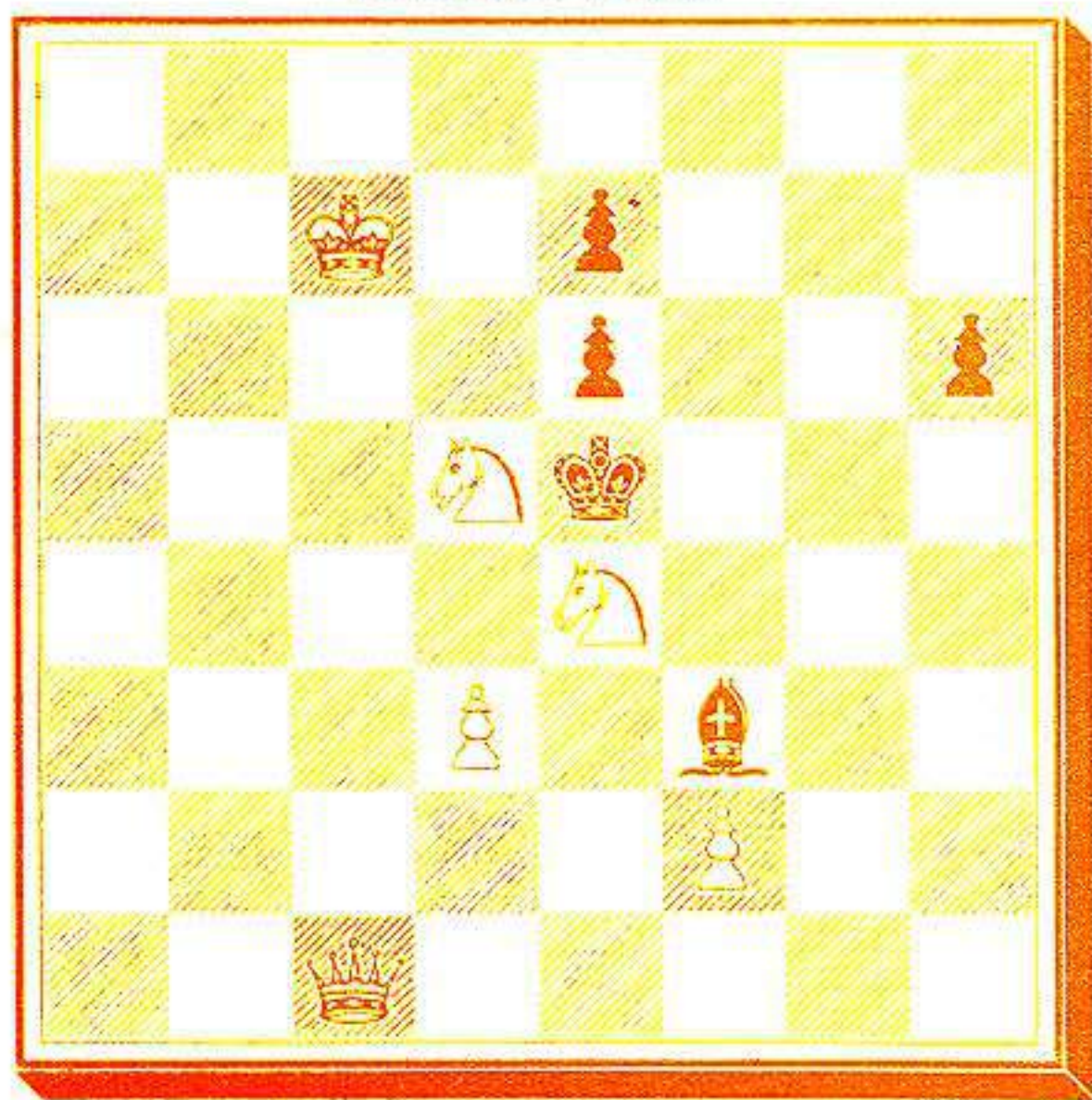


# The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR-PRIZE PROBLEM FOR  
APRIL, 1935

PASCUAL SANTILLAN  
Patzcuaro, Mexico



WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

IN THIS ISSUE

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MASTERPIECES	- - -	MAXWELL BUKOFZER

JUNE, 1935

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# The CHESS REVIEW

ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ, *Editor*

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IRVING CHERNEV

## New York vs. Philadelphia

The scene of action: The Hotel Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia. The date: April 28, 1935. The occasion: The annual home and home match between the Manhattan C. C. of New York and the Mercantile Library Chess Association of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphians, as hosts this year, dined and feted the visiting New Yorkers. But alas! the visitors showed a distinct ignorance of the "amenities" suitable to the occasion. Literally "biting the hand that fed them", they proceeded to trounce their genial Quaker City rivals by the score of 12½-3½.

The score in detail:

Board	Manhattan C. C.	Pts.	Mercan. Lib.	Pts.
1	A. Kupchik	1/2	J. Levin	1/2
2	D. MacMurray	1	W. A. Ruth	0
3	A. C. Simonson	0	A. Regen	1
4	A. S. Denker	1	J. Leary	0
5	E. Schwartz	1	S. Drasin	0
6	S. S. Cohen	1	S. T. Sharp	0
7	N. D. Hago	1	H. Morris	0
8	N. Grossman	0	J. Gordon	1
9	J. Platz	1	B. F. Winkelman	0
10	J. Rosenthal	1	A. H. Martino	0
11	H. Helms	1	R. E. Huntsberger	0
12	H. M. Phillips	1	W. H. Steckel	0
13	O. Tenner	0	I. Ash	1
14	A. A. Link	1	S. Sklaroff	0
15	J. Fischer	1	P. Driver	0
16	I. A. Horowitz	1	E. R. Glover	0
	Total	12½	Total	3½

## Massachusetts News

The New Bedford C. C. is perfecting arrangements for playing two correspondence games by cable with the Russian masters V. Ragozin and J. Rocklin respectively. If the money can be raised New Bedford will have the distinction of conducting the first cable match between the U. S. and the Soviet Union.

On May 4th the New Bedford C. C. defeated a Harvard University team by the score of 3-2. The scores:

Board	Harvard Univ.	Pts.	New Bedford C. C.	Pts.
1	S. S. Coggan	1	W. M. P. Mitchell	0
2	E. W. Marchand	0	Dr. J. Gennert	1
3	James Hickam	0	Chas. B. Walker	1
4	H. Schroeder	0	James Wallace	1
5	J. Moore	1	D. Hudnut	0
	Total	2	Total	3

## Chess in the Berkshires

The Northampton C. C. captained by Karl B. Allured recently defeated Thompsonville and Springfield. On May 1 it defeated Pittsfield at Northampton by the score of 6½-5½.

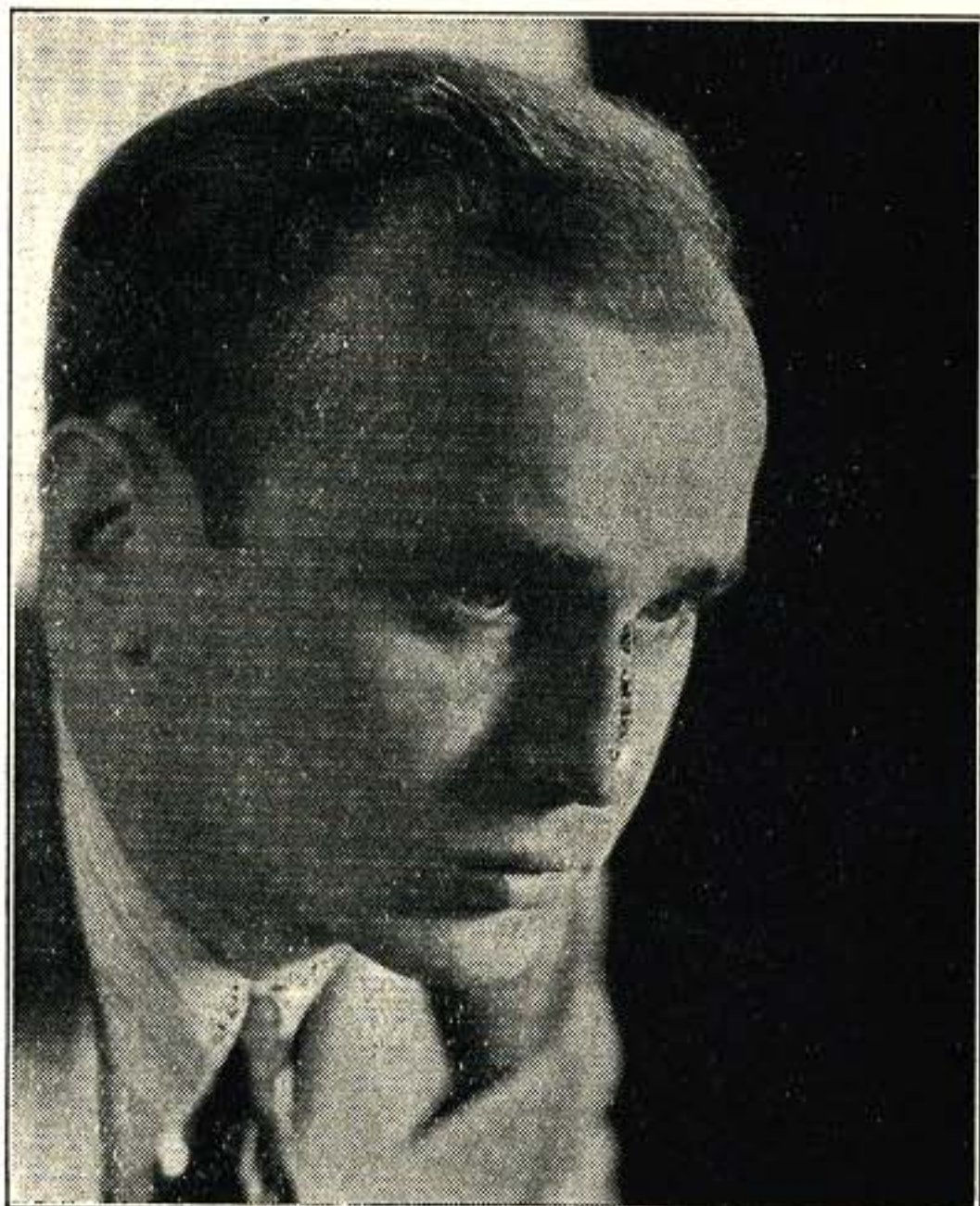


## Reshevsky Wins at Margate

"Sammy" Reshevsky turned in a splendid performance by sweeping through the tournament staged by the Kent County Chess Association at Margate, England, without the loss of a game to take first honors. Despite the determined efforts of J. R. Capablanca, former World Champion, and Sir George A. Thomas, Champion of England and co-winner of the recent Hastings Tournament, "Sammy" assumed an early lead, set the pace, and wound up in a blaze of glory. His defeat of Capablanca in the fourth round marks the former "boy prodigy" as a contender to be reckoned with in the international arena.

Capablanca finished a good second, half a point behind Reshevsky and pressed him all the way.

Sir George A. Thomas once again upheld the honor of England. His defeat by Capablanca in the final round was the only blot upon his escutcheon.



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Won	Lost	Drawn	Score
1  S. Reshevsky (U. S. A.) . . . . .	.	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	6	0	3	7 1/2-11 1/2
2  J. R. Capablanca (Cuba) . . . . .	0	.	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	6	1	2	7 -2
3  Sir G. Thomas (England) . . . . .	1/2	0	.	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	2	1	6	5 -4
4  Dr. V. H. Klein (Austria) . . . . .	1/2	1/2	1/2	.	0	1/2	1	0	1	1/2	2	2	5	4 1/2-4 1/2
5  Brian Reilly (Ireland) . . . . .	0	0	1/2	1	.	1/2	1	1/2	0	1	3	3	3	4 1/2-4 1/2
6  E. G. Sergeant (England) . . . . .	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	1	1	1	3	3	3	4 1/2-4 1/2
7  W. A. Fairhurst (Scotland) . . . . .	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	.	1/2	1	1	2	3	4	4 -5
8  P. S. Milner-Barry (England) . . . . .	1/2	0	0	1	1/2	0	1/2	.	0	1	2	4	3	3 1/2-5 1/2
9  V. Menchik (Czechoslovakia) . . . . .	0	0	1/2	0	1	0	0	1	.	0	2	5	1	2 1/2-6 1/2
10  J. Mieses (Germany) . . . . .	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	0	1	.	1	5	2	2 -7

## The Alekhine-Euwe Match

According to reports from Holland the World Championship Match between Dr. A. Alekhine, the champion, and Dr. Max Euwe, the challenger, is definitely scheduled to commence next October. The conditions call for at least thirty games to be played. The opening match is to be held in Amsterdam, after which the masters will travel to other towns where interest in the contest is high.

An examination of the methods followed in securing the necessary funds to finance the match should prove of interest. On January 1, 1935, when the guarantee fund had to be deposited, it was incomplete. An extension of time was granted by Dr. Alekhine and the

"Euwe-Alekhine Committee" appointed by the Netherlands Chess Federation ran a twenty thousand ticket lottery licensed by the Netherlands Department of Justice, appealed to all the clubs and players for contributions, worked up interest through the principal newspapers most of which have chess columns, and staged simultaneous exhibitions by master players all over the country—for the benefit of the fund.

In addition the "Committee" made arrangements with Mr. Hans Kmoch, the Austrian chess master and journalist, to assist Dr. Euwe in his preparations for the match. Mr. Kmoch will remain in Holland for the remainder of 1935 and the spring of 1936 giving simultaneous exhibitions and lectures.



### Michigan State Championship

The fifth annual Michigan Chess Congress, under the auspices of the Michigan Chess Association, will be held at the Hotel Hays, in Jackson, Michigan, from May 29th to June 4th, 1935. The winner of the main event will have the title of Michigan State Chess Champion and secure possession of the Dr. Arthur E. West Trophy, which was won by Mr. Marvin Palmer of Detroit last year.

The entry list for 1935 consists of Marvin Palmer, Detroit; Leon Stolcenberg, Detroit; L. Bailey, Ann Arbor; Max Mueller, Midland; A. H. Palmi, Jackson; J. Baum, Battle Creek; Geo. Eastman, Kalamazoo; Rev. J. G. Ward, Iron Mountain; Robert Uhlman, Grand Rapids; W. T. Adams, Grand Rapids; and Arthur J. Schuck, Lansing.

### Brooklyn Chess League Individual Championship

G. Gustafson of the Scandinavian C. C. won the individual championship of the Brooklyn Chess League with a score of 7-1. S. Abel of the Williamsburg C. C. was a close second, 6½-1½.

At a meeting of the League held at the Scandinavian C. C. prizes were awarded to Mr. A. Marder of the Flatbush C. C. for the most brilliant game, and to Mr. S. Abel for the best played game.

### New Jersey Jottings

After 10 rounds had been played in the Bergen County Championship Tournament, Mr. H. Harvey of Allendale and Mr. McDermott of Englewood were tied for the lead with perfect scores.

A chess match on thirty boards is planned to take place in Ridgewood, N. J., between teams representing Bergen County and Essex County. The date set for the match is Decoration Day, May 30th. A silver cup, suitably engraved, will be the reward of the winning team.

### Colorado vs. Wyoming

The Denver Athletic Club team defeated a team of selected Wyoming players 21-3. Also a team from La Junta, Colo., by the score of 17½-6½. Other results supplied by our correspondent show wins for La Junta over Canon City, and Pueblo, Colo., and Raton, New Mexico.

Ft. Collins and Laramie are scheduled to play off a tie for the championship of the Four City League composed of Fort Collins, Colo.; Greeley, Colo.; Laramie, Wyo. and Cheyenne, Wyo.

## Miniature Games

By ARNOLD S. DENKER

### PETROFF DEFENSE

Narraway White		Scott Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 P-QB3	B-R3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	13 Q-K1	O-O-Och
3 P-Q4	PxP	14 K-B2	BxB
4 P-K5	Kt-K5	15 QxB	B-B4
5 Q-K2	B-Kt5ch	16 BxB	KtxB
6 K-Q1	P-Q4	17 Kt-Q2	RxKtch
7 PxP e p	P-KB4	18 KxR	Q-B5ch
8 PxP	QxP	19 K-B2	Q-K5ch
9 KtxP	Kt-B3	Resigns	
10 KtxKt	.....	For if 19 K-B1, Kt-Q6ch; 20 K-B2, Kt-K8ch; 21 K-Kt3, P-R5ch; 22 K-R3, Kt-B7 mate (if 19 K-Q2, R-Q1ch, etc.).	
Steinitz-Pillsbury, St. Petersburg. The game continued with 10 P-QB3.			
10 .....	PxKt		
11 B-K3	P-QR4		

December, 1934

### FRENCH DEFENSE

H. Steiner White		Amateur Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	13 Q-K4	B-Kt2
2 P-K4	P-Q4	14 R-R3	QR-QKt1
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	15 O-O-O	Kt-Q1
4 B-KKt5	PxP	16 Q-R7ch	K-B1
5 KtxP	B-K2	17 Kt-K5	B-B3
6 BxKt	BxB	18 R-B3	QxP
7 Kt-KB3	O-O	19 Kt-Kt6 mate	
8 B-Q3	Kt-B3	Played without sight of the board during a simultaneous performance.	
9 P-QB3	R-K1		
10 P-KR4	P-KR3		
11 Q-K2	P-QKt3		
12 KtxBch	QxKt		

Intercity Chess Match  
April, 1935

### CARO-KANN DEFENSE

A. Regen Philadelphia White		A. C. Simonson Manhattan C. C. Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB3	8 P-Q5	P-K4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	9 P-Q6	Kt-QKt3
3 PxP	PxP	10 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2
4 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	11 KtxP	BxB
5 Kt-QB3	PxP	12 KtxB	KKt-Q4
6 BxP	P-K3	13 P-Q7ch	K-K2
7 Kt-KB3	QKt-Q2	14 Q-K2	Resigns

New York State Championship Tournament

### CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Roy T. Black White		Bigelow Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB3	8 BxPch	KxB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	9 QxQ	PxPdisch
3 P-KB3	PxP	10 K-K2	PxR(Q)
4 PxP	P-K4	11 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt3
5 Kt-KB3	PxP	12 Q-K8ch	K-R3
6 B-QB4	B-Kt5ch	13 Kt-K6ch	P-Kt4
7 P-QB3	PxP	14 BxP mate	



# The Modern Variation of the Caro-Kann Defense

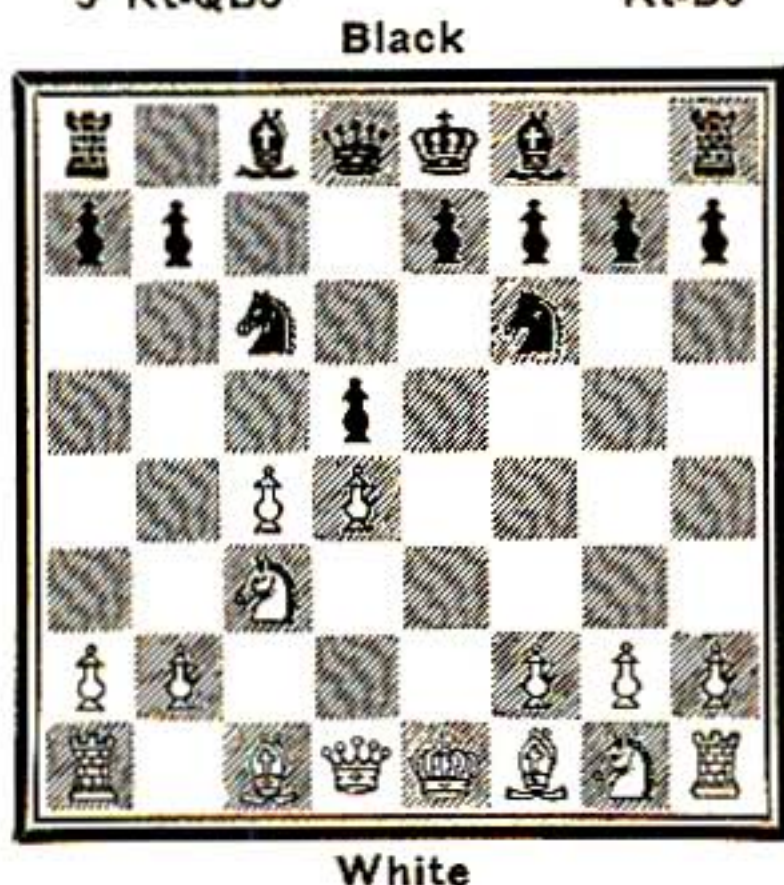
By A. BECKER

## Part I.

During the past few years the placid Caro-Kann Defense, the very model of stolid play, has been diverted into stormy channels by White's counter move P-QB4. White's new method of combating the defense splits into two distinct variations: either (a) 1 P-K4, P-QB3; 2 P-QB4, where White temporarily defers the advance of his QP (say 2 . . . P-Q4; 3 KPxP, PxP; 4 PxP followed by Kt-QB3); or (b) 1 P-K4, P-QB3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 PxP, PxP and only now 4 P-QB4. Of these two lines of play, the latter is undoubtedly the more dangerous for Black. It clashes psychologically with Black's purpose, since by adopting the Caro-Kann he has indicated his desire for a quiet, gradual building up of the position; whereas 4 P-QB4 forces him into dangerous tactical complications.

The following compilation is intended to give the reader a bird's-eye view of the present state of the opening. We have in mind, specifically, two significant variations which arose in the summer chess season of 1934. One of them is the invention of the Prague masters Opocensky, Rejfir etc. (6 . . . Q-Kt3); the other is due to F. Herzog of Reichenberg and is characterized by the moves 7 . . . Kt-QR4 and 10 . . . P-QKt4!

White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 PxP	PxP
4 P-QB4	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3



White

This is the Normal Position. There are a number of variations which branch off as early as Black's 5th move, but they really ought to be considered exceptional cases, for example:

(a) 5 . . . P-KKt3. The best reply to this is 6 Q-Kt3! B-Kt2; 7 PxP, O-O; and now B-K2-B3 as in Alekhine-Euwe, Berne 1932. Other replies to 5 . . . P-KKt3 which are worth noting are 6 Kt-B3, B-Kt2; 7 B-Kt5, Kt-K5; 8 PxP? KtxB; 9 KtxKt and now 9 . . . P-K4! is best (Leonhardt-Fahrni, 1905); or 5 . . . P-KKt3; 6 P-B5, B-Kt2; 7 P-KKt3, O-O; 8 B-Kt2, although here Black can disrupt the Pawn-chain by 8 . . . P-Kt3! 9 KKt-K2, PxP; 10 PxP, Kt-R3 etc. (Van Hoorn-Euwe, Haag 1933).

(b) 5 . . . P-K3. This leads (after . . . PxP) for the most part to positions which arise by transposition from the Queen's Gambit Accepted. Only 6 P-B5 gives this variation an independent character, for example 6 . . . B-K2; 7 Kt-B3, O-O; 8 B-Q3, P-QKt3; 9 P-QKt4, P-QR4; 10 Kt-QR4! KKt-Q2! with an interesting struggle on the Q side (Judowitsch-Kasparjan, Moscow 1931). The exchange 6 PxP is not to be recommended, for example 6 . . . KtxP; 7 Kt-B3, B-Kt5; 8 B-Q2, Kt-B3 etc. (Dr. Joss-Alekhine, Zurich 1934).

(c) 5 . . . PxP. This leads at once to a Queen's Gambit Accepted (1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, PxP; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 4 P-K3, P-B4; 5 BxP, PxP; 6 PxP). The game Alekhine-Tartakower, Paris 1925, is the classic example; and it is worth noting that in this variation Black's QB, unlike in most variations, has a free diagonal, a circumstance which is not without significance.

Generally speaking the diagrammed position permits two attacking possibilities for White: I. 6 B-Kt5, which has become extremely popular since the Flohr-Botwinnik Match of 1933, and II. 6 Kt-B3, the older move studied by the noted analyst of this variation, W. N. Panoff, and by no means fully disposed of.

It is not yet possible to state with any degree of finality that either one of these moves is better than the other, but this much is certain, that alternative moves are weaker, for example 6 PxP, KKtxP; 7 B-QB4, B-K3! and White hardly has anything better than 8 B-QKt5, KtxKt; 9 PxKt, Q-Q4; 10 B-K2, B-B4 etc. (Mieses, Schlechter, Breslau 1912).

We continue our main analysis with:

6 B-Kt5	PxP
7 P-Q5	....





VARIATION I.

7 . . . . . Kt-K4  
8 Q-Q4 . . . . .

This move really costs a tempo, since White will later capture the Black P at his Q3. Attempts have been made to avoid this loss of a tempo; but 8 P-B4 (Tenner-Samuels, New York 1929) is a dubious method of gaining time, for after 8 . . . Kt-Q6ch; 9 BxKt, PxB; 10 QxP, P-KKt3 Black has the diagonal QKt3-KKt8 in his possession. According to Dr. Duehrssen 8 Kt-B3 is worth considering, and then if 8 . . . B-Kt5; the gambit continuation 9 Q-R4ch, B-Q2; 10 Q-B2 followed by O-O-O. Finally, 8 BxP, KtxB; 9 Q-R4ch leads to Variation II.

8 . . . . . Kt-Q6ch  
9 BxKt . . . . . PxB  
10 Kt-B3! . . . . .

The first game of the Botwinnik-Flohr Match showed that with 10 BxKt, KPxB! 11 QxQP White gets an even game at best.

10 . . . . . P-KKt3

Other moves at this point have received very little attention. A possibility is 10 . . . P-KR3; 11 BxKt, KPxB; 12 O-O, B-K2; 13 Kt-K4, Q-Kt3 (not 13 . . . P-B4? 14 QxKtP, PxKt; 15 QxRch, K-Q2; 16 Kt-K5ch! etc.); 14 QxQP (Snosko-Borowski, Nice 1934). This has a great resemblance to Variation I, except that after the usually strong 14 . . . B-KB4 the B is unprotected! This allows 15 P-Q6! BxKt; 16 QxB, QxQP; 17 KR-K1 or 15 P-Q6! B-Q; 16 KtxPch, BxKt; 17 QxB etc. Kmoch has suggested 10 . . . P-K3 but after 11 BxKt, QxB; 12 QxQP Black's development is quite backward, (after 10 . . . P-K3 the Italian analyst Gandolfi recommends 11 Kt-K4, Q-R4ch; 12 B-Q2, QxQP; 13 KtxKtch, PxKt; 14 QxBP, KR-Kt1; 15 Kt-K5, R-Kt2; 16 B-R6, but Black has an advantageous reply in 16 . . . Q-K5ch). The only alternative worth considering is the maintenance of the gambit P with 10 . . . B-KB4, but after 11 O-O, P-K3; 12 Kt-K5 Black's position does not inspire confidence.

11 BxKt  
12 O-O  
PxB  
B-K2

And the position is somewhat in White's favor. Decidedly weaker is 12 . . . Q-Kt3; 13 KR-K1ch, K-Q1; 14 Q-KR4! (9th game of the Flohr-Botwinnik Match). White's best continuation has not yet been determined. The most plausible reply is 13 Kt-K4, but then 13 . . . Q-Kt3! probably achieves equality: I. 14 P-Q6, QxQ; 15 KtxQ, P-B4! 16 KR-K1, PxKt; 17 RxP, K-Q2 (analysis by Botwinnik); II. 14 Q-B3, B-KB4; 15 KR-K1 and now 15 . . . O-O (suggested by the Viennese amateur Podhorzer. Euwe refutes 15 . . . QR-B1 with 16 P-Q6!!); 16 P-Q6? B-Q1; 17 KtxPch, BxKt; 18 QxB, QR-Q1 (and since White's QP must fall, Black has a clear advantage in his powerful QP); III. 14 QxQP, B-KB4 (14 . . . O-O? 15 P-Q6-7); 15 P-Q6, B-Q1; 16 P-QKt3, O-O; 17 KR-K1, R-B1; 18 QR-Q1, B-Q2; 19 P-KR3, K-Kt2; 20 Kt-Kt3, Q-B4; 21 R-K4, Q-B7; 22 QxQ, RxQ; 23 R-K7! B-B1! 24 R(K7)-K1, B-Q2; 25 R-K7, B-B1; drawn! (Gerschenkron-Podhorzer, from the 1935 Trebitsch Tournament.) It will therefore be necessary to accept Botwinnik's original recommendation of 13 QR-Q1, O-O; 14 RxP, B-KB4; 15 R-Q2, B-Q3 (a possible alternative is 15 . . . Q-Kt3; 16 P-Q6, B-Q1!); 16 P-KKt4! B-B1; 17 Kt-K4 and White has a superior position.

(Continued on Page 138)

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# Chess in the U. S. S. R.

By A. SIMS

A few chess items of interest:—Mass tournaments are common occurrences in the Soviet Union. One was recently held with *seventeen thousand* participants. In one month thirteen factories in Moscow enrolled five hundred and eighty-nine players, half of whom were women, in their chess clubs. Olga Semenova won the Women's Championship of Russia in a tournament just concluded with thirty finalists. Leningrad has forty chess clubs.

These facts as well as others that have been published show a great quantitative development in Russian chess. Whether the improvement in quality of play has kept pace with the increased number of players is still a subject for debate. One school of thought admits that Dr. M. Botwinnik is one of the ablest chess players in the world, but that the rest of the Russian players have not shown anything as yet. The opposing point of view is that grandmasters like Lasker (who refuses to grow old), Capablanca, Flohr and Spielmann simply do not care to see their names on the bottom, and do not allow anyone to walk over them. In such company, making a score of fifty percent should be considered a very good accomplishment. In the recent Moscow International Tournament only three Russians out of twelve made a score of less than fifty percent, while three out of eight from other countries did not make that score.

No arbitrary answer can yet be given on this subject. Time alone will tell. Since the younger Russian players have only been admitted to master play recently they lack the experience of gruelling tournament play and have perhaps not yet had instilled in them the persistency to win. But if Russia sends a team to participate in this year's International Team Tournament at Warsaw, Poland, the players composing the United States Team which has held the World Team Title for the past four years had better go to bed early.

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## BOOK REVIEWS

### MODERN CHESS

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

When a chess book goes into a third edition within four years the fact is worthy of note. "Modern Chess", by our versatile associate Barnie F. Winkelman enjoys that distinction, due no doubt to the vast amount of fine chess fare that is packed within the covers of this book.

The author claims priority in the use of the historical method in his exposition of the game, antedating Reti's embodiment of the same idea by a couple of years. Believing that the student goes through the same stages of development in his grasp of the game, the examples of chess tactics and principles are taken first from the early masters of the 16th and 17th centuries and then on to the days of Philidor, LaBourdonnais, Morphy, Anderssen, Steinitz, and so on down to the present.

As its name indicates the volume lays special emphasis upon master-games of the last decade and the collection of these games is unsurpassed.

The salient principles of modern chess strategy, which for a long time were stressed only in treatises in other than English, are set forth in refreshing style and in terms so simple that even the novice can understand. Such terms as elasticity, over-protection, proportion, the importance of centralization and the centre squares are clearly defined and illustrated.

In this latest edition, a number of the older games have been eliminated, and in their stead we have the very latest gems from the tournaments of the past year. Mischa Botwinnik and Salo Flohr have received additional recognition; Dr. Lasker's return to the chess arena is indicated by his victory over Euwe, at Zurich 1934, as well as by the fine game the present champion won against him in the same tourney.

From the rudiments of the game to the finest examples of present day master play, this treatise covers the ground in strikingly lucid manner.—I. A. H.

---

## THE BOOK OF THE CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS TOURNAMENT

Edited by FRED REINFELD

Annotations by: I. Chernev, R. Fine, D. Janowski, G. Marco, F. J. Marshall, W. E. Napier, F. Reinfeld, R. Reti, C. Schlechter, Dr. S. Tarasch and M. Tchigorin. Price \$1.50.

Exactly 31 years after the conclusion of this great tournament, our noted contributor has produced a permanent record of the 120 games, with annotations which are fully up to the distinguished standard which he has rigorously set for himself. The appeal of the volume is enhanced by the considerable number of famous masters whose notes have been utilized, and the typography and general appearance of the book are equally attractive. Peculiar interest attaches to the volume, also, in that it furnishes us with a basis of comparison between what our native players were able to accomplish in those days, and how they rank today.—S. S. C.



# Game Studies

Margate Tourney  
April-May, 1935

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. Kasbdan)

<p><b>S. Reshevsky</b> White</p> <p>1 P-Q4 2 P-QB4 3 Kt-QB3 4 B-Kt5 5 PxP 6 P-K3 7 B-Q3 8 Q-B2</p>	<p><b>J. R. Capablanca</b> Black</p> <p>Kt-KB3 P-K3 P-Q4 QKt-Q2 PxP B-K2 O-O P-B4</p>
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Unusual at this point, and probably too risky, in view of Black's inferior development.

9 Kt-B3 . . . .

More accurate was 9 PxP, KtxP; 10 Kt-B3, with play against the weak QP.

9 . . . . P-B5

This move has been severely criticized by most commentators but it seems quite in order, and the logical follow-up of Black's idea, to obtain a pawn majority on the queen side.

<p>10 B-B5 11 O-O 12 B-R3 13 BxB 14 BxKt</p>	<p>R-K1 P-KKt3 Kt-B1 RxB . . . .</p>
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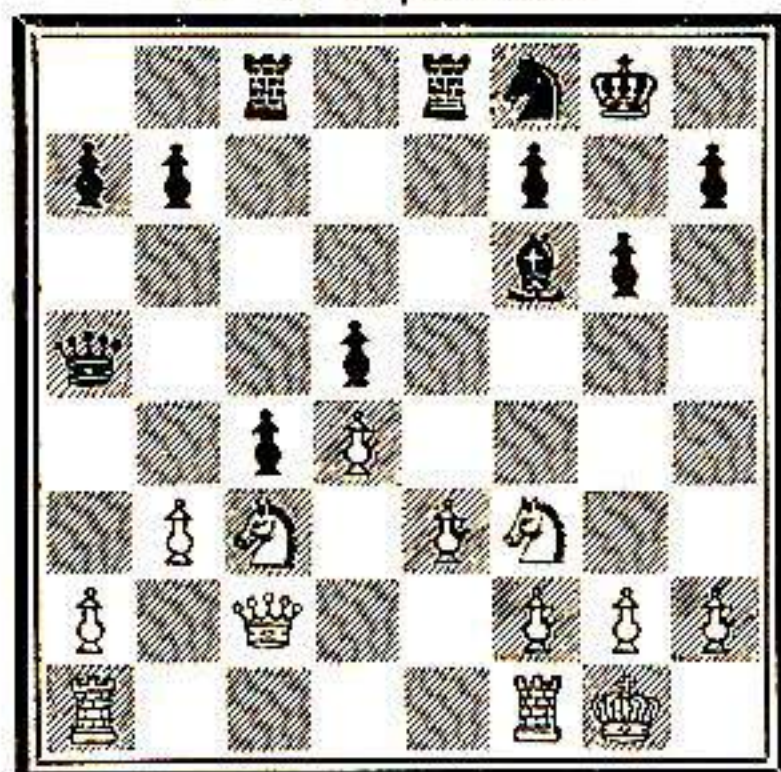
Removing one defense of the QP, which White will make the target for his attack. But with no open files as yet, the Pawn is hard to get at, and meanwhile Black gains chances for play on the K side. It would have been more effective to wait one move by 14 Kt-Q2! Kt-K3; 15 BxKt, BxB; 16 P-QKt3, P-QR3; 17 P-QR4! Then Black's pawns will remain exposed, and White can make good use of the QKt file.

14 . . . . BxB  
15 P-QKt3 . . . .

The difference now is that White does not threaten to exchange pawns, as Black can prepare for the reply RxBP! with a good game.

15 . . . . Q-R4?

J. R. Capablanca



S. Reshevsky

But this is not the way. White's next move is a decisive gain in time, and he soon obtains full command of the board. Correct was 15 . . . Q-Q2! The Q side is then defended, and Black will only gain ground by the opening of the B file if PxP. And if 16 P-QKt4, P-KR4! with by no means negligible chances on the K side. The weak text seems to show a loss in Capablanca's formerly accurate positional instinct, which has let him down on a number of occasions recently.

16 P-QKt4! Q-Q1  
17 Q-R4 P-QR3

If 17 . . . R-R1; 18 Q-Kt5 wins. Now White succeeds in forcing open the Kt file, which makes a decisive difference in the play on the Q side.

18 P-Kt5 R-K3  
19 QR-Kt1 R-Kt1  
20 R-Kt2 B-K2  
21 PxP RxRP  
22 Q-B2 Kt-K3  
23 KR-Kt1 R-R2  
24 P-QR4 Kt-B2  
25 Kt-K5 Q-K1

The threat was Kt-B6. Now there are two weaknesses for Black to guard, and he is kept constantly on the defensive.

26 P-B4 P-B3  
27 Kt-Kt4 Q-Q2  
28 P-R3 K-Kt2  
29 Kt-B2 B-R6  
30 R-R2 B-Q3  
31 KKt-Q1 . . . .

This Knight will get into play after the exchange of the other, to maintain the pressure on the pawns.

31 . . . . P-B4  
32 Kt-Kt5 R-R4  
33 KtxKt BxKt  
34 Kt-B3 Q-K3  
35 Q-B2 P-Kt3

At this point Capablanca offered a draw, which was rightly refused, as White has all the winning chances. The plan will be to open a file on the K side for a direct attack, as the Black pieces are all engaged on the other wing.

36 Q-B3 R-Q1  
37 QR-Kt2 Q-K2  
38 R-Kt4 . . . .

Preventing any inroad by the Black Queen, while White is preparing his advance.

38 . . . . R-Q2  
39 K-R1 B-Q1  
40 P-Kt4 PxP  
41 PxP Q-Q3  
42 K-Kt1 B-B2  
43 K-B2 R-B2  
44 P-Kt5 B-Q1  
45 K-K2 BxP

This lets the White rooks in, with damaging effect. Otherwise Q-R3 or R-Kt5 follows, with a number of dangerous threats.

46 RxKtP Q-R6  
47 K-Q2 . . . .

The point of the king moves. White is secure on all fronts, and Black has his own problems to meet.

47 . . . . B-K2  
48 R-Kt7 RxRP  
49 QxP . . . .

If 49 KtxR, Q-Q6ch is too strong. But White continues calmly with his own attack, to which there is no good defense.



49 . . . . R-R4  
 50 QxP R-R4  
 51 K-Q3 Q-R1  
 52 Q-K6 Q-R6  
 53 R-Q7 QR-KB4  
 54 R-Kt3 Q-R8  
 55 RxB Q-B8ch  
 56 K-Q2 Resigns

As after 56 . . . Q-B7ch; 57 Kt-K2, Black has nothing more to do. After establishing his opening advantage, White played very finely to achieve his goal.

Moscow International Masters Tournament  
 February-March, 1935

SICILIAN DEFENSE  
 (Notes by I. Kashdan)

Dr. E. Lasker	V. Pirc
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3
6 B-K2	P-K3
7 O-O	P-QR3
8 B-K3	Q-B2
9 P-B4	Kt-QR4

If 9 . . . B-K2; 10 Q-K1! Kt-QR4; 11 R-Q1, Kt-B5; 12 B-B1, P-QKt4; 13 B-B3, when White is secure, and ready for any advance that may later be indicated. The text is intended to forestall this idea.

10 P-B5 . . . .

This should not lead to anything. Now 10 Q-Q3 is proper and if 10 . . . P-QKt4; 11 QR-Q1, Kt-B5; 12 B-B1, with a similar position to that in the note above.

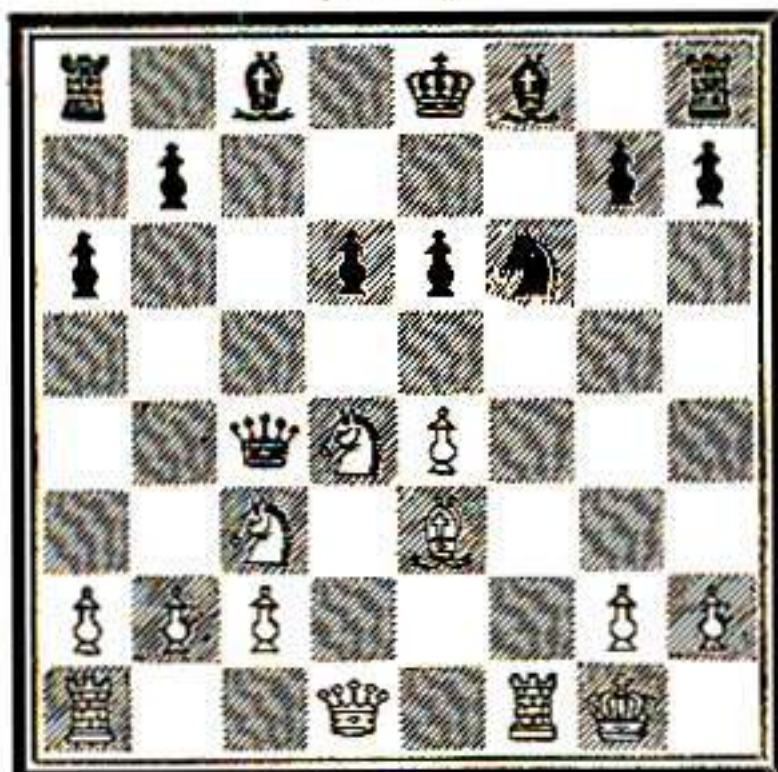
10 . . . . Kt-B5?

10 . . . P-K4 was essential. After 11 Kt-Kt3, Kt-B5; 12 BxKt, QxB; Black is quite well off, the weak KP making up for Black's backward pawn.

11 BxKt QxB  
 12 PxP PxP

He can hardly be blamed for not seeing White's idea, which is not at all apparent. 12 . . . BxP was playable, though in this position Black's weaknesses are more pronounced.

V. Pirc



Dr. E. Lasker

13 RxKt . . . .

A magnificent conception, taking full advantage of Black's lack of development, and the exposed position of his Q.

13 . . . . PxR  
 14 Q-R5ch K-Q1

If 14 . . . K-K2; 15 Kt-B5ch!! PxKt; 16 Kt-Q5ch, K-Q1; 17 B-Kt6ch, K-Q2; 18 Q-B7ch, K-B3; 19 Q-B7ch, K-Kt4; 20 P-R4ch and wins. Or 14 . . . K-Q2; 15 Q-B7ch, B-K2; 16 Kt-B5! R-K1; 17 KtxP! with a number of winning continuations.

15 Q-B7! B-Q2

If 15 . . . B-K2; 16 Kt-B5, Q-B2 (or 16 . . . R-K1; 17 KtxP! BxKt; 18 B-Kt6ch wins); 17 Kt-QR4, R-B1; 18 QxRP, K-K1; 19 Q-R5ch, R-B2; 20 Kt-Kt7ch winning the rook.

16 QxPch K-B2  
 17 QxR B-R3  
 18 KtxPch QxKt  
 19 QxR BxBch  
 20 K-R1 Resigns

There is of course no equivalent for the material minus.

Hastings Masters Tournament  
 December, 1934

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

(Translated from The Haagische Courant)

A. Lilienthal	J. R. Capablanca
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 P-QR3	. . . .

Preferred by Lilienthal. For a long time this move had a bad reputation, but due to the successes by Lilienthal and others, it has gained favor. The text move has the advantage that it forces Black immediately to declare himself, so that White can build up his center accordingly.

4 . . . . BxKtch  
 5 PxB P-QKt3  
 6 P-B3 . . . .

The consequences of the 4th move. White now intends 7 P-K4 with beautiful play and good chances for attack.

6 . . . . P-Q4

Of course Black does not tolerate 7 P-K4 without a fight.

7 B-Kt5 P-KR3  
 8 B-R4 B-R3

As played by Alekhine-Eliskases, Hastings, 1933.

9 P-K4 . . . .

A pawn sacrifice, the idea of Alekhine, the most logical continuation for White.

9 . . . . BxP

Black does not accept the sacrifice: 9 . . . PxKP; 10 PxP, P-KKt4; 11 B-Kt3, KtxP; and White gets excellent chances with 12 B-K5 and 13 Q-B2 or B-Q3.

10 BxB PxB  
 11 Q-R4ch Q-Q2  
 12 QxBP Q-B3

Up to here the game is identical with Alekhine vs. Eliskases, which game ended in a draw after an interesting fight.

Eliskases played here 12 . . . Kt-B3 instead of the text move and played . . . Q-B3 only after 13 . . . Kt-QR4. It is difficult to decide which of these two systems deserves preference.



13 Q-Q3                    QKt-Q2  
 14 Kt-K2                   R-Q1  
 15 O-O                     P-QR4  
 16 Q-B2                     . . . .

The threat now is 17 P-K5, P-KKt4 (forced); 18 PxKt, PxB; 19 Q-K4! QxQ (otherwise the P on R5 is lost); 20 PxQ with considerable advantage for White. P-K5 could not be played sooner due to Ktx P. Still the text move is not best as the QB4 square is surrendered to Black. 16 QR-B1 followed by P-QB4 deserves preference. Black would then surely have been in difficulties because his K cannot find a safe place.

16 . . . .                    Q-B5!  
 17 P-B4                     . . . .

Again threatening P-K5.

17 . . . .                    R-QB1  
 18 P-B5                     . . . .

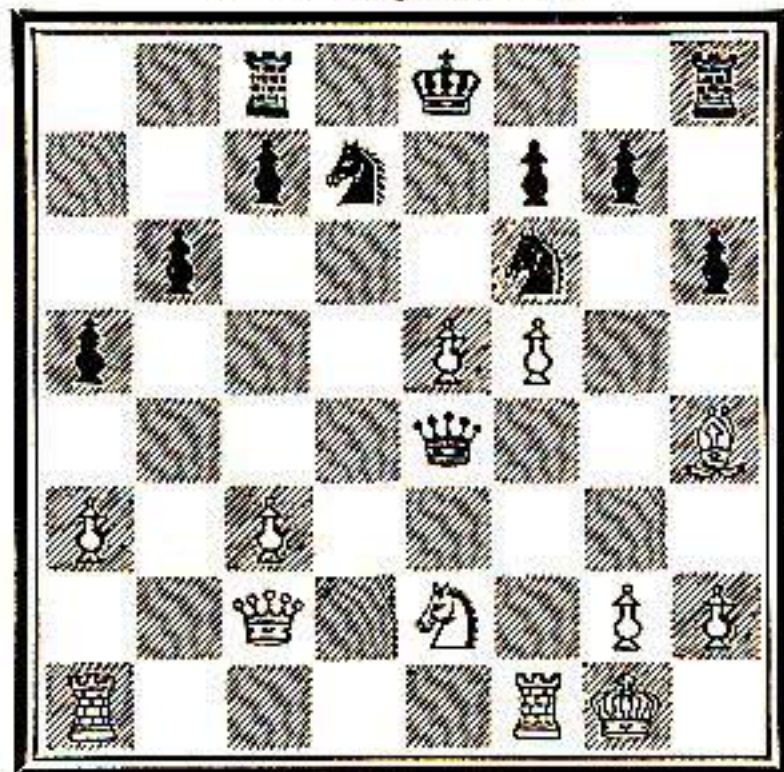
By this move White does not gain his purpose, viz., opening up the position. Better would have been QR-Q1.

18 . . . .                    P-K4!  
 19 PxP                      QxKP?

Thus Black gets about equal chances.

An error which is not apparent at first sight. Black should have played 19 . . . Q-B4ch and after 20 Kt-Q4, QKtxP. True, White could then with 21 BxKt, PxP, break up Black's pawn position, but this would only be advantageous to Black.

J. R. Capablanca



A. Lilienthal

20 PxKt!                     . . . .

One of the most brilliant queen sacrifices ever made. Most of these sacrifices lead, after a series of checks, to the recapture of the sacrificed material or to mate. Here the first check comes after four moves!

20 . . . .                    QxQ

Black has to accept White's plan.

21 PxP                      . . . .

The Black K has no flight square so that his next move is also forced.

21 . . . .                    R-KKt1

22 Kt-Q4                     . . . .

Opening the K file with a tempo, and threatening in addition to KtxQ, QR-K1ch.

22 . . . .                    Q-K5

Forced. After any other Q move, for instance 22 . . . Q-Q7, follows 23 QR-K1ch, Kt-K4; 24 RxKtch, K-Q2; 25 R-Q5ch, K-K1; 26 R-K1ch, QxRch; 27 BxQ with material advantage for White.

23 QR-K1                    Kt-B4  
 24 RxQch                    KtxR  
 25 R-K1                     . . . .

Winning another piece to complete the combination.

25 . . . .                    RxP  
 26 RxKtch                   Resigns

In his game against Thomas, Capablanca with two rooks could continue for quite some time against rook, knight and bishop, but it is clear that here the ex-world champion had to resign immediately; 26 . . . K-Q2; 27 R-K7ch, K-Q3; 28 P-B6 and 29 B-Kt3ch leads to further loss of material; while after 26 . . . K-B1; 27 B-K7ch, K-Kt1; 28 B-B6 the Black rook is locked in.

**Esthonian Master Tourney**  
 January, 1935

**FRENCH DEFENSE**

(Notes by P. Keres)

(Translated from the Wiener-Schachzeitung)

J. Turn	P. Keres
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-K4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-KKt5	B-Kt5
5 P-K5	P-KR3
6 B-Q2	BxKt
7 PxP	Kt-K5
8 B-B1!	. . . .

A long forgotten idea in the McCutcheon, which was essayed in the game Richter-John, Swinemunde, 1933: 8 . . . P-QB4; 9 B-Q3, KtxQBP; 10 Q-Kt4, K-B1; 11 PxP, Kt-B3; 12 Kt-B3, Q-R4; 13 O-O, QxBP; 14 B-K3, etc., was the order of moves followed. The original textmove occurred by inversion also in the game Duras-Dr. Olland, Karlsbad, 1907. There the game continued: 8 Q-Kt4, K-B1; 9 B-B1, P-QB4; 10 B-Q3, Q-R4; 11 Kt-K2, PxP; 12 O-O, PxP; 13 BxKt, PxP; 14 QxKP, etc. In both of these games Black emerged with a Pawn plus, but with a difficult game.

8 . . . .                    P-QB4  
 9 Kt-K2                    Q-R5  
 10 P-B3!                   . . . .

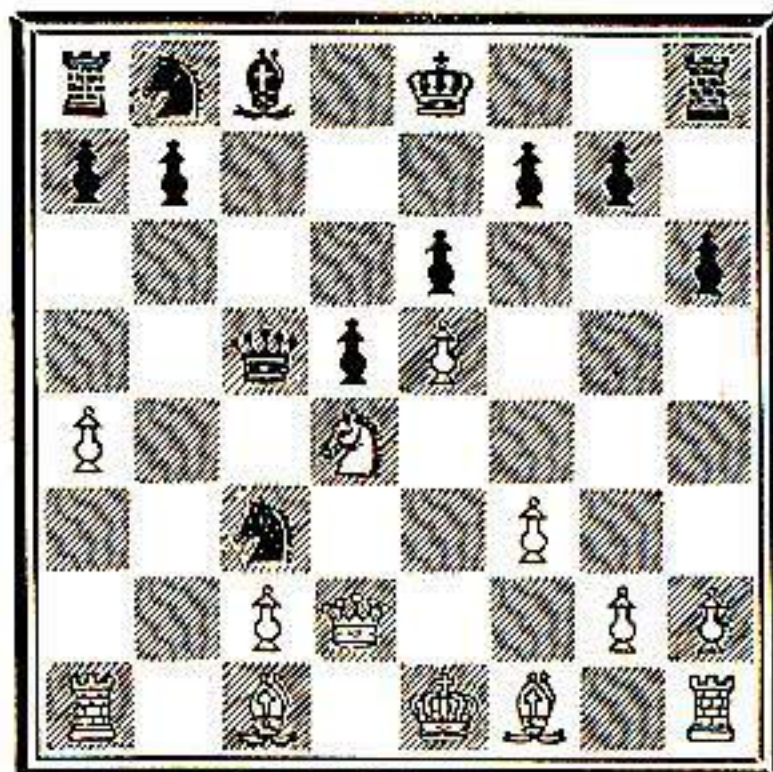
Forcing the issue!

10 . . . .                    KtxP  
 11 Q-Q2                    PxP  
 12 KtxP                    Q-B4??

A gross blunder which loses a piece. Worthy of note was 12 . . . Q-B2; 13 Q-K3! Kt-R5; 14 Kt-Kt5 and thence to Q6ch!

13 P-QR4!                   . . . .

P. Keres



J. Turn



13 . . . . . Kt-Q2

Here Black pondered in vain for an hour in his attempt to save his Kt. 13 . . . Kt-B3; 14 Kt-Kt3, Q-Kt5; 15 B-R3, Q-R5ch; 16 P-Kt3, Kt-K5; 17 PxQ, Kt xQ, etc., was probably the best continuation in the position, but Black was still intent on rescuing the stranded Kt. 13 . . . B-Q2; 14 B-R3, Q-B2; 15 B-Q6, Q-B1; 16 B-Kt4!, KtxP; 17 Kt-Kt5 with the double threat of RxKt and Kt-Q6ch was also bad for the second player. Also 13 . . . Q-B2; 14 B-Kt2, QxPch; 15 K-B2 and the Kt is still lost.

14 B-Kt2! . . . . .

Avoiding the trap 14 B-R3?, Kt-Kt8!; 15 RxKt (15 BxQ, KtxQ!), QxB; 16 Kt-Kt5, Q-B4! Now there is little left.

14 . . . . . KtxKP

15 BxKt Kt-B3

16 KtxKt PxKt

17 BxP R-R2

Black still speculates on 18 BxP?, RxB!

18 Q-B3! QxQch

19 BxQ K-K2

20 B-Q3 P-KB4

21 B-K5

and White won.

### Moscow International Masters Tournament February-March, 1935

#### RETI SYSTEM

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

M. Botwinnik	V. Tschechower
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
2 P-B4	P-K3
3 P-QKt3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt2	B-K2
5 P-K3	O-O
6 B-K2	P-B3

6 . . . P-B4 and Kt-B3 is a more natural plan. Black is playing for . . . P-K4, but this proves difficult to carry through.

7 O-O QKt-Q2

8 Kt-B3 P-QR3

9 Kt-Q4 PxP

If 9 . . . P-K4; 10 Kt-B5 is strong. But 9 . . . P-B4; 10 Kt moves, P-QKt3 gives Black enough play. The text loses ground in the center.

10 PxP Kt-B4

11 P-B4 Q-B2

12 Kt-B3 . . . . .

Now P-K4 is prevented, and White has gained control of the central squares.

12 . . . . . R-Q1

13 Q-B2 QKt-Q2

14 P-Q4 P-B4

15 Kt-K5 P-QKt3

16 B-Q3 PxP

17 PxP B-Kt2

18 Q-K2 Kt-B1

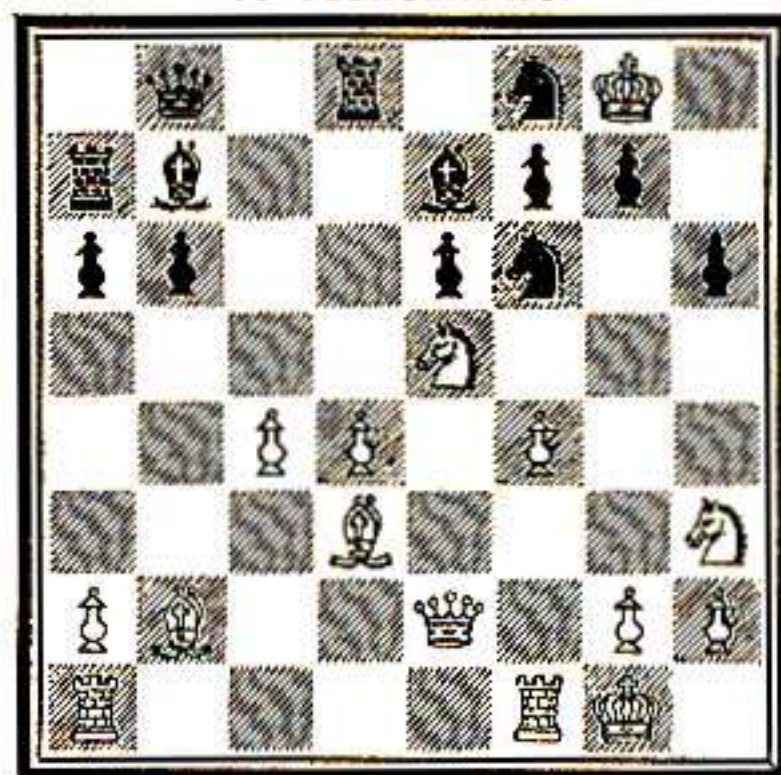
19 Kt-Q1 R-R2

Black has no good plan, and his next moves mark time while White proceeds with a powerful King side attack.

20 Kt-B2 Q-Kt1

21 Kt-R3 P-R3

V. Tschechower



M. Botwinnik

22 Kt-Kt5! . . . . .

Well played. After the forced acceptance of this sacrifice, all White's lines are opened for a speedy onslaught.

22 . . . . . PxKt

23 PxP Kt(B1)-Q2

Willing to return the piece, but White has a far prettier idea in mind.

24 KtxP!! KxKt

25 P-Kt6ch! K-Kt1

If 25 . . . K-K1; 26 QxP, Kt-B1; 27 Q-B7ch, K-Q2; 28 B-B5ch regains one piece with an overwhelming attack.

26 QxPch K-R1

27 Q-R3ch K-Kt1

28 B-B5 Kt-B1

29 B-K6ch KtxB

30 QxKtch K-R1

31 Q-R3ch K-Kt1

32 RxKt!! . . . . .

Finally forcing Q-R7ch, which soon settles matters.

32 . . . . . BxR

33 Q-R7ch K-B1

34 R-K1! B-K4

The only defense, preparing to sacrifice the Q if RxB. White again finds the prettiest method.

35 Q-R8ch K-K2

36 QxPch K-Q3

37 QxBch K-Q2

38 Q-B5ch! K-B3

39 P-Q5ch K-B4

40 B-R3ch KxP

41 Q-K4ch K-B6

42 B-Kt4ch K-Kt7

43 Q-Kt1 mate

A proper finish to a splendidly engineered attack.

### Moscow International Masters Tournament February-March, 1935

#### NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

(Translated from the Kikeriki, The Hague, Holland)

J. R. Capablanca V. Ragozin

White Black

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3

2 P-QB4 P-K3

3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5

4 P-QR3 . . . . .

Capablanca, who usually prefers such continuations as are perfect from a positional standpoint, employs here for the first time the so-called Samish attack, which is very sharp if somewhat doubtful.



4 . . . . . BxKtch  
5 PxB P-Q3

The usual continuation of late is 5 . . . P-Q4. The purpose of the text move is to attain a position in which White cannot undouble his doubled pawn. This game proves that Black has to play very accurately in order to have his own plan on the Q side and to prevent an attack on his K side.

6 Q-B2 O-O  
7 P-K4 P-K4  
8 B-Q3 P-B4

The correct way of handling this kind of position: White is forced as quickly as possible to move P-Q5. 8 . . . Kt-B3 deserves consideration, but this would enable White to maintain his QP on Q4.

9 Kt-K2 Kt-B3  
10 P-Q5 . . . . .

Forced, because 10 B-K3 cannot be played on account of 10 . . . Kt-KKt5!

10 . . . . . Kt-K2  
11 P-B3 Kt-Q2?

Better would be 11 . . . Kt-K1, threatening 12 . . . P-KB4; White would then have the difficult problem of preventing both . . . P-B4 and counterplay on the Q side. White must prevent in the first place the threat of . . . P-B4, and for this purpose 12 Kt-KKt3 would be necessary. For the same purpose 12 P-Kt4 would fail on account of 12 . . . Kt-KKt3! and White would be in difficulties because his KRP remains backward.

12 P-KR4 . . . . .

Very enterprisingly played.

12 . . . . . Kt-QKt3  
13 P-Kt4 . . . . .

Consequent, but also more or less forced as . . . P-B4 again is threatened.

13 . . . . . P-B3?

This error changes the situation entirely in favor of White, as it is now possible after some preparation to open the KKt file with P-Kt5. Black should have coolly awaited developments on the K side and should have energetically continued on the Q side: 13 . . . B-Q2; 14 Kt-Kt3 (14 P-R4, Q-K1; 15 P-QR5, QKt-B1; and P-QKt3 leads quickly to the opening up of the QKt file), 14 . . . Kt-R5 followed by . . . P-QR3 and . . . P-QKt4 and the Black attack is not less dangerous than the White one.

14 Kt-Kt3 K-B2

The flight of the king is Black's only chance.

15 P-Kt5 Kt-Kt1  
16 P-B4 K-K1  
17 P-B5 . . . . .

A very powerful position for White.

17 . . . . . Q-K2  
18 Q-KKt2 K-Q1  
19 Kt-R5 K-B2  
20 PxP PxP  
21 Kt-Kt7! B-Q2  
22 P-R5! . . . . .

One would expect 22 Kt-K6ch, but Capablanca's plan to keep the Kt on Kt7 for the time being, in order to play it later to K6 makes the situation still more difficult for Black.

22 . . . . . QR-QB1  
23 P-R6 K-Kt1

Finally the Black King is in safety, however, in the meantime White has obtained decisive positional gains. Favorable for White is also the fact that a counter attack based on . . . P-Kt4 cannot be considered any longer, due to the position of the Black King.

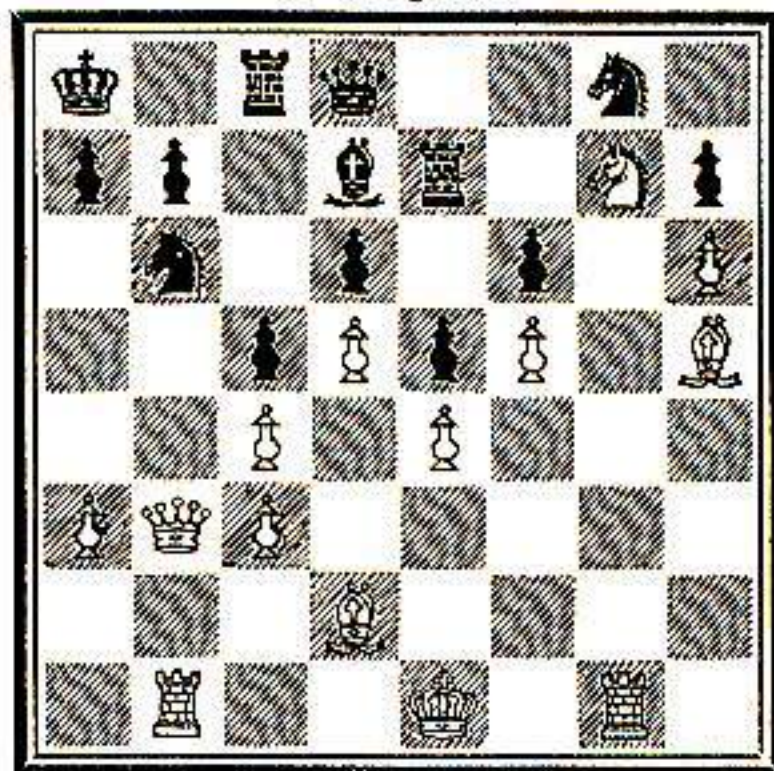
24 KR-Kt1 R-KB2  
25 R-Kt1 Q-B1  
26 B-K2 K-R1  
27 B-R5 R-K2  
28 Q-QR2 Q-Q1  
29 B-Q2 . . . . .

White's advantage is very great, but of a kind that does not permit a quick win. Therefore, Capablanca improves his position step by step, to force his opponent to capitulate.

29 . . . . . Kt-R5  
30 Q-Kt3 Kt-Kt3

If 30 . . . R-Kt1, then 31 Kt-K6, Q-Kt3 (31 . . . Q-B1, or . . . QR4 fails due to 32 RxKt! etc., while 31 . . . BxKt; 32 QPxB, Kt-Kt3 leads to loss by 33 B-B7); 32 QxQ, PxQ; 33 Kt-B7ch, K-R2; 34 Kt-Kt5ch, BxKt; 35 RxB and wins a piece by 36 B-Q1.  
31 P-R4! . . . . .

V. Ragozin



J. R. Capablanca

A nice combination, which has the positional purpose of completely tying up the Black forces by an advance of the QRP, in order to later penetrate via the KKt file. Black cannot play KtxP on account of QxP mate, and not . . . BxRP on account of 32 Q-R2 (threatens RxKt, etc.), 32 . . . B-Q2 (if 32 . . . Q-Q2 then 33 RxKt, PxR; 34 B-Q1, etc.); 33 Kt-K6, BxKt; 34 BPxB and 35 B-B7, etc. The text move also threatens to win a piece by 32 P-R5.

31 . . . . . R-Kt1  
32 P-R5 Kt-B1

Or 32 . . . Kt-R5; 33 Kt-K6, BxKt (again there was a threat of 34 RxKt, etc.) 34 BPxB and White wins on account of the double threat, 35 QxKt, and 35 B-B7.

33 Q-R2 Q-B1  
34 B-K3 P-Kt3  
35 P-R6 Q-Q1

35 . . . P-Kt4 fails due to 36 PxP and 37 Kt-K6, etc.

36 K-Q2 Q-B1  
37 R-QKt2 Q-Q1  
38 Q-Kt1 P-Kt4

Desperation! If Black repeats his Q moves, then follows 39 Q-KB1 and Kt-K6, etc.

39 PxP Kt-Kt3  
40 Q-R2 P-B5  
41 Q-R3 Q-B2  
42 K-B1 R-KB1  
43 R(Kt2)-KKt2 Q-Kt1

On 43 . . . BxKtP; 44 Kt-K6 wins.  
44 Q-Kt4 R-Q1  
45 R-Kt3 R-KB1  
46 Kt-K6! . . . . .

(Continued on Page 141)



# A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

## HARRY NELSON PILLSBURY

*First of the Moderns*

Part III.

After his participation in the Tournament at Cambridge Springs in 1904, Pillsbury played little serious chess. He took part in the annual matches between the Manhattan and the Franklin Clubs in 1904 and 1905, defeating Marshall and Hymes. An apoplectic seizure in 1906 led to a report of his death, and in spite of his own optimistic refutation of the rumor, he required prolonged hospital treatment. He passed away on June 27th of that year. The fact that he had been confined to an institution for mental cases, and the wide publicity that attended the death of one of the world's foremost players, resulted in a plethora of editorial comment upon the dangers lurking in chess, and much vapid generalization by those to whom the move of the knight had ever been an intellectual task of stupefying proportions.

Pillsbury's epitaph is best contained in the words of the Pester Lloyd: "That victorious young master, because of his extremely delicate conception of positions and his irresistibly clear and classically simple combinations, is regarded as a worthy follower of his immortal countryman, Paul Morphy."

Yet if we may venture a forecast, his rightful place in the ranks of the supremely great, will be better appreciated as time goes on. There can be no invidious contrast of Morphy and Pillsbury, because each belonged to a different era in the development of chess. If the former overshadowed his contemporaries, it must be recognized that the competition was infinitely less rigorous. And if the latter's technique was immeasurably superior, it is noteworthy that the science of the game had progressed tremendously in the eventful decades that separated the two men.

Pillsbury was a grandmaster because he possessed each of the many qualities essential to high place in a tragically competitive field. He was a profound student of the openings; he was superb in the combinations of the mid-game; he was the embodiment of the highest strategy of the ending. He was lightning fast in his calculations, lofty in his imaginative conceptions; he was gifted with a super-memory, he was equally at home in position play, and in the most brilliant manoeuvres of the open board. He could attack boldly or bide his time patiently; he could win by an overwhelming

onslaught or by the most delicate of petty advantages. With all this were mingled the confidence and courage that arose from a just appraisal of his own powers.

The untimely passing of incomparable genius serves only to emphasize the grandeur and the futility of mortal striving. Nor is chess alone among the arts in mourning the early death of her most gifted children, or in her inexorable decree that they make every sacrifice upon the altar of her favor.

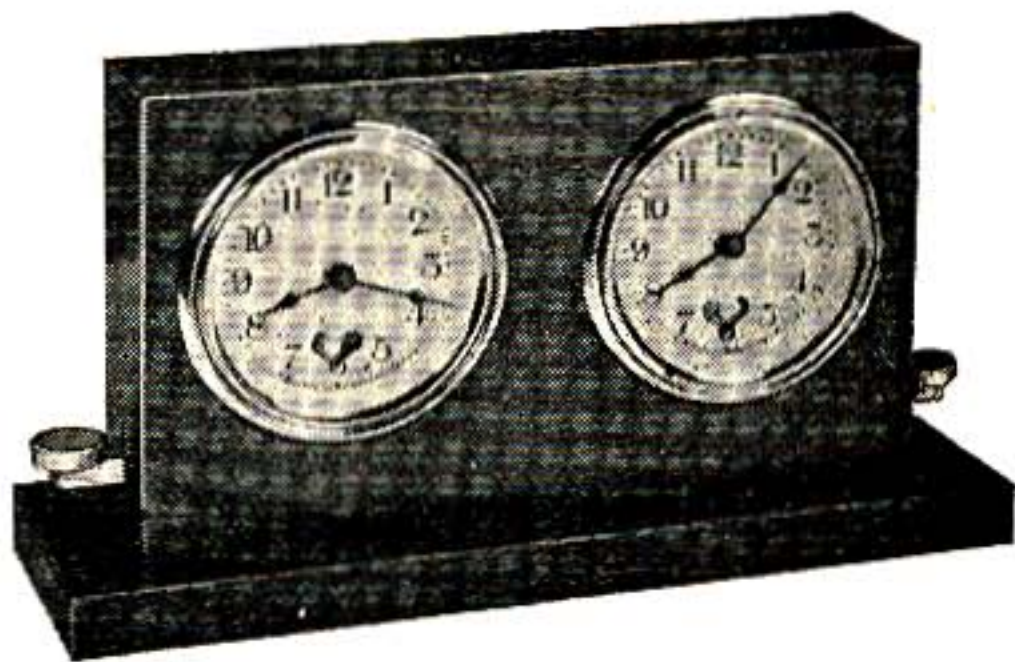
Was it not written of another of the world's great names:

"All his life long he has dwelled in a land of make-believe of such infinite beauty and integrity that the world has passed it by with a shrug of the shoulders and a sneer of malice and envy . . . and when the end comes the commissioners of the poor will take him to an unknown grave in an obscure corner of one of our chilly churches.

But was anyone richer than this poor wreck? He lost everything when he surrendered to the dreams that were within him and by so doing gained all."—"R v R" VAN LOON.

Pillsbury was not without recognition throughout his career. The chess fraternity paid him its usual measure of lip devotion and substantive neglect. His own generation is passing rapidly from the scene. The new and larger circle of chess players can pay profitable tribute to his memory by a careful study of the games he left as his imperishable monument.

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# Exciting Drawn Games

By IRVING CHERNEV

We are accustomed to think of the drawn game as one which is brought about by two players through fear of each other, fear tempered perhaps by wisdom. A majority of such games are dull and uneventful. Very often though, a drawn game is a thrilling battle of giants. A vicious attack is parried at every turn by a scientific coolly-calculated defense—or perhaps an equally thrilling counter-attack. Then again, one of the players may seem to be overwhelmed by the opponents' forces and to have a lost game when suddenly he springs a startling and most ingenious "coup" and snatches a forced draw from the very jaws of defeat.

*A spirited passage at arms*

Hyeres, 1926

## FRENCH DEFENSE

A. Halberstadt White		A. Baraty Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	11 QxQch	RxQ
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 KtxKt	R-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	13 Kt-R6!	BxP!
4 B-Kt5	PxP	14 R-QKt1	RxB
5 KtxP	B-K2	15 Kt-B7	B-B6ch
6 BxKt	BxB	16 K-K2	RxR
7 Kt-KB3	Kt-Q2	17 RxR	R-Kt1
8 B-Q3	P-B4	18 Kt-R6	R-R1
9 PxP	KtxP	19 Kt-B7	R-Kt1
10 B-Kt5ch	K-K2!	20 Kt-R6	Drawn

*Reti meets a foeman worthy of his steel*  
Carlsbad, 1923

## RETI OPENING

R. Reti White		K. Treybal Black	
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16 . . . . .	B-B4ch
2 P-B4	P-K3	17 K-R1	PxKt
3 P-KKt3	P-B4	18 PxKt	B-Q5
4 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	19 PxB!!	BxR
5 O-O	B-K2	20 P-Q6	Q-Q2
6 Kt-B3	P-Q4	21 PxP	. . . . .
7 PxP	KtxP		
8 KtxKt	PxKt		
9 P-Q4	P-B5		
10 P-Kt3	O-O		
11 PxP	PxP		
12 P-Q5	Kt-Kt5		
13 Kt-K5	Q-B2		
14 P-B4	B-KB4		
15 P-K4	P-B3		
16 P-QR3!!	. . . . .		

Much better than 16 PxP, PxKt; 17 PxP, QxP; 18 B-B4, QxBP; 19 P-Q6, Q-B4ch; 20 K-R1, KR-Q1; 21 P-Q7, Kt-Q6; 22 BxP, RxP!

The point of the sacrifice of the exchange. White now has two passed pawns. Black cannot of course play 21 . . . BxP on account of 22 Q-Q5ch.

White overlooks the force of 23 P-K6, B-B3 (23 . . . QxP; 24 B-Q5); 24 P-K6.

23 . . . . . BxP!  
24 BxP . . . . .

24 Q-Q5ch followed by capture of the Bishop would lose as Black would mate at Kt8.

24 . . . . . BxB!  
25 BxR . . . . . BxQP!  
Removing the troublesome passed pawn.

White dare not, of course, touch the pesky Bishop.

26 Q-Q5ch QxQ  
27 BxQch K-B1  
28 BxP BxQKtP  
29 K-Kt2 K-K2  
Drawn

*Dr. Lasker has perhaps won and drawn more "lost" positions than any other master. A case in point.*

St. Petersburg, 1914

## RUY LOPEZ

Dr. E. Lasker White		Dr. S. Tarrasch Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 P-B4	K-B2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 K-B2	B-B3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	26 B-Q6	B-Q5ch
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	27 K-B3	B-Q4ch
5 O-O	KtxP	28 K-Kt4	K-K3
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	29 B-B8	K-B2
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	30 B-Q6	BxKKtP
8 PxP	B-K3	31 BxKRP	K-K3
9 P-B3	B-K2	32 B-B8	K-Q4
10 QKt-Q2	O-O	33 K-Kt5	B-B3ch
11 R-K1	Kt-B4	34 K-Kt6	B-K5ch
12 B-B2	P-Q5	35 P-B5	K-K4
13 PxP	KtxQP	36 BxKtP	BxPch
14 KtxKt	QxKt	37 K-B7	B(B3)xB
15 Kt-Kt3	KtxKt	38 BxB	KxB
16 PxKt	QxQ	39 KxB	P-R4
17 RxQ	P-QB4		
18 B-Q2	KR-Q1		
19 B-R5	RxRch		
20 RxR	P-B3!		
21 B-B3	PxP		
22 BxP	R-Q1		
23 RxRch	BxR		

How can White save the game? Tarrasch had counted on winning by the following line of play: 40 P-R4, K-Kt5; 41 K-B6, P-B5; 42 PxP, PxP; 43 K-K5, P-B6!; 44 PxP, P-R5; 45 K-Q4, P-R6 and White's own pawn prevents the king from reaching the opposing pawn.

After the smoke of battle has cleared away, we see that Black has acquired an advantage in position. He has a majority of pawns on the Queen side, while White is saddled with an isolated doubled pawn.

40 P-R4 K-Kt5  
41 K-Kt6! . . . . .

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New York, N. Y.



The saving clause! The threat of 42 P-R5 causes Black to lose a move by capturing the pawn whereupon White's king is enabled to approach the opposing pawns faster than in the preceding variation.

41 . . . . . KxP  
42 K-B5 K-Kt6

If instead 42 . . . P-B5; 43 PxP, PxP; 44 K-K4, P-B6; 45 PxP, K-Kt5; 46 P-B4, P-R5; 47 K-Q4, K-B5 draws.

43 K-K4 K-B7  
44 K-Q5 K-K6  
45 KxP K-Q6  
46 KxP K-B7  
47 KxP KxP(Kt3)  
Drawn

Our next gamelet features an ingenious escape by Dr. Tarrasch.

Gothenberg, 1920

FOUR KNIGHTS OPENING

Dr. S. Tarrasch  
White

B. Kostic  
Black

1 P-K4 P-K4  
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3  
3 Kt-B3 Kt-B3  
4 B-Kt5 B-Kt5  
5 O-O O-O  
6 P-Q3 P-Q3  
7 B-Kt5 BxKt  
8 PxP P-KR3  
9 B-KR4 Q-K2  
10 R-K1 Kt-Q1  
11 P-Q4 B-Kt5  
12 P-R3 BxKt  
13 QxB P-Kt4  
14 B-Kt3 P-B3  
15 B-QB4 K-Kt2  
16 PxP . . . .  
White should play instead 16 P-QR4!  
16 . . . . . PxP  
17 Q-B5 R-K1  
18 QR-Q1 Kt-R4

19 B-R2 . . . .  
Against 19 R-Q7 Black could equalize by 19 . . . KtxB; 20 RxQ (20 PxKt, Q-B4ch), KtxQ; 21 RxR, Kt-Q3; 22 RxKt, RxR.  
19 . . . . . P-Kt4  
20 B-QKt3 P-R4  
21 R-Q7 Q-B3  
22 Q-Kt4 Kt-B5  
23 R(K)-Q1 P-R5  
24 R(Q)-Q6 PxP!  
25 RxQ PxRP  
26 BxKt P-R8(Q)ch  
27 K-R2 KxR  
28 BxKtPch PxP  
29 Q-B5ch K-Kt2  
30 QxKtPch . . . .  
Drawn by perpetual check.

Intercity Chess Match  
April, 1935

FRENCH DEFENSE

H. M. Phillips  
Manhattan C. C.  
White

W. H. Steckel  
Philadelphia  
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	22 KR-K1	K-B2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 Kt-B2	K-B3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	24 P-B4	PxP
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	25 BxP	P-K4
5 BxKt	BxB	26 Kt-Kt4	B-Q5
6 P-K5	B-K2	27 P-KR4	B-KB4
7 Q-Kt4	K-B1	28 B-Q3	B-K3
8 B-Q3	P-QB4	29 B-K4	R-QB1
9 PxP	Kt-QB3	30 BxP	R-QKt1
10 Kt-B3	BxP	31 Kt-B6	RxB
11 O-O	P-B3	32 KtxB	BxP
12 Q-KB4	Q-B2	33 RxP	RxP
13 QR-K1	P-QR3	34 R-B5ch	K-Kt3
14 Q-Kt3	KtxP	35 R-K3	K-R3
15 KtxKt	PxKt	36 R(K3)-K5	P-Kt3
16 QxP	QxQ	37 R-B6	B-Kt8
17 RxQ	B-Q5	38 RxP	R-Q1
18 R-K2	B-Q2	39 Kt-B5ch	BxKt
19 Kt-Q1	R-K1	40 RxB	R-Q2
20 P-B3	B-Kt3	41 R-KKt5	R-Kt2
21 Kt-K3	P-KR4	42 P-B4	Resigne

(Continued from Page 129)

VARIATION II.

7 . . . . . Kt-QR4!  
8 BxP . . . .

Is there anything better? If not, then we may conclude that 7 . . . Kt-QR4 is stronger than 7 . . . Kt-K4, for after the latter move White can choose between Variation II and (the probably stronger) Variation I. After 7 . . . Kt-QR4; 8 Q-Q4 is not much good because of 8 . . . Q-Kt3; while if 7 . . . Kt-QR4; 8 P-Q Kt4, PxP e. p.; 9 PxP, P-K3! with the possible continuation 10 B-Kt5ch, B-Q2; 11 BxBch, Qx B; 12 RxKt, B-Kt5 etc.

8 . . . . . KtxB  
9 Q-R4ch B-Q2  
10 QxKt P-QKt4!

This innovation of Herzog's strengthens Black's game appreciably. The moves . . . R-B1 and . . . P-KKt3 were analyzed to White's advantage by Dr. Tarrasch.

11 Q-K2 . . . .

This P sacrifice cannot be accepted: 11 KtxP, R-B1; 12 Q-Q3 (not 12 Q-Kt3? R-Kt1 or 12 Q-K2? Q-R4ch), Q-Kt3! 13 Kt-B3, QxP; 14 R-QB1, KtxP! 15 QxKt, RxKt; 16 Q-R8ch, B-B1; 17 Kt-K2, RxRch; 18 KtxR, Q-Kt2! with advantage to Black. 11 Q-Q4, Q-Kt3 etc., deserves examination.

11 . . . . . Q-Kt3  
12 R-Q1 P-Kt5

And the game is about even. 13 Kt-K4, KtxKt; 14 QxKt, P-K3; etc. (Pitschak-Herzog, Liebwerda 1934).

(To be concluded)

(Translated from the Wiener Schachzeitung)  
F. REINFELD

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# Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

*Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.*

## Manitoba and Saskatchewan

Members recently elected to the Saskatchewan Chess Association for the coming Fall season include: President, T. P. Lumb, Regina; 1st Vice-President, Len Hall, Saskatoon; 2nd Vice-President, A. Benson, B. A., Moose Jaw; Secretary-Treasurer, H. W. Jordan, Moose Jaw; Assistant Secretary, J. Whitelaw, Regina; Tour-



F. W. Watson

namment Director, W. J. Rowe; Regina; Problem Director, C. D. H. Moore, Regina; Librarian, F. C. Darling, Regina. The secretary reports much chess activity in s w a y during the p a s t year, with, at this time, over 500 chess players, 60 correspondence players, and 50 problem solvers active in the province. H. W. Jordan is reported to have won the Saskatchewan chess association championship concluded not long ago by a score of 4-0.

In the Manitoba championship, late May reports seemed to indicate good prospects for J. Dreman, who, with  $5\frac{1}{2}$  points, was said to need merely one additional half-point to clinch the title. Murray, Helman and Regal were following in a tie for second place, each having scored  $4\frac{1}{2}$  points.

At one of its latest meetings, the Manitoba Chess Association decided to postpone the massed gathering as billed for last month—to bring the amalgamated clubs and players of Winnipeg in conflict with local Jewish combatants—and recommended the event as one to be included with the Fall season's opening programme.

Winnipeg was scheduled for a match against a Minneapolis team last month, May 25th, and unless it was cancelled, postponed, or shelved, etc., the results will be ready for print in the next publication. Mr. Berg, secretary of the Minneapolis Chess Club, was reported to be in charge of the American team, while Messrs. Battley, Burrows, DeWet, Stephens, Pullmer,

Dreman, Helman, Mindell and Booker were in command of the Winnipeg aggregation (!) Looks like the Canadians won!

Ernie Lancashire, one-time Western Canadian champion, recently left Winnipeg to become a resident of Montreal, where, it is surmised, during his stay there, he will study the chess situation in the East (!) H. Gregory, chess editor of Manitoba Free Press, has been devoting space in his column to the subject of problem composing, wherein the suggestion was made that more Canadian composers ought to be developed in the West—it is a good hope, and Mr. Gregory deserves best wishes for success in such a venture; there is plenty of room for Canadian composers in problemdom.

The Winnipeg chess club intends to operate with an active programme throughout the summer months, so it is reported.

## Miscellaneous News

Cleveland is now engaging Toronto in a four-board correspondence match.

Buffalo and Toronto are listed for another Grimsby clash during this month, and it is expected that one team or the other will reverse its line-up in an effort to rectify the arrangement of last year (!)

A Quebec city tournament, staged in the past months, was won by J. A. Lachance with an 11-3 score; second place was occupied by I. Therien, with  $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ , while M. Leclerc finished third scoring 9-5.

The Toronto University cohorts lost a recent correspondence match to the Princeton brigade by a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  score. The order of play with Toronto names first is tabulated as follows: Hayes 0, McCormick 1; Burgess  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Junken  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; McConnell 1, Lucas 0; Sprott 0, Doolittle 1; Shankman 0, Fiedleman 1; Turner 0, Bryce 1. But the U. of T. boys can still boast: McConnell has a record of 5 wins and 2 draws (there is no mention regarding losses) in inter-collegiate correspondence matches!

Scores to date in the Canadian correspondence championship finals are: F. Fanstone, Manitoba,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; H. W. Jordan, Saskatchewan,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; R. Drummond, Ontario, 2-1; C. D. Corbould, Manitoba, 1-2; Alb. Lienert, P. Q., 1-3.



A. Lienert, of Quebec, is reported to have mobilized chess players in numbers sufficient to establish a club for the Noranada, Quebec district. A march onto Montreal may be expected in September (?)

As far as can be ascertained, the Montreal championship is still in progress (!) Early May scores follow: Fox, 11-0; Blumin, 10½-11½; Harvey, 10-3; Gaudet, 9-4; Rawlings, 8½-3½; Davis, 8-4; Wilson 6½-5½; Payette, 6-6; Keller-Wolf, 6-6; Zambory, 5½-6½; Ward, 4½-7½; Schaljo, 2½-9½; Phaneof, 2½-9½; Bedard, 2-10; Brisbois, 2-10; Schneider, 1½-10½; adjournments unaccounted.

The Montreal Sun Life Building is suggested as being a likely venue for the Canadian Championship Tournament, September, 1935.

With the East on the lop-sided end of a 35½-26½ count, the West *vs.* East correspondence scrap took quite an interesting turn in the past month—for the West!

#### Toronto Championship 1935

##### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

J. H. Belson  
White

R. E. Martin  
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 QxP	B-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	21 KtxBP	KtxKt
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	22 B-Kt5ch	K-Q2
4 Kt-B3	PxP	23 QxKtch	B-K2
5 P-QR4	B-B4	24 P-QKt4	QxKtP
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	25 QR-Kt1	R-KB1
7 BxP	P-K3	26 Q-Kt7	R-KKt1
8 Q-K2	B-QKt5	27 Q-K5	B-Q3
9 O-O	O-O	28 KtxB	QxKt
10 P-K4	B-Kt3	29 RxBPch	Kt-B2
11 B-Q3	Q-R4	30 Q-Kt5ch	Q-B3
12 P-K5	Kt-Q4	31 RxKtch	KxR
13 BxB	RPxB	32 R-B1	QxRch
14 Kt-K4	P-QB4	33 BxQ	P-Kt4
15 KKt-Kt5	PxP	34 BxP	QR-KB1
16 Q-B3	KtxP	35 B-B4ch	K-Q1
17 Q-R3	KR-K1	36 Q-Kt8ch	K-Q2
18 Q-R7ch	K-B1	37 Q-B7ch	K-K1
19 Q-R8ch	K-K2	38 B-Q6	Resigns

#### Bucharest Tournament March, 1935

##### RUY LOPEZ

G. Cabiaglia  
White

E. Negrutac  
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	13 KPxB	RxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 Kt-Kt3	R-B1
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	15 PxP	RxKt!
4 B-R4	P-Q3	16 PxR	KtxP
5 BxKtch	PxB	17 Q-K2	Q-KB1
6 P-Q4	P-B3	18 K-Kt2	B-Q4
7 Q-Q3	Kt-K2	19 Kt-K4	Q-B4
8 O-O	Kt-Kt3	20 B-Q4	Kt-Kt3
9 R-K1	B-K2	21 Q-K3	Kt-R5ch
10 B-K3	B-K3	22 K-B1	B-B5ch
11 QKt-Q2	O-O	23 R-K2	Q-R6ch
12 Kt-B1	P-KB4		Resigns

## Selected Games

### Intercity Chess Match

April, 1935

#### FOUR KNIGHTS GAME

I. Ash  
Philadelphia  
White

O. Tenner  
Manhattan C. C.  
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	30 BxP	RxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	31 QRxR	KtxR
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	32 PxR	KtxB
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	33 P-QKt4	Q-R7
5 O-O	O-O	34 Q-K2	Q-R5
6 P-Q3	P-Q3	35 Q-QKt2	Kt-R3
7 B-Kt5	BxKt	36 R-Kt3	Kt-Kt3
8 PxP	Q-K2	37 B-K2	K-B2
9 R-K1	Kt-Q1	38 K-Kt2	K-K2
10 P-Q4	Kt-K3	39 K-B3	Q-Q2
11 B-QB1	R-Q1	40 P-B5	PxP
12 B-B1	P-QKt3	41 PxP	Kt-R5
13 P-Kt3	B-Kt2	42 P-B6	Q-Q3
14 P-Q5	Kt-B4	43 Q-R3	Kt(R5)-B4
15 Kt-Q2	Q-Q2	44 R-B3	P-Kt3
16 P-QB4	Q-R5	45 P-Kt4	P-R4
17 P-QR3	P-QR4	46 P-R3	RPxB
18 R-R2	P-QKt4	47 RPxB	PxB
19 P-KB3	P-Kt5	48 KtPxP	BxB
20 Kt-Kt3	KKt-Q2	49 PxP	QxPch
21 R-R1	KR-Kt1	50 K-Kt3	Q-Q5
22 K-R1	B-B1	51 BxKt	Q-Kt8ch
23 PxP	QxP	52 K-B3	P-K5ch
24 B-Q2	Q-Kt3	53 K-K2	Q-Kt7ch
25 BxB	Q-Kt2	54 K-K1	Q-R8ch
26 R-K3	R-R2	55 K-Q2	Q-R3ch
27 P-B4	Q-R1	56 K-B2	Q-R7ch
28 Q-K1	P-KB3	57 K-Kt1	Resigns
29 P-B5	R-R3		

Played in a Simultaneous Performance  
Prague., Feb., 1935

#### RETI SYSTEM

J. R. Capablanca  
White

Dr. H. G. Schenk  
Black

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	9 QxQP	Q-B2
2 P-QB4	P-Q5	10 Q-Q5ch	B-K3
3 P-K3	P-QB4	11 Q-B3ch	Kt-B3
4 P-QKt4	P-B3	12 P-Q4	Kt-B3
5 PxBP	P-K4	13 B-Q2	R-K1
6 KtxKP	PxKt	14 B-B3	B-Kt5
7 Q-R5ch	K-K2	15 Q-Kt3	Q-Q2
8 QxPch	K-B2	16 P-Q5	Kt-R4

and Black won

#### Hastings - Purdy Match

C. J. S. Purdy and G. H. Hastings (winner and runner-up in the recent tournament for the Australian Championship) are playing a ten game match for a purse of \$100.00. Since four outright wins are necessary under the conditions of the match, the games might run to more than ten. At the end of four games Purdy is leading 2½-1½.



Moscow International Masters Tournament  
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

J. R. Capablanca White		I. A. Kan Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	27 Q-K3	P-R3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	28 Q-B2	K-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	29 P-K5	Kt-Q4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	30 KtxB	PxKt
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	31 P-R5	R-KR1
6 P-K3	O-O	32 PxP	PxP
7 R-B1	P-B3	33 P-K6	Kt-B1
8 B-Q3	PxP	34 BxP	KxB
9 BxP	Kt-Q4	35 Q-B2ch	K-B3
10 BxB	QxB	36 Q-B5ch	K-Kt2
11 O-O	Kt-Kt3	37 QxPch	K-R2
12 B-Kt3	P-K4	38 K-B2	Q-Kt2
13 Kt-K4	P-KR3	39 QxQch	KxQ
14 Q-Q3	K-R1	40 P-K7	R-K1
15 Kt-Kt3	PxP	41 PxKt(Q)ch	QRxQ
16 B-B2	Kt-B3	42 P-B5	R-R5
17 P-K4	P-Kt3	43 QR-Q1	R-B5ch
18 QxP	B-K3	44 K-Kt1	R-KKt5
19 P-KR4	QR-Q1	45 R-Q3	K-B2
20 Q-B3	K-R2	46 K-B2	R-KR1
21 KR-K1	QKt-Q2	47 R-Kt3	P-Kt4
22 B-Kt1	KR-K1	48 Kt-K4	R-R3
23 P-R3	B-Kt5	49 P-Kt3	R-Kt1
24 Kt-R2	P-KR4	50 K-B3	P-R4
25 P-B3	B-K3	51 R-Q3	P-R5
26 P-B4	B-Kt5	52 R-Q2	Resigns

Moscow International Masters Tournament  
February-March, 1935

VIENNA OPENING

I. A. Khan White		M. Botwinnik Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 B-Q3	Q-Q2
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	15 O-O	Kt-R4
3 P-B4	P-Q4	16 Kt-B5	O-O-O
4 BPxP	KtxP	17 Q-K2	Q-B3
5 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	18 R-Kt1	P-KR3
6 Q-K2	B-KB4	19 B-Q2	Kt-B5
7 Q-Kt5	Kt-B4	20 Kt-K3	KtxKt
8 P-Q4	P-QR3	21 BxKt	QxP?
9 Q-K2	Kt-K5	22 KR-B1	Q-R4
10 Q-K3	KtxKt	23 Q-QB2	P-QB3
11 PxKt	BxP	24 B-Q2	Q-B2
12 Q-B2	B-KB4	25 Q-R4	R-Q2
13 Kt-R4	B-K3	26 BxQRP	Resigns

(Continued from Page 135)

At last the threat for the past twenty-five moves comes to pass and with effect. Black's QP now falls.

46 . . . . BxKt  
47 QPxB R-QB2

Forced due to the threat of 48 B-B7.

48 QxQP Kt-K2

If 48 . . . R-Q1 then 49 QxR(Q8)!

49 R-Q1 Resigns

For on 49 . . . Kt-B1 follows 50 Q-Kt4 and 51 R-Kt7, etc.

Intercity Chess Match  
April, 1935

PETROFF DEFENSE

S. S. Cohen Manhattan C. C. White		S. T. Sharp Philadelphia Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	31 RxR	Kt-B5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	32 B-Q4	KtxP
3 KtxP	P-Q3	33 P-B3	Kt-Kt4
4 Kt-KB3	KtxP	34 B-K5	R-K1
5 P-Q4	P-Q4	35 K-B2	Kt-R2
6 B-Q3	Kt-QB3	36 P-KB4	Kt-B3
7 QKt-Q2	P-KB4	37 K-B3	K-B2
8 O-O	B-K2	38 K-K4	P-Kt3
9 P-QB4	B-K3	39 R-QB1	R-K3
10 Q-Kt3	Kt-Kt5	40 R-QKt1	R-K2
11 PxP	BxP	41 R-Kt6	R-K3
12 B-B4	BxB	42 R-Kt7ch	R-K2
13 KtxB	Q-Q4	43 R-Kt6	R-K3
14 B-B4	O-O	44 P-Kt4	P-R3
15 P-QR3	Kt-QB3	45 P-R4	P-R4
16 BxP	QR-B1	46 R-Kt7ch	R-K2
17 B-K5	KtxQP	47 RxRch	KtxR
18 BxKt	QxKt	48 PxP	PxP
19 QxQ	RxQ	49 P-B5	K-Kt1
20 BxRP	B-B3	50 K-B4	K-B2
21 QR-Kt1	R-B7	51 K-Kt5	Kt-B3
22 Kt-Q4	R-Q7	52 B-B6	Kt-Kt5
23 KtxP	BxP	53 B-R8	K-Kt1
24 B-K3	R-B7	54 B-Kt2	Kt-Q4
25 Kt-Q4	BxKt	55 KxRP	K-R2
26 BxB	Kt-Q7	56 B-K5	Kt-K2
27 RxP	R-Q1	57 P-B6	Kt-Kt3
28 B-Kt6	R(Q)-QB1	58 P-B7	Kt-B1
29 R-K1	R-B8	59 B-Q6	Resigns
30 R(Kt7)-K7	RxRch		

"All the nice men characters in my novels play chess. It isn't always stated that they do, but it may be taken for granted. Even George in "Once Aboard the Lugger" though by way of being a harum-scarum medical student was a chess player. This would be true enough to life. Chess does not sound like a medical student's pastime, but when I was myself a medical student, chess was wonderfully popular in the students' club of my hospital. I personally learnt it at school when I was in a sanatorium with measles and it has been a joy to me ever since, though my opportunities of playing are very few and my game worse than bad. I remember well that, when learning it, it was, I think the only game at which I lost my temper. This was because the youth who instructed me always took my Queen. I am on the jump about my Queen to this day and apt to be touchy when she goes. I suppose all games are contests, physical, as in sports, or of skill and wits, as in billiards and cards. Chess seems to me to stand alone as a contest of mind. Isn't that its peculiar charm?" -A. S. M. HUTCHINSON, the author of "If Winter Comes". (From Chess Pie).



# PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

There are numerous details I would like to discuss, some of them rather important; but my space is so terribly short on account of the steadily growing

comments and the expansion of Fairyland that I must delete the entire editorial chat.

Therefore, just a few routine remarks:

All problems printed in this number (except Fairy Problems No. F. 35 - F. 38) are due: July 10, 1935. No credit will be allowed after the tenth.

The Honor Prize of \$2.00 and the Frontispiece Dia-



gram goes to Pascuale Santillan (No. 279).

The April Ladder Prize was won by: John B. Tangeman.

Hearty congratulations. May both brothers repeat!

Problems were received from: Bill Beers (4); I. Kashdan; Dr. Dobbs (2); F. Sprengler (5) (one destroyed); F. J. Tracy (2); N. Goldstein; T. R. Dawson (6); C. M. Fox (2); C. Jimeno (2); M. Alvarez; W. Straus (3) (not suitable); E. F. Young; J. Zurbach (2); W. Peters (4); T. Wenzl.

I need 2 movers. Please send no 3 movers unless you are prepared to wait 6 months for publication. When sending problems (or solutions) weigh your letters. The postman collects from me almost every week, sometimes quite some pennies. If this new trouble continues, I won't accept any improperly stamped letters. I do not return anything unless postage is included.

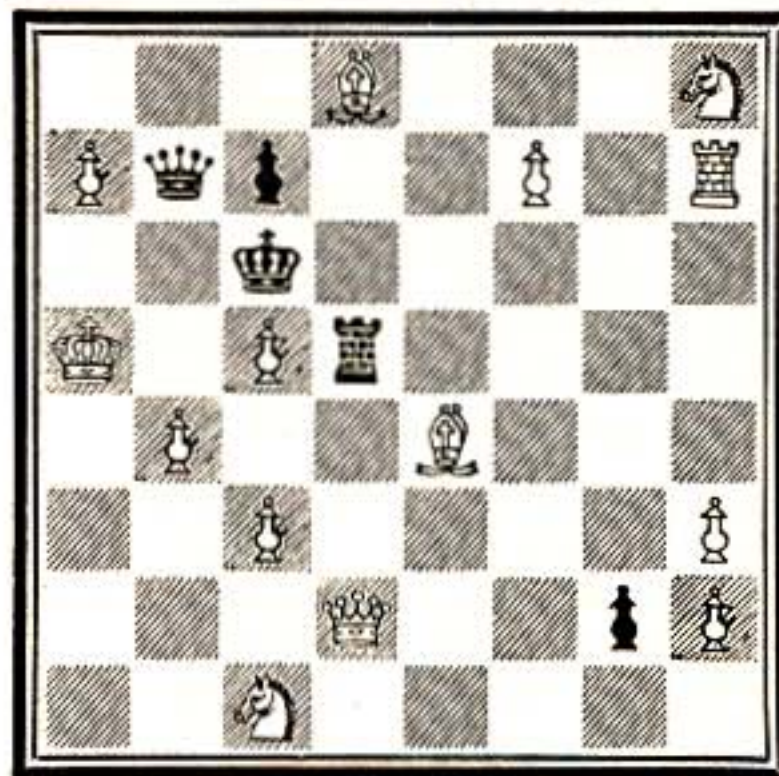
## Masterpieces

The problem presented today, composed by the late Joseph Ney Babson, one of America's most noted Selfmate creators, is a splendid specimen of the important type known as "Tasker".

Before I analyze this problem, I would like to report what little I know of the author.

My acquaintance with Babson dates back a good many years. During the glorious days when Howard Dolde assembled almost every problem master of note at the illustrious "Round Table" of the Pittsburgh Gazette Times Chess Department, I chanced to publish a 10-move Selfmate that stumped many experienced solvers. Like all young authors, I felt considerably elated, until I received a letter from Babson, in which he manhandled my problem. Though he

A MASTERPIECE BY  
JOSEPH NEY BABSON†  
(Brentano 1881?)



White selfmates in 3 moves.

did not cook it, he pointed out some inaccuracies and demonstrated that my idea could be executed with two pieces less than I had employed.

At first I was filled with vexation and resentment, but as I came to grasp, during subsequent correspondence with Babson, the fact that I was being honored by the attention of a genius, my irritation vanished and turned into genuine admiration for the man that befriended me. Although he could be sarcastic and even caustic in his expressions, he had a way of captivating those whom he "thought worthy" (his own expression!) of his criticisms.

Business then interfered with my problem activities, with the result that our correspondence died. About 10 years later he sent a few problems to me, while I was seriously ill. Since I had no opportunity of acknowledging his problems, and failed to write, he did not "think me worthy" of further consideration. I never heard from him after that.

The problem I republish was submitted to me by the courteous chess editor of the Boston Herald, Mr. C. C. Lee, who states that it was composed in 1881, and appeared in Brentanos. This must be an error, because the problem shows a task promulgated by Alain C. White about 25 years later. Babson's problem, if I am not mistaken, won the prize that A. C. W. offered.

The task represents the four promotions of a black pawn in a selfmate, echoed by four corresponding promotions of a white pawn. Many specimens appeared as the result of Babson's masterpiece, but I doubt that his effort has been surpassed.

As we inspect the Babson problem the first thing that strikes us forcibly is the naturalness and beauty of the construction. Taskers often employ clumsy machinations to enforce necessary continuations. Not



so this problem in which there is not even evidence of the besetting fault of most taskers, congestion. The position is airy, clean cut and attractive.

The key move is not brilliant because of the necessary pin, yet it is not objectionable either, because it is thematic, supplying the set mate after the ensuing grab variations. The solution is: 1 a8 = Q, g1 = Q; 2 f8 = Q, Qf1 or Qxc5ch; 3 b5ch, Qxb5 mate.

When the black queen moves otherwise it is captured and the set mate Qb7xQa8 mate is forced.

1 a8 = Q, g1 = R; 2 f8 = R, Rf1; 3 RxR, QxQ mate.

Observe that RxR is the only reply after 2 . . . Rf1; had White answered f8 = Q, there would be no mate, because Qf1 could interpose on a6.

1 a8 = Q, g1 = B; 2 f8 = B, Bxc5; 3 BxB, QxQ mate.

Again only a white bishop will do. A rook or knight could not reach c5; b4 cannot capture because of the resulting hole. A queen is not possible because of the check to the black king. A bishop solves all difficulties.

1 a8 = Q, g1 = S; 2 f8 = S, Sxh3! 3 RxS, QxQ mate.

Once more f8 = S is the only answer, because the S guards the square d7. This is essential because otherwise the rook on h7 could not capture h3 without allowing the black king an escape.

In addition to these four thematic mates there is a beautiful flight square variation.

1 a8 = Q, Kd7! 2 Bf5ch! Kc6 (must); 3 Qxg2!! QxQ mate.

A charming, unexpected pin of the black rook and simultaneous removal of the free black pawn, compelling the set mate.

The merit of this wonderful task problem is so unquestionable that further enhancing comment would appear stupid.

The problem portrays Babson's genius like a mirror. Mr. Lee deserves our gratitude for bringing it to our attention. It is a masterpiece that every collector will want to enter in his treasure book.

### SOLUTIONS

#### No. 271. Alexander Kish (2m) Rg6

The three interferences are swell.—Dr. Dobbs. The number of discovered mates is remarkable.—Nash. The dance of the white king.—Hill. Neat and clever problem. Some very pretty interferences.—Beers. Neat variations.—Krisch. Some good features.—Tracy. Nice mates, but key is obvious.—Plowman. Five main defenses well connected in the plot. Never saw anything just like this before.—Emery. Good variety but too much force.—Stichka. The key is obvious but the play is neat.—Korsgaard. Use of minor royal battery.—Straus. A waiter. Quiet key.—Patz. Lots of variations, but the position is cramped.—Murphy. Rook's pawn discloses the key.—Goldstein. Key is apparent but the interference mates are subtle and pleasing.—Tangeman. Easy.—De Marinis.

#### No. 272. G. Mott-Smith (2m) Re6

A charming lightweight with an elegant key.—Dr. Dobbs. Several good tries.—Hill. This is indeed a neat and clever rendering.—Beers. Simple interferences.—Krisch. Well set and good mates.—Tracy. Good interference by B.—Plowman. Clever arrangement of few pieces.—Stichka. Rare economy for a 2 mover.—Korsgaard. Black effectively blocks himself in a frantic desire to put off the execution.—Straus. A threat clearance key, with self blocks. Neat, but not difficult.—Patz. Clever blocking, but not very pretentious.—Murphy. The greater the struggle, the tighter the noose.—Goldstein. A clever key.—Tangeman. Clever B. interference.—De Marinis. Excellent shut-off theme.—Souweine.

#### No. 273. William Patz (2m) Sc4

The Pc5 must be stopped; otherwise the key threat is O. K.—Dr. Dobbs. I hate duals in 2 movers.—Hill. Nice mates. Interesting but duals spoil it somewhat.—Beers. Spectacular but a bit awkward.—Krisch. Interesting but

(Continued on Page 145)

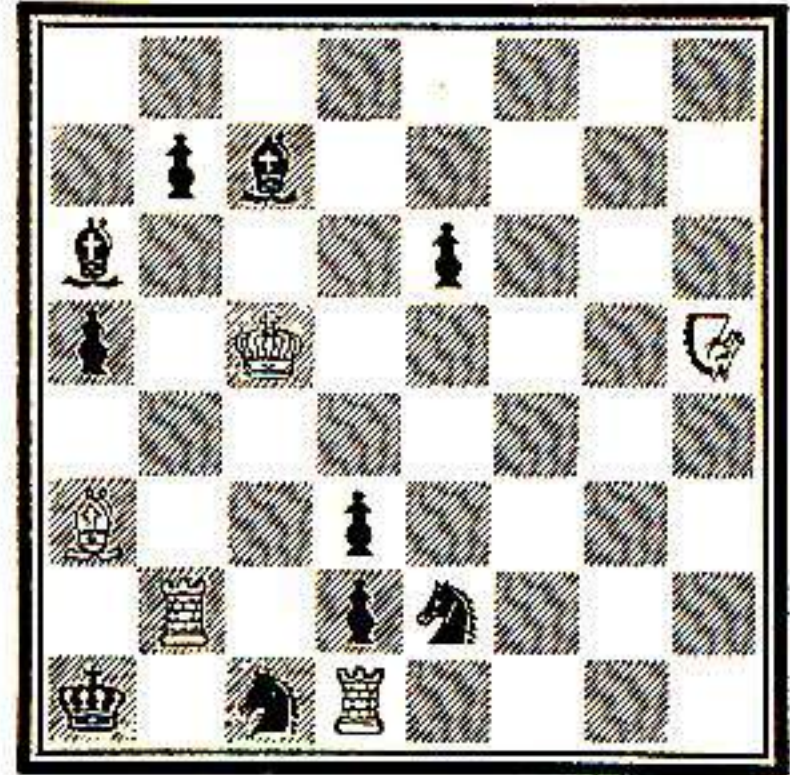
## FAIRYLAND

In the next issue I expect to introduce the "U" or Billiard Knight, an invention of the famous composer, A. J. Fink of San Francisco. Because the cost of diagram-cuts with explanatory lines is unreasonably high, I shall adopt a method of illustrating the U moves that is quite simple but will need lots of space. In consequence I cannot publish any fairy problems in the next number.

To avoid disappointment, I give today a double portion, of which Nos. F. 35-F. 38 need not be solved (like F. 32-34) within this time limit. An extra month is granted for the *second* half of the fairy problems; but *not* for F. 32-34 inclusive.

Today I present the Nightrider. This fairy man, the symbol of which is N and which is presented as an inverted S on the diagram, *must be stipulated* beneath the diagram, because many other pieces of the rider and leaper families are likewise shown as inverted knights.

### ILLUSTRATION PROBLEM By MAXWELL BUKOFZER Bellaire, L. I.



Mate in 2 moves. Inverted SH5 is a nightrider.

The N. moves as an S, but in a straight series of S moves right to the run of the board. Thus in our illustration diagram, a 2 mover composed especially for this "lesson", the N on h5 can, at his pleasure, move to f6 (and stop there) or go on to d7 (and stop) or continue to b8. He can also go to g7; can go to f1 (via g3) and capture pawn d3 (via f4). To find the correct N moves, put a dot in the center of:

1. The square on which the N. rests.
2. Each square he passes in a regular S move.
3. The square on which he finishes his move.

Connect all these dots with a pencilled line. THIS LINE MUST ALWAYS BE A PERFECTLY STRAIGHT LINE.

Consequently the N. on h5 can *not* capture the black S on e2; because whether the N travels via f4 or via g3, the line connecting the dots would not be straight but show an obtuse angle.

Any piece of the same color as the N, placed on one of the "way station" squares, that is, squares over which the N must travel, *blocks* the N. move; any man of the opposite color on these squares can be captured, but the first capture terminates the move. A check given by the N is stopped by any interference by a man on any of the intermediate squares.



To illustrate: In our Illustration Diagram the key move is Nd7. We see that the white king by moving away from c5 discovers a check to the black king. Since no piece can interfere on c5 or b3 and the N. cannot be captured, the black king, unable to move, is mated.

After 1 Nd7, Bb6 (or d6)ch, white *must* capture the B; if the white king after Bb6ch would play Kd6, checking, the move Bb6-c5ch would stop the N. check by interference on one of the squares the N. needs for his traveling move. After 1 . . . Sd4, the white king has no other square save d4 to go to; but even if he had another square, he would be compelled to capture the black S to prevent him from stopping the N. check by interference on b3.

To sum up then: *The N move is a chain of successive, uninterrupted S moves in a perfectly straight direction.*

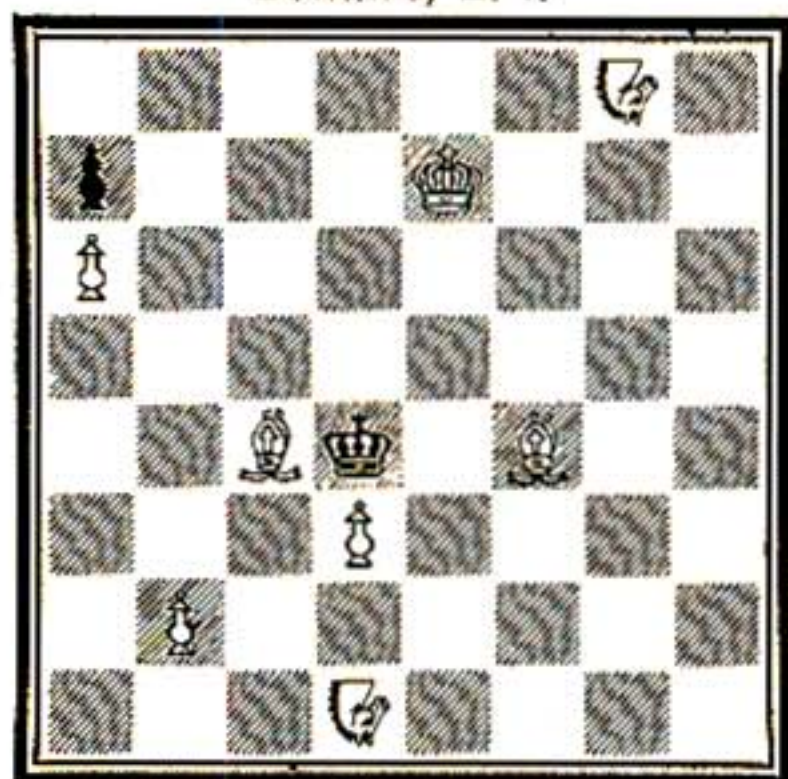
F. 32 is a nightrider problem, entered for the express purpose of allowing you to test the newly acquired knowledge.

F. 33 is another sample of reflexmate strategy by the "highcockalorum" of Fairy lore and it does him justice indeed.

F. 34 is a pawn model study with the added zest of grasshopper activity.

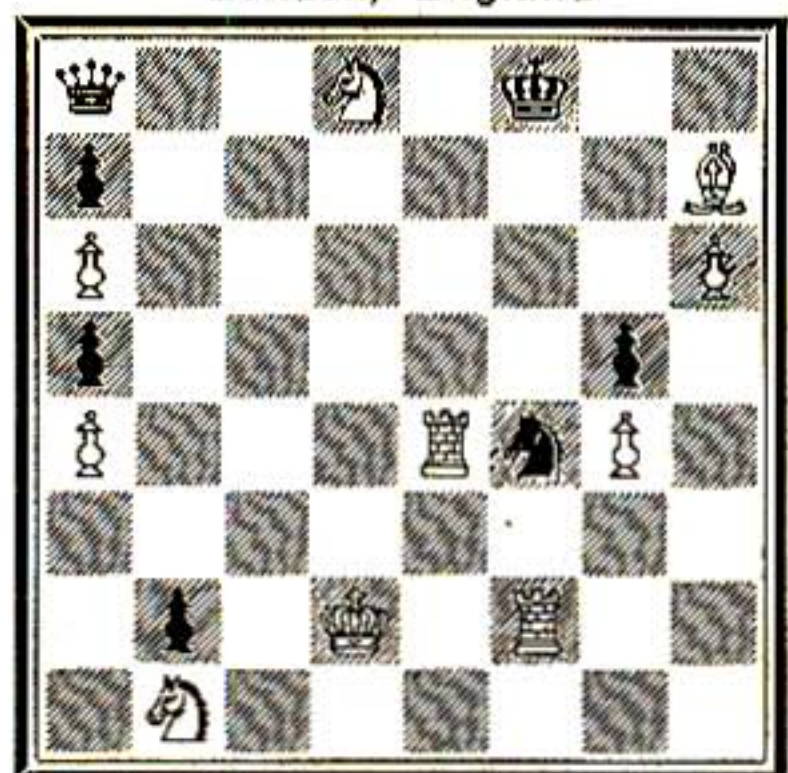
*These three problems must be solved and sent in before July 11.*

F 32 (Original)  
MAXWELL BUKOFZER  
Bellaire, L. I.



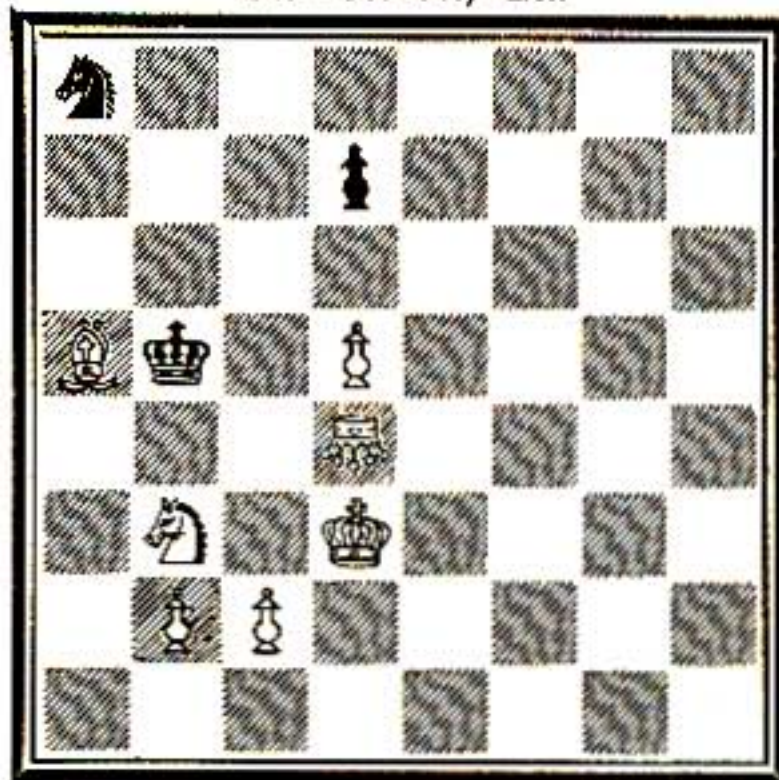
Mate in 3 moves.  
Inverted S's: = nightriders

F 33 (Original)  
THOMAS R. DAWSON  
London, England



Reflexmate in 2 moves.  
A modelmate study.

F 34 (Original)  
DR. GILBERT DOBBS  
Carrollton, Ga.



Mate in 3 moves.  
4 pawn models.

F.35 shows the illustrious Dawson in a different type of expertness.

F. 36 is a particularly sweet morsel by that faithful lieutenant I found in Cleveland.

F. 37 is the final one of the offerings of Mr. Vandenberg. It is hard to tell which one of the trio deserves the most praise.

F. 38 is one of the finest masterpieces of trifurcation maximizing that I have ever seen. It takes a Dobbs to do it. It will probably give some of our fairy solvers a mal-de-tete.

*The solutions to these four problems need not be sent in until August 10th, 1935.*

#### SOLUTIONS TO FAIRY PROBLEMS

F. 24 (Neuss) 1 Ra8, Rh1; 2 Qb8, Qg1 mate.

Neat echo clearance, but, of course, obvious.—Dr. Dobbs. After you, Sir!—Nash. Good! An echoed Bristol.—Krisch. Sh1 is bad thematically.—Eaton. Reciprocity with a vengeance.—Genud. A cleverly constructed clearance theme.—Tangeman. Huh!—Murphy.

F. 25 (Eaton) Ba1.

Clever use of the G at c4, but the white G. is an idle spectator.—Dr. Dobbs. The G does his bit.—Nash. Clever. Variety seems to be Eaton's forte.—Krisch. Fair.—Genud. The pins and interferences are admirable.—Tangeman. Score one for Brother Eaton. Very, very neat.—Murphy.

F. 26 (Dobbs) Ga5.

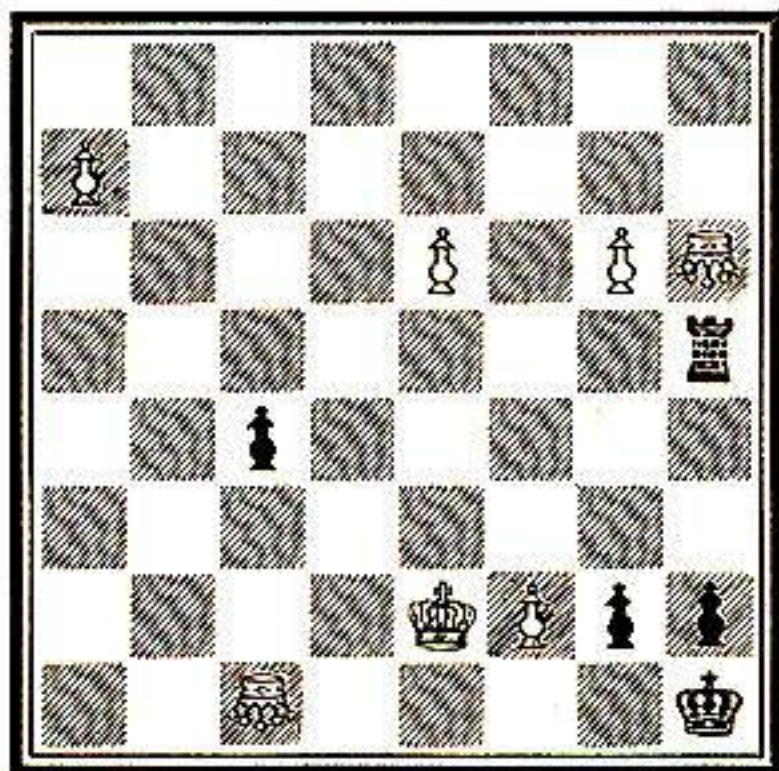
The feature is the G half-pin with 3 intervening pieces.—Dr. Dobbs. This idea of fairy 2 mover to attract an audience is fine.—Nash. A neat ambush. Half pin, with the Doctor's usual delightful echo.—Krisch. Very pretty.—Hannan. Not a great conception, but worthwhile.—Eaton. Dr. Dobbs shows here clearly the power of the G.—Genud. A puzzling G. half-pin theme.—Tangeman. This might be studied as a text book on the powers of the G.—Murphy.

F. 27 (Charosh) 1 Gc6, Kc5; 2 Gb7, Kb4; 3 G(b3) d5, Ka4; 4 Gb5 mate.

An all G Cast, and they hop with admirable precision.—Dr. Dobbs. Every G. takes his jump.—Nash. Splendid! A great comeback for Mr. Charosh.—Krisch. Very neat.—Genud. I had a lot of trouble with this one.—Tangeman.

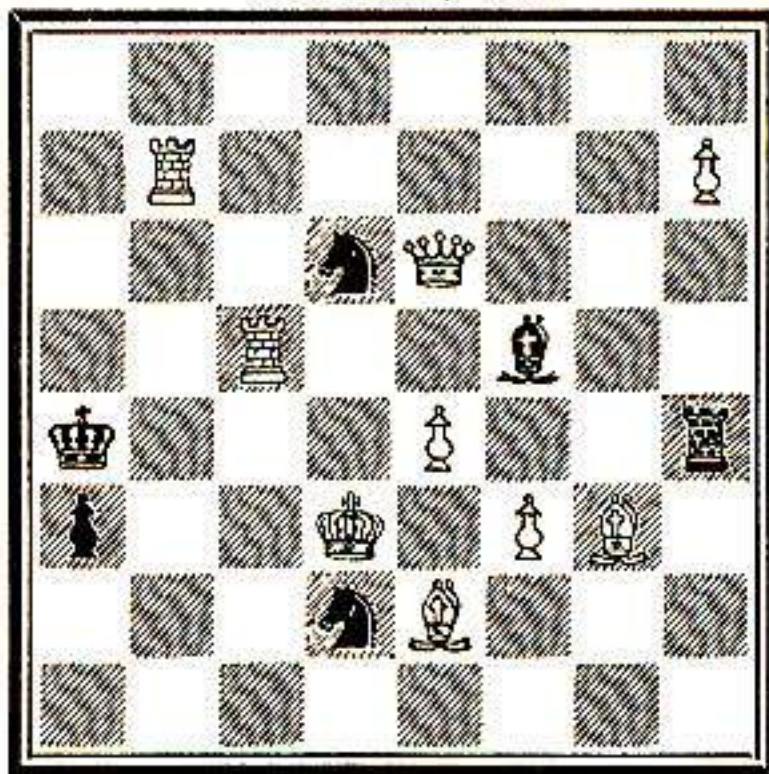


F 35 (Original)  
T. R. DAWSON  
London, England



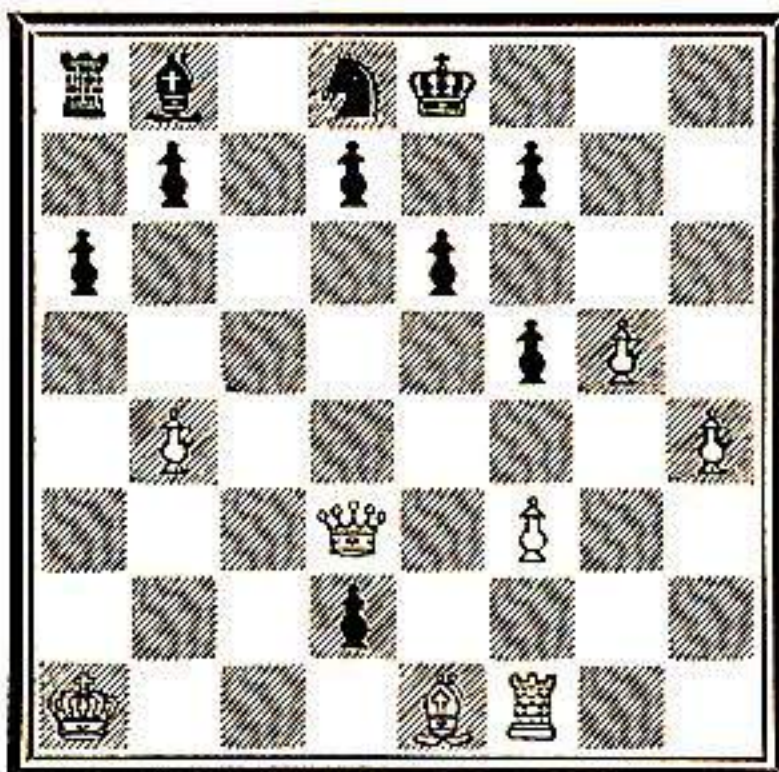
White mates in 3 moves.

F 38 (Original)  
DR. GILBERT DOBBS  
Carollton, Ga.



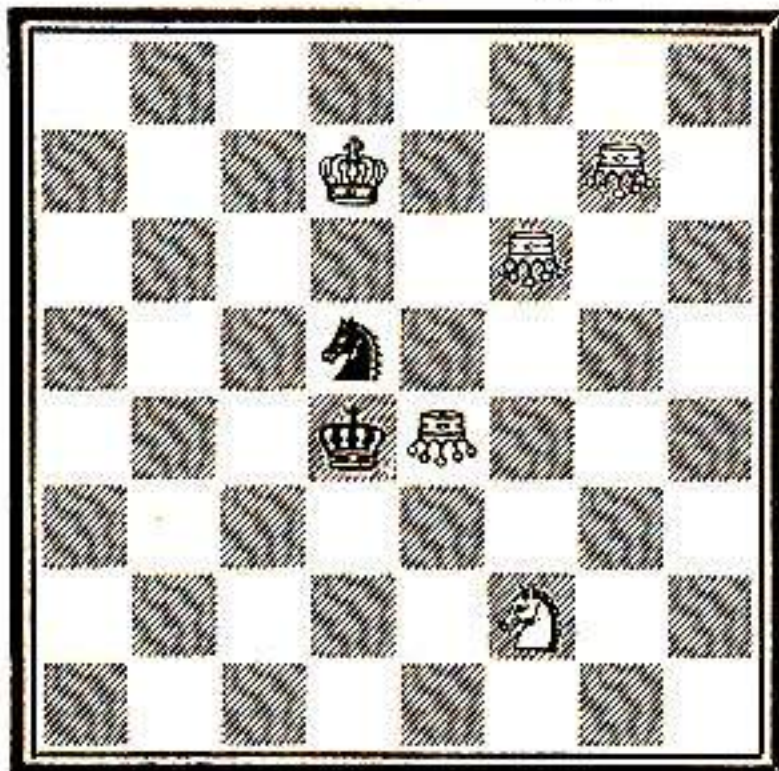
Maxiselfmate in 5 moves.

F 36 (Original)  
ERWIN KRISCH  
Cleveland, O.



Maximate in 4 moves.

F 37 (Original)  
E. J. VAN DEN BERG  
Apeldoorn, Holland



Black plays and helpselfmates in 4 moves.

FAIRY LADDER

Name	Score	24	25	26	27	Score
Dr. G. Dobbs	86	2	2	2	4	96
Tangeman, J. B.	67	2	2	2	4	77
Dr. Berliner	58	2	2	2	4	68
Morris, M.	58	2	2	2	4	68
Young, E. F.	61	2	2	2	.	67
Krisch, E.	56	2	2	2	4	66
Partos, G.	50	2	2	2	.	56
Murphy, P.	42	2	2	2	.	50
Ratke, G. R.	33	2	2	2	4	43
Genud, I.	28	2	2	2	4	38
Kashdan, I.	22	2	2	2	4	32
Malzberg, N.	21	2	.	2	.	25
Patz, W.	9	2	2	2	4	19
Nash, E.	0	2	2	2	4	10
Peters, W.	0	2	2	2	4	10
Hannan, J.	5	.	2	2	.	9
Eaton, V. L.	0	2	2	2	.	6
Halpern, L.	2	2	2	.	.	6

(Continued from Page 143)

easy.—Tracy. O. K.—Plowman. Loosely constructed.—Stichka. A nice problem but the pawn on c5 indicates the key.—Korsgaard. Loose pawns stamp this as a threat.—Straus. My second effort; still amateurish, but I hope an improvement over my first effort.—Patz. The black king strangles in a necklace of his own pawns.—Murphy. The S opens the back door for his queen.—Goldstein. Looks like a cook with the idle rook h6.—Tangeman. Conventional.—De Marinis.

No. 274. Dr. G. Dobbs (2m) Sf5

Another one of my "pets" which I hope will go over with the solvers.—Dr. Dobbs. Finely wrought.—Nash. Another one of those incredible combinations by Dr. Dobbs of cross checks, flights and batteries. My vote.—Eaton. Excellent! By far the best 2 mover this month.—Hill. If there is a reason for the B on a2, this gets my vote.—Krisch. A fine 2 mover.—Tracy. Very good.—Plowman. A wonderful entertainer with the wealth of variations one expects from Dr. Dobbs.—Emery. Fine key. My second choice.—Stichka. This problem has everything, especially flight squares. It is excellent. Second best.—Korsgaard. Excellent. Gives another flight square. White S. wheeling.—Straus. Will add this one to my collection of best problems.—Larranaga. Sd4 must move where he cannot be captured.—Genud. A Dobbs gem! All discovered mates. Nice horse play. My second choice.—Patz. Scintillatingly clever but with an UnDobbs-like artificial look.—Murphy. This fine problem gets my vote for the perfection of its mates.—Cheney. Two delightful discovered mates.—Goldstein. One of the most finished two-movers I have ever seen, though not difficult. My vote for best of month.—Sanford. Problem is "tops" with a very pretty changed mate and many good tries.—Tangeman. Key is easy.—De Marinis.

(Continued on Page 148)

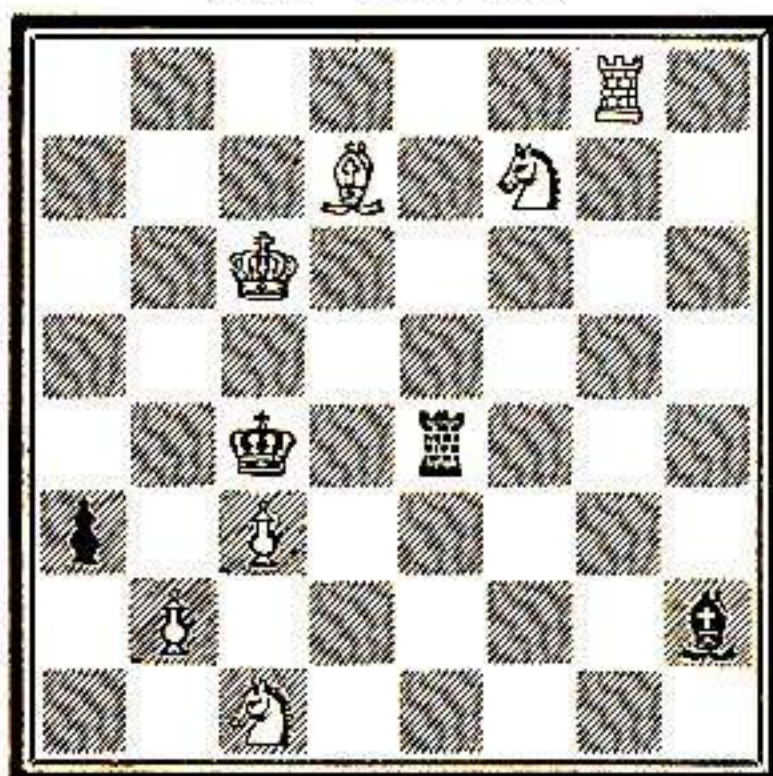


295  
(Original)  
M. W. PATRICK  
Elyria, O.



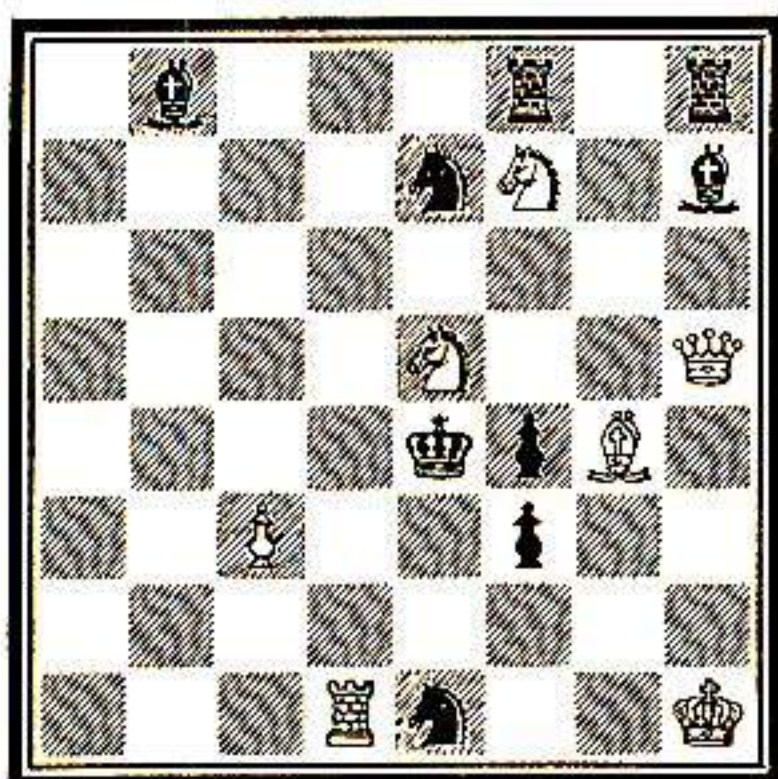
Mate in 2 moves.

298  
(Original)  
FRED SPRENGER  
New York City



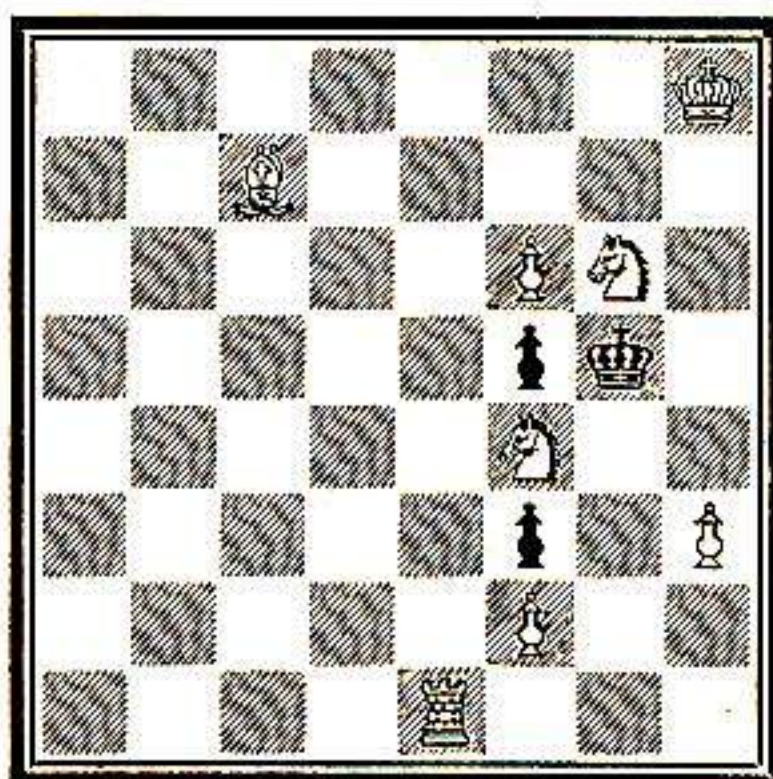
Mate in 2 moves.

296  
(Original)  
CLEMENTE LARRANAGA  
Rome, N. Y.



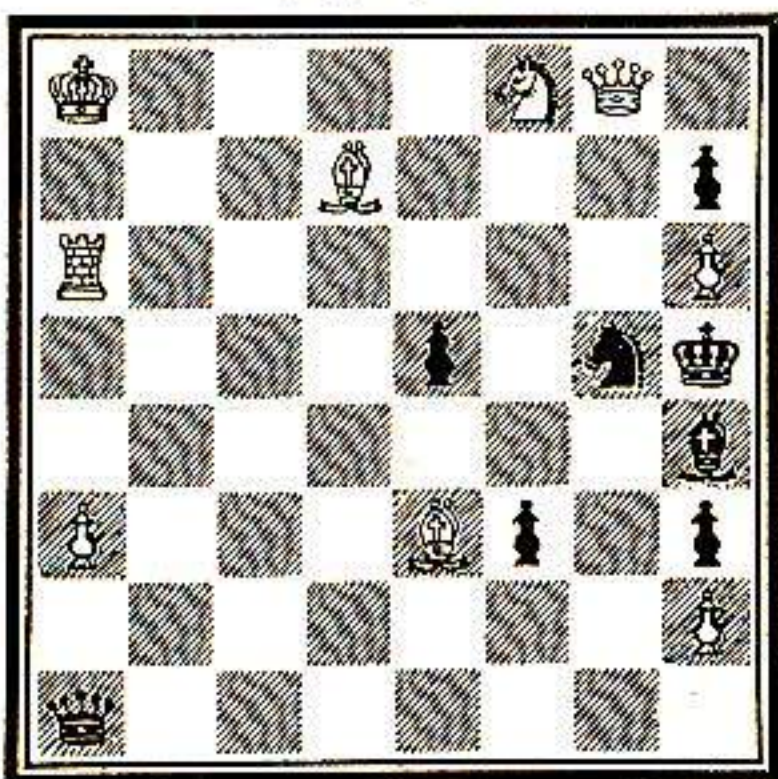
Mate in 2 moves.

299  
(Original)  
REV. J. MORTIMER  
Catawba, Wis.



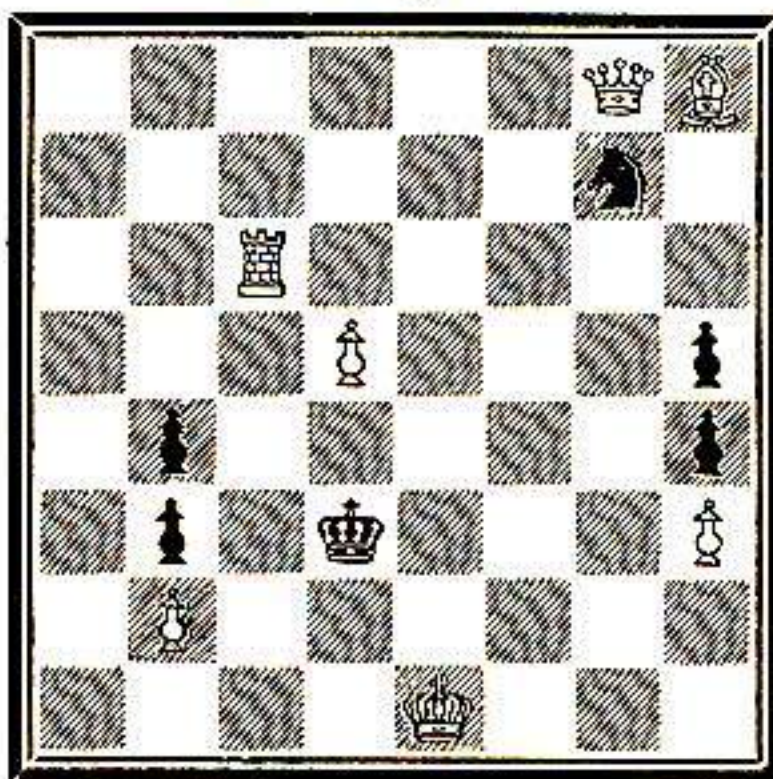
Mate in 2 moves.

297  
(Original)  
G. W. HARGREAVES  
Auburn, Ala.



Mate in 2 moves.

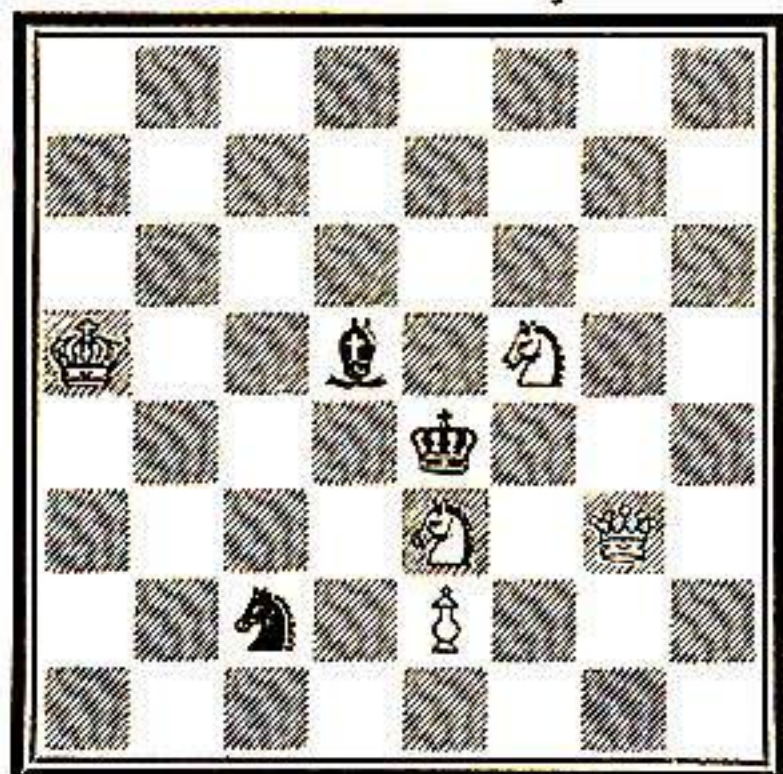
300  
(Original)  
WILBUR VANWINKLE  
Endicott, N. Y.



Mate in 3 moves.



301  
(Original)  
WALTER JACOBS  
New York City



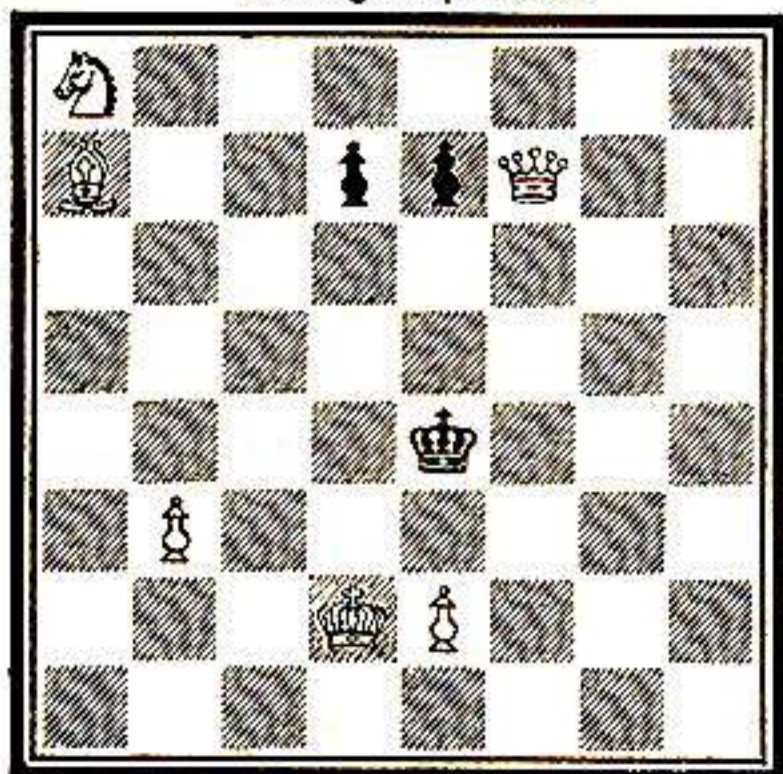
Mate in 3 moves.

304  
(Original)  
FRANZ PALATZ  
Hamburg, Germany



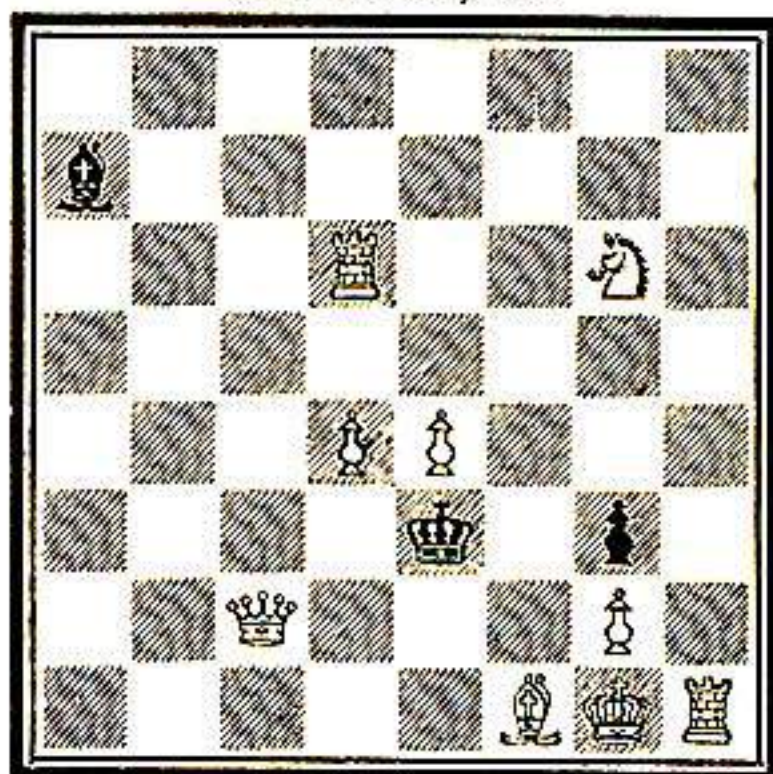
Mate in 4 moves.

302  
(Original)  
WILLIAM PATZ  
Irvington, N. J.



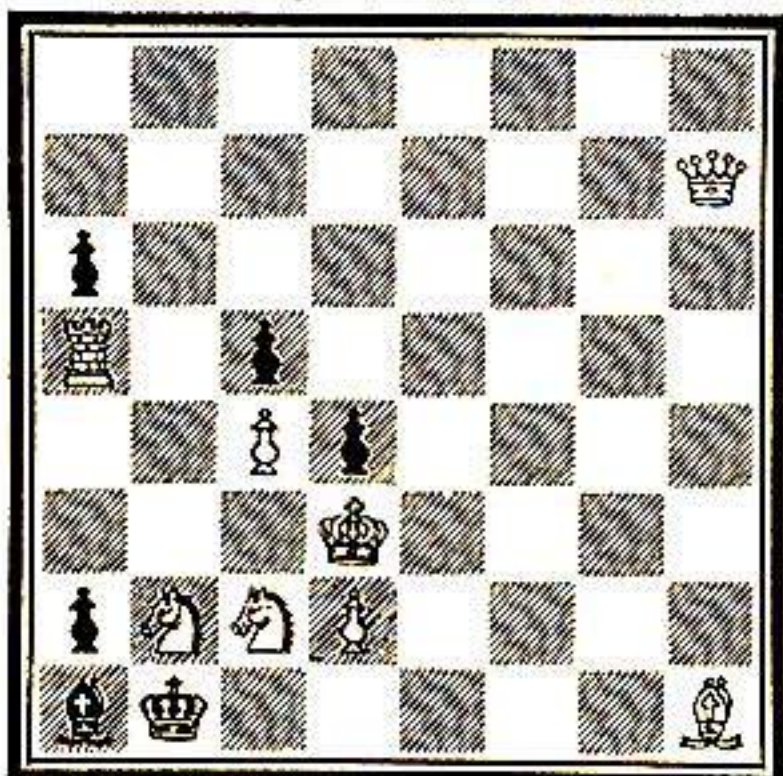
Mate in 3 moves.

305  
(Original)  
DR. GILBERT DOBBS  
Carrollton, Ga.



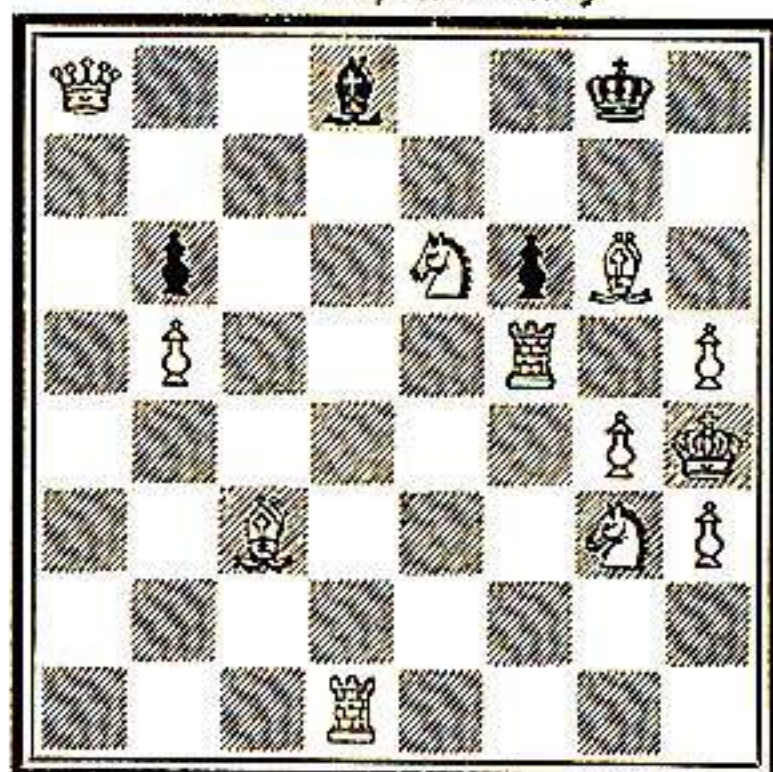
Selfmate in 4 moves.

303 (Original)  
BILL BEERS  
Willmar, Minn.  
Dedicated to Dr. G. Dobbs



Mate in 3 moves.

306  
(Original)  
GOTTFRIED GOELLER  
Rottweil, Germany



Selfmate in 6 moves.



## No. 275. R. C. Beito (2m) Re5

An old idea nicely dressed up by our newcomer Beito.—Dr. Dobbs. A masterpiece of self-interference, every black piece takes its turn.—Nash. Ingenious and good.—Hill. The sacrifice key detracts (? - Ed) some merit from this otherwise nice 2 mover.—Beers. Fine clearance sacrifice.—Krisch. Good key and mates.—Tracy. Sacrifice waiter.—Plowman. Not profound but exquisitely designed.—Emery. Sacrifice a happy thought, providing blocking and interference.—Straus. The quadruple sacrifice is, of course, the feature.—GenuD. Placing rook in triple en prise is neat.—Patz. Business-like and very bright. I like this best of the 2 movers.—Murphy. This is a fine problem too.—Cheney. A 3 way take leading to some pretty mates.—Goldstein. Another one of those numerous KxR compositions. This one is interesting.—Tangeman. Four different queen mates on a quadruple R. Sacrifice. Clever. First choice.—De Marinis. Most amusing.—Souweine.

## No. 276. G. W. Hargreaves (3m)

1 b4, Sc4; 2 RxS etc.  
1 . . . , S else; 2 b5ch, etc.  
1 . . . , b5; 2 Rh6ch, etc.  
Slender but slick.—Dr. Dobbs. Nothing to this.—Hill. This 3 mover gets my vote. It is neat and economical. A fine miniature.—Beers. Not very complicated.—Krisch. A toy.—Tracy. Small but sweet.—Sprenger. Easy key, otherwise all right.—Plowman. Clean-cut, but very simple.—Stichka. A beautiful composition with a clever key. Simplicity itself.—Korsgaard. Excellent! All the work one could desire from the rook.—Straus. An unpretentious miniature.—GenuD. The Knight's efforts to ward off the inevitable are in vain. An easy Meredith.—Patz. Extreme light weight.—Murphy. An amusing miniature.—Goldstein. The mates are neat and pretty even though the key is obvious.—Tangeman. Very weak key.—De Marinis.

## No. 277. C. S. Kipping (3m)

1 e4, Bg8; 2 b5, Bb8; 3 d8 = Qmate  
1 . . . , Se3; 2 BxS, Bg8; 3 B f4 mate  
Cooked by: 1b5, Bb8 (must!); 2 BxR, any; 3 Ba3 mate.  
(Why is it that when a great master enters a new "community" he must always have bad luck for a starter?—Ed.)

## No. 278. Walter Jacobs (3m)

1 Qc2, Bd6; 2 Qf3ch, etc.  
1 . . . , b4; 2 Qc4ch, etc.  
1 . . . , threat; 2 Qd1, etc.  
Four familiar models but the model at f5 is a welcome addition.—Dr. Dobbs. Fine strategy.—Nash. The threat of "Q one square" is good.—Hill. Very clever. Enjoyed it very much. My second choice.—Beers. Surprising play with only two pieces.—Krisch. I like this much.—Tracy. The nice, clear-cut position in addition to the wonderful play earns this one my vote.—Sprenger. Good except the short mate.—Plowman. I was delighted with the way the B. blocks d6.—Emery. The mates are very pretty but the queen must do all the work.—Korsgaard. One difficult variation caused me trouble.—Straus. The B defenses are good but not good enough, it seems. Second best.—GenuD. A pleasing Meredith. Move Qd1 is a quiet continuation and so puzzling.—Patz. Miniatures and near-miniatures always appeal to me. This one is very neat.—Murphy. Her Nordic Majesty goes places and does things.—Goldstein. The avoidance key and quiet second moves are good.—Tangeman. Not so easy to spot this one.—De Marinis.

## No. 279. Pascual Santillan (3m)

1 Sd6, KxS; 2 Sf7, etc.  
1 . . . , e6xS; 2 d4ch, etc.  
1 . . . , BxS; 2 d4ch, etc.  
1 . . . , e7xS; 2 Qf4ch, etc.  
1 . . . , b5; 2 Sf7ch, etc.  
1 . . . , Kd4; 2 Qc4ch, etc.  
Original and puzzling with two pretty models, one changing the set met. An unusual waiter, deserving high praise.—Dr. Dobbs. A masterpiece! I cannot recall the last time I came across a problem of such difficulty and beauty.—Nash. Clever and most interesting. By far the best 3 mover.—Hill. The taking of a slight square spoils this little beauty. Can't they get better keys?—Beers. A clean and very pretty 3-er. Gets my vote, if 274 does not.—Krisch. The mate with pawn after Kd4 is unique and the play throughout is fine. My choice for best of month.—Tracy. Very good. My first choice.—Plowman. Ingenious pawn-mate and sacrifices. Best!—Stichka. Pretty model mates and some very close tries. Best of the month.—Korsgaard. Best of the month. The successive sacrifices are beautiful examples of forced moves.—Straus. This gets my vote.—Peters. Signor Santillan debe ser un genio.—Larranaga. A masterpiece. Must I add best?—GenuD. This is an excellent problem and deserves the prize. It gets my vote.—Riggin. My first choice. Excellent for its pure and mirror mates.—Patz. The best problem in this issue. It gets my vote. Variety galore, a most deceptive first move and several extremely tricky mates.—Murphy. A great little composition. El Senor Santillan gets my vote.—Goldstein. This gets my vote as the best problem of the YEAR.—Dr. Berliner. Senor Santillan gets my vote this month for this artistic conception with its model mates, fine key and some unexpected second moves.—Tangeman.

## No. 280. Carlos Jimeno, Jr. (4m)

1 Kb7, b3; 2 c4, Kb4; 3 Kb6, KxP; 4 c5 mate.  
Simple and the key most ungenerous.—Dr. Dobbs. Just a one-variation problem.—Beers. Simplicity carried too far.—Krisch. A one-minute stunt.—Tracy. The key spoils this one.—Sprenger. Not enough to it.—Plowman. Simple, beautiful play. Just the sort to admire long after the tough ones are forgotten.—Emery. Its single line is easily solved.—Stichka. The key is obvious but the king is trapped rather nicely.—Korsgaard. Easy, but play is precise.—Straus. Simple, single line play.—Peters. A horrible key move.—GenuD. Easy single line play.—Patz. A little too simple. Mr. Jimeno can compose harder ones.—Murphy. Delightful.—Cheney. The key does not measure up to the remainder.—Goldstein. I shall be very surprised if this is not a cook.—Tangeman.

## No. 281. Mannis Charosh (3m Sui)

1 c4, dxc; 2 Bc2, c3; 3 Rd2, PxR mate.  
1 . . . , d4; 2 c5, d3; 3 Bd5, c2 mate.  
The two lines are neatly combined and cleverly forced.—Dr. Dobbs. Neat and nice play. Good!—Beers. Simple, but it is sound.—Krisch. Just another single (?) line sui.—Korsgaard. White beats Black to the draw and forces the issue. The pawn finds his way to the scene of the crime.—Straus. DESCENSUS AD VALLEM MORTIS EST FACILIS.—Patz. What there is, is fair, but there is not enough.—Murphy. Nice 3 move sui. The Queen prepares the R mate.—Cheney. The mountain labored, etc.—Goldstein. A fine key and two quite attractive variations in this sui.—Tangeman. Rather obvious.—Souweine.

## No. 282. Dr. G. Dobbs (7m Sui)

1 Bb6, PxB; 2 RxP, PxP; 3 SxP, Pf4; 4 Ba2, Pf3; 5 Rf7ch, Kg8; 6 Rg7ch, KxR; 7 Qf8ch, KxQ mate.  
1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , Pb5; 3 RxP, Pb4; 4 S any, Pb3; 5 . . . , . . . ; 6 . . . , . . . ; 7 . . . , . . .  
1 . . . , Pf4; 2 Bf2! P any; 3 Kb2, P any; 4 Kc3, P any; 5 Kd4, P any; 6 Qc5, Pd6; 7 Qc4! KxR mate.

Hope the solvers find this worthy of their mettle but not too difficult to get into the balloting.—Dr. Dobbs. A clever and difficult problem. A little inaccurate, but that can be overlooked.—Krisch. A fine suimate. My second choice.—Tracy. Outstanding and difficult. Timing perfect. Curious that in the only variation in which white has not time to play Ba2 the move is not necessary.—Daly. I do not believe that Dr. Dobbs intended (any of) the above key.—Tangeman. Claims that this problem has up to 3 solutions; that it has no solution, have come from many solvers. We print the solution of this problem *exactly* as Dr. Dobbs submitted it.—(Ed.)

## CORRESPONDENCE

**J. Hannan:** Fairy problems offer frequently difficult variations even in 2 movers. It is therefore necessary to send the main play in detail to obtain credit, but not every minor and unimportant variation. I am very much pleased that you have tackled the fairies.

**I. Kashdan:** What is wrong with 282? Please give details. New version for fairy problem is excellent; old one destroyed.

**F. A. Hill, J. F. Tracy:** Cannot find any record of solutions you claim. Why in the world should I want to deprive you of points you earned? I am scrupulously fair and just to ALL solvers. Please check your solutions before you mail them.

**B. Beers:** Substitution of all problems made as you wish; ditto the corrections you ordered. Thanks, Bill, for coming to my aid. Now I need 2 movers again. I know I can always depend on you.

**F. Sprenger:** New set put in place of old one. Thanks for your friendly letter.

**T. R. Dawson:** I am deeply obliged to you, Tommy, for your regal support. Also thanks to Brother Fox. I don't know just at the moment, when your "Who's Who" will appear, but you are next. I shall send what you request very soon, if I can get my breath. Didn't know that you now run the problem section of the B. C. M. I do not receive it. Will hold back on the Cylinders until I hear from you. Sincerest regards.

**G. Plowman:** Sorry, my friend, your 4 mover is cooked via Ba2ch. Shall I destroy it?

**W. Straus:** I spent *several weeks* on your problems, only to find that, with the exception of Nos. 1 and 7, I cannot use them. Problems are a bit more than board positions. The analysis of one of your "Can't Castle" positions would require 3 printed pages!! Kindly read the instructions about problems in this issue. What shall I do with your set?



**W. Vanwinkle:** Why so reticent and so chary with contributions? No, my good friend, you cannot vote for a problem you did not solve. The fact that it happened to foil you is *not* increasing its intrinsic merit in the least.

**C. Larranaga:** Don't omit voting because you are not an expert. Vote anyhow.

**J. Zarbach:** Thanks for problems. Why not join the solving family?

**W. Peters:** Uncle Sam does not carry 2½ oz. of letters for 3c. Watch the weight, please.

**I. Genud:** Yes, "our" Kipping is the famous Kipping. What of it that he slipped up on a problem? It is an uncharitable idea to expect 100% perfection where you find 90%. That should be enough for any mortal being, don't you think?

**C. Fittkan:** To vote for a problem you did not solve means to throw away your vote. Because you found it difficult does not prove that it is the best offering.

**T. C. Young:** Your name ONCE on a sheet is sufficient, but on *every* sheet! PLEASE VOTE.

**R. J. Ratke:** You are a "fiery" gentleman. What do you think would happen, were I to insist on the draconic laws you recommend? Being almost 60 I have learned not to be overstrict. Of course, you are *unquestionably* right in the principle. What happened to your vote?

**T. De Marinis:** Welcome to the family. Please use ink. Our ladder prize is a book, pocket chess set, or other suitable gift, worth approximately \$2.00. For 2 move problems the key is sufficient except for Fairy 2-ers. You cannot claim a cook without submitting it in detail. Kindly read the instructions I print almost every month.

**G. Partos:** Your solutions arrived 3 days late, just as I was ready to mail my copy. I have to open the letter and start all over again. This is **IRREVOCABLY** the last time that you will receive credit for late solutions. When you do not solve a problem leave the number blank or state *not solved*. To claim *no solution* will get you a goose egg.

**Dr. Berliner, F. Sprenger:** Problem destroyed as requested. You see now that holding back a problem has its good points.

## PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

Name	Score	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	Score
Tangeman, J. B. ....	197	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	5	231
Chess, A. ....	187	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	3	4	3	.	219
Daly, H. B. ....	179	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	3	4	3	7	218
Hochberg Bros. ....	180	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	7	216
Riggin, C. ....	177	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	3	4	3	.	209
Krisch, E. ....	169	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	7	205
Patz, W. ....	167	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	3	4	3	.	199
Wenzl, T. C. ....	170	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	199
Berliner, Dr. ....	166	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	3	4	3	.	198
Emery, G. R. ....	160	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	4	3	.	186
Vanwinkle, W. ....	151	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	3	4	3	.	183
Ratke, R. J. ....	150	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	179
Halpern, L. ....	149	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	178
Young, E. F. ....	146	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	0	175
Genud, I. ....	132	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	3	4	3	0	164
Hargreaves, G. W. ....	133	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	162
Murphy, P. ....	128	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	157
Morris, M. ....	124	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	153
Korsgaard, S. ....	125	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	3	3	4	3	.	151
Tracy, J. F. ....	114	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	7	150
Cheney, G. N. ....	113	2	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	4	3	4	143
Samford, C. C. ....	111	2	0	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	138
Malzberg, N. ....	107	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	136
Foote, B. A. ....	113	2	0	2	2	0	3	3	3	.	4	3	.	135
Sprenger, F. ....	92	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	4	3	.	118
Fittkau, C. ....	91	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	4	3	.	117
Larranaga, C. ....	85	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	107
Larsen, R. ....	83	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	0	4	.	.	106
Eaton, V. L. ....	82	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	4	.	.	105
Nash, E. ....	67	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	3	4	3	.	99
Beers, B. ....	67	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	95
Partos, G. ....	62	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	3	4	3	.	94
Straus, W. ....	65	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	93
Stichka, G. ....	64	2	2	2	2	2	3	.	3	3	4	3	.	90
Hill, A. F. ....	56	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	3	.	.	.	81
Goldstein, N. ....	51	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	80
Young, T. C. ....	50	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	4	3	.	76
Plowman, G. ....	46	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	75
Souweine, A. J. ....	40	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	6	75
Kashdan, I. ....	40	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	3	4	3	.	72
Dobbs, Dr. G. ....	35	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	7	71
Meyer, I. ....	32	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	3	4	3	7	71
Peters, W. ....	37	2	2	2	2	2	3	6	3	3	4	3	0	69
Meeker, J. M. ....	47	2	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	59
Thorne, E. H. ....	26	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	55
Berry, G. F. ....	44	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54
Lay, K. ....	22	2	2	2	.	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	.	49
Hannan, J. ....	19	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	35
Marinis, T. De ....	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	.	.	0	.	19

I am sorry to learn that some fine solvers did not send any solutions because they failed to solve all problems. That is a notion I cannot applaud because I cannot understand its motive.



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