Abraham Kupchik, losing in the playoff. In 1933 Willman won the Manhattan Club championship outright. Also in 1933 he played a match with A. C. Simonson and won by a score of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. In the 1939 N.Y. State Assn. championship, he tied for 6th, 7th and 8th places with K. O. Mott-Smith and Joseph Platz.

At the annual meeting of the N.Y.S.C. the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, C. Harold King of Hamilton; Vice-Presidents, Robert F. Brand of Cazenovia, Lynn Bryant of Binghamton and Paul Giers of Syracuse; and Secretary-Treasurer, George H. Wilson of New York.

The 72-year-old veteran, Dr. Emanuel Lasker, graced the Congress with a simultaneous exhibition against 20 boards on the evening of Aug. 23, winning 18 and drawing 2. The tournament was under the able management of L. Walter Stephens of New York.

COUNTY TEAM SCORES

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<td>1.2. Frank Valvo (Albany)</td>
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Doughty Warrior: LASKER

3.5. Charles Helms (Brooklyn) . . . . .5½-3½
3.5. Steven Shaw (Hamilton) . . . . .5½-3½
6. Robert B. Brand (Cazenovia) . . . . .4 . . . .5
7. Charles A. Graves (Nelson) . . . . .3½-5½
8.9. Walter Froehlich (Syracuse) . . . . .3 . . . .6
8.9. George Mundt (Hamilton) . . . . .3 . . . .6
10. Mrs. Ethel Harrison (N.Y.C.) . . . . .2 . . . .7

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<td>6. Richard Downing (Syracuse) . . . . .2½-4½</td>
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<td>7. Samuel Abuhl (Cazenovia) . . . . .1½-5½</td>
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AMATEUR TOURNAMENT

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<td>2. George Wilson (Union) . . . . . .2½-2½</td>
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<td>3.5. C. Harold King (Hamilton) . . . . .2 . . . . 3</td>
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<td>3.5. Gerald Shaffer (Canastota) . . . . .2 . . . . 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5. Allen Williams (Canastota) . . . . .2 . . . . 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Barton Gifford (Canastota) . . . . .1½-3½</td>
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A game which exemplifies that ever-fascinating phenomenon: the attack without Queens.

INDIAN DEFENSE

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<th>Notes by A. E. Santasiere</th>
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<tr>
<td>A. E. Santasiere</td>
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<tr>
<td>White</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 P-Q4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 P-QB4</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Kt-QB3</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Q-Kt3</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 PxP</td>
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Premature, in my opinion.
5 QxBP  
6 Q-R4ch  

Q-Kt5ch is usually played. After 6 ... Kt-B3; 7 Kt-B3, Kt-Q4; 8 QxKtP; 9 Kt-Kt6 or 6 Kt-B3, Kt-Q4; 7 P-Kt4! P-QR3! Black stands well.

6 ...  Q-Q2

More effective is ... P-B3 followed by ... P-QKt4 etc.

7 QxQch  QKtxQ
8 P-K4  Kt-Kt3
9 B-KB4  P-B3
10 Kt-B3  ...

With passive opposition, White will soon complete his development and sit snugly behind his strong center. Therefore Black strives to upset White’s plans by immediate, unconventional, counterplay.

10 ...  Kt-R4
11 B-K5  P-B3
12 B-B1  B-R3
13 B-K2  Kt-KB5
14 BxKt  BxKt

Now, at least, he has 2 Bs.

15 P-QKt3  ...

To forestall the annoying ... Kt-B5; but the prophylaxis is worse than the consequence of invasion, for now Black has the target for attack.

15 ...  K-B2
16 O-O  KR-Q1
17 QR-Q1  ...

Unsuspecting—else he would have played KR-Q1. But, as the text indicates, Blumén is intent on his own plans, which include a forward thrust with the KBP. Actually, the idea proves too slow, as Black’s attack gathers momentum quickly.

17 ...  P-QR4!
18 Kt-K1  B-B2
19 P-B4  P-R5
20 P-B5  ...

The only alternative was P-QKt4—leaving a bad hole at his QB4.

20 ...  KtPxB
21 KPxP  B-Q4
22 KtxB  KtxKt
23 R-B3  ...

Still under the delusion that he has the initiative. I expected B-B4, and intended the reply ... P-Kt6.

23 ...  PxP
24 PxP  R-R7
25 R-B2  ...

Threatening B-R5ch.

25 ...  K-Kt2
26 B-B4?  ...

A blunder—but the position was certainly beyond redemption.

26 ...  BxPch
27 K-B1  Kt-K6 mate

These upstate tournaments are nightmares—only fanatics should attempt them! On the day following this game, for instance, my worthy opponent played a four hour game in the morning, eighteen rounds of a rapid transit tournament in the afternoon (finishing second), and a four hour game at night!

Incidentally, I won every game when I had black. Perhaps I should begin to play blackly with white!

Black upsets his opponent’s positional plans very cleverly.

INDIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by J. Soudakoff)

O. Ulvestad      J. Soudakoff
White            Black
1 P-Q4            ...  Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3          Kt-Kt3
3 P-KKt3          B-Kt2
4 B-Kt2           O-O
5 Kt-R3           ...

One of those departures from the conventional for which Ulvestad is well-known; it is instructive to watch the movements of this Kt.

5 ...  P-Q4
6 O-O  P-B4
7 P-B3  Kt-B3
8 Kt-B2  B-K5
9 B-K3  PxB
10 QKtXP  B-Kt5
11 Kt-Kt3  ...

White has succeeded in provoking Black’s center Ps, which he hopes will prove weak.

11 ...  Kt-R4

Better was the developing move ... B-K3.

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The greatest value in the history of chess!!

This offer will expire December 31, 1940.

Take advantage of it at once to be certain of getting your set.
As played, Black loses valuable time and succeeds merely in exchanging a piece.

12 KtxKt  QxKt
13 Kt-Q2   QtxKt
14 QxKt   K-B3
15 B-R6   KR-Q1

More accurate was ... BxB.

16 BxKt  KxB
17 KR-Q1  R-Q2
18 Q-K3  Q-B2
19 R-K2  P-QR3

To release the QR.

20 P-KB4

More pressure on Black's KP, but the move creates some weaknesses in White's position.

20 ...  P-B3
21 QR-Q1  QR-Q1
22 P-KR3

This turns out to be bad.

22 ...  B-B2
23 P-R3  P-Q5
24 PxQP  PxQP

The QP is immune from capture. If 25 RxP, Q-Kt3 wins (but not 25 ... Q-B4; 26 Q-QB3 nor 25 ... RxB; 26 RxB, Q-Kt13; 27 R-K4).

25 Q-Q3  B-B5
26 Q-Kt1

If 26 Q-B2, P-Q6; 27 PxP, Q-Kt13ch; 28 K-R2, B-Kt6 winning the exchange.

26 ...  Q-Kt3
27 K-R2  R-K2
28 B-B3  R(1)-K1
29 R-K1  R-K6
30 Q-B1  Q-K3

With the double threat of ... RxB and ... P-Q6.

31 P-B5  Pxp
32 B-R5  R-K2
33 RxP  Bxp
34 R-K4  Q-K4
35 RxB  RxRch

The obvious ... Qxpch would have won as well.

36 BxR  QxBch
37 K-Kt1  Q-B6

White resigns. If 38 Q-R6ch, simply ... K-Kt1. If 38 Q-B3, Q-Q8ch. If 38 R-KB4, Qxpch; 39 K-B1, Qxpch; 40 K-Kt1 (or 40 K-B2, Q-R7ch), R-K7; 41 Q-B7ch, K-Kt3 etc.

By the way, 37 ... R-Q2 was even simpler and more conclusive.

Fine position play is topped off with a neat finish.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

Dr. W. Cruz ... M. D. Hago

White ... Black

1 P-Q4  P-Q4  4 Kt-B3  Pxp
2 P-QB4  P-K3  5 P-K3  P-QKt4
3 Kt-QB3  P-QB3  6 P-QR4  B-Kt5

Since White regains the gambit P in short order, it would doubtless be better to play 6 ... P-Kt5; 7 Kt-R2, Kt-KB3; 8 Bxp, B-Kt2 followed in due course by ... P-B4 etc.

7 B-Q2  Kt-B3

The once popular variation 7 ... P-QR4:

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8 PxP, BxKt; 9 BxB, PxP; 10 P-QKt3, B-Kt2; 11 PxP, P-Kt5 is effectively avoided by 10 P-Q5! giving White a beautiful game.

There is not much point to this, as it is clear the Q cannot remain indefinitely on the open file. White now devotes his energies to placing his pieces to good advantage and setting up a strong center—made possible by Black's early surrender of the center. White's Bs are also bound to put a word in later on.

13 Q-Kt3 Kt-B3 16 Q-R3 Q-Q1
14 O-O B-Q2 17 Kt-Q2 Q-K2
15 KR-B1 KR-Kt1 18 QxB KtxQ

If Black expected to improve his prospects with the exchange of Qs, he is soon disillusioned. The combination of White's Bs and strong center seen proves very troublesome.

19 P-K4 K-B1
20 P-B3 B-Kt4

A fine move which requires careful calculation.

24 . . . RxRch?
Suicidal . . . K-K1 should have been played.
25 RxR B-Q2
26 B-Q6! R-Kt4

26 . . . R-B1 is met by 27 RxRch, BxR; 28 B-R4! Kt-Kt1 (29 . . . B-Q2? loses a piece after 29 BxB, KtxB; 30 Kt-B6); 29 B-B6 followed by B-Kt7 and the QRP soon goes lost.

Strangely enough, the exchange is lost by force after the text!

27 B-R4! K-K1
White's Bs are all over the place, and Black must surrender to the inevitable, as the following proves:

1 27 . . . RxB?; 28 BxB, P-Kt4 (If 28 . . . KtxB?? 29 R-B8 mate); 29 R-B7 followed by B-B6 and P-Q5 with a winning game.

II 27 . . . R-Kt7; 28 BxB and Black cannot recapture.
III 27 . . . R-Kt3; 28 B-B5, R-Kt7 (If 28 . . . R-Kt1?; 29 BxB, KtxB; 30 BxKtch, KxB; 31 Kt-B6ch); 29 BxB, KtxB; 30 R-R3, R-Kt1 forced; 30 BxKtch and wins.

Or 31 . . . K-B2; 32 Kt-Q6ch and wins.
32 Kt-Q6ch Resigns

Deciding game in the last round!

RUY LOPEZ

R. Willman
White

J. Soudakoff
Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 22 KR-KB1 P-B3
2 Kt-KB3 Qt-QB3 23 K-K3 P-QB4
3 B-Kt5 P-QR4 24 R-B2 R-QB3
4 BxKt QxBP 25 R-KKt1 R(3)-Kt2
5 Kt-B3 B-KKt5 26 P-B5 R-Kt7
6 P-KR3 BxKt 27 P-KKt4 PxB
7 QxB B-B4 28 R-R7 R-Kt3
8 P-Q3 Kt-K2 29 R-Kt6 R(3)-R6!
9 Q-Kt3 K-Kt3 30 K-K3 R-Kt7
10 P-KR4 P-KR4 31 K-K3 R-KKt1
11 Kt-Q1 Q-Q2 32 R-R2 R-B2
12 B-Kt6 B-K2 33 R-Kt2 R-Kt1
13 Kt-K3 Q-Kt6 34 R-Kt6 R-Kt6
14 Kt-B5 BxKt 35 R-B5 R-Kt6
15 QxB Kt-B5 36 Kt-K1 B-Q2
16 P-KKt3 Kt-K3 37 R-Kt8 R-Kt7
17 Q-K7 R-Q5 38 P-B6 R-Kt7
18 QxQch RxQ 39 K-Q4 Kt-K1
19 KtxKt RxB 40 R-Kt6
20 K-K2 Q-KQ2 41 Kt-K4 K-Kt1
21 P-KB4 R-K1 42 K-B3

Soudakoff

42 . . .

Willman

K-B1?

Lulled by the interminable groupings and regroupings, Black falls into a lost game. Simply . . . R-R1-R3 etc., was in order.

43 PxPch! R(2)xP
44 R-R8ch K-K2
45 R(8)-R6

Black is in Zugzwang! He cannot move his K, and R moves are likewise out (45 . . . R-K2; 46 RxP). Pawn moves by Black would of course only postpone the evil hour.
After winning the exchange by means of a clever finesse on the fortieth move, Santasiere found himself confronted with a blocked position which seemed impassable. Finally, after eight hours of play, he undertook the breakthrough—but as Soudakoff's fiendish counterplay proves, it was still too soon!!

Soudakoff

79 P-Kt4? . . . .
A mistake, but surely a very plausible one.
79 . . . . . .
The moment Black has been praying for.
80 BPxP PnP
Black's cooped-up pieces suddenly come to life, and are all the more violent for the repression they have been subjected to in the previous play. If now 81 BxP, BxP; 82 RxP, Q-B8 and wins.
81 R-R1 Kt-Q6
Threatening mate on the move.
82 Q-B6 Q-K1
Still maintaining the attack, what with the threatened . . . R-B2 followed by a Queen interruption beginning with . . . Q-QB1-B6ch.
83 P-K6 . . . .
"That'll keep you busy, my boy!" But it doesn't.
83 . . . . . Kt-K4!
84 P-Kt7 R-B2
85 Q-Kt5 Q-QB1!
86 R(4)-R2 QxP!
Likewise.
87 R-Q2 Q-B6ch
88 KxP Kt-B6!
89 BxKt RxB
What a man! If now 90 R-K1, Q-B5ch; 91 R-Q4, Q-B7ch etc.

Drawish variations don't always lead to a draw.

FRENCH DEFENSE

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<tr>
<td>19 KR-R3</td>
<td>R-K1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 B-Kt4</td>
<td>P-KR3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

90 R(1)-R2 B-B4ch!
White resigns, for if 91 QxB, Q-K6 mate. A tough break for Santasiere, but the handy way in which Soudakoff smoked out White's smug King merits high praise.

—F.R.
OCTOBER, 1940

SUPERIOR POSITION PLAY TRIUMPHS NEATLY.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. E. Santasiere

Black

PENN STATE TOURNAMENT

The Second Annual Congress of the Pennsylvania State Chess Federation was held in the sumptuous quarters of the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh over the Labor Day weekend. Main event on the program was the tournament for the State title, which attracted sixteen entrants from almost as many sectors of the Keystone State.

With three days allotted for play, the entrants were divided into two sections for a round-robin, with leaders in each group to play off for the championship. In Section I, William Steckel of Allentown, former titleholder, had things all his own way, drawing with Johnson of Pittsburgh, and winning every other game. The runner-up was Liggett of Washington, Pa., 4½-2½, and third and fourth prizes, at 3½-3½, were shared by Johnson and McCready of Pittsburgh.

In Section II, the struggle for supremacy was much more exciting. L. W. Gardner, now leading chessist of Pittsburgh, equalled Steckel's score of 6½-3½, but Gardner's draw against Santasiere of Philadelphia was third, 4½-2½, and A. N. Towsen of Harrisburg fourth, with 4-3.

Other scores were:

Section I

Wilkinson, Philadelphia, 3-4; Erdeky and Stevenson, 2½-2½; Seiter, 2-5.

Section II

Linder, 3½-1½; Larsen, 2-5; Beck, 1-6; Dole, ½-6½.

Thus it was Steckel vs. Gardner, one game to a finish, with the title at stake. After a quiet enough beginning, in the exchange variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined, the game took a sudden turn when Gardner sacrificed a Knight at his 26th turn. He obtained three Pawns for the piece, but might have encountered much more resistance except for an error by Steckel (29 Kt-K5?), which lost quickly. 29 RxR was correct at that point.

Gardner, former North Carolina champion, participated for the first time in this event. He will undoubtedly be heard from frequently in Pennsylvania chess.

The Tournament Director was I. A. Horowitz of the Chess Review, especially invited from New York for the task. He found everything so ably arranged that his duties were but slightly more arduous than those of the many interested spectators at the event. Horowitz opened the proceedings with a stimulating lecture on chess.

At the business meeting of the Federation, W. M. Byland of Pittsburgh was elected President, to succeed W. M. Hart, Jr., now residing in Wilmington, Del. Other officers elected...
were Harry Cooke of Pittsburgh, Vice-President, and Anton Linder, Secretary-Treasurer. Much of the credit for the success of the Congress was due to the indefatigable efforts of the newly elected President and Vice-President, and W. P. Holbrook of the tournament committee. Anton Linder will be the guiding spirit of the next P. S. C. F. Congress, which will be held at Erie, Pa., over the Labor Day week-end, 1941.

An innovation was an elaborate program book issued by the Federation. It contains articles by Horowitz and Dr. Albrecht Buschke, and an inspirational message by Byland, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, until his elevation to the highest office. We quote:

"The lights have gone out on all chess activities in a great portion of the world. We, in this country, do not know when or in what form these lights will ultimately shine forth again, but until they do, America must assume the position and the responsibility of leadership in the world of chess. We can all do our part — by supporting individually our state chess associations, which in turn lend support and give meaning to our national organization, the United States Chess Federation."

---

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED**

W. H. Steckel  L. W. Gardner

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<tr>
<td>8. Q-B2</td>
<td>O-O</td>
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**THE WILDEST GAME AT VENTNOR!**

Once more Ulvestad shares the prize for the most interesting game for the spectators.

**INDIAN DEFENSE**

O. Ulvestad  H. Morris

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<td>15. P-KR4</td>
<td>BxKt</td>
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<td>16. PxB</td>
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</table>

[Diagram of chess game]

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**REMEMBER TO . . . RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION**
For any who have been so unfortunate as to miss the preceding installments of Mr. Alain White's article, I should explain that the initials "G," "M," and "W" above a problem indicate that it is an example selected for publication by F. Gamage, Comins Mansfield, or Mr. White, respectively. Nos. 1663-1674 are originals for the "Review"; and these, with Nos. 1675-1680, make up this month's quota for the Solvers' Ladder.

**SIXTY-TWO-MOVERS OF THE PAST SIXTY YEARS**

By Alain C. White

In the 1930's problems of the intricate "compensating" style of strategy have become increasingly numerous and interesting. Flaws in purity of motives have been eliminated and new thematic advances have been introduced. Of special depth are the combinations in Nos. 1681-1689, inclusive. My only regret is that more composers would not have found into one brief selection. The strategy of these problems is not fully understood in some places, notably in the United States, and they deserve careful study. It is not possible to analyze them all, but No. 1686 furnishes a specially good example to study, and its fine play atones for the unhappy key (1 PxP). This key introduces two threats, 2 Bc5 and 2 Pe7. To defeat both of these Black moves his Knights. In this problem there is no contingent threat, as in No. 1622, and Black must move carefully to defeat the original threats, playing either 1...Se3 or 1...Sf3. These moves defeat the threat 2 Bc5 by shutting off the White Bishops, and they defeat the threat 2 Pe7 by opening the defective lines of the Black Rooks, but these defensive results of Black's moves are compensated by the new opportunities they at the same time present to White. The interference of the Black Knights with the pinning action of the Black Queen frees the White Knight and allows him to threaten two new mates, at e4, and f5, these mates to become effective in turn when Black's guard upon each of the two squares by the Black Rooks is shut off. Thus, in each of the two thematic variations, two lines are affected in a manner advantageous to Black and two others in a manner advantageous to White, and the whole set forth with a simplicity of execution which arouses a deep sense of charm.

Among the line-opening and line-closing motives, which the composers of the 1930's have balanced so cleverly one against another, the possible obstruction by Black or by White of the White lines of guard or attack has in particular been used to produce new compensating effects. Some of the results achieved have excelled by the depth of their thought, at a cost in poor economy which sometimes appears to be somewhat high; others happily have overcome all obstacles and captivated the solver by their extraordinary clarity and charm. Note, for example, how Black's pins by the Queen in No. 1684, 1...Qb7 and 1...Qd7, guide White's choice of Knight mates; or again how the unpinned White Bishop in No. 1687 must choose his moves according to the way in which the Black Knights effect the unpins; or finally how the Black Knight determines the move by the White King battery in No. 1688 by shutting off the White guard after 1...Se6 and 1...Sf3.

There would seem to be no end to the way in which the choice of related moves can be guided by the intricate give-and-take elements of the defensive and mating moves, and dual avoidance becomes one of the great motives in the two-movers of the 1930's. It is quite impossible even to touch upon all these different embodiments of compensating strategy. One of the most pleasing involves the opening and closing of White lines of guard by the White mating move, as illustrated in No. 1683. If White should play 1 Bd4-d6 when the initial position, the White guard of the Pm from the Ra8 would be shut off, while a new guard from the Ra4 was being opened up. So far there is neutralization of effort, but at the same time the guard by the Ra5 of the Pe5 would also have been shut off. Or if White should try playing 1 Se7-d5, there would be neutralization of the guard over the Pe5, but a shut off of the guard of the Pe4. It is only after Black's self-blocking defenses that these neutralizing moves finally become converted into effective mates.

In reviewing the changes that have taken place in the two-move problems of the past sixty years very little has been said about the merit of key-moves, and yet it is often the key that makes or breaks the ultimate destiny of a problem. Composers become so interested in the substance of their themes that the key-moves receives less attention than might be expected, and if a "thematic key" is found, one that opens one of the principal lines of action or the like, little thought is given to the question whether the key is actually a good one. In the present selection stress has been laid in most cases on the key as well as upon the after-play. Some keys have proved good because they have been picked out with care from a number of apparently equally valid tries, as in Nos. 1675-1678; some because they consist of such unexpected withdrawals of a major piece, as in Nos. 1629 and 1656; some because they provide the Black King with one or more flights, as in Nos. 1630 and 1661; some for a striking unpin, as in No. 1679; and some because they surrender an apparent thematic position, as when in No. 1690 the White Queen makes a move from an apparent line of half-pin.

(To be concluded)
setting Chess pieces in motion is compensation for the mental contortions he has to go through to keep them from bumping into one another. This is a brief note on such a failure, offered in the hope that other composers may get some fun out of trying to break through the same stone wall.

The Grimshaw theme derives its name from the author of the first known version—a rough three-mover—published in 1895. Its ideal expression is in two-move form. Briefly, it consists of "mutual interference" by Black pieces that have different motions geometrically. The following examples

(But C. Guldelli, Third Prize, Good Companions, Feb., 1916) 3Kt3, Blp5, 8, 5RR1, 4K2p, 6p1, KQ4q, 3SS2B. Mate in two by 1 Rf1.

Here the "Grimshaw" occurs after the defenses 1...Bd4 and 1...Rd4. By the first move, the Black Bishop interferes with the Black Rd8, allowing 2 Qe2 mate, and by 1...Rd4 this Rook in turn interferes with the Bishop, so that 2 Qe2 mate can be played. It will be observed that the defense 1...Bf2 must be classed as an "interference" only, not as part of a Grimshaw, because there is no complementary interference of the Bishop by the Rg2. In other words, the interference is not "mutual.

Grimshaws are most frequently illustrated with a Black Pawn that is placed on the second rank, as in the following:

(By H. Weenink, Good Companions, Dec., 1917) b2K4, 2p5, 3K4, 1Q6, 5P2, 1B6, 8, 8. Mate in two by 1 Qc4, with Grimshaw variations after 1...Ec6 and 1...Pc6.

Actually, of course, the Black Pawn in such cases is equivalent of a Black Rook with abbreviated motion.

"Double" Grimshaws, with two sets of mutual interferences, are not uncommon. This is an example with a single pair of Black pieces:

(But P. F. Blake, First Prize, The House, 1898) Q7, 3b2Bk, 3ripB1, 1p6, 1P1k1P2, KtR4Kt1, 2p2kt2, 2R3kt1. Mate in two by 1 Bf7, with Grimshaws after 1...B or Rc6 and 1...B or Re6.

Two separate pairs can also be used, as in:

(But Dr. E. Palkoska, First Prize, Good Companions, March, 1914) 3b3, 2Kt5, 1P1Rpp3, KtK6, 3Kp3, BRp3q1, 8, br6. Mate in two by 1 Bc1, with thematic variations after 1...B or Rh2 and 1...B or Rd7.

A different arrangement of the same task is shown in last month's No. 1643; and in Schiffman's beautiful No. 1659.

To those interested in carrying things to extremes, the question may occur: Is a complete "triple" Grimshaw possible in an orthodox two-mover? So far as I have been able to determine, no example has yet been produced. Yet the fact that many doublings of the theme manage to achieve much additional byplay and some of them do not even use all of the major White and Black pieces leads one to hope that some setting can be evolved which will use this potential force to create a third pair of mutual interference variations.

Should anyone manage a complete tripling of the theme, he would either have to use a single Black Rook and Bishop, or two Rooks and two Bishops. (Obviously he could not use three separate pairs of pieces, because this would bring in promoted men.)

With a single set of theme pieces, five variations involving mutual interference have been achieved:

(But J. Hartong, Fourth prize, Good Companions, March, 1919) 2Kt5, q1p4r, 2R5, r1b2Kp1, RB6, 2p2P2, B6q, 3Kt2kKt. Mate in two by 1 Bxp, with thematic play by 1...B or Rd4, 1...B or Rd6, and 1...Be7.

If somehow a final interference of the Bishop by 1...Re7 could be attained, this would be a complete triple Grimshaw. But this does not seem possible, and Hartong's effort must remain (in Alain White's words) "a brilliant attempt."

With two pairs of theme pieces, the cleverest attempt at a multiple Grimshaw seems to have been the famous "Organ Pipes" mechanism, originated by Sam Loyd. A classic example is:

(By Otto Wurzburg, American Chess Magazine, 1898) 2brrB1, 7Kt, 2Q5, 1pR5, 1p1k2p1, 4p1K1t1, 4K2B, 8. Mate in two by 1 Rc1.

Here the Black Rooks and Bishops interfere mutually with one another on four different squares—d7, d6, e7, and e6. By verbal definition, this can be called a "quadruple" Grimshaw; but actually there are only four distinct mates, and the net effect is the production of interferences on only four lines of action—c8-f5, d8-d5, e8-e4, and f8-c5. Consequently the problem would ordinarily be classified as a double Grimshaw, despite the recurrence of the theme interferences. A pure multiple Grimshaw, if it can be completely achieved, will have three or more sets of distinct mutual interferences leading each to distinct mates.

I now offer my small contribution: a suggestion for tripling the theme by having one pair of Black pieces perform a double Grimshaw, and another pair execute a single set of mutual interferences independently in another sector of the board:

(But V. L. E., original) 2bR4, 2ripP1, p1K1ktp2, 3K1p2, 1p4p1, 1r5Kt1, 1kqB3p, 4RBBK. Mate in two by 1 P-g8 (Q or B), with thematic variations after 1...B or Rc8, 1...B or Re8, and 1...B or Rd7.

Purists will point out that the problem is technically "cooked" because the key Pawn can become either a Queen or a Bishop, but a more serious defect is the fact that a promoted White piece (created by the first move) is required to set up the variation 1...Rd7. In the brief time I have been working on the task, I have not been able to overcome this difficulty; but in No. 1664 I present the same matrix, with a double Grimshaw as the base, and with two interferences by a Black Knight occurring independently in another part of the board, without the use of a promoted piece. Can some ingenious composer finish the job properly? Or can the triple Grimshaw be done in some other way? The question is still open, gentlemen.

* * * *
Original Section

No. 1663
Covington, Ky.
EDWARD L. DEISS
Mate in 2

No. 1666
F. GAMAGE
Brockton, Mass.
Mate in 2

No. 1669
FRED SPRENGER
New York, N. Y.
Mate in 2

No. 1664
V. L. EATON
Washington, D. C.
Mate in 2

No. 1667
B. M. MARSHALL
Shreveport, La.
Mate in 2

No. 1670
M. EDELSTEIN
Somerville, Mass.
In Memoriam: John F. Barry
Mate in 3

No. 1665
NICHOLAS GABOR
Cincinnati, Ohio
Mate in 2

No. 1668
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.
Mate in 2

No. 1671
H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.
Mate in 3

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE NOVEMBER 16th, 1940
Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1672
H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.

No. 1675 (G)
E. G. SCHULLER
First Prize, Brisbane Courier, 1928.

No. 1678 (G)
A. MARI
First Prize, Bristol Times and Mirror, 1930.

Mate in 3
Mate in 2
Mate in 2

No. 1673
FRED SPRENGER
New York, N. Y.

No. 1676 (G)
V. L. EATON

No. 1679 (G, W)
F. GAMAGE
Honorable Mention, North American Tournament, 1938.

Mate in 4
Mate in 2
Mate in 2

No. 1674
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.

No. 1677 (M)
A. ELLERMAN
Bristol Times and Mirror, 1928.

No. 1680 (W)
B. PIMENOFF and E. UMNOFF
First Prize, Western Morning News, 1930.

Mate in 4
Mate in 2
Mate in 2

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE NOVEMBER 15th, 1940
Quoted Section

No. 1681 (W)
K. A. K. LARSEN
First Prize, Tijdschrift v. d. N. Schaakbund, 1930.

No. 1684 (G)
M. J. ADABASCHEFF
Second Prize, 64, 1934.

No. 1687 (M)
O. STOCCHI
(Circa 1935).

No. 1682 (G)
S. S. LEWMANN
First Prize, Magyar Sakkvilág, 1936.

No. 1685 (G, W)
M. SEGERS
First Prize, Munkasakk, 1934.

No. 1688 (W)
S. JONNSON
First Prize, Vart Hem, 1938.

No. 1683 (G)
M. M. BARULIN
First Prize, Problema, 1933.

No. 1686 (W)
DR. G. PAROS
First Prize, Magyar Sakkvilág, 1935.

No. 1689 (G)
R. BUCHNER
First Prize, De Maasbode, 1938.

Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2
Mate in 2

These problems are not scored on the solvers' ladder.
VENTNOR CITY 1940

Here is the recipient of the best played game prize.

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED (in effect)

P. Woliston
White

M. Hanauer
Black

1 P-K4
2 B-B4
3 P-Q3
4 Qt-QB3
5 B-B4
6 Qt-B3
7 Qt-QR4
8 KtxP
9 P-KR3
10 QxP
11 B-Q2
12 Pxp
13 PxKt
14 O-O
15 P-B3
16 K-Q2
17 Qxp

Woliston

Hanauer

35 R-B3 Qxp
36 RxP RxR
37 QxKt Q-K2
38 QxQ RxQ
39 B-Kt5 R(1)-K1
40 BxR RxR
41 R-R1 R-QB2
42 R-R3 K-K2
43 K-B2
44 K-K3
45 R-R5ch
46 Q-K4 R-Q2ch
47 Q-R5 K-RB2
48 P-B4 R-B7
49 R-QR5 R-Q7ch
50 K-B5 Rxp

Played by Correspondence, 1940

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Amateur
White

Miss E. Saunders
Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3 P-K3
3 P-K3 B-Q3
4 B-Q3 P-KB4
5 P-B4 P-B3
6 Kt-B3

Resigns

HANAUER

WOLISTON
Honor Prize Problem

DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.

White mates in two moves

The official organ of the United States of America Chess Federation

Correspondence Chess Tournament
Last round tourney thrills - P. H. Little
Under-promotion in the endgame - I. Chernev
Sixty two-movers - Conclusion - A. C. White

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<tr>
<td>Paul Morphy—G. Maroczy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richtig Opfern—R. Spielmann</td>
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<td>Schachmeisterpartien—B. Kagan</td>
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<td>Schachmeister Steinitz—Bachmann</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schachfas und Stein—E. Bogoljubow</td>
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<td>Schnell Matt—Hutter &amp; Bachmann</td>
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<tr>
<td>So Darf Du Nich Schach Spielen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comment il Faut Commencer une Partie d'Echecs—E. Znosko-Borowski</td>
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<td>Valeur Theorique—Alekhine (Baden-Baden 1926)</td>
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<td>Analisis del Juego de Ajedrez—Philidor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caro-Kann—D. M. Reca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cien Partidas de Ajedrez—Ardid</td>
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<tr>
<td>(paper cover)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Suggestiones para la Estrategla Ajedristica—Tartakower</td>
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<td>Lo que Debe Saberse de las Aperturas—Romanowsky</td>
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<td>Mis Mejores Partidas—1908-1923</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUSSIAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of Chess Tournaments</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 Chess Problems</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
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</table>

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Chess Tourists

The best news of the month, to us, is that I. A. Horowitz is ready to resume his chess activities. Since his siege in the hospital at Carroll, Iowa, after the accident last February, he has concentrated on a thorough recuperation, missing the United States championship tournament and other events in which normally his presence would have been felt.

Like the baseball player who, after a beaning, strives to return to action at the earliest moment, to avoid any appearance of bashyness, Horowitz has been eager to enter the playing arena, but his friends have urged caution until his recovery could be pronounced complete.

Which leads up to our announcement. On or about January 1, Horowitz expects to embark upon probably his longest tour through the United States, Canada and Mexico. Several clubs at which he and Morton were to have appeared have already reengaged him. Other clubs wishing to secure his services for simultaneous exhibitions, lectures, consultation games, etc., are urged to write to him in care of The Chess Review. Watch our December issue for details concerning the route and dates of his itinerary.

FINE PERFORMANCE

Reuben Fine, after his splendid victory in the Open Tournament of the U. S. C. F. at Dallas, moved West to begin a quick circle of exhibition stops. He had remarkable success, losing only 5 of a total of 274 simultaneous battles. In addition he found time to compete in two tournaments, at Salt Lake City and Hollywood, winning each handily. Details of his tour follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denver, Colo. (blindfold)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sacramento, Calif.</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco, Calif.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmel, Calif.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollywood, Calif.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Barbara, Calif.</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albuquerque, N. Mex.</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio, Tex.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge, La.</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield, Mo.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaha, Neb.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sioux City, Ia.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnipeg, Minn.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis, Minn.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>249</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

George Koltanowski, no mean tourist himself, has been active in Eastern chess circles, mixing blindfold play, at which he is the ultraspecialist, with the more usual group simultaneous displays. Results of his recent stops are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazleton, Pa.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazleton, Pa. (blindfold)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, Mass.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, Mass. (clock games)</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wellesley, Mass. (blindfold)</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portland, Me.</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland, Me. (blindfold)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilmington, Del.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Touring is going on in the European chess world as well, though not always voluntarily. We are living in times when a man can move from Austria to Germany, or from Romania to Hungary to Russia, while standing perfectly still!
Utah State Tourney

The fourth annual Congress of the Utah Chess Federation assumed unusual importance through the presence in the title competition of Reuben Fine. The noted internationalist stopped over for the Labor Day weekend and emerged with the title of Utah chess champion to add to his long string of laurels.

Five of the outstanding Utah players participated, including Richards Durham, champion in 1938 and 1939, L. N. Page, 1937 title-holder, and Dale L. Morgan, champion of Salt Lake City. Douglas Graham of Bozeman and George F. Girard of Pocatello were also in the main event. In the words of Mr. Morgan, who sends us the report:

"Mr. Fine packed too many guns for the Utah players in their first competition against a grandmaster, and won easily. Durham and Morgan won all of their other games except against each other to wind up in a tie for State honors, but Morgan won in a special playoff. In the master event, Fine's most spectacular game, involving a double rook sacrifice, was against Morgan, who got into a hopeless position, and when Fine offered the first sacrifice, accepted, to die gloriously rather than dismally.

"The major tournament was won by 14 year old Philip Neff of Salt Lake City in his first important tournament victory, Leon Fonnesbeck of Logan taking second. The minor event went to Edward F. Pederson of Woods Cross, Gunnar Newman of Keyesville carrying off second place.

"Team play in the annual Utah Chess Federation team tournament will start in the late autumn, with Provo expected to enter a squad to play against Ogden, Logan and Salt Lake, which have comprised the league during the past three years."

State Title Tournament

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Won</th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>Drawn</th>
<th>Points</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. Fine</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Morgan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Durham</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 3/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. W. Taylor</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Graham</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. N. Page</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Davis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. F. Girard</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ventnor Tournament Book

A book of the 1940 Ventnor City Invitation Tournament is in preparation, and will soon be ready. It will contain complete scores of the 66 games played, all of them annotated by participants in the tournament. The price will be $1.25, but the publisher, Roy Dessauer of Ventnor City, informs us that advance subscription orders will be accepted at $1.00 per copy.

Boston Busy

With six teams in the "A" and seven in the "B" section, the Metropolitan League of Boston has begun its annual series. In the major division are: Lynn Chess Club, Bay State, Boylston (Y. M. C. A. Union), Harvard University, Boston City Club, and City Club Independents. In the "B" section are: Lynn, Harvard Club, Harvard University, Boylston, Cambridge Y.M.C.A., Commonwealth, and Wells Memorial.

"Sammy" Reshevsky visited Boston recently, playing 30 games simultaneously at Dorchester Manor, winning 28 and allowing only two draws, which were achieved by two of the talented younger players of the Boylston Club, Fliegel and Jaffe.

English Opening

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>D. L. Morgan</th>
<th>R. Fine</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>P-QB4</td>
<td>P-QB4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kt-KB3</td>
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<td>P-KKt1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>P-K3</td>
<td>P-Kt5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Q-Kt2</td>
<td>Q-Kt2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>O-O</td>
<td>P-Kt5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Q-Kt-Q2</td>
<td>O-O</td>
</tr>
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<td>Q-Kt-B4</td>
<td>P-B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>P-K3</td>
<td>P-B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>P-KKt3</td>
<td>B-K3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>P-Q2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>P-B1</td>
<td>P-B1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After all the maneuvering, White's forces are way off side, and his King is left pretty much to his own resources. Fine takes advantage by some pretty give-away tactics.

Missouri Championship

Upon his return from the Dallas Tournament, Erich Marchand participated in the first annual Missouri State Championship and won first prize. He was followed closely by H. M. Wosenberg, Wilson Reilly and W. E. Campbell, all of Kansas City.

Mr. Marchand writes us that "Missouri players are attempting to work out a system whereby each locality will hold preliminaries so that the expense of a large number of representatives at the final tournament will be avoided. In the preliminary tournaments, entry fees will be used to help the representatives go to the state finals."

This seems to us a very sensible arrangement, and should be copied in other states; it will undoubtedly be a great influence for stimulating increased participation and closer organizational ties.
Many of our readers, from time to time, have urged us to sponsor a correspondence chess tournament. Interest in that field has been soaring to the stage of a boom, as evidenced by the reports of several active and enterprising organizations catering to the play-by-mail fiends.

In recognition of this situation, and in the belief that our subscribers will welcome the service, we are commencing a regular correspondence chess department. In it we shall have news of various competitions, lists of entries and results, and a fair selection of the best games played.

Our first tournament will be open to all. Entries may be sent in at any time. Players will be divided into sections of five. Each section will contest a double round-robin, every entrant playing two games with every other, or eight games all told.

The entrance fee is $1.00 per section. Players may enter as many sections as they choose, and will have different sets of opponents in each section. It is not necessary to subscribe to The Chess Review. However, as a special inducement, we are offering one free entry to all new subscribers to the magazine. This offer also applies to our present subscribers on their next renewal date.

The prizes in each section will be orders on The Chess Review, $4.00 for first prize and $2.00 for second. These orders may be applied towards the payment of subscriptions, or towards the purchase of books or merchandise advertised by us, at current rates.

Complete scores of all games must be submitted to us by the winners, in order to obtain credit. In case of a draw, the player of the White pieces is responsible for sending the score of the game. It is advisable that scores be signed by both players, to avoid any dispute.

The rules of correspondence chess are simple enough. Replies must be sent within 48 hours of the receipt of a move. A total of 10 additional days is allowed during the course of a game, for any contingencies that may arise. Undue delay may lead to forfeiture.

Moves should be written carefully, to avoid error or ambiguity. As an example, if B.B4 is sent, in a position where either Bishop could move to that square, the opponent can select whichever move he prefers. We suggest that players always send the previous move, as well as their reply, on each card.

Any questions or disputes regarding the rules or conduct of play are to be submitted to us. Our adjudication must be accepted as final.

Correspondence chess has given entertainment to generations of chess players. Its devotees claim there is nothing like it for stimulating interest in the game. It is an excellent method for improving one's knowledge of chess, as the incentive is created to do the requisite study and thorough analysis required to meet the experts in this field on an equal basis.

For the player who has little opportunity for good competition over the board, or who can find no opponent in his vicinity, correspondence games are a welcome outlet. If it takes several days for a move, and several months for a game, there is an even greater satisfaction in the execution of a well-planned strategem. Success must be earned on a sound basis, since there is little hope that the opponent will make a gross oversight, or that he will fall for a shallow trap that might serve in over-the-board play.

Eldorous Dayton of New Rochelle, who has long been interested in correspondence chess, sends us a number of the finest games played in this country. Two of them are appended, with his notes.

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

*Notes by Eldorous Dayton*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Brunner</td>
<td>W. H. Failing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 P.K4 P.QB4 5 Kt.QB3 P.K3
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 6 B-K2 B-Kt5
3 P-Q4 PxP 7 O-O BxKt
4 KtxP Kt-B3 8 Px.B KtxP

Igel-Beutum, Vienna 1928, continued 9 ... P.Q4.

10 Q-Q3 Kt-Q4

Krause-Norling continued 10 ... KtxP, but Black's ham-kiri is already patent. What follows is a post-mortem executed with surgical precision.

| 11 BxKt | PxB |
| 12 R-Ktch | K-B1 |
| 13 Kt-B5 | P-Q3 |
13 Q-Kt4 P-QKt3!

Neat! If now 14 QxRch, QxQ; 15 BxQ, KtxB! and Black wins two pieces for a Rook.

White swiftly switches to the vulnerable K side.

14 P-K4
15 Q-Kt4 P-Kt3

If P-KR3; 16 Kt-K4! wins the exchange.

16 Q-R6
17 B-K4!
18 P-KB4!
19 PxP!
20 R-B3!

Not 20 R-B2? QxRch! 21 KxQ, Kt-Kt5ch.

20...

BxR

It seems as if Black can now force perpetual check.

21 PxB KR-Q1
22 PxKt R-Q8ch
23 RxB QxRch
24 K-Kt2!

The pattern of the King moves must be just so to escape perpetual check.

24...

Q-K7ch

25 R-K3!

Resigns

Black runs out of checks. If 25...

Q-B8ch; 26 K-Kt3! Q-K8ch; 27 K-Kt4. Q-Kt8ch; 28 K-B4!

---

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Correspondence Star

Several of the greatest masters owe their start to correspondence play. Paul Keres of Estonia is an outstanding example. He first appeared in international chess play at the Team Tournament at Prague in 1935. As a lad of nineteen, he was leader of the Estonian forces, and compiled one of the best scores in the competition. Shortly thereafter he commenced a series of impressive victories in tournaments, climaxed by his successes at Margate, 1937 and 1939, Semmering, 1937, and Avro, 1938.

When players began to look up Keres' record, to attempt to trace the source of his genius, they found dozens of games he had played by mail, which exhibited the flair for combination and uncanny resource which has marked his play.

Here is an example from a correspondence tournament played in 1934.

**MOLLER ATTACK**

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<tr>
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<th>Black</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P. Keres</td>
<td>F. Sachsenmaier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 P.K4</td>
<td>P.K4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Kt-KB3</td>
<td>Kt-QB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 B-B4</td>
<td>B-B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 P.B3</td>
<td>Kt-B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 P.Q4</td>
<td>PxB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Pxp</td>
<td>B-Kt5ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Kt-B3</td>
<td>KtxKP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 O-O</td>
<td>BxKt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 P.Q5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Kt-K1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 RxKt</td>
<td>P-Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 B-KKt5</td>
<td>BxB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 KtxB</td>
<td>O-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 KtxRP!</td>
<td>KxKt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 R-R4ch</td>
<td>K-Kt1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Q-R5</td>
<td>P-KB4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sparkling Moller Attack. The continuation in the game is considered the best play for both sides.

| 17 R-K1   |

In later games Keres experimented with 17 R-R3, to avoid the defense ... Kt-Kt3. But Black can still equalize with 17 ... P-B5! 18 P-KKt4, Pxp e.p.: 19 Q-R7ch, K-B2; 20 Q-R5ch, K-K11!, and White must take perpetual check.

| 17 ...    | Kt-Kt3! |
| 18 R-R3   | R-B3    |
| 19 Q-R7ch | K-B2    |
| 20 R-K6!  | P-B3?   |

This gives White too many chances. Best was 20 ... BxR; 21 PxBch, RxP! 22 BxRch, KxR; 23 QxKtch, Q-B3, with a probable draw.

| 21 KR-K3  | B-Q2?   |

And here better was 21 ... Pxp; 22 R-K8ch, QXR, though White obtains a lasting attack after 23 RxQ, KxR; 24 BxP.

| 22 RxRch  | KxR     |
| 23 R-KKt3 | B-K1    |
| 24 Q-R5   | K-K2    |

| 25 Qxp    | PxB     |
| 26 Bxp    | Q-B1    |
| 27 Q-Kt5ch | K-Q2   |

Beginning the final attack. Black is given no chance to draw a free breath.

**Sachsenmaier**

| 28 ...    | Kt1     |
| 29 R-QKt3! | P-Kt3   |
| 30 R-K3!  |         |

The exchange will wait. White's threats are too numerous to parry.

| 30 ...    | P-R4    |
| 31 Q-B5ch | Resigns |

After 31 ... K-B2; 32 Q-B2ch, K-K1; 33 RxBch, KxR; 34 QxKtch, K-Q1; 35 Q-Kt5ch, K-B1; 36 QxP, with an easy win. If 35 ... K-K1; 36 B-B6ch, K-B2; 37 Q-B5ch, K-K2; 38 Q-Kt4ch wins the Rook, or 37 ... K-Kt1; 38 B-Q5ch and mate next move.
The American team which did not go to Buenos Aires in the Summer of 1939 missed not only the team tournament, but also a meeting of the *Federation International des Echecs*, which apparently produced some stormy developments. The following letter is self-explanatory.

Dear Mr. Sturgis:

Relative to the matter of the F. I. D. E. which you instructed be laid before the Judiciary Committee, the undersigned as members of such Committee report as follows:

A Congress of the F. I. D. E. was called for September 13, 1939, at Buenos Aires, Argentina. An agenda of the business to be transacted at such Congress had been submitted in advance by Dr. A. Rueb, the President of the F. I. D. E., inasmuch as he could not be in personal attendance. Such agenda made no provision for an election of officers, and under the existing circumstances there was no occasion for an election, as the terms of the acting officers would not expire until 1941. Notwithstanding that no election of officers was scheduled to be held and that there were no officers to be filled, the delegates in attendance at the Buenos Aires Congress proceeded to hold an election of officers. They thereupon elected Senor Augusto deMuro as President, Mr. M. S. Kuhns as Vice-President, and Senor Joaquin Gomez Masia as Secretary-Treasurer.

The United States of America was not represented at such Congress, having no delegates in attendance, although Miss May Karff of Boston, Mass., was there in the capacity of a contestant in the Women's Tournament which was held in conjunction with the International Team Tournament. Miss Karff, however, was in no sense a representative of the United States unit of the F. I. D. E. with respect to the business of the Congress, her credentials being expressly limited to the status of Woman Champion of the United States. So far as is known, Miss Karff made no attempt to assume any authority to act as a delegate on behalf of the United States unit or to take part in the business of the Congress, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the Judiciary Committee is assuming that Miss Karff had no attempt to act in any official capacity other than as an entrant in the Women's Tournament.

A written report which was later circulated by the deMuro administration stated, however, that the United States had participated in the business of the Congress, including the election of officers.

The first information received by M. S. Kuhns, the Vice-President of the F. I. D. E. and the President of the National Chess Federation, was a letter from Senor deMuro stating that he had not known an election was to have been held and that he assumed that Dr. Rueb had overlooked writing him about it. Mr. Kuhns was later informed by Dr. Rueb that the election had not been authorized and that he, Dr. Rueb, was still the President of the F. I. D. E. Upon receiving this word from Dr. Rueb, Mr. Kuhns wrote a further letter to Senor deMuro disavowing his earlier letter of congratulation.

The newly elected Secretary-Treasurer has called upon Prof. M. Nicolet, the old Secretary-Treasurer, to turn over the records and funds of F. I. D. E. This Dr. Rueb has refused to permit, not recognizing the deMuro administration as having any authority to receive them. The matter now stands with conflicting claims of authority between the old administration, whose terms of office will not expire for another year and the deMuro administration who were elected at the Buenos Aires Congress.

An official printed report of the business transacted at the various sessions of the Buenos Aires Congress has been published by Dr. Rueb over his signature and in his capacity as President. In such report no mention is made of any election and the old officers still appear.

Mr. Kuhns has made a request that the United States Chess Federation be designated as the United States unit of the F. I. D. E. in accordance with the instructions given to him pursuant to Article 4 of the Agreement of Consolidation of September 5, 1939. The necessary change has been made and the United States Chess Federation is now recognized as the official United States unit by both the Rueb and the deMuro administrations, both of whom incidentally have requested payment of dues from the U. S. C. F.

A factual situation which must be recognized irrespective of the question of who are the legal officers of F. I. D. E. is that that organization is a decimated body. Many of the strongest and most active units are no longer independent nations by reason of the war.

All of the facts hereinabove set forth are substantiated by documents in the possession of Mr. M. S. Kuhns, who stands ready to turn them over to you or Mr. Olle when you come here.

Without expressing any opinion as to which set of officers are entitled to be legally recognized, it is the opinion of your Judiciary Committee:

1. That the entire question of action by the United States Chess Federation with respect to F. I. D. E. be held in abeyance;
2. That until the affairs of F. I. D. E. are determined, no dues be paid by the United States Chess Federation to either Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

ELBERT A. WAGNER, JR.
M. S. KUHNS
Selected Games

Annotations, unless otherwise credited, are by I. Kasdan.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
M. Luckis  I. Raud

White  Black

1 P-Q4  Kt-KB3  7 R-B1  P-B3
2 P-QB4  P-K3  8 B-Q3  P-QR3
3 Kt-QB3  P-Q4  9 PxP  KPxP
4 Kt-B3  B-K2  10 Q-B2  R-K1
5 B-K5  Q-Kt-Q2  11 O-O  Kt-B1
6 P-K3  O-O  12 Kt-K5

This allows Black to free his game by a favorable exchange. In this variation White's basic play is on the Q side. Plans to be considered are 12 R-Kt1, with P-QKt4, P-QR4 and P-Kt5 as objective, or 12 P-QR3, followed by P-QKt4, Kt-QR4 and Kt-B5.

12 ...  Kt-Kt5  15 Kt-K2  QR-Q1
13 BxB  QxB  16 Kt-Kt3  R-Q3
14 KtxKt  BxB  17 KR-K1  Q-R5
18 P-Kt4

Now this is too slow. Correct was 18 Kt-B5, BxKt; 19 BxB, R-R3; 20 P-KR3.

20 ...  R-R3
19 Kt-B1  Kt-K3
20 P-R4

Proceeding blithely, with no attention to the alarming accumulation of force against his King. 20 B-K2 was an essential precaution.

20 ...  B-B6!!

An elegant commencement of a devastating attack.

The play on the black squares would have delighted Nimzovich!

Buenos Aires Team Tournament 1939

FRENCH DEFENSE
(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

Dr. S. Tartakover  Castillo

White  Black

1 P-K4  P-K3  4 P-K5  P-QB4
2 P-Q4  P-Q4  5 P-QR3  B-R4
3 Kt-QB3  B-K5  6 Q-K4  P-KKt

...  K-B1 was far preferable. The weakening of the black squares involved in the text may become very troublesome, especially in the absence of Black's KB.

7 B-Kt5ch  Kt-B3

Thoughtless "development." As Black's QB is likely to be useless, 7 ... B-Q2; 8 BxKt, KtxB should have been tried.

8 Kt-K2  P-R4?  11 BxKt  PxK
9 B-K3  PxP  12 O-O  B-K1
10 KtxP  B-Q2  13 Q-Q3  Kt-R3

Judging from what follows, 13 ... Q-Q2; 14 Kt-B3, P-QB4 was better. After the text, Tartakover gets to work on the black squares.

14 K-Kt3  Kt-B4
15 B-Kt5  Q-B1
16 B-B6  O-O

Exposing the K to key blasts, but ... KR-Kt1 is anything but attractive.

17 P-R3!
In order to kick out the well-posted Kt.

17 ... 
18 P-KKt4 B-Q1
19 Q-Q2 

Or 19 ... Kt-K1; 20 BxB, QxB; 21 Q-R6 and the threat of Kt-K5 is unanswerable.

Now comes a very fine move:

Castillo

20 QR-Q1!! 

The chief point of White's last move would have appeared in the curious variation 20 ... BxB; 21 PxB, Kt-K1; 22 Kt-K4! PxKt; 23 Kt-K5ch, K-K1; 24 KtxP(K4) and the miserable B is lost; or 22 ... Q-Q1; 23 Kt-K5! with tremendous pressure.

If Black avoids this with 20 ... B-K1 then 21 BxB, QxB; 22 Kt-K5ch, K-K1; 23 Kt-K4 gives a winning game.

21 Kt-K5ch K-Kt1
22 KKKt-K4! PxKt
23 KtxP Resigns

For if 23 ... Kt-K1; 24 Q-R6, BxB; 25 KtxBch and mate in two. If 23 ... K-R2; 24 BxB, P-B4 forced; 25 Kt-B6ch (oh, those black squares!), RxKt; 26 PxKt and White now wins a piece.

It is worth going over the play from the diagrammed position a second time to appreciate the power of the quiet 20 QR-Q1!!

Tartakover

P-B4

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Grau

Buenos Aires, 1940

C. Guimard

R. Grau

White

Black

1 P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3
3 P-B4
4 Kt-B3
5 P-Q4
6 P-K3
7 BxP P-Kt4
8 O-O
9 Q.K2
10 P-K4
11 P-K5
12 P-R3

Sacrificing a Pawn for a promising attack position. That it failed eventually does not detract from the enterprise of the idea.

13 BxQKt
14 KtxB
15 P-R3

Returning the extra Pawn temporarily, in order to exchange one of the Bishops, and gain time for a better defensive set-up.

20 BxP
21 KtxB
22 Kt-K5
23 QR-B4

Threatening B-B6 and Q-KR3. If 22... KtxP; 24 QKKt3 wins a piece. Black definitely has to find something, and his next few moves are extremely well timed.

30 QxKt; 31 KtxP

The Knight reenters the fray, most effectively.

26 B-B4
27 Q-R6!
28 Kt-R2!
29 QR-B1
30 Q-B5

The final blow, after which White is quite helpless.

31 QxQ PxB 32 R-R2 R(Kt)-Kt15
33 P-Kt4
34 R-K82 R-K5
35 K-R1 R-R6ch

Resigns

Playing to simplify. Black would have a decided advantage in an endgame, owing to the weak White Pawns.

28 Q-Q2
29 Q-K1

If 29 R-K6 still would not do, for 29... QxRch; 30 K-R2, KtxB; 31 PxB, Q-Q3ch and Q-B1 defends the mate.

30 QxR BP
32 R-Q4

Destroying any illusions that White will again be allowed to construct a mating threat.

33 RxB RxR 34 Q-Q3 K-Kt4
35 K-Kt1 K-B1 36 Q-R1 P-R5

The extra Pawn, with the WE now out of play, is clearly decisive.

37 QxR BP
38 QxR BP
39 Q-Kt6
40 Q-R6
41 PxP
42 P-Kt6

Resigns

Sydney, Australia, 1940

French Defense

L. Steiner

C. J. S. Purdy

White

Black

1 P-Kt4 P-Kt4
2 P-Q4 P-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3

Is a helpless, but not detracting from the enterprise of the idea.

Exploded complications, which White is able to exploit with advantage.

Extricating himself with advantage.

H26

Better was 10 Kt-R2! B-R4; 11 PxB, Kt-B3; 12 R-Q1, Q-R3; 13 Kt-Q4! with advantage.

10...

B-Kt5

Kt-Q4

clearly decisive.

Kt-Kt5

Kt-Kt4

Kt-K5

Kt-Kt5
This has appeared frequently in Australian chess of late, rather than the older line, 6 B-Q2, BxKt; 7 PxKt, Kt-K5; 8 Q-Kt4, etc., which is no longer considered favorable for White.

6 ... P-KKt4 10 P-QR3 BxKt
7 B-Kt3 Kt-K5 11 KtxKt KtxB
8 Kt-K2 P-KB4 12 RPxKt Kt-B3
9 PxP e.p. QxP 13 Q-R5ch K-K2
14 O-O-O KtxP

Not 14 ... QxBP; 15 B-Kt5, to be followed by KR-K1, when Black's King is too exposed. White's next move is based on the same plan of opening the KB file.

15 P-B4 B-Q2 20 QR-K1 Q-KQ1
16 B-Q3 QR-KB1 21 Q-K3 P-Kt3
17 KR-B1 P-R3 22 R-R4 PXP
18 Kt-K2 KtxKtch 23 RxP Q-KKt4

A mistake, which gives White his chance. Essential was 24 ... K-B2, when Black would have had a relatively easy game with a Pawn plus.

25 PxR P-KR4 26 Q-K5

Now the King is fixed in the center, and White can prepare at leisure for the onslaught.

**Purdy**

**Steiner**

**Willman**

**Phillips**

Specially annotated for us by Robert Willman, New York State champion.

**RUY LOPEZ**

R. Willman  H. M. Phillips
White            Black

1 P-K4            1 P-K4
2 P-Kt3            2 B-R4
3 B-Kt5            3 Q-K2
4 B-F4            4 P-Q3
5 Kt-QB3            5 P-QB3
6 P-R3            6 B-KB2

7 P-Q3

Steinitz's "slow" variation, in which White holds back and avoids exchanges while building up a powerful attack. Black should try to open up the game while he is still ahead in development.

7 ... O-O 10 Q-Kt-Q2 Q-K4
8 ... P-KR3 11 P-KtKt4 B-Q2
9 B-R2 12 B-Kt1 P-KR3

12 ... P-Q5 was probably better, and would have left White with the problem of where to place his King.

13 PxP B-KB2
14 Kt-K5 Q-K2
15 Kt-Kt3 P-KtKt3

"Preventing" 16 Kt-B5.

16 Kt-B5!

This move must be played immediately, if at all, before Black plays either P-KR3 or P-KtKt4.

16 ...

After 16 ... PxKt an exhaustive analysis is almost impossible. The probable continuation would be 17 KtPxP, B-Q2; 18 B-KKt1, K-KR1 (not ... B-KKt2; 19 B-Kt2, Kt-Q1; 20 KtxBP! KtxKt1; 21 B-R6!), 19 B-Kt3 (threatening B-B5!), Kt-Kt2; 20 Q-B4! If Black plays 19 ... Kt-Q1, or 19 ... P-Kt3; 20 B-Kt3, Kt-Q1, his game is badly tied up for a long time. Such attacks generally win over the board.

17 KtPxP B-Kt2 22 P-KR4 P-KR4
18 B-K3 Kt-Q1 23 B-Q3 KtxB
19 O-O-O Kt-Q1 24 RxB, BxKt
20 B-Kt3 R-KB1 25 P-R5 Kt-K3
21 PxP BxP 26 KtxKt PtxKt

178
27 R(Q5)-Q1

A slight inaccuracy which loses a move and might have cost an important half-point. 27 R-Q2 should have been played.

27 ... P-Kt4
28 P-R6 B-B3
29 Q-R5 K-R2
30 R-Q2 QR-Q1

Black has defended himself very well up to this point, but errs now by making too obvious a move in a simple position. After 30 ... P-B5; 31 KR-Q1, QR-Q1, White would be unable to win, e.g., 32 RxR, RxR; 33 RxR, QxR; 34 Btxch, KxP; 35 QxP, K-xKtS; 36 QxRP, Q-Q6! with perpetual check.

31 RxC RxC 40 BxP KxP
32 BxRP! Q-K1 41 K-Q2 B-K6
33 QxQ RxQ 42 K-Q3 B-B4
34 R-Q1 R-Q1 43 B-B7 B-K2
35 RxR BxR 44 P-K5 B-B4
36 B-Q6 B-Kt3 45 P-B4 K-B5
37 P-B3 KxP 46 PxP PnP
38 P-Kt3 P-KKt5 47 R-P4 PxP
39 PxP K-Kt4 48 PxP B-Kt3

Black has his last little joke. White could have taken the Bishop, but was too tired to analyze. (What a terrible alibi!)

49 B-Q6 B-Q1 52 P-R5 B-R5
50 K-B4 K-K5 53 B-B5 B-Q1
51 K-Kt5 K-Q4 54 P-R6 Resigns

---

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**Leningrad 1939**

**RUy Lopez**

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

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<td>23 B-Q5</td>
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**Guldin**

**Rovner**

White's early position play was admirable, but after move 30 or so, he began to lean too strongly on the QRP; one would think that it is all up with Black now, but he manages to find curious resources, until White almost breaks his neck trying to snare a draw.

47 P-R6

Evidently satisfied that this vicious-looking Pawn puts an end to the struggle. But Black reacts sturdily.

47 ... BxP
48 P-R7 BxR

Now the victorious queening will have to be postponed, for if 49 P-R8(Q), R-B8ch; 50 Kt-B1, RxKtch; 51 KxR, Q-Q8 mate.

49 Kt-B1 B-Q5!

Amazingly enough, this should have been the winning move! White must now queen, whether he likes it or not!
50 P-R8(Q) BxPch!

The grrrim drama unfolds! If now 51 K-R1, R-B8 with the following delicious possibilities given in "The Field":

I 52 Q(8)-R6, QxQ and White cannot retake!
II 52 Q(7)-R6, QxQ and likewise!
III 52 P-Kt3, RxKtch; 53 K-Kt2, R-Kt8ch; 54 KxB, Q-Q5ch and mate follows.
IV 52 Q-R8ch, KxQ; 53 Q-Kt1ch, Q-Q5; 54 QxR, P-K6 and wins.

51 KxB Q-Q5ch
Again leaving White no choice, since if 52 Kt-K3, R-B7ch leads to mate.

52 K-Kt3 R-B6ch
53 K-B4 P-K6ch
54 Q-K4 Q-B3ch
55 K-Kt4 P-R4ch?

This looks murderous, yet it misses a clear win by 55 . . . P-Kt7 (threatening . . . Q-Kt4 mate); 56 Kt-Kt3, Q-Kt4ch; 57 R-K3, Q-R4ch etc.

56 K-R3 P-K7ch
57 Kt-Kt3 P-K8(Q)

Another Queen!!—and it can't be captured. What to do?!

58 Q-Kt8ch!!! . . .
Forcing an "easy" draw.

58 . . .
59 Q-K8ch K-R2
60 Q-Kt8ch K-R3

The bashful monarch,

61 Q-R7ch K-Kt4
62 Q-R6ch Drawn

A sudden counter-threat turns the day.

### RUY LOPEZ

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### Buenos Aires Team Tournament 1939

#### ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

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<td>13-B-B4</td>
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"An' don't annoy my partner. He's busy, too!"

Laurence Reynolds (Collins)
Famous Last Round Tourney Thrills
By PAUL HUGO LITTLE

CAPABLANCA-ELISKASES, Moscow, 1936

The year 1936 was a memorable one in chess for many reasons, but perhaps principally because it marked two great triumphs in tournament competition for Capablanca, the former world champion.

There had been many critics who had, with their usual flair for glib generalizations and dubious divisions, assigned Capa to the ranks of those masters who had reached their zenith and were no longer capable of great accomplishment.

But after these two tournaments, Nottingham and Moscow, no one could deny that the Cuban was still one of the world's greatest players and deserving of a title match.

Nottingham has already been adequately dealt with. We turn at once to the Moscow tournament, held during May and June to commemorate the centennial of the birth of William Steinitz, that intrepid pioneer and original thinker whose chess ideas still influence present-day players.

Five foreign masters were invited to play against a similar number of Russian masters. Capablanca, Dr. Lasker, Flohr, Lilienthal and Eliskases were the foreign contingent; and the Russians were Botwinnik, who had won the 1935 Moscow tournament, Kan, Levenfisch, Rabin and Ragosin.

Enthusiasm has always been one of the Russians' greatest virtues. It was evidenced in their interest in this tournament. On the opening day over 2,000 filled the seats in the hall where the tourney was held, standing room was jammed, and crowds stood outside the building waiting for news.

On May 14 the first round began. Kan held Capablanca to a meritorious draw; in fact, all the five games were drawn. The play was very even for six rounds. The leaders at that time were Capablanca and Botwinnik, 4 each, and Lasker 3½.

In the seventh round Botwinnik met Capablanca, the former having White. The young Russian grandmaster completely outplayed Capa, only to lose because of a hastily considered sacrifice. Ragosin beat Lasker in this round with a beautiful combination.

In Round 8 Capablanca tightened his hold on first place by beating Lilienthal in a beautiful game, while Botwinnik could only draw with Ragosin. After nine rounds and the first half of the tourney was concluded, the top scores were: Capablanca, 6½; Botwinnik, Lasker and Ragosin, 5 each; Kan and Levenfisch 4½. Flohr, with 4 points, was out of form, having lost to Ragosin in the third round and to Kan in the ninth.

In the tenth round, the players began the second half of the tournament, with colors reversed. Much interest was expressed over the showing of the veteran Dr. Lasker. He suffered a setback when he overlooked a piece against Botwinnik, losing in 21 moves. Capablanca beat Kan in the same round.

Capablanca maintained his lead, running about even with Botwinnik for several rounds. They were paired again in the sixteenth round. Botwinnik naturally had to try for a win, and very nearly lost. He managed to salvage the draw, however, and Capa retained his lead of a full point.

In the seventeenth and semi-final round Capa drew in 21 moves of a Four Knights opening with Lilienthal. Botwinnik beat Ragosin in a superb last-minute effort, and came up to within half a point of the ex-world champion.

The last round opened with the pairings of Capablanca vs. Eliskases and Botwinnik vs. Levenfisch. If Botwinnik won and Capa only drew, the two would tie for first place. Botwinnik seemed to have better chances, since Levenfisch had not displayed the same form as at the 1935 Moscow tourney. The opening was a Sicilian against Levenfisch's P-K4, and a hard battle resulted.

Capablanca, aware of the danger of being overtaken, played to win against Eliskases. This he accomplished in a magnificent effort, and as Botwinnik only drew, the first prize was Capa's by a margin of a full point.

The following decisive game is an example both of the will to win in the last round, and of Capablanca's superlatively classical style.

GIUOCO PIANO

J. R. Capablanca  E. Eliskases

White                    Black

1. P-K4                 1. P-K4
2. Kt-KB3               2. Kt-QB3

Shades of Steinitz! A tribute to that master's memory, for this opening was popular during his era.

4. Kt-B3
5. P-Q4
6. B-KKt5

...
This is known as the Canal Variation, because of the Peruvian master’s success with it at Carlsbad, 1929.

8 . . . .

Bogoljubow against Becker, in the last round at Carlsbad, played the superior 6 . . .

Kt-QR4. If then 7 Kt-Q5, P-B3; 8 KtxKtch, PxBt, with KtxB to follow.

7 BxKt . . . .

7 B-R4 is inadvisable because of . . . .

P-KKt4, and 7 B-Kt3 would indicate that the previous move was useless. The exchange wins two important tempi.

8 . . . .

8 . . . . QxB

8 Kt-Q5, Q-Q1.

8 . . . .

8 P-B3 Kt-K2.

Capablanca castled at this point against Canal at Carlsbad, and Eliskases here uses a move played by Paul Johner at the same tournament.

10 Kt-K3 . . . .

This was Capa’s new move, and probably the reason for his choice of the opening.

10 . . . .

B-K3.

Black should try to hold the center by 10 . . . 0-0; 11 O-O, B-Kt3; 12 P-Q4, Kt-Kt3.

11 BxB . . . .

12 Q-Kt3 P-xB

13 P-Q4 . . . .


13 . . . .

PxB

14 KtxP BxB

15 PxB O-O

16 O-Q Q-Q2

17 QR-B1 . . . .

White gains no advantage from 17 QxBtP, KR-Kt1; 18 Q-KR, RxP; 19 R-Kt1, R-Kt3; 20 Q-K3, QR-Kt1, etc.

17 . . . .

QR-Kt1.

18 R-B3 P-Q4

19 Q-B2 P-B3.

Black had better prospects with 19 . . . .

Kt-B3; 20 R-Q1, PxP; 21 QxP, QR-Q1, or 20 PxB, PxB; 21 R-B5, KtxP; 22 Q-Q1, Kt-B3; 23 RxP, Q-K3, etc.

20 P-K5 R-B5

21 Q-Q1 QR-Kt1

22 P-B3 Q-Q1.

This loses time, where it was necessary to take measures against White’s threat to storm forward with his K side Pawns. Better was 22 . . . .

R(B5)-B2. If then 23 P-KKt3, Kt-B4; 24 KtxKt, RxBt; 25 P-B4, P-KKt4, with good chances of counter-play.

23 P-KKt3 R(B5)-B2

24 B-Kt4 Kt-B4

25 KtxKt RxKt

26 P-KR4!

Now Black dare not play . . . .

P-KKt4, since 27 RXP, PxP; 28 K-Kt2 and R-Kt1 would follow.

26 . . . .

P-KKt3

27 K-Kt2 Q-K2

28 P-R3 . . . .

A “prophylactic” move a la Nimzowitch.

28 . . . .

Q-Kt2 31 P-KKt4 R(B4)-B2

29 QR-B3 Q-K2 32 P-KR Q-K2

30 Q-B2 K-Kt2 33 P-Kt4 R-KKt1

34 R-KKt1 . . . .

Not 34 P-B5, KtPxP; 35 PxP, PxP; 36 RxP, R(B5)-Kt1; 37 Kt-Q3, Q-Kt3; 38 P-R5, K-R1! and Black can double Rooks on the Kt file. One almost agonizingly awaits White’s P-KR5.

34 . . . .

K-R1

35 Q-Q2 R-R2


This is playing into White’s hands, but marking time would only delay the coming break.

37 PxP RxB

38 R-Kt5 Q-R2

39 Q-Kt3 Q-KR3

40 Q-Kt4 R-Kt2

41 R-Kt3 K-R2.

The restricted, almost symmetrical position of all the pieces is indeed curious.

42 R-K12 R-K1

43 K-Kt3 K-R2

44 R-KR2 K-K2

45 R-R3 K-Kt2.

White finally gets his chance. The stall, 45 . . . . R-K1 was better, since if then 46 RxR, PxR!

Eliskases

Capablanca

46 RxR! Q-QR

47 QxQ PxQ

48 P-B5! PxP

49 K-B4 . . . .

The advance of the King irresistibly reminds one of a similar maneuver, also by Capablanca, against Tartakower in a famous game at New York, 1894.

49 . . . .

R-K3 52 K-K5 R-K5ch

50 KxP R-Kt3 53 K-Q6 RxQP

51 P-K6 R-Kt5 54 R-K3 Resigns

A great effort! It is very similar to the Tarrasch-Walbrodt game at Vienna, 1898.
The popular J. C. Thompson of Dallas, who was one of the chief organizers of the Open Tournament held there this summer, won the annual tourney of the Texas Chess Association, at Fort Worth, August 31 to September 2, thus gaining the Texas championship for the third time since 1936. Second honors were taken by Weaver W. Adams of Boston. Neither lost a game, but Adams allowed three draws while Thompson permitted only two. Daniel Mayers, University of Arizona student, represented Tucson and took third place, drawing four games and losing only to Adams.

Thompson sends us an interesting editorial which appeared in the Dallas Morning News, from which we quote: "Newspapermen in particular find it hard to get the 'angles' in chess. Reuben Fine and Herman Steiner, for example, are professionals; yet neither promises in advance of a contest 'to molder de big bum.' They have no press agents. They do not dress the part. They carry no chime with them. A man who makes his living at teaching chess, for example, will sit down with a clergyman come down to Dallas on his vacation, and they will fight it out across the board in a silence that is thunderous only to those who know what is happening."
Under-Promotion in the Endgame

By IRVING CHERNEV

Under-promotion studies have long been favored by endgame composers. There is something artistic about a position which requires the promotion of a Pawn to a minor piece rather than the almost inevitable Queen. The motive for under-promotion is generally associated with stalemate. It may be to avoid an impending stalemate in playing to win, or to create one when intent on a draw.

In the following example Black is almost stalemate for some twenty moves, but is finally cornered. After you find or go through the solution, ask some friend to point out the mating piece from the diagram:

The next diagram is a first prize winner by the same composer. The avoidance of Black's mating threat is the controlling factor. The series of under-promotions in an ascending scale are a unique feature.

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1883 Nuremberg—Lacks 2 rook ..... Ger. 2.00
1900 Munich—Marco, Schlechter Ger. 3.00
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Here is a case where Black threatens an under-promotion, P-B8(Kt)ch! It takes a whole drove of new steeds to carry the day.

\[\text{Korolikov}\]

White to play and win

1 R-R5ch, KxR; 2 Kt-B4ch, K-R3; 3 P-Kt8(Kt)ch, K-R2; 4 Kt(Kt8)-B6ch, K-R3; 5 KtxPch, K-R2; 6 Kt(K8)-B6ch, K-Kt2; 7 Kt-K6ch, K-B2; 8 P-Q8(Kt)ch, K-K2; 9 P-B8(Kt) mate.

The following, one of the most beautiful endgames ever composed, shows under-promotion on both sides, with very accurate play required to reach the peaceful conclusion.

\[\text{Richer}\]

White to play and draw

1 B-B6, QxB; 2 P-Kt5ch, QxP; 3 P-Kt8(Kt)ch, K-Kt3; 4 P-Q8(Q), QxQ; 5 P-Kt7, Kt-Q3; 6 PxQ(Kt), Kt-B2ch; 7 KtxKt, KxKt; 8 Kt-R6ch, K-B1; 9 Kt-B5, P-R7; 10 KtxP, P-R8(R); 11 Kt-K8ch, K-B2; 12 Kt-Q8ch, K-Kt3; 13 K-Kt8, R-R1; 14 P-R8(Kt)ch, K-B3; 15 Kt-B7.

Wisconsin Women's Championship — Mrs. Emil Housfeld won this without the loss of a game. The standings: Mrs. Housfeld (Milwaukee) 3-0; Mrs. Fischer (Milwaukee) 2-1; Mrs. LaRouche (Sheboygan) 1-2; Miss Perham (Racine) 0-3. Mrs. Housfeld is the outstanding Wisconsin player, though Mrs. Rosemary Fischer runs her a close second. She first won the Milwaukee women's championship in 1936 and is still women's champion of the city, having successfully defended her title this year against Mrs. Fischer. Mrs. Housfeld, though born in Omaha, has lived in Milwaukee for the past ten years. She is the mother of two sons, aged seven and two. Her hobbies, she writes, "are chess, chess, golf, and assisting her husband in amateur photography. Pet peeve—lack of women interested in chess." Last winter she played on the Wherley team which won the league play in Milwaukee. She has only been playing chess for five years.

—E.L.W.
Commercial Chess

The Commercial Chess League of New York has started its annual round-robin series of matches, with eleven teams taking part in the competition. Results of the first round were: Bankers Trust 2½, Chase National 1½; Postal Telegraph 1½, Real Estate Board 2½; Bell Telephone 2, New York Telephone 0 (2 adjourned); Stock Exchange 1½, Consolidated Edison 2½; American Telephone 3, Central Hanover 1; New York Times bye.

Below is the Consolidated Edison team, which won the trophy for the 1939-1940 season.

Sitting: Chairman Fred Glaeser and Conrad Totten.

Bad Kissingen, 1928
Nimzowitsch

Capablanca

Black to make his 13th move.

In this position, Nimzowitsch played 13... BxKt and the game, after exciting complications, ended in a draw. Several annotators suggested instead 13... K-R1 in order to continue with 14... R-Kt1 and 15... P-KB4 and perhaps win with the pawn ahead.

After 13... K-R1, can you find how Capablanca would have forced a quick win?

Hastings, 1922
Thomas

Alekhine

White to make his 26th move.

Alekhine played 26 P-Q5!, KPxP; 27 PxP, RxB; 28 PxP, BxP; 29 RxQ and had a 60 move game on his hands.

Instead, as he himself points out, the quick method would have been 29 RxB!, Q-K2; 30 R-B8, R-B2; 31 R-Kt8 followed by R(Q1)-Q8.

REMEMBER TO...
RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION
Sixty Two-Movers of the Past Sixty Years

Part V

By Alain C. White

In our review of the two-movers of the past sixty years, we must not overlook the complete block problems of all kinds: the simple blocks, as in the charming No. 1700, the added mate blocks, as in No. 1624, and the changed mate blocks, as in No. 1701, and the masterly eight-self-block task problem, No. 1702—Editor.

On the whole, however, the complete block problem has not lived up to the high hopes it aroused in the early years of the 1900s. Restricting the free action of the White pieces has too often made these position-changing rather than strategic, and the use of changed mate keys in non-block form has proved to be a more valuable strategic medium. Great problems of this character include No. 1703, with changes in the half-pin checks after 1... SxPd6ch and 1... SxP6ch; No. 1704, with changed mates after the modern defenses 1... S6 and 1... Sf3, which combine self-checks and the opening of White guard; and No. 1705, with intricate changed crosschecks after 1... Qb5ch and 1... Qh5ch. There is an unexpectedly brilliant key in No. 1706, where a single move changes the set crosscheck while offering Black three additional new ones, plus a flight-square. If we were to choose a single key-move as the most delightful of all in this selection, I should probably turn to No. 1658. The beautiful and well-balanced position, free of White Pawns and with the four odd Black Pawns on the second rank, furnishes a perfect setting wherein the key reveals itself with a thrill that has rarely been approached.

With the specially selected Nos. 1707-1716 this brief review of sixty years of energetic problem activity comes to a close. One would wish that the selection might have included so many more composers and so many further great works by the authors already represented! Just what omissions have been the most serious? That is a question which the reader can help us very much to answer. I should greatly welcome your sending me your own selection of 25 favorite two-movers, explaining the basis on which they were chosen. Where the selection includes works already in the present set, these will serve to indicate which are the greatest universal favorites; where new positions are sent, they will be tabulated and the votes they receive can be compared. (Do not hesitate to include problems of your own.) I especially asked Mr. Gamage and Mr. Mansfield, in making their choices, to include favorites of their own composition, and I would like to see yours, too. In any case the most interesting 25 sets sent in will be given book prizes. The sets may be sent to me at Litchfield, Connecticut, and all will be acknowledged.

(The End)
SOLUTIONS

No. 1636 by F. Gamage: 1 PxQ? (Two points)
Masked threats combined with exquisite pin work—Rothenberg.

No. 1637 by Dr. F. G. Keene: 1 Ba5? (Two points)

No. 1638 by H. G. Smith: For White, 1 Qf5; for Black, 1 Rd7 (Two points each)
More limited in scope than the actual prize-winning, but pleasant enough—Rothenberg.

No. 1639 by W. B. Suesman: 1 Ke8 (Two points)

No. 1640 by F. W. Watson: 1 Qxg6 (Two points)
Unexpected key leading to one major and one minor changed mate—Rothenberg. Symmetrical key—Gibbs. Yet it changes two mates in this light mate—Gibbs.

No. 1641 by the Problem Editor: 1 P5? (Two points)

No. 1642 by the Problem Editor: 1 Re3 (Two points)

No. 1643 by the Problem Editor: 1 Se8-c6 (Two points)

No. 1644 by H. C. Du Beau: 1 Qxg5 (Three points)
1... Qxh4, 2 Qxb7ch, 1... Ke7, 2 Qxh7ch. Fine key; a beauty of a key. A close study of this enigmatic set-up—Rothenberg.

No. 1645 by C. Du Beau: 1 Qxg2 (Three points)
1... Ke6, 2 Ke6, 1... Qxh5, 2 Qf4ch, 1... Ke6. A multi-flight echo with 17 flights—Edelstein. Pleasant symmetrical solution—Rothenberg. This and the above are beautiful studies, except for the keys—Herzberger.

No. 1646 by the Problem Editor: Intended 1 Kxb7, and there is a check on 1 Kg3 (Three points each). Many solvers overlooked these three thematic variations in the author's solution. By 1 Ke6, 1 Rf1 moves, and some fell for the try 1 Kd7, answered by 1 Rfl, 1... Kd2, 2 Rf3.

No. 1647 by G. W. Watson: 1 Re5 (Three points)
1... Qxg2, 2 Re5ch, 1... Re7, 2 Qxe6ch. Unfortunately cooked by 1 Qxe6ch (Three points). Difficult problem with masterly construction and a certain cause for rejoicing—Rothenberg. Difficult and interesting—Herzberger. Surprising development—Mott-Smith.

No. 1648 by the Problem Editor: 1 Re1 (Four points)
1... Kf3, 2 Bc2, Ke4, 3 Be3.

No. 1649 by L. W. Watson: 1 Sf6 (Five points)
1 PxS; 2 Rf1, Kf7; 3 Qf6ch, Ke7; 4 Kg7ch, Kf7. Mate is forced.

No. 1650 by Dr. P. G. Keene: 1 Qf1 (Five points)
1 BxQ; 2 Bc3, Bh3; 3 Bd4; 4 Be5; 5 Bf4 ch, 1... Bh6; 2 Qe6, BxQ; 3 Bd4, etc. White bullies drive ecclesiastic to regicide—Dodd. The matrix of many good mates presented baldly—Mott-Smith. Excellent—Du Beau.

No. 1651 by the Problem Editor: 1 Re1 (Five points)
1... Rxf2, 2 Rf1, Rd1; 3 Re1; 4 Rd1; 5 Re1. 1... Re1; 2 Rd1, Rxf2: 3 Re1; 4 Rd1; 5 Re1. Dr. Keene tells us that No. 1650 was an attempt at a diagonal version of a lateral theme by George Hume, 1881. We might mention that Geoffrey Mott-Smith and others have worked with similar matrices.

No. 1652 by A. Ellerman: 1 Rd7? (Two points)
A masterpiece—Fader.

No. 1653 by A. Murdock: 1 Sf6 (Two points)

No. 1654 by G. Guildell: 1 Kf7

No. 1655 by G. Guildell: 1 Ba3

No. 1656 by C. W. Sheppard: 1 Bg6

No. 1657 by W. E. Newman: 1 Bf3

No. 1658 by J. A. Schiffermann: 1 Qf3

No. 1659 by J. A. Schiffermann: 1 Rd5

No. 1660 by A. Atchison: 1 Ba6

No. 1661 by J. A. Schiffermann: 1 Re8

No. 1662 by G. Guildell: 1 Ra3

MINIATURE MUTATES

No. 1691 is a few-piece mate, but it is a comparatively "big fellow" when one looks at several other examples that have been done. Here are a few miniatures of the same type, for quick solving.

1. By B. Harley and C. G. Watney, Good Companions, 1921. 5p1, 5k3, 7k, 7p, 7q, 7r. 8 Mate in two.

2. By W. Langstaff and E. C. Mortimer, Chess Amateur, 1922. 8, 8, 8, 8, 5k2, 6pk, 2Q5, 8, 8. Mate in two.

3. By H. Weening, Good Companions, 1919. 8, 3K3K, 8, 2p1k3, 7Q, 3P4, 8, 8. Mate in two.

INFORMAL LADDER

(Maximum score for Nos. 1636-53: 59 points)

**P. L. Rothenberg 942, 53; A. Tauber 804, 53; J. Hannus 856; G. Fairley 788, 53; K. Boll 662; A. A. J. Grant 641, 49 (hope you're enjoying your new locale); 1. Burstein 628, 53; I wish there were more enthusiasts like you); J. M. Dennisson 630, 42; ****Dr. G. Dobbs 599; Dr. M. Herzberger 542, 41; (delighted to see you back, Max. Stay with us); ****H. B. Daly 504, 51 (quite all right about late solutions; the date deadline is for preparation of next month's copy only, and solutions received later are credited afterwards); P. A. Swart 515, 38; B. M. Marshall 530, 22; **Dr. P. G. Keene 368, 53; E. Korpany 385, 53; Dr. R. L. Bohn 423; R. Neff 570, 36; ***. Plowman 359, 55; J. Donaldson 338, 40; **. Rivais 298, 51; C. E. Winnberg 260, 46; B. L. Fader 261, 53; W. C. Dod 242, 42; **A. Sheefter 222, 32; E. Popper 239; S. P. Shepard 211; A. Fortier 197; T. Lundberg 161, 32; A. B. Hodges 162; A. Gibbs 117, 36; J. Hudson 138; M. Edelstein 81, 53; J. Dubin 129, 40; C. Lawrence 124; I. F. Meyer 36, 56; C. Du Beau 48, 39; **T. MeKenna 26, 39; A. Akhnon 56 (Welcome! A fine start; one of the month's best mates); G. Mott-Smith 53; W. R. Elliott 36; H. Weenink, Good Companions, 1919, 2plk3, 7Q, 3P4, 8, 8. Mate in two;

P. L. Rothenberg tops the Ladder this month for the fifth time—thus outdistancing all other solvers—and Dr. Dobbs takes composing honors for the quarter with his clever double-mate two-fer. No. 1690. To both, congratulations!

We have received so many requests for definitions of problem terms—requests that cannot all be answered in these pages because the material would have to be repeated every few months—that we are pondering the idea of getting up a short explanatory "dictionary" for problemists. How many readers of this column would be interested in paying, say, fifteen or twenty cents for a mimeographed guide to the most common problem terms and outline of the best-known themes? If sufficient interest exists in such a project, we shall try to tackle it seriously.
Original Section

No. 1690
CLAUDE DU BEAU
Stockton, N. J.
(After P. F. Blake)
Mate in 2

No. 1693
BURNLEY M. MARSHALL
Shreveport, La.
Mate in 2

No. 1696
H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.
Dedicated to M. Edelstein
Mate in 3

No. 1691
THE PROBLEM EDITOR
San Francisco, Cal.
Mate in 2

No. 1694
A. J. FINK
San Francisco, Cal.
Mate in 3

No. 1697
THOMAS S. McKENNA
Lima, Ohio
Mate in 8

No. 1692
NICHOLAS GABOR
Cincinnati, Ohio
Mate in 2

No. 1695
M. EDELSTEIN
Somerville, Mass.
Dedicated to H. C. Mowry
Mate in 3

No. 1698
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.
Mate in 3

THESE PROBLEMS ARE SCORED ON THE SOLVERS' LADDER.
SOLUTIONS ARE DUE DECEMBER 15th, 1940.
Original Section (cont’d)

No. 1699
FRED SPRENGER
New York, N. Y.
Mate in 4

No. 1702 (M)
A. J. FINK and UA TANE
First Prize, Good Companions, 1920.
Mate in 2

No. 1705 (W)
B. N. OFFCHINNIKOFF
First Prize, "64,"
1928.
Mate in 2

No. 1700 (M)
DR. M. NIEMEIJER
Mate in 2

No. 1703 (M)
A. ELLERMAN
First Prize, Good Companions, 1920.
Mate in 2

No. 1706 (M)
R. RINDOIEN
First Prize, Arbeidernagazinet, 1933.
Mate in 2

No. 1701 (W)
H. D'O. BERNARD
First Prize, Mutate Tourney, Grantham Journal, 1928.
Mate in 2

No. 1704 (G)
O. STOCCHI
1934.
Mate in 2

No. 1707 (M)
A. MARI
1925.
Mate in 2

THESE PROBLEMS ARE SCORED ON THE SOLVERS' LADDER.
SOLUTIONS ARE DUE DECEMBER 15th, 1940.
Quoted Section

No. 1708 (G)
L. A. ISSAEFF
First Prize, Trud, 1928.

No. 1711 (G)
R. BUCHNER
First Prize, Il Problema, 1932.

No. 1714 (G)
F. GAMAGE
First Prize, Keeble Memorial Tourney, 1940.

No. 1709 (M)
L. A. ISSAEFF
Second Prize, Echiquier, 1929.

No. 1712 (G)
L. J. LOSCHINSKY
First Prize, Smena, 1932.

No. 1715 (W)
L. SCHOR
First Prize, Die Schwalbe, 1938.

No. 1710 (G, W)
C. MANSFIELD
First Prize, Rivista Romana de Sah, 1931.

No. 1713 (M)
(Setting created by the authors and other composers, on an idea illustrated as early as 1917 by G. F. Anderson.)

No. 1716 (W)
F. GAMAGE

MATE IN 2

THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT SCORED ON THE SOLVERS' LADDER.


STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF NEW YORK,

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared I. A. Horowitz, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The Chess Review, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:


2. That the owner is: Israel A. Horowitz, 25 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C., N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing all the full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affidavit has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as stated by him.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of October, 1940.

My commission expires April 18, 1941.

ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ (Editor)

DOROTHY COHEN,
(Comm. of Deeds, N. Y. C.)

COMMENTS ON MR. WHITE’S ARTICLES

The essay by Mr. White is most instructive—Du Beau. This résumé of the two-move problem is excellent and enjoyable. Can the same be done for the threeer?—Patz. A beautiful selection and a noteworthy delineation of the problem’s progress—McKenna. Refreshing and delightful selection—Burstein. Have certainly enjoyed reading Mr. White’s articles—Marshall. These are swell problems, and the articles are very instructive—Lay. The problems are as fine a set as I have ever seen—Fader. A veritable treat, like re-reading Shakespeare—Rothenberg.

ENGLISH OPENING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M. Hanauer White</th>
<th>H. Seidman Black</th>
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<td>11 P-B4</td>
<td>PxP</td>
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<td>12 B-Kt5ch</td>
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<td>13 O-O</td>
<td>P-KR4</td>
</tr>
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<td>14 B-B6</td>
<td>P-R5</td>
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</tbody>
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Q-Q5              |

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We have many books in foreign languages which we do not list  
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Grand Tour
As announced in our last issue, I. A. Horowitz is all set to embark on his annual pilgrimage, fully confident of covering more territory than ever before. His first stop is to be Germantown, Pa., on January 1. Other definite dates are Plainfield, N. J., on the 4th, Hazleton, Pa., on the 6th, and Wilmington, Del., on the 8th of the month. Philadelphia and Upper Darby, Pa., will be other points of call during that period.

His route then calls for stops in Washington, D. C., West Virginia, Southern Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. He should reach Los Angeles about February 1, and is due to remain a week in that metropolis. Then comes the long trek up the Pacific Coast to Seattle, Wash., and the return trip through the northern States, with occasional hops into Canada. New York and the New England States will be covered on his return, probably early in March.

Horowitz’s schedule is elastic enough to permit of the addition of new engagements at various points along the route. Clubs desiring his presence for simultaneous performances, lectures, etc., should write direct to The Chess Review.

Another leading chessplayer has met with a serious automobile accident. Arthur W. Dake is laid up at the Sacred Heart Hospital in Eugene, Ore., near his home in Portland. We have no details, but hope for a speedy and complete recovery. He would probably appreciate notes of encouragement from his many friends, and we suggest that our readers write to him.

Metropolitan Notes
The Marshall Chess Club is in the midst of a busy season. Preliminaries for both the men's and women's championship tournament are under way. Frank Marshall is holding a weekly class of chess instruction, and other members are to lecture at intervals on various topics. Rapid transit tournaments and interclub matches are regular features of interest.

The championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club started on December 2, with play scheduled for every Sunday. Arnold S. Denker, present champion, is out to defend his title, but may encounter stern competition in the field of ten, which includes Albert S. Pinkus, Dr. J. Platz, J. Soudakov, and club secretary L. Walter Stephens.

RUSSIAN CHAMPIONSHIP
The results of this tournament have just come to hand, replete with surprises. Bondarevsky and Lilienthal shared the first honors, scoring 13½-5½. Next came nineteen year old Smyslov, 13-6, and Keres, 12-7. Botwinnik could do no better than tie for fifth and sixth with Boleslavsky, 11½-7½. Levenfish, one of the older guards, who had hitherto been at or near the top, finished next to last in the strong field of twenty. Lilienthal was the sole competitor not to lose a single game. Both Keres and Botwinnik dropped four games, and evidently neither was close to his best form.

On another page we have an interesting article on the tournament, written shortly after the half-way mark. Two important games of the early rounds arrived as well, and we are promised several others annotated by the players.
BRONX COUNTY TOURNY

Carl Pilnick, eighteen year old City College student, is the new Bronx County champion, winning the tournament held at the Empire City Chess Club with the decisive total of 9½ points out of ten games. Pilnick has only been playing chess for some two and one-half years, and may well have a real career ahead of him. Following are the complete scores, and two games played in the tournament.

C. Pilnick ----- 9½
M. Feldman ----- 7½
G. Hellman ----- 6½
Dr. I. Farber ----- 6
J. Feldman ----- 5
S. Kenigsberg ----- 5

Aggressive tactics earned the victory.

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

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<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
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<td>3 PnP</td>
<td>Kt-Kt5</td>
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<td>KtxP(K4)</td>
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<td>14 P-Kt3</td>
<td>R-Q5!</td>
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<td>15 K-Q1?</td>
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Simple but forceful play by the winner

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

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<td>O-O</td>
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<td>17 B-B4</td>
<td>P-QR3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Q-B2</td>
<td>B-Q2</td>
</tr>
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Book Review

1940 VENTNOR CITY TOURNAMENT BOOK

By Roy Dessauer $1.25

The book of the latest Ventnor City Tournament has made an unusually prompt appearance, in spite of evident care in preparation and editing. All the games are included, annotated by the participants in the tournament. R. W. Wayne of Ventnor City writes the foreword.

The games are of uneven character, and there are occasional bad lapses, but a number of spirited and well-fought battles are thoroughly worth playing over. Two examples, with notes from the book, are in our Games Section.

CANADIAN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Maurice Fox annexed the Canadian chess title, for his seventh victory in this event. He had little difficulty, drawing one game with D. LeDain, and winning eight. Montreal, where the tournament was staged, had a practical monopoly of the honors, the first three prizes going to residents. J. Rauch was second with 7½-1½, and LeDain third 6½-2½.

Toronto and Winnipeg were not represented, apparently because of the distance involved. Yet F. Yerhoff, champion of Saskatchewan, traveled 4000 miles to participate, and earned a good fourth with 5½ points. Next year's tournament will be held at Winnipeg.

The attention of our readers is called to a new chess game, "Blitz-krieg," announced in this issue. Its sponsors tell us that this new game of wits permits lightning moves and daring attacks, and stimulates the mental powers through the maneuvering of pieces as in actual warfare. They are seeking agents among our readers for each city.

Various news items and other features have been held over, due to the necessity of including our Annual Index. We expect to run a regular department on "Club Notes," and suggest that secretaries keep us informed of the activities of their organizations.

REMEMBER TO . . .
RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION
Correspondence Chess Tournament

This is being written shortly after our November issue was mailed out, so that we have little idea as yet as to the reaction of our readers to the Correspondence Tournament. We want to stress the fact that entries are being accepted now, and new sections will be formed as rapidly as players enroll.

Two sections are already under way, with the following participants:

SECTION I
1. Hans Emmermannro, Havana, Cuba
2. Hugh Noland, New Mexico
4. W. Julian James, Maryland
5. N. W. Mitchell, Waterbury, Conn.

SECTION II
2. Bernard Klein, New York City
3. Walter Muir, Schenectady, N. Y.
4. J. M. Meeker, Danbury, Conn.
5. Dr. H. C. Shepard, Montana

For those who missed the announcement last month, here are the regulations for the tournament:

Entrance fee—$1.00 per section. One entry free to new subscribers and to present subscribers upon their next renewal. The tournament is open to all, and players may enter as many sections as they please.

Prizes—Orders on The Chess Review, $1.00 for first prize, and $2.00 for second prize, in each section. These orders may be used for subscriptions, or the purchase of books or merchandise at regular advertised rates.

Sections will be composed of five players, each to play two games with every other. Complete scores of games are to be sent to us by the winners, and by the players of the White pieces in the case of draws.

The time limit for replies is 48 hours from the receipt of a move. Undue delays may lead to forfeiture. Any questions regarding rules are to be submitted to us, and our adjudication is to be accepted as final.

Mr. Anton Linder suggests that players be graded in sections, in accordance with their chess strength. We shall endeavor to do so, and suggest that entrants give us an idea as to their playing ability, and as to previous experience in correspondence play. Any suggestions to improve the procedure and increase the interest of the tournament will be very welcome.

Here are two further examples in correspondence chess, selected and annotated for us by Mr. Eldorus Dayton.

Here we find a Queen going on an early excursion, with two Knights capering and pirouetting before, and a King who suffers from claustrophobia.

SICILIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by Eldorus Dayton)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E. Dimock</th>
<th>N. J. Hogenauer</th>
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<td>New York City</td>
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<td>Kt-QB3</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 P-Q4</td>
<td>PxP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 KtxP</td>
<td>Kt-B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 P-B4</td>
<td>P-Q4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scarcely an improvement on 9 ... 0-0, as played by Botwinnik against Alekhine at Nottingham, 1936.

10 P-K5 Kt-Q2 13 QxB PxP
11 O-O P-B3 14 KtxP PxP
12 B-Kt4 BxB 15 QxBP . . . .

White has a tremendous position with threats against both KB7 and QB7.

15 . . . . . . . . . . .

Blocking both threats, but there are more to come.

16 Kt-Q4 Kt-B4
17 Kt-Kt5 Kt-K3
18 Q-QR4 Kt-B3
19 QR-Q1

Hogenauer

20 KtxKP!

Down goes the front door! The Knight may not be captured.

20 . . . . . . Q-Kt1
21 KtxKt PxKt
22 Kt-Q5ch Resigns

On 22 ... K-Q1, simply 23 QxBP.
A whole army rushes pell mell through the narrow postern gate.

RUY LOPEZ
(Notes by Eldorus Dayton)

N. Hernandez J. McClure
Tampa, Fla. Nashville, Tenn.

White Black
1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5 P-QR3
4 BxKt...

Hernandez has almost exclusive patent rights to this continuation.

4... QxB
5 Kt-B3 B-KKt5
6 P-KR3 BxKt

No, no. Why give up the Bishop without obtaining some advantage thereby?

7 QxB Kt-B3 12 P-KKt4 Kt-Kt
8 P-Q3 P-R3 13 Kt-Kt3 P-KKt3
9 O-O B-Q3 14 K-Kt2 B-K2
10 B-K3 O-O 15 R-R1 P-Kt3
11 Kt-K2 R-K2 16 P-KR4!

As Pickett roared, "Come on, you stand-so's, do you want to live forever?" White now storms the Black position at terrific cost.

16... BxP

What else? Neither Pawn can advance to block the position, and White threatens P-Kt5 and P-R5.

17 RxB! QxR
18 R-R1 Q-K2
19 BxRP KtxB
20 Q-K3 K-Kt2

If 20... P-KKt4; 21 RxKtch!

21 QxKtch K-B3 24 R-R5! R-KKt1
22 Kt-B5 Q-B4 25 Kt-Kt7 Q-B5
23 P-Q4! PxP 26 P-Kt3...

The Queen is driven from the defense of the KRP. White now effects a turning movement and envelops the Black King.

26... Q-Kt5
27 R-B5ch K-K2

28 Q-Kt5ch K-Q2
28... K-B1 would set White a stiffer problem. Best is 29 Kt-K6ch, K-K1; 30 KtxPch, K-B1; 31 R-K5! Q-Q3; 32 Kt-K6ch!! (the point of Black's defense is that if 32 KtxR, P-B3! 33 Q-R6ch, K-B2, and White's Rook has ten moves—all bad!) PxKt; 33 Q-B6ch, K-K1; 34 RxPch wins. If in this variation 32... K-K1; 33 Q-B6! and still wins at least the Queen.

29 RxPch K-B1
30 Kt-K6 Q-Q3
31 KtxBP R-Kt1
32 P-K5 Q-K4
33 P-Kt4!

So if 33... QxKtP; 34 KtxP, and Black has no saving check.

33...
34 Q-K7 Q-K5ch
35 K-Kt3 Q-Q6ch
36 P-B3 R-Kt2
37 P-QKt5!

Again cutting off the Black Queen's communications.

37...
38 Q-K6ch K-Kt1
39 KtxPch K-Kt1
40 QxBP Resigns

---

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The Moscow Chess Tournament

By I. L. MAIZELIS

The greatest chess event of this troubled year in Europe, after the sensational victory of Paul Keres, the Estonian chess master, over Dr. Euwe, the ex-world champion, is undoubtedly the U. S. S. R. championship tournament of 1940, played in Moscow from September 5 to October 3. The list of those taking part in it is an impressive one. It includes two candidates for world championship, Botwinnik and Keres; three grandmasters, Lilienthal, Levensfich and Kotov; the well-known Makagonov, Ragosin, Konstantinopolsky, Petrov and Mikenas, who have defeated some of the most prominent foreign players; and ten other noted Russian masters.

The tournament is followed with tremendous interest, not only in Moscow but far beyond its confines. The telegraph and wireless report every new development. The general opinion is that it will be a dual for premier honors between Botwinnik and Keres. The exploits of these two young chess masters in international competition are widely known. Both are regarded as candidates, on an equal footing with the American masters, Reshevsky and Fine, for the title of world champion.

Botwinnik, aged twenty-nine, is not a chess professional. As an electrical engineer, he is engaged on very important scientific work in the Leningrad Industrial Institute. Quite recently he obtained his degree as candidate of Technical Science. Botwinnik's play is distinguished by great finish and sureness. He is always extremely thorough in his preparations for tournaments, both from the purely scientific point of view and for the sake of the game. He conveys the impression of a first-rate competitor who knows wherein his own strength lies and keeps himself well in hand.

Keres is not a professional either. Only twenty-four, he is a student in the mathematical faculty of the Tartu University (Estonia), and very keen on games. Just before entering the chess tournament he competed for the tennis championship of Estonia. An amazingly gifted chess player, it is difficult at the present time to foresee his possibilities. He has always had plenty of admirers, but now that the Muscovites have come to know him better, the number of his well-wishers shows a considerable increase. He is very modest and has little to say for himself, but the sly twinkle in his eye betrays a lively temperament and love of a joke.

After the first round, when the "three Baltic musketeers," as Keres, Petrov and Mikenas are called, returned to supper at their hotel, the conversation turned on the early days of Keres' chess-playing career.

"Do you remember those lessons in chess I gave you ten years ago, Paul?" Mikenas asked.

"Oh, yes," Keres replied complacently, "but fortunately I didn't learn anything from you."

Perhaps it was this good-humored, but nevertheless pointed retort, that prompted the Lithuanian champion to give Keres another "lesson." At all events, during their encounter in the ninth round he played to win with great energy and even sacrificed a piece. His system proved to be incorrect, but the game still ended in a draw. Be that as it may, Mikenas might well be proud of a pupil like Keres!

Although both matadors, Botwinnik and Keres, are indisputably the greatest favorites, no one would go so far as to assert that they are bound to gain the two first places. The other eighteen participants are obviously going to show some interesting play. It must not be forgotten that the tournament is taking place in the U. S. S. R., where more first-rate masters can be found than in all the other countries of Europe taken together.

The progress of the tournament is thrilling. In the first round, Botwinnik was defeated by Bondarevsky, the talented Rostov player. Keres was placed in a very unpleasant position by another Rostov man, eighteen-year-old Stolberg, the youngest participant in the tournament. He has only just left school this year. But the youngster made a bad mistake and Keres managed to extricate himself and win the game. An incident of this kind might unnervc an even more experienced player, but not Stolberg! What did this amazingly cool and assured youth with the wild locks and enormous spectacles (balanced with difficulty on a very small nose) do but calmly win his next four games, and at the end of the fifth round, gain the leadership of the tournament.

The onslaught of the young chess masters in the first five rounds proved extremely disconcerting to the grandmasters. Besides the above-mentioned defeat of Botwinnik, Keres lost two games to Makagonov and Veressov, through attempting to win in positions where
such efforts were fool-hardy. Levenfisch also lost two games, and Kotov all five!

"The result of the first round," wrote Salo Flohr, who attended the tournament as a journalist, "is that three of the five grandmasters have not returned to their base."

After a day's interval, when the players had time to rest, the second quarter of the tournament began. Botwinnik set to work on improving his position. He showed some brilliant work in winning from Petrov, the Latvian champion, and Stolberg, one of the leaders. In the latter game and the one against Levenfisch in the fourth round, Botwinnik was unusually strong. It is interesting to note that against Levenfisch he used a variation that he had specially prepared for an important moment, and kept in reserve, a secret, for six years. It is a valuable theoretical novelty and at the end of the game, Levenfisch declared that he had suffered for the glory of the theory of openings. Botwinnik was less successful in his game against Ragozin, in which he saved himself by the skin of his teeth and brought the game to a draw.

Keres, who had rather disappointed his public at the opening of the tournament, now began to show his style. The way he defeated Lisitsin was very beautiful to observe, and his game with Konstantinopolsky is, in the opinion of a connoisseur like Flohr, a genuine masterpiece of the art of chess playing.

After being defeated by Bondarevsky, as well as Botwinnik, Stolberg lost his position as one of the leaders, and retired to the background. Makagonov, who maintained his place near the lead, is a cool and very sure player. He has been nicknamed "Makagonov IV," in recognition of his faculty for gaining the fourth place in a number of the big tournaments held in recent years. He has long enjoyed the reputation of a steady, cautious master, not given to exhibitions of unusual initiative or originality. His "protective armor" has been still further strengthened of late. In fact, Levenfisch declares that Makagonov is a complete ferro-concrete fortification.

At the end of the ninth round Bondarevsky was leading with seven points. In that round his play was superlative. True, some doubted his ultimate victory and recalled other occasions when, after a brilliant opening, he would give ground at the close. Still, that is all talk, and nothing more. Bondarevsky is a first-rate player with a fine style of attack, and will undoubtedly put up a good fight for first place right up to the end of the tournament.

Although the rising generation of chess masters caused their elders some very unpleasant moments at the beginning of the tournament, there was a turn in the tide after the ninth round, when the systematic and concentrated efforts of the grandmasters began to tell. In the tenth round Bondarevsky lost for the first time, to Ragozin, Makagonov lost to Lilienthal, and now Botwinnik, Keres, Lilienthal and Bondarevsky are firmly established in the group of leaders. After them come Makagonov and Ragozin.

Only two remain who have not known defeat as yet, Lilienthal, and the nineteen-year-old Moscow chess master, Smyslov. But it is very unlikely that they will be able to keep that record intact to the end.

The strength of the participants is clearly shown by the fact that Petrov and Mikenas, players of solid European reputation, keep in the middle ranks throughout. The eldest of the entries, Levenfisch, who was born in 1889, is evidently no longer able to stand the strain of a prolonged battle.

The struggle for leadership is entering on the last, decisive phase, and the interest of the spectators crowding the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire (which accommodates 2500 people) is at boiling point. Colored signal lights flash out on the big wall-boards: "White to move," "Black to move," "Black resigns," "White resigns," or "Draw." Those who are demonstrating the moves on the stage are all highly qualified players, candidates for the title of chess master. They have evidently resolved to follow in the footsteps of Reuben Fine, the great American master, who began his public chess career as a demonstrator at the All-American tournament held in New York in 1931.

Every day, after each round, a special bulletin is issued. It contains all the games played in the round, as well as articles, photographs and other material. The correspondents of all the papers work in a press-bureau specially arranged for them. A tournament for correspondents alone might be organized, and the entry list would prove to include a great many very strong players.

The nineteen rounds will be over soon. It is a long stretch. The final victory will be won by whoever possesses to the greatest degree outstanding ability at the game, combined with endurance and the spirit that holds on to the end. Physical and moral endurance, strong, steady nerves—all qualities of the utmost importance in our day—these will determine the outcome of the tournament.
RUSSIAN CHAMPIONSHIP, MOSCOW, 1940

UPPER ROW, left to right: 1. V. RAGOSIN; 2. The winners — I. BONDAREVSKY, V. SMYSLOV, and A. LILIENTHAL; 3. GERSTENFELD and PETROV analysing, with STOLBERG, FLOHR, and KERES looking on. CENTER ROW: 1. BOTWINNIK and KERES, the pre-tournament favorites; 2. PETROV and LILIENTHAL. LOWER ROW: 1. General view of the Tournament Hall; 2. MIKENAS, also known as "Mickey-Mouse;" 3. The playing platform and the illuminated demonstration boards.
My Best Game of Chess
By Reuben Fine

(This is the first of a series of "Best Games" by the leading American masters. The game was an important victory for Fine in the A.V.R.O. Tournament in Holland, perhaps the greatest chess event of all time. It will be remembered that Fine tied with Keres for first prize. The game has already appeared, but Fine's illuminating notes are presented for the first time.)

Holland, November, 1938
(Notes by Reuben Fine)

FRENCH DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R. Fine</th>
<th>S. Flohr</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 P-K4</td>
<td>P-K3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 P-Q4</td>
<td>P-Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Kt-QB3</td>
<td>B-Kt5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A weak move which is the cause of all Black's troubles. Where White, as in this variation of the French Defense, has strong Pawns at Q4 and K5, it is imperative for Black to break up this formation at the earliest possible moment, since the Pawn at K5 severely cramps Black's game. Of the various ways in which this can be done, the simplest is 6 ... QKt-B3, when the best continuation for both sides is 7 Kt-QK5, BxBch; 8 QxB. KtxQP; 9 QKtxKt (9 Kt-Q6ch leads to nothing). PxKt; 10 Qxp, O-O; 11 B-Q8, P-B3, with an even game.

7 PxP!...

To take immediate advantage of the unfortunate position of Black's Kt. For the next moves White concentrates on simple development of his pieces, while Black, as will be seen, cannot follow suit, but must attend to a number of minor threats which keep retarding his game.

7 ... Bxp

8 B-Q3...

Threat: 9 BxKt, PxB; 10 B-Kt5, P-B3; 11 PxP, PxP; 12 B-R4, and Black's ruined Pawn position will be fatal.

8 ... Kt-R5

There is a rule that one should never move a piece more than once in the opening, and this game is a vivid example of why obedience is the better part of chess valor. Every time Black's Kt moves his position gets worse.

9 O-O Kt-B3

10 R-K1...

Useful development which defends the KP—soon to become the pivot of White's attack.

10 ... P-KR3

Further unavoidable loss of time. 10 ... O-O is impossible because of the mating attack beginning with 11 BxPch! KxB; 12 Kt-Kt6ch. If then 12 ... K-Kt1; 13 Q-R5, R-K1; 14 QxPch, K-R1; 15 Q-R5ch, and mate in three, while if 12 ... K-Kt3; 13 Q-Kt4 wins at least the Queen.

Now White has a clear advantage. He has more pieces developed, they are more effectively posted, and control more space. But there is nothing lasting about this superiority, and if Black should succeed in castling and getting his QB out it will be completely dissipated. So the problem for White is to force some concrete and permanent weakness in Black's position, and in chess, as in war, the most effective method of crippling an opponent is by attack.

How and where should the attack begin? The answer to this question is determined by the observation that the trouble with an undeveloped position (such as Black's here) is that the action of the pieces is uncoordinated, and it is difficult to find a safe spot for the King. Hence one must try to concentrate as much force as possible against the most vulnerable point in the opponent's armor—here the King position. And to get this force in place one must keep old roads clear and open new ones.

Since a strong center Pawn is always a serious obstacle to an attack, White's immediate plan in this case reduces to the simple one of getting rid of Black's KP. This explains the idea behind his next few moves, which are directed at making P-QB4 possible.

11 Kt-R4...

Gaining an important tempo for the advance of the QBP.

11 ... B-B1

This is certainly an unappetizing square for the harassed Patrol, but it is difficult to find a better one. On 11 ... B-K2; 12 KtxKt, BxKt; 13 Q-Kt4 forces K-B1, and Black will not be able to castle; while 11 ... B-Kt3
is met by 12 KtxB, PxKt; 13 KtxKt, QxKt; 14 P-QB4! PxP; 15 R-K4! and Black is no nearer a solution of his difficulties.

12 R-QB1

12 P-B4 is not good immediately, since the QB is unprotected after 12 ... KtxKtch; 13 QxKt, PxP. 12 KtxKt, QxKt; 13 P-QB4 could have been played, but since there is no hurry—there is no way to prevent the execution of White's plan—he prefers to get his other Rook into the game. The principle that White is following is that one should always use as many pieces as possible in the attack.

12 ... B-Q2

Playing for a trap: 13 ... KtxKtch; 14 QxKt, QtxP; 15 RxKt, BxKt, and Black has won a Pawn. But the trap, as is generally the case, is easily avoided and the move turns out to be worse than useless, since it involves a further congestion of Black's King position. It would have been much better to develop the KB by ... P-KKt3 and ... B-Kt2, followed by castles, when he would at any rate have had a fighting chance.

13 KtxKt! QxKt
14 P-QB4 PxP
15 RxP Q-Q1

Fine

White has achieved the objective outlined above. Now the problem is how to use his aggressive position to force some real weaknesses, since Black's formation is still organically sound and suffers only from a backward development. And the answer is a direct attack against the King—justified by the lack of adequate defense. From here on every White move involves a direct threat. Black manages to defend himself for a while, but it is like fighting tanks with bare hands. The combined pressure of all of White's pieces is irresistible with both of Black's Rooks helpless spectators.

16 Q-R5!

Threat No. 1: 17 R-B4 and if 17 ... Q-K2; 18 RxB! QxR; 19 B-K6, winning the Queen.
16 ... P-KKt3 would not do, since White can reply simply 17 BxKtP, PxB; 18 QxPch, K-K2, 19 Q-B6ch, followed by QxR.

16 ... Kt-K2

To be able to answer 17 R-B4 by ... P-KKt3.

17 R-Q4

Threat No. 2: To win a piece by 18 Kt-B5, for if then 18 ... Qt-Q4; 19 RxKt, PxR; 20 P-K6! and Black is helpless.

17 ... P-KKt3
18 Q-B3 Q-B2
19 Kt-B3

Threat No. 3: 20 Kt-K4 and check either at Q6 or B6 will be conclusive.

19 ... Kt-B4

The best chance. There is no really adequate defense.

20 Kt-Kt51

The beginning of the end. After the necessary preliminaries, the decisive step in a direct attack is a sacrifice which draws the King into an exposed position—always fatal in the middle game when few pieces have been exchanged.

20 ... Q-Kt3

Tactical considerations are paramount here. If 20 ... Q-K3; 21 QxQ, PxQ (not 21 ... BxQ; 22 Kt-B7ch, K-K2; 23 B-Kt4ch) 22 Kt-B7ch, K-K1; 23 BxKt, QxKt; 24 B-B5ch, K-B1; 25 KR-Q1, KtxB; 26 RxB, B-B4; 27 R-B7ch, K-Kt1; 28 RxBP, and Black's game is hopeless.

21 RxB! KxKt
22 P-KKt4 Kt-R5

On 22 ... Kt-K3; 23 QxBP, R-KKt1; 24 B-K3, Q-B3; 25 R-Q1 would win quickly.

23 QxBPch B-K2
24 B-K4!

The only winning continuation. On 24 B-K3? KR-B1 would give Black adequate counterplay because of the possibility of ... K-B5ch.

24 ... QR-K1
25 BxB RxB
26 Q-B6

Attacking both the KR and Kt and winning at least a piece. White can now win as he pleases.

26 ... R-Q1
27 R-Q1

The simplest.

27 ... P-R3
28 B-K4ch Resigns

For if 28 ... K-B2; 29 QxKt, R-Q2; 30 R-B1 ch wins the Queen.

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Correspondence Tournament
Australia, 1940

The Aussies have no time to develop their Rooks, so White gives away a couple.

QUEEN'S KNIGHT'S OPENING

A. E. Nield H. Edwards
White Black
1 Kt-QB3 P-QB4
2 P-Q4

2 P-K4 would transpose to the Sicilian Defense. The text loses time, and should offer Black no difficulty.

2 P-K4
3 QxP Kt-QB3
4 Q-QR4 P-Q4
5 B-B4 P-B3?

Too ambitious. The formation after P-K4 looks very promising, but Black never accomplishes it. Better was 5 . . . B-Q2. If then 6 KtxP? P-K4; 7 B-Kt3, Kt-Q5! wins.

6 O-O-O! P-K3

Sad but necessary. If 6 . . . P-Q5; 7 P-K3, P-K4; 8 PxP! PxP; 9 P-Q5, with a winning game.

7 P-K4 P-Q5
8 Kt-B3 B-B4

P-Kt still would not do, for 9 KtxQP! PxKt; 10 Kt-Kt5 gives White a powerful attack.

9 P-QKt4!

Starting a grand combination, reminiscent of the Anderssen-Kieseritzky game of the "good old days" of chess.

9 . . . .
10 KtxP BxP
11 KtxKt B-Kt7ch
12 KxB QxR

Edwards

Nield

13 B-QKt5!! . . . . .

Much the best, as Black must accept the second Rook, and draw his Queen out of range. If 13 Kt-K5ch, K-B1; 14 B-QKt5, Q-Q2! and Black has sufficient defense.

14 Kt-K5ch QxR
15 Kt-B1

If 14 . . . K-Q1 there is a problem-like finish, 15 Kt-B7ch, K-K2; 16 B-Q6ch! KxKt; 17 B-K8 mate.

15 Q-Q4!

B-Q2

If 15 . . . PxKt White mates in three with 16 Q-Q8ch, K-B2; 17 B-K8ch, K-K1; 18 B-Kt6.

The text might have been omitted.

16 QxP Resigns

Mate must follow after 16 . . . P-Kt; 17 BxP, Kt-Kt2; 18 B-Q6.

From a match which Spielmann won $5/2.$

The old maestro in his best attacking vein.

1st Match Game, Stockholm, 1940

ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

S. Lundholm R. Spielmann
White Black
1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 PxP B-Q2

There is time for this. Better is 7 P-KKt3, Kt-Kt2; 8 Q-R1, Kt-Kt3; 9 B-Kt3, followed by O-O and then P-QKt4. Black cannot regain the Pawn without seriously weakening his position.

7 . . . .
8 B-Kt2 Kt-Kt3
9 R-B1

Protecting the BP, and planning Kt-Kt3. But he is rudely surprised.

9 . . . . P-QR4!

Weakening White's Q side, with results that will soon be evident. But not 9 . . . Kt-Kt2; 10 PxP! retaining the Pawn plus.

10 P-Kt5 QKtxP

Now if 11 BxP, KtxKtch; 12 KtxKt, BxRP, and if 11 KtxP, BxP; 12 KtxB? QxKt; 13 BxP?? Kt-Q6 mate!

11 P-Kt3 KtKtch
12 KtxKt B-Q4
13 P-KR4

If 13 KtxP, R-Q; and White is under lasting pressure. The developing 13 B-Kt2 was preferable, as the text hardly helps matters.

13 . . . Q-Q3
14 B-Kt2 R-Q1

Stronger than 14 . . . BxP; 15 BxR, QxR; 16 O-O when White would get the initiative.

15 O-O O-O
16 Q-Q3 P-B4

This Pawn is destined to go far. White's position is soon badly smashed.

17 P-R5 Kt-K2
18 QR-Q1 P-B5
19 KtxP

There is nothing better. If 19 Kt-Kt5, B-B4.

19 . . .
20 KtxB PxPch
21 K-Q1 QxKt
22 Q-KKt3

THE CHESS REVIEW
At least he has some threats. 22 QxR offers little hope, as the White King remains too exposed.

22 ...  
23 Q-Kt4  
QxKP!

The conception is considerably deeper than the apparent 24 QxQ? Kt-Kt6ch. Black gives up the exchange, but remains with an overwhelming superiority in position.

Spielmann

24 B-Q5ch  
RxB

Not 24 ... K-R1? 25 BxPch! KtxB; 26 QxQ wins.

25 QxQ  
Kt-Kt6ch
26 K-Kt2  
KtxQ
27 PxB  
Kt-B3ch
28 K-Kt3  
...

If 28 K-R2, B-Q3; 29 K-R1, R-B4; 30 RxB, RxBch at least regains the exchange, with an easy win.

28 ...  
KtxPch
29 K-R4  
R-B5ch!
30 KxKt  
...

Now he is mated, but if 30 K-R3, P-Kt4 and White is helpless.

30 ...  
31 R-KR1  
P-Kt3ch
32 K-R6  
P-Kt4

Resigns

Lunchholm

DECEMBER, 1940

An open file for a piece, and it turns out all right this time.

STONEWALL SYSTEM
(Notes by A. E. Santasiere)

L. W. Stephens  
A. E. Santasiere

White
Black
1 P-Q4  
Kt-KB3
2 P-K3  
P-KKt3
3 B-Q3  
P-Q4
4 Kt-Q2  
B-Kt2
5 P-KB4  
P-KB4
6 P-B3  
P-B3
7 Q-Kt-B3  
Kt-B3
8 Q-Q2  
Kt-K5
9 O-O  
...
9 BxKt was what worried me. For instance:
9 BxKt, PxB; 10 Kt-Kt5, P-B4; 11 Q-Kt8, P-K3; 12 PxP! But Black can safely play 10 ... PxP! 11 KPxP, Q-Q4, etc.

10 B-B2  
...
To protect it and permit B-Q2.

11 B-Q2  
P-B3

Declaring his intention of at once advancing in the center. But Stephens counters this idea with energetic measures and finally prevents it altogether.

12 Kt-R4  
K-R1
13 KtxB  
P-Kt3
14 B-Kt1 R-KKt1
15 Kt-R5  
Kt-K2
18 P-KKt4

Stephens has been playing strongly and fearlessly.

18 ...  
QR-KB1
19 B-Kt3  
P-B4
20 P-Kt5  
P-Kt3
23 KPxP  
P-Kt4!

The well-known “minority” attack (P-Kt5 etc.).

24 P-Kt4

Merely creating new weaknesses. He should have played 24 KtxB and P-R5.

24 ...  
R-B1
25 Q-Q2  
...

The last chance for KtxB. Now Black, rather than allow the exchange, makes a promising sacrifice of the Bishop, the outcome being by no means certain.

Ventnor City, 1940

Black has two and may have three Pawns for the piece. Further, he dominates the Q side. But he has no winning combination in sight, much as he tries to manufacture one. Meanwhile, if White can reorganize his K side forces and get them into motion, he can cause all kinds of trouble.

31 B-B2  
P-B6
32 Q-Q2  
Kt-K5

...
NOW the strong threat (after K-R1) is P-Kt6. 

Now the strong threat (after K-R1) is P-Kt6.

This move loses the game at once. Correct was 35 Q-Kt3!, continuing the threat of P-Kt6. Black would then be wise to switch over to the defense temporarily, i.e. 35 Q-Kt3, Q-B2! 36 K-R1, Q-B2; 37 Kt-B8, P-KR4!, followed by ... Kt-Kt2 and Kt8.

This move was the more important development. This game won the first brilliancy prize, donated and awarded by the victim—a gesture of true sportsmanship.

Ventnor City, 1940

Lack of development is fatal, as oft before.

NIMZOVITCH DEFENSE

(Notes by W. W. Adams)

W. W. Adams  P. Woliston

White  Black

1 P-K4  Kt-QB3

2 Kt-QB3

Stronger than 2 P-Q4 at once because Black's answer 2 ... P-Q4 results in the easy development of his QB.

2 ...

An idea said to have been originated by Breyer in a game against Euwe some fifteen years ago.

3 P-Q4  P-K4

4 PxP  Q-KtXP

5 P-B4  Kt-K4

6 P-Kt5  Kt-K4

7 Kt-B3  Kt-B3

In the game referred to, Euwe played 7 B-B4, and there followed 7 ... P-Q3; 8 Kt-B3, B-Kt5; 9 O-O, BxKt; 10 QxB, PxP, winning a Pawn, since White cannot recapture because of ... Q-K5ch. The text reserves the option of B-Kt5, a stronger post than B4 for this piece in case Black plays 7 ... P-Q3.

7 ...

11 Q-K1  P-Kt4

8 B-Kt5  B-Kt5

9 P-KR3  B-Q2

10 O-O  Kt-Kt3

An alternative was 14 BxKt, but why give up a perfectly good B for a very unhappy Kt?

14 ...

15 B-Kt5

In most positions in which the opponent suffers from a congestion of his pieces, the first player does well to avoid exchanges, but in the present position White felt rapid development was the more important consideration.

15 ...

16 KttxB  BxKt

17 R-Q1  P-KR4

In order to prevent Kt-Kt5 in answer to P-Kt-Kt4.

18 ...

19 P-KKt4  Kt-R3

20 R-QR1  QR-Q1

Woliston

Adams

21 Kt-B6ch!  K-R1

22 Kt(Kt5)xRP  P-B4

In the forlorn hope of a perpetual check, but there is nothing to be done in any case.

23 KtXR  B-B3ch

24 Kt-Kt1  RxB

25 RxB  QXP

26 Kt-Kt6ch!  Resigns

U. S. S. R. Championship

Moscow, Sept. 8, 1940

ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by Salo Flohr)

M. Botwinnik  G. Levenfish

White  Black

1 P-QB4  P-K4

2 Kt-QB3  Kt-KB3

3 Kt-Kt3  P-Q3

4 P-Q4  PxP

5 P-Kt5  Kt-B3

6 B-Kt5  Kt-Kt3

7 B-Kt5  Kt-B3

Up to this move the players have followed an explored line. This position was encountered for the first time in the game between Botwinnik and Nenarokov, Leningrad, 1933. Nenarokov originated the system of moves 8 ... Kt-Kt4 and 9 ... Kt-Kt3, which have been considered quite playable for Black. In the above-mentioned game Botwinnik played 8 B-KR2, when Black, with ... Kt-Kt4, can bring the poorly placed Knight into good action. Levenfish vs. Botwinnik, Leningrad, 1934, took a similar course, and here too White obtained no advantage whatever. In the present game, the situation is exactly the same as six years ago, except that the colors are reversed. Botwinnik had evidently analyzed the opening in great detail, and at last had the opportunity to make use of the strengthening manoeuvre he had found for White.

13 P-B4!
This is the improvement over the previous play. The purpose of the move is clear: he prevents Black’s Knight from occupying K4, gains a secure square for his King at B3, and prepares for an advance on either wing.

13 . . .

Q-K2?

Surprised by Botwinnik’s new move, Levenfish is troubled and does not find a good reply. The Queen is badly placed on K2 and is subsequently driven away with a loss of tempo. Correct was the immediate 13 . . . Kt-B1, to be followed by . . . Kt-K3, after which a real struggle might have taken place. Now White soon obtains a decisive advantage.

14 K-B2

Kt-B1

If 14 . . . B-Q3, 15 B-Q3 and B-K4, with a bind on the position.

Levenfish

Botwinnik

15 P-QB5!!

A quite unexpected sacrifice at such an early phase of the game.

15 . . .

PxB

If now 16 . . . B-Q2; 16 PxP, and Black must capture with the Pawn, since if 16 . . . QxP; 17 Q-K4 ch and 18 QxP. After 16 PxP, PxP, Black’s isolated Pawn on Q3 is a serious weakness, and the post of the White Knight on Q4 is even more dominant.

16 B-Kt5ch

Kt-Q2

Black’s position is difficult. It is obvious that 16 . . . B-P3 will not do because of 17 KtXp. After 16 . . . B-Q2 follows 17 Kt-B5, Q-B3; 18 Q-K4 ch and QxP, winning easily. On 16 . . . K-Q1, Botwinnik would have obtained a quick victory by 17 QR-Q1! PxKt; 18 RxPch, B-Q3; 19 BxB, KtxB; 20 KR-Q1, K-B1; 21 RxKt, QxR; 22 RxQ, KxR; 23 Q-B5ch, K-K2; 24 Q-K6ch, K-B1; 25 QxBP, and wins, as Black has no time to make use of both his Rooks.

17 Kt-B5

18 QR-Q1

Kt-Kt3

The troublesome Knight had to be removed. If 18 . . . P-B3, 19 R-Q6!

19 KtxP

P-R-B1

22 B-K2

Kt-Kt3

20 P-Kt4

P-R3

23 Kt-Kt4

Q-QB3

21 P-Kt5

Q-K3

24 Kt-B6ch

K-K2

Black is immobilized and does not succeed in developing his Q side.
Too passive, giving White the possibility, without any trouble, of strengthening his game. An interesting sacrifice of the exchange would enable Black to keep a position perfectly fit for defense, thus:

21 ... RxKt; 22 PxR, Kt-B3 (bad is 22 ... KtxP? because of 22 RxPch, QxR; 24 RxQch, KxR; 25 Q-B2) 23 Kt-B3, R-KKtl. Or 22 RxPch, QxR; 23 RxQch, KxR; 24 PxR, Kt-B3, and Black has a Rook, Knight and Pawn for the Queen, with quite good prospects.

22 Kt-Kt3!

This natural looking move should have allowed Keres to escape. Correct was 24 R-R6! when Black is defenseless. It then 24 ... KtxKt; 25 PxKt, Kt-B3; 26 Q-R2, threatening RxKt, etc.

24 ... Kt-B7
25 Kt-B5 Q-B2
26 B-Kt7
27 Kt-B5 ...

Seeing no way to make progress, White is now content with a draw.

27 ... R-Q1
28 R-Kt2 Q-Kt3
29 Kt-K7 Q-B2?

But this loses immediately. Better would have been 29 ... Q-Kt1; 30 Kt-B5, Q-Kt3, and the game is a draw. Black apparently paid no attention to the sly move 28 R-K12, after which the Rook will not be taken with check.

30 KtxKt RxR
31 RxPch K-Kt2
32 QxRch K-B1
33 Kt-Ktlch K-Kt2
34 KtxKpch Resigns

SICILIAN DEFENSE

H. Lyman

White

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-B3
3 P-Q4 B-Kt2
4 P-Q5 Kt-K4
5 Kt-Q2 Kt-K5
6 P-B4 Kt-K5
7 B-Kt5 Q-Kt4
8 B-Kt3ch K-Kt4
9 Kt-Kt3 Kt-R4
10 P-KR3 P-B5
11 BxP Q-B2
12 B-K2 BxKtch
13 K-Kt1 K-Qt3
14 PxKt Pxp
15 RxR P-Kt6 Resigns

H. B. Daly

Black

16 RxKtch KxR
17 Kt-Q4 BxKt
18 Q-Q3 B-B7
19 P-B5 K-Kt4
20 R-R4 K-B2
21 B-B4 BxKt
22 Kt-K2 B-Kt
23 P-Kt3 B-B7
24 K-B3 Kt-Kt3
25 Q-B1 Qxp
26 Kt-B5 Q-Kt3
27 B-B4 BxKt
28 K-Kt4 Q-QKt5ch
29 KxKt RxKt

Metropolitan Chess League

Boston, 1940

Unorthodox play, with Black getting the whip-hand early.

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DALLAS OPEN TOURNAMENT

An unorthodox gambit. Will this appear in Adams' new book "Black to Play and Win?"

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

H. Steiner

White

1 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
2 Kt-Kt5 Kt-B5
3 B-K4 Q-Q3
4 B-KKt4 Kt-Q6ch
5 K-Q4 B-B4
6 K-B5 Q-B3
7 B-B4 Q-Kt3
8 K-Q4 KxKt
9 Q-Kt4 Kt-QB3
10 Q-Kt3 KxKt
11 BxP Kt-K3
12 K-B3 Q-QKt4
13 B-Kt2 BxP
14 K-Q2 K-B2
15 B-Kt2 Q-Kt4
16 Kt-Q5 B-Kt3
17 BxP B-Kt3
18 Q-Kt4 R-Kt4
19 BxP Q-Kt4
20 R-Q1 B-Kt4ch
21 KxB Kt-B3ch Resigns

W. W. Adams

Black

P-Kt6 Resigns

R-B3

R-B5

R-B7

R-QB5

R-Kt4
An Idea in the Ruy Lopez

By E. Rabinovich

The following game, played in Margate 1937, gave me the idea of making a detailed analysis of a certain continuation in the Ruy Lopez, which is considered at present to be inferior.

RUY LOPEZ

Sir G. A. Thomas
White

P. Keres
Black

1 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3
3 B-Kt5
4 B-R4
5 Kt-B3
6 B-Kt3
7 Kt-Kt5
8 Kt-Kt3
9 Kt-Kt3
10 RPxKt
11 Kt-B3
12 Kt-Kt3

P-K4
Kt-QB3
Q-R3
Kt-B3
Q-Q3
Kt-Q4
Kt-Q4
P-Q3
KtxQP
KtxP
KtxP

14 Q-K2
15 O-O
16 Kt-Kt4
17 P-Q3
18 Kt-R4
19 P-QB4
20 K-K1
21 P-B5
22 Q-B2
23 PxB
24 KxB

16 B-R4
17 Kt-Kt5
18 P-Q3
19 0-0
20 K-Kt4
21 0-0
22 Kt-Kt4
23 P-R3

17 Kt-B3
18 P-QR3
19 0-0
20 Kt-QB3
21 K-Kt5
22 K-B4

14 Kt-Kt5
15 KtxQP

with an even game.

White has three methods of meeting the threat:

I 7 Kt-Kt5, which seems to be the most natural way.

II 7 P-B3, with the object of obtaining the normal Tchigorin formation after 7 . . . B-K2.

III 7 P-QR4.

We shall consider each of these continuations.

1 7 Kt-Kt5
2 P-Q4

There are a number of possibilities available for White which merit discussion.

(A) 9 P-QB3
10 Q or PxKt
KtxB

and to say the least Black has no difficulties.

(B) 9 P-Q6
10 PxP
11 RPxKt
12 Kt-KB3

when Black has positional compensation for the Pawn minus.

(C) 9 Kt-KB3
10 RPxKt
11 R-K1

followed by . . . QxP with advantage for Black.

(D) 9 Kt-QB3
10 RPxKt
11 QKt-K4
12 KtxKt
13 Q-B3
14 Kt-Kt5

and according to Iglitzky ("64," Sept. 19, 1939), the chances after the exchange of Queens are approximately even. One can hardly envy White's position after:

14 . . . .
15 KtxQ
16 R-K1

with a choice of casting in either direction.

(E) 9 R-K1
10 QxP

A game Osмолowski vs. Dzagurov continued:

10 RxP

If 10 P-QB3, KtxB; 11 PxKt, O-O, and 12 RxP will not do because of . . . Kt-K15!
10 . . .    K-B1

Threatening now 11 . . . Kt-Kt5 or . . . Kt-Q2.
11 P-KR3    Kt-Q2    15 RPxKt    QxPch
12 KtxBP    Q-B3    16 K-R2    B-KKt5!
13 KtxR    KtxR    17 Q-R1    Kt-B6 mate
14 P-Q3    KtxB

If White does not play 10 RxPch, Black will regain the Pawn with an excellent game.

(F) 9 Q-K1

This was tried in a game Bogatyrchuk vs. Dzagurov, which went:
9 . . . .    B-QB4
10 QxPch    . . . .

Better was 10 P-QB3, KtxB; 11 Qxpch, B-K2; 12 PxKt, O-O, although Black, with the threats of 13 . . . Kt-Kt5 and . . . B-Q3, has a powerful attack for the Pawn.

10 . . . .    K-B1
11 P-QB3    . . . .

If 11 Kt-KB3, Kt-Kt5; 12 Q-K1, KtxKtch; 13 PxKt, Q-R5; 14 PxKt, QxKtpch; 15 K-K1, Q-B6ch; 16 K-K1, B-R6, and mate follows.
Or 11 P-Q3, Kt-Kt5; 12 Q-K1, Q-Q3; 13 P-Kt3, P-R3; 14 Kt-K4, Kt-B6ch; 15 K-K1, Q-KKt3; 16 Q-K2, Q-R4; 17 P-KR3, KtxRP, and Black wins.

11 . . . .    Kt-Kt5
12 KtxBP    Q-R5
13 QxBP    Kt-K7ch
14 K-R1    QxKBP

Pretty and forceful, though the simple 14 . . . KtxPch: 15 RxKt, QxR was equally decisive, as White soon runs out of checks.

15 QxKtBch    QxQ
16 P-Q4    K-K2
17 KtxRch    K-K1
18 Kt-K2    Q-R5
19 P-KR3    Q-Kt6

Resigns

It is apparent therefore that 7 Kt-Kt5 is at least of doubtful value.

II

To come back to the original position, diagrammed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 P-B3</td>
<td>. . . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After this move White is not the master of the position, as is usually the case in the Tchigorin Defense. Besides 7 . . . B-K2, which could lead to the normal line after 8 R-K1, Kt-QR4; 9 B-B2, P-B4, etc., Black has two additional continuations:

(A) 7 . . .    B-Kt5
8 P-Q3    . . . .

In the attempt to drive off the Bishop by P-KR3 and P-Kt4, White must consider the fact that Black has not yet castled. If 8 P-Q4, PxP; 9 Pxp, BxKt; 10 PxB, Q-Q2, with the threat of . . . Q-R6.

8 . . . .    B-K2
9 . . . .

8 . . . . Q-Q2 is also not bad.

(B) 7 . . . .
8 B-B2    Q-Kt4
9 QKt-Q2    B-Q2
10 R-K1

Preparing the manoeuvre Kt-B1, P-Kt4, and Kt-Kt3 or Kt-K3, but White never realizes this plan.

11 . . . .    P-Q4!
12 PxP    KtxP
13 P-K4    B-Kt4
14 KtxP    Kt-B5
15 RxKt    KtxKt
16 Kt-B3    . . . .

There is nothing better available.

16 . . . .    KtxQP
17 R-Q5    B-Q3!

The position is clearly advantageous for Black.

(B) 7 . . . .    Kt-QR4
8 B-B2    P-B4

Other possibilities are 8 . . . P-B3 and 8 . . . P-Kt3, which might be worth trying in practical play.

9 P-Q4    Q-B2

and now if 10 R-K1 or 10 QKt-Q2, Black can play 10 . . . P-Kt3 and . . . B-K2. If 10 B-Kt5, either 10 . . . B-K2, or 10 . . . Kt-Q2 followed by . . . P-Kt3. Black will always be a little better off than in the more usual variations.

III

7 P-QR4    B-Kt5
8 PxP    Pxp
9 RxKt    QxR
10 P-B3    B-K2

Also plausible is 10 . . . P-Kt3, and if 11 P-R3, B-Q2; 12 Kt-Kt5, Kt-Q1.

11 Q-K2    B-Q2!

and Black has an excellent game.

It is of course premature to conclude from this analysis that the Ruy Lopez is refuted. Undoubtedly White's play can be improved at different points. However, the system of Black's development herein indicated is of considerable interest.

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_________________________________________________________________
The Solutions section and Solvers' Ladder are omitted this month because of the limitations on our space imposed by the printing of the Annual Index and other special material. They will be given in full in the January issue.

It is traditional for Chess problem departments to "let down the bars" a bit at Christmas time and devote some of their diagrams to unusual and unorthodox compositions. Generally they are stunt problems, involving such devices as promotion to pieces of the opposite color, en passant captures without retrograde analysis, and the like. Just how and why this custom has grown up I don't exactly know. I expect it has been because editors have felt the need of giving their solvers a bit of holiday fun, and wished to celebrate a very special occasion by something quite out of the ordinary.

Unfortunately, few such "Christmas problems" are of really high merit in themselves; conceived as stunts, they have interest for the solver only insofar as they illustrate something particularly contrary to his Chess sense and Chess thinking. Most of the monstrosities brought out each year are merely repetitions of ideas that were long ago worn threadbare. I am speaking, as I say, of the run-of-the-mill "Christmas problem," not of Fairy Chess, which constitutes a very large and important field of composing activity. The true practitioner of Fairy Chess does not regard the use of unorthodox pieces or self-made rules as an end in itself; he looks upon it as a means to an end, which is the expression of a theme. He does not, for example, pose a situation wherein a White Pawn promotes to a piece of an opposite color unless this stratagem illustrates some pretty idea; he does not introduce Grasshoppers or Nightriders or Camels or the rest of his menagerie unless they have some definite and necessary function. This, then, is the distinction between the "Christmas problem" as one usually finds it and the true "Fairy Chess composition": that in the first, the stunt is generally all that matters, while in the second the stunt is subordinate to the problem idea.

No. 1736 exemplifies a very popular type of Fairy problem: the "help-mate," one of Sam Loyd's many ingenious inventions. In a "help-mate," Black does not try to keep White from mating; instead, he does all he can to get himself mated. The following will make the difference more clear:

(By V. L. E. impromptu) BB6, 8, 8. 2K1R, 8, 3P5P1P, 7R.

Here White has a "direct-mate" in two by 1 Re5; i.e., this move works against any Black defense (in this case, there is only one -- KxP, upon which 2 Rh5 mate occurs). Suppose, however, the White Knight were omitted and the condition was "help-mate in two." Since by these terms Black must collaborate in getting himself mated, the solution would be 1 Rb5, Pgl becoming Bishop ch; 2 Rd4 mate. The solver will observe that if Black were playing according to direct-mate strategy, he could prevent this conclusion by playing 1 ... Kf1 or 1 ... Pgl becoming some other piece than a Bishop.

In Dr. Taurer's clever No. 1736—another of his studies in board-rim strategy—White moves first and Black responds with such intent toward suicide that White's fourth move is mate.

We shall welcome good Fairy contributions all year round, and shall publish them as space permits, though they will be kept separate from the regular Ladder offerings because of their unfamiliarity to most solvers.

Nos. 1735-1743 are designed to provide holiday diversion and have been especially selected because of some striking and amusing element in their solutions. No. 1735 has an unconventional but not unorthodox key, and No. 1736 has inverse mechanism of the type explained above; but all nine problems depend on straight Chess moves, without any "Christmas stunts." Mr. Mowry very kindly sent us No. 1737, an unpublished work by our good friend, the late W. I. Kennard, suggested by the masterly No. 1724. No. 1722 introduces to the Review one of the foremost Brazilian composers, and illustrates a theme which Dr. Monteiro da Silveira recently discussed in the British Chess Magazine.

To all of you, best wishes for a very merry Christmas and a joyful New Year!

—

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