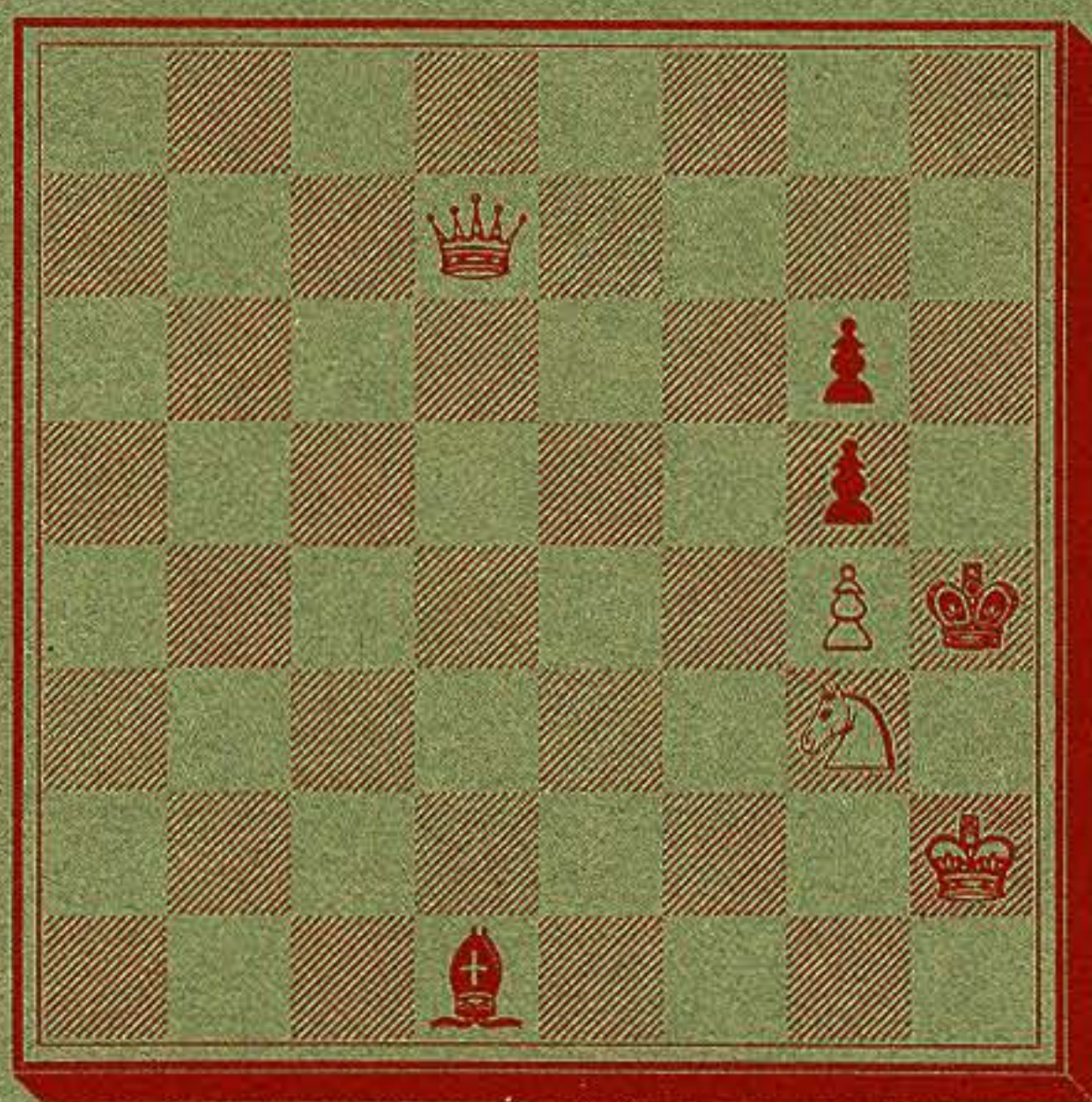


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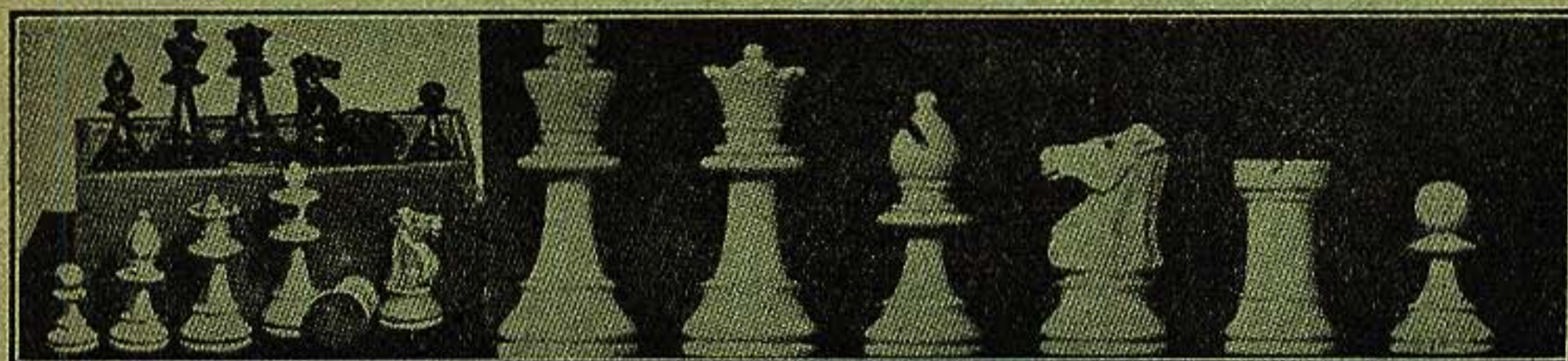
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## The Editor's Castle

By S. S. COHEN

### In Union There Is Strength

With this issue of THE CHESS REVIEW we complete our third year of service in the cause of American Chess. Our efforts, as in the past, have been directed toward promoting interest in the game and bringing to its devotees the most important news, the most interesting problems and games, and the most recent theoretical innovations.

It is indeed fitting, therefore, that in this issue we announce to the chess world the news of our affiliation with the most progressive organization in American chess circles today—the American Chess Federation.

We have agreed to serve as the Official Organ of the Federation because we believe that this country needs a strong, central, *active*, executive body to promote chess and to coordinate all its activities—from the fostering of new players to the holding of a periodic American Championship Tournament.

The record of the American Chess Federation from its inception in 1900 (as the Western Chess Association), to the present day, is indeed an enviable one.

*In the past:* It has conducted thirty-six consecutive annual tournaments in which the strongest players in the country have participated. Some of the winners have been: Max Judd, Oscar Chajes, Jackson W. Showalter, Edward Lasker, Samuel D. Factor, Carlos Torre, Abraham Kupchik, Samuel Reshevsky and Reuben Fine.

*In the present:* Using Milwaukee as a test center, approximately 10,000 people have been taught to play chess in the past five years. Now arrangements with the National Recreation Association are being perfected as a result of which chess will be taught in the municipal recreation centers of 1100 communities throughout the country.

*In the future:* The American Chess Federation is a truly democratic, self-governing organization of chess players, by chess players, and for chess players. Its constitution insures to every member—whether individual or club—a vote and voice in its decisions. It will conduct an *annual* National Open Tournament; also an *annual* National Team Tournament.

It is our firm conviction that the affiliation of THE CHESS REVIEW with the American Chess Federation presents an ideal set-up for the promotion of chess interest in this country. Coming at this season of the year, we may well be pardoned for envisioning this union as a Xmas gift from the Federation and THE CHESS REVIEW to the chess players of America.

# The World Championship Match

By FRED REINFELD

As this is written, 20 games have been played in the current match for the World's Championship, but I have seen the scores of only the first 13. Dr. Alekhine, after losing his lead, has regained it and is now ahead by the slight margin of one point:  $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$ . When one recalls that by the time the same stage had been reached, the result of his match with Capablanca was already foreshadowed, and both of his matches with Bogoljubow were already "in the bag" one must admit that Dr. Euwe's showing is one which places him very definitely in the front rank of the great masters. Of course, he had already earned this position by the mere fact of his being accepted as a challenger for the title; yet most players (including experts) pooh-poohed his chances.

I was so rash as to express the opinion, before the match began, that Euwe would put up a stiff fight for the title and might even win!! After the fourth game I had to endure quite a bit of more or less good-natured guffaws. But, from my knowledge of Euwe's games and of his strength as a match-player, I felt that he would soon steady and whittle down the Champion's lead.

That is what happened.

To those who are not familiar with Euwe's play, it is rather difficult to explain just where his strength lies. His greatest asset is a certain elasticity which allows him to adjust himself to the temperament of his opponent, whether he be Capablanca, Bogoljubow or Alekhine. We see this in the present match, where he meets Alekhine's combinations (which are frequent, inspired and tricky) without losing his self-possession, giving back blow for blow. Then, he has great reservoirs of patience and tenacity, backed up by an assured but not arrogant reliance on his abilities. I know of no other player (except it be Dr. Lasker), who would not have emerged from the 1st, 3rd and 4th games of the match broken in spirit and depressed to the point of being unable to give of his best.

Euwe has an equable temperament, one which is "philosophical" in both senses of the word. It is this which, in my considered, if unpopular opinion, gives him an advantage over Alekhine, whose style has changed considerably since 1932. Up to that time the Russian master was not only the great artist, producing com-

binations which as a group do not have their equal in chess literature, but he was also the perfect logician; for all the chances he took, his play was the epitome of soundness. In the last few years Alekhine's play has changed. He is more daring than ever, he is more frequently in danger of losing, he plays *psychologically* rather than *logically*. The artist has become a fighter.

In other words, he has become a disciple of the style made famous by Dr. Lasker. Unfortunately, this type of play requires the equable, philosophic temperament, which weighs possibilities and risks *rationally*, in so far as possible. But in this respect Euwe is much nearer to Lasker than Alekhine is! The first two play like philosophers, but Alekhine plays like a gambler! Of course, such fighting chess, with its psychological impacts, has its extraordinary fascinations, but in the long run, I believe, Dr. Euwe's method of play is bound to be the more successful. Anyone who plays over the 7th and 13th games can see the favorable aspects of the "gambling" style, while the 10th and 12th games conclusively reveal its weakness.

However, no matter what the outcome of the match may be, the chess world owes Alekhine a vote of thanks for his bold and colorful play throughout. Such lively championship chess has not been seen since the almost legendary games of LaBourdonnais and MacDonnell a century ago.

## SIDELIGHTS OF THE MATCH

The match began at the Carlton Hotel in Amsterdam. Present, among others, at the initial ceremony, were: The Netherland Minister of Education; the Mayor of Amsterdam; Mr. A. Rueb, President of the International Chess Federation; the French Consul at Amsterdam; officers of the Netherland Chess Association; Salo Flohr and his wife; Hans Kmoch; Geza Maroczy; J. Mieses; and Dr. S. Tartakower.

In addition to being extensively reported in the newspapers, the games of the match are also being broadcast. Each game is commented upon and Capablanca, Dr. Lasker and Flohr have each given their opinion on the match over the air.

It is reported to be Dr. Euwe's plan, if he wins the match, to place the title at the disposition of the International Chess Federation to be competed for in periodic tournaments.

**DR. ALEKHINE'S RECORD**

**TOURNAMENTS**

| Year | Place                                   | Prize | W  | L | D  |
|------|---|-------|----|---|----|
| 1909 | St. Petersburg Amateur                  | 1     | 12 | 2 | 2  |
| 1910 | Hamburg                                 | 7/8   | 5  | 4 | 7  |
| 1911 | Carlsbad                                | 8/9   | 11 | 9 | 5  |
| 1912 | Stockholm                               | 1     | 8  | 1 | 1  |
| 1912 | Vilna All-Russian                       | 6/7   | 7  | 8 | 3  |
| 1913 | St. Petersburg Quadrangular             | 1/2   | 2  | 1 | 0  |
| 1913 | Scheveningen                            | 1     | 11 | 1 | 1  |
| 1913 | St. Petersburg All-Russian              | 1/2   | 13 | 3 | 1  |
| 1914 | St. Petersburg International            | 3     | 6  | 4 | 8  |
| 1914 | Mannheim                                | 1     | 9  | 1 | 1  |
| 1920 | Moscow All-Russian                      | 1     | 9  | 0 | 6  |
| 1921 | Triberg                                 | 1     | 6  | 0 | 2  |
| 1921 | Budapest                                | 1     | 6  | 0 | 5  |
| 1921 | Hague                                   | 1     | 7  | 0 | 2  |
| 1922 | Pistyan                                 | 2/3   | 12 | 1 | 5  |
| 1922 | London                                  | 2     | 8  | 0 | 7  |
| 1922 | Hastings                                | 1     | 6  | 1 | 3  |
| 1922 | Vienna                                  | 4/6   | 7  | 3 | 4  |
| 1923 | Margate                                 | 2/4   | 3  | 1 | 3  |
| 1923 | Carlsbad                                | 1/3   | 9  | 3 | 5  |
| 1923 | Portsmouth                              | 1     | 11 | 0 | 1  |
| 1924 | New York                                | 3     | 6  | 2 | 12 |
| 1925 | Paris                                   | 1     | 5  | 0 | 3  |
| 1925 | Berne                                   | 1     | 3  | 1 | 2  |
| 1925 | Baden-Baden                             | 1     | 12 | 0 | 8  |
| 1926 | Hastings                                | 1/2   | 8  | 0 | 1  |
| 1926 | Semmering                               | 2     | 11 | 3 | 3  |
| 1926 | Dresden                                 | 2     | 5  | 0 | 4  |
| 1926 | Scarborough                             | 1     | 7  | 0 | 1  |
| 1926 | Birmingham                              | 1     | 5  | 0 | 0  |
| 1927 | New York                                | 2     | 5  | 2 | 13 |
| 1927 | Kecskemet                               | 1     | 8  | 0 | 8  |
| 1929 | Bradley Beach                           | 1     | 8  | 0 | 1  |
| 1930 | San Remo                                | 1     | 13 | 0 | 2  |
| 1930 | Hamburg (International Team Tournament) | .     | 9  | 0 | 0  |
| 1931 | Prague (International Team Tournament)  | .     | 10 | 1 | 7  |
| 1931 | Bled                                    | 1     | 15 | 0 | 11 |
| 1932 | London                                  | 1     | 7  | 0 | 4  |
| 1932 | Berne                                   | 1/3   | 2  | 1 | 0  |
| 1932 | Berne                                   | 1     | 11 | 1 | 3  |
| 1932 | Pasadena                                | 1     | 7  | 1 | 3  |
| 1933 | Folkestone (International Team Ty.)     | .     | 8  | 1 | 3  |
| 1933 | Paris                                   | 1     | 7  | 0 | 2  |
| 1934 | Hastings                                | 2     | 4  | 0 | 5  |
| 1934 | Zurich                                  | 1     | 12 | 1 | 2  |
| 1935 | Warsaw (International Team Tournament)  | .     | 7  | 0 | 7  |

**MATCHES**

| Year | Opponent   | W  | L | D  |
|------|------------|----|---|----|
| 1908 | Blumenfeld | 7  | 0 | 1  |
| 1911 | Levitsky   | 7  | 3 | 0  |
| 1921 | Teichmann  | 2  | 2 | 2  |
| 1921 | Samisch    | 2  | 0 | 0  |
| 1923 | Muffang    | 2  | 0 | 0  |
| 1927 | Euwe       | 3  | 2 | 5  |
| 1927 | Capablanca | 6  | 3 | 25 |
| 1929 | Bogolubow  | 11 | 5 | 9  |
| 1933 | Bernstein  | 1  | 1 | 2  |
| 1934 | Bogolubow  | 8  | 3 | 15 |

**DR. EUWE'S RECORD**

**TOURNAMENTS**

| Year | Place                          | Prize | W  | L | D  |
|------|--------------------------------|-------|----|---|----|
| 1921 | Vienna                         | 2     | 6  | 2 | 3  |
| 1921 | Budapest                       | 6     | 4  | 4 | 3  |
| 1921 | Hague                          | 9     | 1  | 6 | 2  |
| 1921 | Nijmegen (Dutch Championship)  | 1     | 5  | 1 | 1  |
| 1922 | Pystian                        | 9     | 9  | 4 | 5  |
| 1922 | London                         | 11    | 4  | 8 | 3  |
| 1923 | Mahrtsch-Ostrau                | 5/6   | 4  | 2 | 6  |
| 1924 | Hastings                       | 1     | .  | . | .  |
| 1924 | Weston-Super-Mare              | 1     | 6  | 0 | 3  |
| 1924 | Paris (International Team Ty.) | 4/6   | 2  | 0 | 4  |
| 1925 | Wiesbaden                      | 1     | 3  | 0 | 0  |
| 1926 | Weston-Super-Mare              | 1     | .  | . | .  |
| 1928 | Hague (International Team Ty.) | 1     | 10 | 1 | 4  |
| 1928 | Kissingen                      | 3/4   | 4  | 2 | 5  |
| 1929 | Carlsbad                       | 5/7   | 6  | 3 | 12 |
| 1930 | Amsterdam                      | 2     | 2  | 2 | 1  |
| 1931 | Hastings                       | 1     | 6  | 1 | 2  |
| 1932 | Hastings                       | 3     | 3  | 2 | 4  |
| 1932 | Bern                           | 2/3   | 9  | 1 | 5  |
| 1934 | Zurich                         | 2/3   | 10 | 1 | 4  |
| 1934 | Leningrad                      | 6     | 2  | 2 | 7  |
| 1935 | Hastings                       | 1/3   | 4  | 0 | 5  |

**MATCHES**

| Year | Opponent   | W            | L | D  |
|------|------------|--------------|---|----|
| 1921 | Maroczy    | 2            | 2 | 5  |
| 1924 | Colle      | (won by 5-3) |   |    |
| 1927 | Alekhine   | 2            | 3 | 5  |
| 1928 | Colle      | 5            | 0 | 1  |
| 1928 | Bogolubow  | 2            | 3 | 5  |
| 1928 | Bogolubow  | 1            | 2 | 7  |
| 1931 | Capablanca | 0            | 2 | 8  |
| 1932 | Flohr      | 3            | 3 | 10 |
| 1932 | Spielmann  | 2            | 0 | 2  |

Result against principal Dutch players since 1921 ..... 283 16 59  
*(Euwe's Record Reproduced from "CHESS")*

**World Championship Match  
Third Game**

**FRENCH DEFENSE**  
*(Notes by F. Reinfeld)*

|                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Dr. A. Alekhine</b> | <b>Dr. M. Euwe</b> |
| White                  | Black              |
| 1 P-K4                 | P-K3               |
| 2 P-Q4                 | P-Q4               |
| 3 Kt-QB3               | B-Kt5              |

White's first move is in itself a "program". Euwe, therefore, counters with a surprise reply (he has never played the French Defense previously) choosing a variation which is at present considered to achieve equality, whether White continues 4 PxP or 4 P-K5. But as in the first game—Alekhine again answers the "surprise" with a better "surprise"!

|           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 4 P-QR3!? | BxKtch |
| 5 PxB     | PxP    |
| 6 Q-Kt4   | Kt-B3  |
| 7 QxKtP   | R-Kt1  |
| 8 Q-R6    | P-B4   |

Many players will wrinkle their noses at White's moves 4-8; for everyone knows that the Q should not be moved early in the game. But there is a profound connection between White's 4th and 7th moves and the rest of the game, namely: with his 4th move White obtains 2 Bs, and with the following Q maneuver he forces an open game, so that the Bs will have ample scope. Furthermore, Black's KB is gone, so that his black squares become decidedly weak along the diagonal KB1-QR6; and this weakness is still further intensified by White's capture of the KKtP. Note what an important part is played throughout this game by the weakness of the squares QB4, Q3, K2, K5, KB3, KKt2, KR3 in Black's camp.

9 Kt-K2 QKt-Q2

An alternative was the more aggressive 9 . . . Kt-B3, if then 10 B-Kt5, R-Kt3! but not 10 . . . Kt-KKt5; 11 BxQ, KtxQ; 12 B-B7 and White has somewhat the better ending (2 Bs, strong on the black squares!).

10 Kt-Kt3 R-Kt3?

Here Black misses a real chance for counter play; instead of the meaningless text move, he should play 10 . . . Q-R4! 11 B-Q2, Q-R5 or 11 Q-Q2, P-Kt3; 12 B-K2, B-R3; 13 O-O, O-O-O with a much better game than he actually obtained.

11 Q-K3 Kt-Q4  
12 QxP KtxP  
13 Q-Q3 Kt-Q4

Against 13 . . . PxP Panoff gives 14 QxP, Q-B3; 15 QxQ, KtxQ; 16 B-Kt2!

14 B-K2 Q-B3

Black can no longer achieve a normal development; if 14 . . . Kt(Q2)-B3; 15 Q-Kt5ch or 14 . . . PxP; 15 QxP, Q-R4ch; 16 B-Q2, Q-B4; 17 Q-R8ch, Kt-B1; 18 P-QB4, Kt-K2; 19 Kt-R5 wins.

15 P-QB3 PxP  
16 PxP Kt(Q2)-Kt3

Black may have intended . . . Kt-B5, but after 17 BxKt, QxB; 18 O-O, Kt-Kt3; 19 B-B3! followed by White's occupation of the QB file and (if necessary) P-QR4-5 his game would be quite hopeless.

17 B-R5! R-Kt2  
18 B-B3! Q-Kt3

If 18 . . . R-Kt3 (Kt-R5 was threatened); 19 B-K4 wins the RP. Black must therefore resign himself to the further weakening of his black squares forced by Alekhine's next move.

19 B-K4 P-B4  
20 B-B3 K-B1

B-R5 was threatened. Alekhine's maneuver with the KB was very fine and did not even lose any time in its execution. Now come the operations on the weakened black squares, while the Kts are driven to bad squares.

21 P-QR4! R-QB2  
22 O-O B-Q2  
23 B-R3ch K-Kt1  
24 P-R5 R-B6

There was no satisfactory move: if 24 . . . Kt-KB5? 25 Q-Q2, Kt(Kt3)-Q4; 26 B-Q6!

However, White's reply is decisive.

25 Q-Kt1! Kt-R5

Black has prevented 26 KtxP because of the reply . . . RxKB!

26 BxKt PxB  
27 QxKtP Q-QB3

Black begins to play for despairing "combinations", since he has been completely outplayed strategically. If now (for example) 27 . . . B-B3; 28 Q-Kt1, B-Q2; 29 R-K1 and 30 R-K5 (black squares!)

28 P-R6 Kt-Kt3

White was threatening 29 B-Kt4 and 30 RxKt; while if 28 . . . QxQ; 29 PxQ, R-Kt1; 30 KR-Kt1, Kt-Kt3; 31 B-Kt4, R-B3; 32 RxB (Panoff).

29 B-B5 P-B5  
30 Kt-B5! K-R1  
31 Kt-K7 Q-K3

If 31 . . . QxQ; 32 PxQ, R-QKt1; 33 RxB with B-Q6 to follow.

32 BxKt B-B3?!

Dr. M. Euwe



Dr. A. Alekhine

He cannot save the piece anyway; see the note to his 27th move.

33 KtxB R-KKt1

Threatening to win by 34 . . . Q-R6; 35 P-Kt3, P-B6 (most annotators have only mentioned the threat to draw by 34 . . . RxBch).

34 Kt-K5! . . . .

This move takes the game firmly in hand again, since if 34 . . . Q-R6? 35 Kt-B7ch, K-Kt2; 36 Kt-Kt5 dis ch, or 34 . . . RxBch; 35 KxR, Q-R6ch; 36 K-R1 and there are no more checks.

34 . . . R-Kt2  
35 Q-Kt8ch R-B1  
36 Kt-Kt6ch . . . .

Subsequently a quick and neat finish was pointed out by 36 BxB! RxQ; 37 BxR, Q-Kt1 (what else?); 38 P-R7, RxBch; 39 K-R1 and wins.

36 . . . RxKt  
37 QxBP . . . .

And if now 37 QxRP??, Q-R6; 38 P-Kt3, P-B6, etc.

37 . . . QxB

If 37 . . . PxB; 38 P-R7, R-R1; 39 KR-K1, Q-Q2; 40 Q-Kt8ch, R-Kt1; 41 QxP, or 39 . . . Q-QB3; 40 QR-B1 and 41 R-B7 wins.

There followed: 38 Q-K5ch, R-Kt2; 39 QxP, R-Q1; 40 Q-K5, QxQP (if . . . RxB; 41 QR-Kt1); 41 QxQ and Black resigned, since after 41 . . . RxQ; 42 KR-Kt1, White wins easily.



Maroczy, Euwe's second, stands watching the play.  
 (A splendid oil painting made a striking background).

Left to right :  
 Tegelaar, Alekhine,  
 Landau, Maroczy,  
 Euwe, Knoch.



A Champion  
 reflects . . .

(Reproduced from "CHESS")

World Championship Match  
Fourth Game

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

| Dr. M. Euwe<br>White | Dr. A. Alekhine<br>Black |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 P-Q4               | Kt-KB3                   |
| 2 P-QB4              | P-KKt3                   |
| 3 Kt-QB3             | P-Q4                     |
| 4 Q-Kt3              | PxP                      |
| 5 QxBP               | B-Kt2                    |

Quite an improvement on the 2nd game, where Alekhine did not complete the fianchetto until the 18th move! However, this more "reasonable" beginning is deceptive.

|        |          |
|--------|----------|
| 6 B-B4 | P-B3     |
| 7 R-Q1 | Q-R4     |
| 8 B-Q2 | P-QKt4?! |

An impetuous advance which has little in its favor except the creation of complications. Against normal moves, White can play P-K4 (8 . . . B-B4?; 9 P-K4!).

|          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 9 Q-Kt3  | P-Kt5 |
| 10 Kt-R4 | Kt-R3 |

The advance of the QKtP and the development of the QKt are reminiscent of another famous World Championship Match game: the last game of the match between Lasker and Schlechter, in 1910.

Hereabouts the play contains a number of riddles: thus, why cannot White play 11 P-QR3, B-K3 (there is nothing better); 12 Q-B2, QR-B1; 13 P-K4, P-Kt6 (White threatened BxKt followed by BxP); 14 BxQ, PxQ; 15 R-B1, Kt-QKt1; 16 Kt-B5 with an easily won game.

|         |      |
|---------|------|
| 11 P-K3 | B-K3 |
| 12 Q-B2 | O-O  |

If now 13 BxKt, QxB; 14 BxP, BxP; 15 P-QKt3 (15 BxP? KR-Kt1 wins some material for Black), KR-Kt1! with advantage to Black; while if 13 BxKt, QxB; 14 Kt-B5, QxP; or 13 QxBP, Kt-B2 (13 . . . B-Q2; 14 QxQKt or 13 . . . B-Q4; 14 QxQKt, QxQ; 15 BxQ, BxP; 16 P-B3, BxR; 17 K-B2, etc.); 14 Kt-B5 (14 Q-B2, KR-B1 gives Black sufficient attack for the P), B-Q4; 15 Q-R4, QxQ; 16 KtxQ, BxRP; 17 R-B1, Kt(B2)-Q4 with about even chances, although there is plenty of play left in the position.

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 13 P-QKt3! | QR-Kt1  |
| 14 B-Q3?   | . . . . |

It is difficult to understand why Euwe did not play the evidently intended line: 14 QxBP, Kt-B2; 15 Q-B5 with a winning end-game. The text has been called a blunder, but the P could no longer be held, since if 13 . . . KR-B1; 14 BxKt, QxB; 15 BxP, B-Q4; 16 Kt-B3 followed by 17 Q-K2 and O-O.

Aside from this variation, a good game could be had by 14 Kt-B3, KR-B1; 15 BxKt, QxB; 16 Kt-B5, Q-Kt4; 17 KtxB, PxKt; 18 QR-B1 and 19 Q-B4.

From the time that Euwe became a prominent master, the pronunciation of his name has been a source of embarrassment and hemming and hawing to many chess players. His name should be pronounced as follows:

Eu like a in "ale"; w like w in "week"; e like e in "elk".

Euwe's succeeding moves are much too passive, so that it is no wonder that his ingenious opponent soon smashes the center.

|            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 14 . . . . | KR-B1  |
| 15 Kt-K2?  | P-B4!! |
| 16 BxKt    | QxB    |
| 17 KtxP    | Q-Kt4  |

White's game is in a bad way now, what with the troublesome pin on the QB file and his being unable to castle. If he tries to castle by protecting his KKt, he is left with a hopeless ending: 18 B-B1, Kt-Q2; 19 O-O, KtxKt; 20 PxKt, RxP; 21 Q-Q3, QxQ; 22 RxQ, R-B7.

|          |        |
|----------|--------|
| 18 Kt-B4 | B-Kt5! |
|----------|--------|

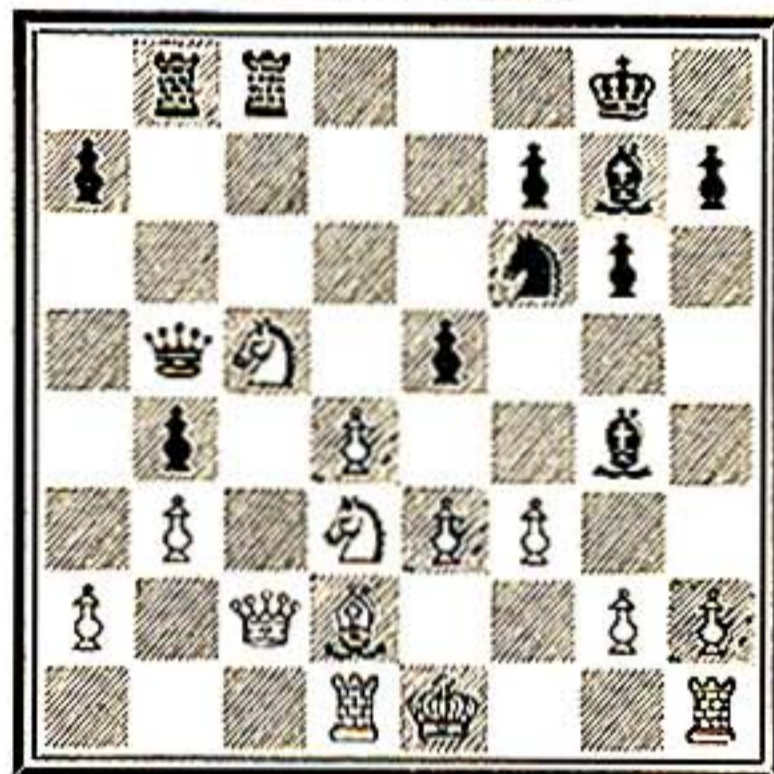
A powerful reply, for if 19 QR-B1, P-K4! 20 PxP, Kt-Q2; 21 Kt(B4)-Q3, RxKt! wins.

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 19 P-B3 | P-K4!! |
|---------|--------|

The logical point of the P sacrifice on move 15. After 20 PxP, PxKt Black would be threatening . . . KtxP, or . . . PxP, or . . . Kt-Q2, or . . . Kt-Q4.

|              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| 20 Kt(B4)-Q3 | PxP |
|--------------|-----|

Dr. A. Alekhine



Dr. M. Euwe

Now Euwe misses the best defense, which consisted in 21 PxP.

|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 21 PxP  | PxP    |
| 22 BxKP | KtxP   |
| 23 B-B4 | B-B6ch |

Despite the piece behind, Black has a winning attack; 24 B-Q2, Kt-K6 (24 . . . RxKt; 25 O-O); 25 Q-B1, RxKt; 26 KtxR, KtxR; 27 QxKt, R-K1ch winning easily, or 24 K-B1, RxKt; 25 P-KR3, R-B4, etc.

|         |      |
|---------|------|
| 24 R-Q2 | RxKt |
| 25 KtxR | QxKt |

But here Black misses a more conclusive win with 25 . . . R-K1ch:

I. 26 Kt-K4, BxRch; 27 BxB, P-KB4 winning easily because of the exposed position of White's K.  
II. 26 K-Q1, BxR; 27 QxB (27 KxB, R-K7ch or 27 BxB, Kt-B7ch), QxKt and wins.

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 26 BxR  | Q-K2ch  |
| 27 K-Q1 | Kt-K6ch |
| 28 K-B1 | KtxQ    |
| 29 RxKt | P-KR4   |

While the position is approximately even in material, Black has advantages in the superior placement of his B and the possibility of the break-through with

(Continued on Page 284)



# Game Studies

Played in a Tournament at Warsaw, 1935

## DUTCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. S. Tartakower)

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Glucksberg<br>White | M. Najdorf<br>Black |
| 1 P-Q4              | P-KB4               |
| 2 P-QB4             | Kt-KB3              |
| 3 Kt-QB3            | P-K3                |
| 4 Kt-B3             | P-Q4                |
| 5 P-K3              | P-B3                |
| 6 B-Q3              | B-Q3                |
| 7 O-O               | O-O                 |

Due to White's failure to develop his QB on his 5th move (5 B-KB4), Black's Stonewall position is unassailable.

8 Kt-K2 . . . . .

With more intent and purpose, however, would be 8 Kt-K5 followed by P-B4, countering the Stonewall with another Stonewall.

8 . . . . . QKt-Q2  
9 Kt-Kt5 . . . . .

With this move White strives to keep his opponent busy guarding the KP but he is soon overwhelmed by a complete surprise.

9 . . . . . BxRPch  
10 K-R1 Kt-Kt5

To be able to parry KtxKP with . . . Q-R5.

11 P-B4 Q-K1  
12 P-KKt3 Q-R4  
13 K-Kt2 . . . . .

Now hoping to win the Bishop by R-R1 and Kt-KB3.

13 . . . . . B-Kt8!!  
14 KtxB Q-R7ch  
15 K-B3 P-K4!

New troops to the front.

16 QPxP QKtxPch

Naturally.

17 PxKt KtxPch  
18 K-B4 Kt-Kt3ch  
19 K-B3 P-B5!

Threatening among other things . . . Kt-K5 mate and . . . B-Kt5ch.

20 KPxP . . . . .

Another brilliant variation would have resulted from 20 BxKt: 20 . . . B-Kt5ch (not . . . PxP disch because of the counter check B-B7); 21 KxB, QxPch; 22 K-R5, PxPch; 23 KxP, R-B3ch; 24 K-R5, R-R3 mate.

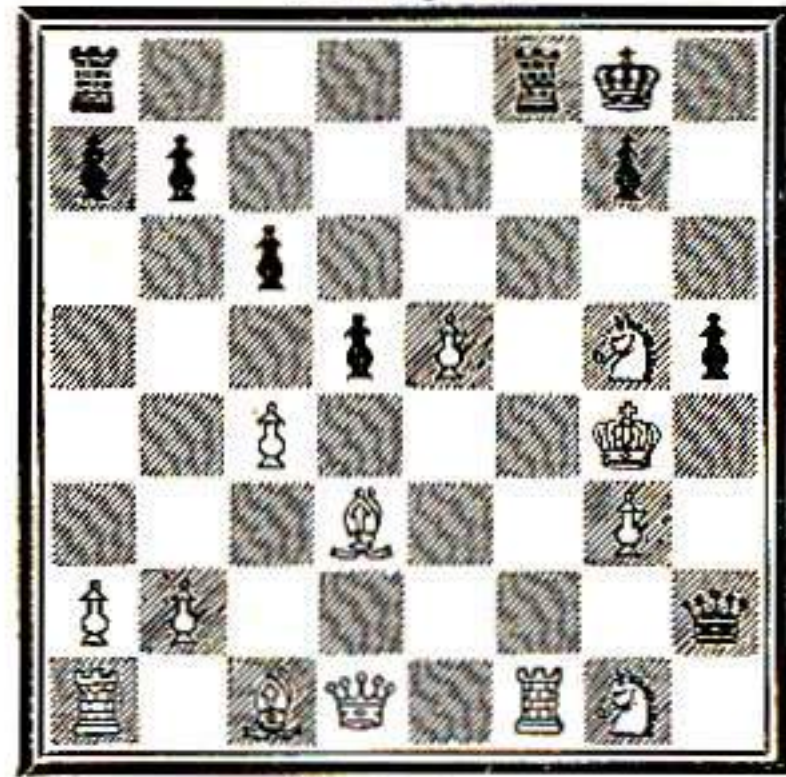
20 . . . . . B-Kt5ch  
21 KxB Kt-K4ch

The seventh sacrifice. One may observe that all of Black's minor pieces have immolated themselves upon the altar of victory.

22 PxKt P-R4 mate

## THE POLISH "IMMORTAL"

M. Najdorf



Glucksberg

(Translated from the WIENER SCHACHZEITUNG)

Tournament at Middleburg, Holland

August, 1935

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

H. Levie White N. M. Boekdrukker Black

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 P-Q4   | P-Q4      |
| 2 P-QB4  | P-K3      |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3    |
| 4 B-Kt5  | B-K2      |
| 5 P-K3   | QKt-Q2    |
| 6 Kt-B3  | O-O       |
| 7 R-B1   | P-B3      |
| 8 B-Q3   | PxP       |
| 9 BxP    | Kt-Q4     |
| 10 BxB   | QxB       |
| 11 O-O   | KtxKt     |
| 12 RxKt  | P-K4      |
| 13 KtxP  | KtxKt     |
| 14 PxKt  | QxP       |
| 15 P-B4  | Q-K2      |
| 16 P-B5  | . . . . . |

Up to here the moves are identical with those of the game Euwe-Thomas, Hastings, 1934-35. The Q seems misplaced on K2. On his 15th turn, Black should have continued with . . . Q-B3.

16 . . . . . Q-B3

Thomas continued here with 16 . . . P-QKt4, but shortly found himself at a disadvantage after: 17 B-Kt3, P-Kt5; 18 P-B6!, PxP; 19 RxP, QxPch; 20 K-R1, B-Kt2; 21 RxP.

17 P-K4 R-Q1

Weakening the KBP which soon becomes difficult to defend. However, Black has no satisfactory continuations: 17 . . . P-QKt4; 18 B-Kt3, P-Kt5; 19 R-B5, R-Q1 (otherwise there would follow 20 P-K5); 20 Q-B1, Q-Q5ch; 21 K-R1, QxKP; 22 P-B6, B-R3; 23 R-K1, Q-Kt3; 24 R-K7, R-KB1; 25 PxP and White wins.

18 Q-R5 . . . . .

Threatening in the first place 19 P-K5.

18 . . . . . P-QKt4

After 18 . . . Q-Q5ch; 19 K-R1, QxKP; 20 QxBPch, K-R1; White could win directly either by 21

R-KR3 (threatening 22 RxBch and 23 Q-R5mate) or by 21 R-KKt3, Q-K4; 22 P-B6, or by 21 P-B6, Q-Kt3; 22 Q-K7, etc.

19 B-Kt3 . . . . .

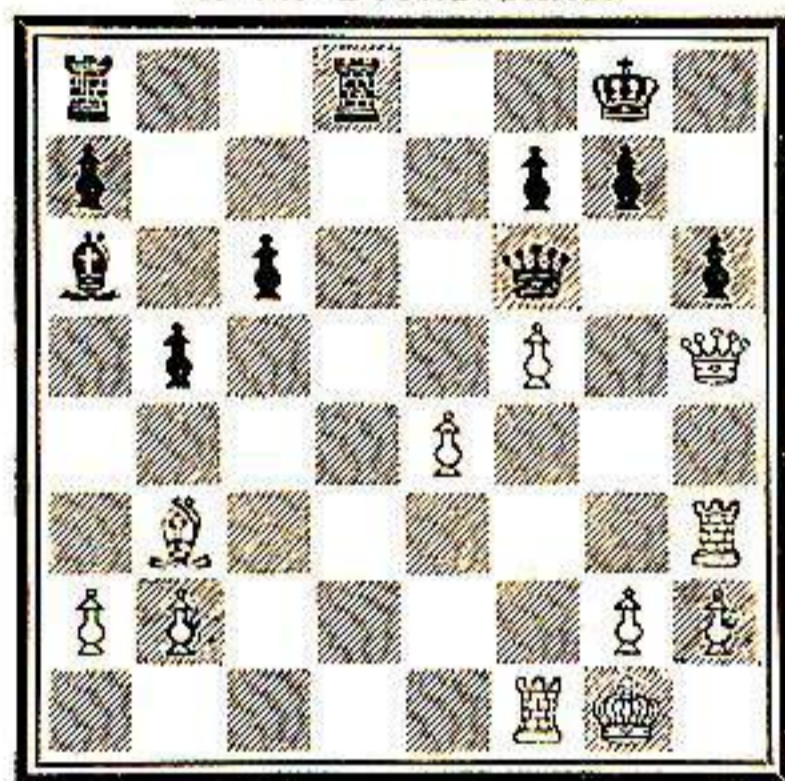
An alternative was 19 P-K5 which would probably have been more precise: 19 . . . QxKP; 20 QxBPch, K-R1; 21 P-B6, for instance 21 . . . PxB; 22 R-KKt3, Q-B4ch; 23 K-R1, Q-B1; 24 R-Kt8ch! and mate in three moves.

19 . . . . . B-R3

Black should have attempted 19 . . . R-B1 and after 20 R-Q3, B-R3 (20 . . . P-Kt5?; 21 P-K5!, QxKP; 22 QxBPch! and mate in two).

20 R-KR3 P-R3

N. M. Boekdrukker



H. Levie

21 P-K5! . . . . .

Decisive! There is no further resistance possible. Black should have attempted to prevent this move at least temporarily (19 . . . R-KB1).

21 . . . . . Q-K2

Or 21 . . . QxKP; 22 QxBPch, K-R1 (K-R2; 23 RxBch and mate); 23 P-B6 and White wins (23 . . . Q-Kt4; 24 R-Kt3).

22 P-B6 Q-B4ch  
23 K-R1 R-Q2

If 23 . . . Q-B1 then 24 PxB, etc., and if 23 . . . R-KB1 then 24 Q-Kt6 and mate.

24 PxB P-Kt5  
25 BxBch Resigns

(Translated from TIJDSCHRIFT.—J. B. S.)

(In a short match of five games M. Najdorf, the enterprising young Polish Master, gained a well-earned victory over the veteran Grand Master Dr. S. Tartakower by the score of 3 to 1 and 1 draw.)

Fifth Game of Match - July, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. S. Tartakower)

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| Dr. S. Tartakower | M. Najdorf |
| White             | Black      |
| 1 P-Q4            | Kt-KB3     |
| 2 Kt-KB3          | P-QKt3     |

|          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 3 P-K3   | B-Kt2 |
| 4 B-Q3   | P-B4  |
| 5 QKt-Q2 | P-K3  |
| 6 O-O    | B-K2  |
| 7 R-K1   | PxP   |

This exchange, opening White's K file, appears premature. More usual is 7 . . . Kt-B3.

|          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 8 PxB    | O-O   |
| 9 P-QKt3 | Kt-B3 |
| 10 P-B4  | P-Q4  |
| 11 B-Kt2 | QR-B1 |

An alternative was the disturbing maneuver beginning with . . . Kt-QR4.

|          |        |
|----------|--------|
| 12 QR-B1 | B-Kt5  |
| 13 P-QR3 | PxB    |
| 14 PxB   | BxKt   |
| 15 QxB   | Kt-QR4 |

Apparently groping blindly.

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 16 Q-K3  | Kt-Q2     |
| 17 Kt-K5 | . . . . . |

A faulty undertaking was 17 Kt-Kt5, P-KR3; 18 KtxKP, PxB; 19 QxBch, R-B2; 20 B-Kt6, Q-B3, etc.

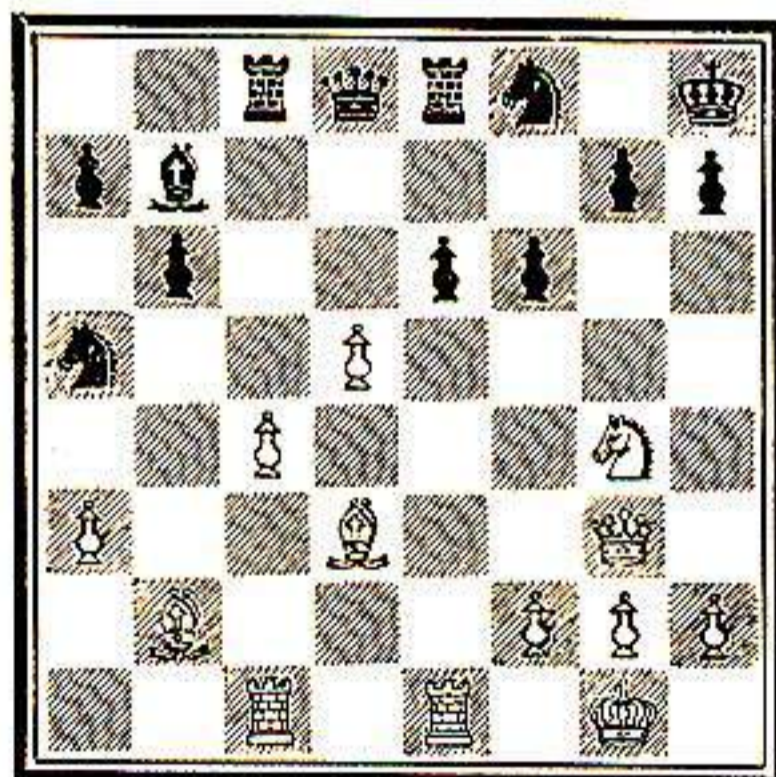
|              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| 17 . . . . . | R-K1  |
| 18 P-Q5!!    | Kt-B1 |

On 18 . . . PxB, White would continue with the simple 19 B-B5 with advantage. Now comes the conclusion.

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| 19 Q-Kt3  | P-B3 |
| 20 Kt-Kt4 | K-R1 |

Alternatives were: 20 . . . P-K4; 21 Kt-R6ch, K-R1; 22 Kt-B7ch etc., or 20 . . . Kt-Kt3; 21 BxKt, PxB; 22 KtxP, PxB; 23 QxP, etc.

M. Najdorf



Dr. S. Tartakower

21 BxBP Resigns

A pretty finish. For after 21 . . . PxB; 22 Kt-R6 threatening Q-Kt8 mate and also Kt-B7ch, against which there was no adequate defense.

Translated from the WIENER SCHACHZEITUNG

# 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.*

## May Your Christmas Be a Happy One!

With the approach of a new year next month, the present chess generation will perhaps look back on this December month as a curtain signal climaxing the close of an eventful year in which numerous strides were made to promote the Royal Game in a glamorous

and big way. In reality, December represents the "spirit" of giving; as evidenced by the usual appeals extended—a gentle request and a great conscience troubler—"give to the needy". A Christmas stocking fund means much to a multitude of unfortunate kiddies, and so it is also with such funds for



F. W. Watson

children's hospitals, etc. It is strange that the words "needy" and "greedy" are practically synonymous(!). All sports and pastimes, including chess, all pleasures and business problems of past and future, are but a few of many items that should be forgotten—at least momentarily—to allow some reasonable consideration to the part of helping create a little happiness and pleasure for some other soul besides one's self.

## A Political Situation

Undoubtedly, chess politics were properly stirred in the past few months, as various clubs, associations, federations and organizations were rearranged and set into a spirited working order by injecting new blood here and there. Annual elections of officers, promoters, big moguls and so on were the main issue of recent chess activity in every nook and corner. The appointment by vote, for active service to cover the duration of 1936, of representatives to the Canadian Chess Federation, the Manitoba Chess

Association, the Winnipeg, the Toronto and Montreal and other various city leagues, and the many clubs' executives, etc., enforces a yearly Dominion-wide reorganization to share Canada's task in assisting the chess world to keep moving! Another big chess season is being ushered in, and with it a larger scale of activity is being predicted(!)

## Miscellaneous News

British Columbia news respecting chess in that area and the local club of Vancouver, attaches much importance to a recent annual election of executives—pledged to cooperation to the great cause of promoting the game in Canada's west—with ballot decisions in favor of: Dr. J. M. Ewing as President; C. F. Millar, Vice-President; G. E. Nordquist, Secretary; S. Jackson, Treasurer; G. Melhuish, Auditor; Mrs. Gunn, Ex. Committee.

Manitoba is listed as one of the many chess centers recently reported to be stuffing the ballot boxes. A C. P. A. survey reports the following electoral successes: J. H. Booker (re-elected) President; L. Pullmer, Vice-President; A. E. Burrows, Secretary-Treasurer; with Messrs. Zentner and De Wett as Auditors.

Noranda, Quebec—From this lively little chess center, comes news concerning its local club executives as listed for the ensuing year. The enrollment marks E. Scott Rivett as President and A. Leinert as Secretary-Treasurer, with C. E. Lewis, a Director.

Montreal is another voting constituency to be heard from. Ballots posted at the Harmonia Club give a majority in favor of: J. Schneider, President; G. Gaudet and J. B. Harvey, Vice-Presidents; E. Brisebois, Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario—All clubs seething with activity! The polling at the Toronto Chess Club resulted with the following party elected: Platform: "Better times and increased activity!" Honorary President, Rev. Canon H. P. Plumptre; President, W. A. J. Case; Vice-President, S. E. Gale; Secretary, C. F. Goodman; Treasurer, R. G. Hunter; Directors, M. L. Cole, S. D. Ballard, J. H. Belson, C. A. Jotham and S. W. Stock; Curator, A. Avery; Press Agent, F. W. Watson (!?)

Members of the Oakwood Club disregarded the old adage, "A change is as good as a rest", and re-elected Sid Kirk to a third consecutive term as "wielder of the gavel". There will be no resting spell with Mr. Kirk as President—the club's activity must go on! Other co-workers were appointed in order of: R. B. Hayes, Secretary; L. P. Essex, Treasurer; H. McLean, Team Captain.

The Beaches Club also fell in step with the vogue, by agreeing to acknowledge and accept until next plebiscite, the guidance of: Honorary President, G. Harris; President, T. Crossley; Vice-President, H. Laborde; Secretary-Treasurer, C. Lennox; Committee: G. Richardson, A. Bambridge, J. Singleton, E. P. Parker and K. McLeod.

The Gambit Chess Club is reported to have enlarged its quarters, and then, to the first order of business—election of officers: T. Schofield, President; A. E. Forde, Vice-President; E. Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer; Committee: A. Brooks and W. Kenyon; Team Captain, D. R. Swales.

Toronto must have its City Chess Association and more elections came into the spotlight here with: T. Schofield as President; E. A. McFarland and C. F. Goodman as 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents; B. Freedman, Secretary; C. Lennox, Treasurer; Committee: E. Davidson, R. B. Hayes, C. R. Treweek and R. E. Martin.

Chess players of Toronto University are engaged with Minnesota University players in a correspondence issue of seven games—the Canadians are said to be considering the part of increasing the event to fifteen games; probably with some hope of adding a better chance for a favorable decision by the law of averages!



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## News Events

### Illinois State Championship

The Illinois State Championship will be decided this year by an "Open Tourney" run by the Swedish Chess Club (Chicago) under the auspices of the Illinois State Chess Association.

By using the "Kirk Holland Qualifying System" the players will win their way into the following divisions: Masters, Class A, Class B and Class C.

The winner of the Masters Section will receive the title of State Champion for 1936 and a cash prize of not less than \$50.00. Prizes in the other divisions will consist of trophies.

### Ohio Notes

The Cuyahoga C. C. (Cleveland) plans an active season with several new features for the entertainment of its members. New officers elected were: John O. Sprowl, President; Elliott E. Stearns, Treasurer; Wm. F. Streeter, Secretary.

The Southern Ohio Championship Tourney is scheduled to commence early in December. As usual it will be conducted under the auspices of the Cincinnati Chess Club.

### A Flash From Washington

The annual championship tournament of the Capitol City C. C. (Washington, D. C.) was won by D. H. Mugridge, who was recently appointed Chess Director of the Club. Martin C. Stark, last year's titleholder, placed second.

### British Chess News

The International Chess Masters Congress at Nottingham, during August, 1936, has been approved by the British Chess Federation. With the entries of Dr. A. Alekhine, J. R. Capablanca and Dr. E. Lasker assured, what a tourney that is bound to be!

The 16th annual Hastings Xmas Congress will, as usual, occupy the spotlight from December 27th to January 4th. Americans in particular will be interested in watching the progress of Reuben Fine, who has received an invitation to participate. It is to be regretted that the match between Fine and W. Winter, the British Champion, could not be consummated.

### Texas Jottings

O. W. Manney, who recently won the State Championship, is favored to win the El Paso City Championship.

The correspondence match between the State of Texas and Federal District (Mexico) has won the support of some of the strongest players in Texas.

The Texan line-up:

- 1 O. W. Manney .....El Paso
- 2 C. P. Gray .....El Paso
- 3 J. C. Thompson .....Dallas
- 4 W. N. Kendall .....Lufkin
- 5 F. H. McKee .....Dallas
- 6 Hartsfield .....Dallas
- 7 Dr. L. J. Spivak .....Houston
- 8 C. Villareal .....San Antonio
- 9 Dr. R. S. Underwood .....Lubbock
- 10 Dr. A. L. Strout .....Lubbock
- 11 J. M. Irvine .....Dallas
- 12 Maj. F. D. Lynch .....San Antonio
- 13 L. Doughty .....San Antonio
- 14 H. L. Kornrum .....San Antonio
- 15 A. S. Volpin .....Houston
- 16 Gordon Webb .....Lubbock

### Jersey Chatter

Harold Burdge of Atlantic City, N. J., won the South Jersey Championship Tourney, succeeding Wm. A. Ruth, last year's winner. The leading scores: H. Burdge 6½-1½; P. B. Driver 5½-1½; E. W. Strang 5½-1½; Wm. A. Ruth 5-2.

Burdge's opponent in the play-off for the New Jersey State Championship will probably be David Meisel of Newark, N. J., who is leading the race for the championship of the North Jersey Chess Association.

### Chess in Massachusetts

Chess activity in Southern Massachusetts has been revitalized by the organization of the Old Colony Chess League. Officers elected are: Paul J. Worcester (Weymouth C. C.), President; Norman Brennan (New Bedford C. C.), Vice-President; Windsor B. Leach (Plymouth C. C.), Secretary. It is expected that other clubs in Southern Massachusetts will shortly join the League.

A beginner at chess objected strongly when his opponent attempted to Castle. "Here, I may not know much about this game," he said, "but you can't move two pieces at once."

### Empire State News

The Brooklyn Chess League began its new season with seven teams entered in the competition: Scandinavian C. C.; Brooklyn Edison C. C.; Flatbush C. C.; Hawthorne C. C.; Midwood C. C.; Terminal C. C.; Williamsburgh C. C.

S. S. Cohen has been appointed Tourney Director of the Manhattan C. C. The Championship and Handicap Tournies are scheduled to commence early in December.

I. A. Horowitz gave a simultaneous exhibition at the Terminal C. C. (Brooklyn) on November 5th against 22 opponents, winning 17 and drawing 5.

### Finally! Dake Is Mated

Arthur W. Dake, the outstanding member of this year's American World Championship Team, stepped to the altar on November 14 with Miss Helen Girard of Garden City, Long Island. A romance begun on the return trip from Warsaw was thus brought to a happy climax. Mr. I. A. Horowitz acted as his best man, and Mrs. Frank J. Marshall gave the bride away.

During the past month Dake made a tour of the Atlantic Seaboard, giving simultaneous exhibitions at the following points:

| Place                            | W. | L. | D. |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Hartford, Conn. ....             | 33 | 0  | 1  |
| Providence, R. I. ....           | 25 | 1  | 3  |
| Boston, Mass. ....               | 31 | 5  | 5  |
| New Bedford, Mass. ....          | 13 | 0  | 1  |
| Binghamton, N. Y. ....           | 23 | 0  | 1  |
| Syracuse, N. Y. ....             | 15 | 0  | 3  |
| Montclair, N. J. ....            | 28 | 0  | 0  |
| Irvington, N. J. ....            | 13 | 0  | 0  |
| Baltimore, Md. ....              | 15 | 4  | 3  |
| Washington, D. C. ....           | 20 | 2  | 4  |
| Bronx C. C. (New York City) .... | 15 | 0  | 0  |

We are arranging a more extended tour for Mr. Dake, commencing about December 15th. The tour will take him through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Canada, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., and Maryland, bringing him back to New York City about February 15th, in time to participate in the American Championship Tourney which we hope will begin about that time. Clubs interested in obtaining Mr. Dake's services should communicate with us as soon as possible.

# Theoretical Contributions of the Moscow Tournament

By E. RABINOWITSCH

## Part II.

Defending the black side of the Queen's Gambit, Dr. Lasker created a diversion which made some of the expert theoreticians knit their brows disapprovingly. Later their concern was proven to be unfounded. The game proceeded: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-K3; 3 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4 B-Kt5, B-K2; 5 P-K3, O-O; 6 Kt-KB3, P-KR3; 7 B-R4, Kt-K5; 8 BxB, QxB; 9 Q-B2, Kt-KB3!



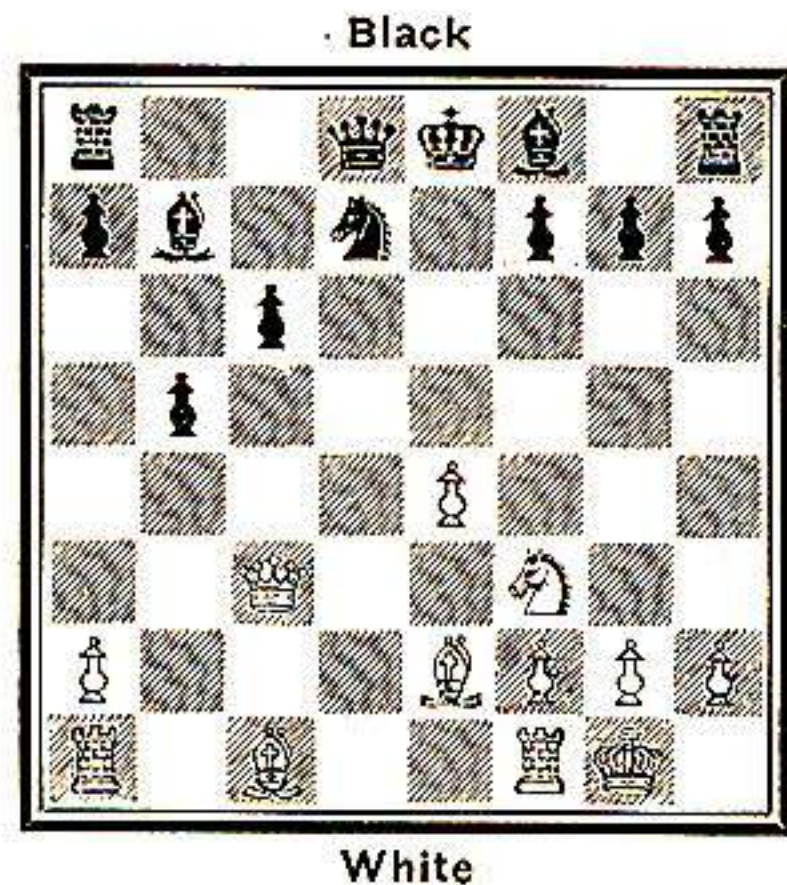
Ordinarily Black does not play P-KR3, and instead of retreating his Kt, it is exchanged on QB6, followed by a fianchetto of the QB. The game continued: 10 B-Q3, PxB; 11 BxB, P-QB4; 12 O-O, Kt-QB3; 13 KR-Q1, B-Q2, resulting in an even game.

In the Indian Defense, Black does not dispute the center in the early part of the game, but fianchettoes his QB (West Indian\*) or his KB (East Indian\*): 1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 Kt-KB3, P-K3; 3 P-QB4, P-QKt3; 4 P-KKt3, B-Kt2; 5 B-Kt2, B-K2; 6 Kt-QB3, Kt-K5; 7 Q-B2, KtxKt (7 . . . P-KB4; 8 Kt-K5!); 8 PxKt, P-Q3; 9 O-O, Kt-Q2; 10 P-K4, O-O; 11 B-K3, P-QB4; 12 P-Q5 and White maintains the upper hand.

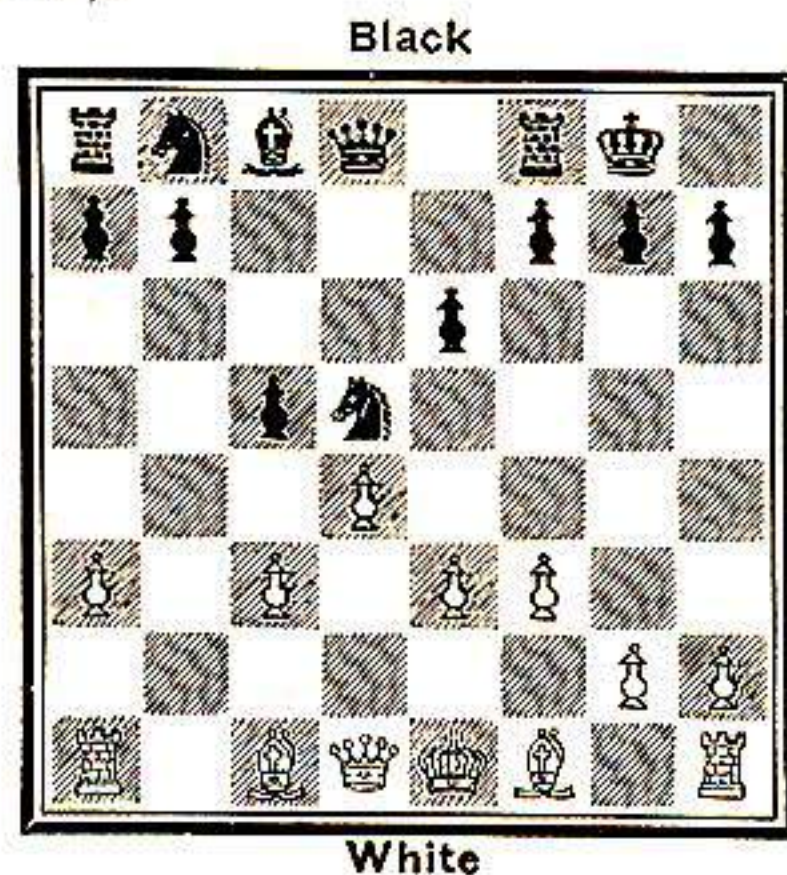
Spielmann introduced a novelty after the routine moves: 1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-QB4, P-

\*The U. S. S. R., with its aversion to titles of nobility, has evidently substituted the term "East Indian" and "West Indian" for "Kings Indians" and "Queens Indian" respectively.

QKt3; 3 Kt-QB3, B-Kt2; 4 Q-B2, P-Q4; 5 PxP, KtxP; 6 P-K4, KtxKt; 7 PxKt, P-K4; 8 Kt-KB3 (not 8 PxP, Kt-Q2; 9 B-KB4, Q-K2; 10 Kt-B3, O-O-O with the continuation 11 . . . Kt-B4 and if 12 Kt-Q2, then 12 . . . P-KKt4 and 13 . . . B-Kt2), PxP; 9 B-Kt5ch!!, P-B3; 10 B-QB4, P-QKt4; 11 B-K2, PxP; 12 QxP, Kt-Q2; 13 O-O with an aggressive position.



In the Nimzowitsch Defense after: 1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-QB4, P-K3; 3 Kt-QB3, B-Kt5, White commands several replies, among which are 4 Q-Kt3, 4 P-QR3 and 4 Q-B2. 4 Q-Kt3 results in a lively game for both players, but 4 P-QR3 seems to have been refuted in the game Lilienthal—Botwinnik. The game: 4 P-QR3, BxKtch; 5 PxB, P-QB4; 6 P-KB3, P-Q4; 7 P-K3, O-O; 8 PxQP, KtxP! (more usual is 8 . . . PxP).



Black soon obtained a favorable position: 9 B-Q2, Kt-QB3; 10 B-Q3, PxP; 11 BPxP, P-K4; 12 PxP, KtxP; 13 B-K4, Kt-KB3; 14 B-B3, Q-B2; 15 Q-Q4, KtxB.

It is generally believed that White's best continuation in this defense is 4 Q-B2, and with best play should result in a superior position for the first player. If 4 . . . P-Q4; 5 P-QR3, BxKtch; 6 QxB, Kt-K5; 7 Q-B2, P-QB4; 8 PxBP, QKt-B3; 9 P-K3, Q-R4ch; 10 B-Q2, QxBP; 11 P-QKt4, Q-K2; 12 B-B1! (retaining the advantage of the Bishops), P-QR4; 13 P-Kt5, Kt-K4; 14 B-Kt2, Kt-Kt5; 15 Kt-R3, Q-R5; 16 P-Kt3, Q-R3; 17 Q-K2 (not 17 B-Kt2, Kt(K5)xP(B7)); 18 KtxKt, KtxKP!), Kt(Kt5)-B3; 18 Kt-B4.

The continuation being: 11 BxKtP, KtxKtP; 12 BxB, QKt-Q4; 13 Q-B2, KKtxB; 14 P-K4, Kt-K2; 15 O-O, QR-B1; 16 B-K3!

The continuation 4 . . . P-QB4; 5 PxP, Kt-QB3; 6 Kt-KB3, BxP; 7 B-B4!, O-O; 8 P-K3, B-K2; 9 R-Q1, P-QKt3; 10 B-K2, B-Kt2; 11 O-O, QR-B1; 12 P-K4, Kt-QR4; 13 P-K5, Kt-R4; 14 B-B1, KtxP; 15 Kt-Q2 (not 15 P-KKt4, BxKt!), KtxKt; 16 QxKt, P-Kt3; 17 QxP, R-B2; 18 Q-R4, Q-R1; 19 Q-KKt4 leads to a better game for White.

From the foregoing, it would seem that the Nimzowitsch Defense is being subjected to a period of trial and error. At one time greatly in vogue, it would appear to be refuted, but that this is the last word on this defense remains to be seen.

*Translated and condensed from "SCHACHMATNY" by A. Sims*

Black



White

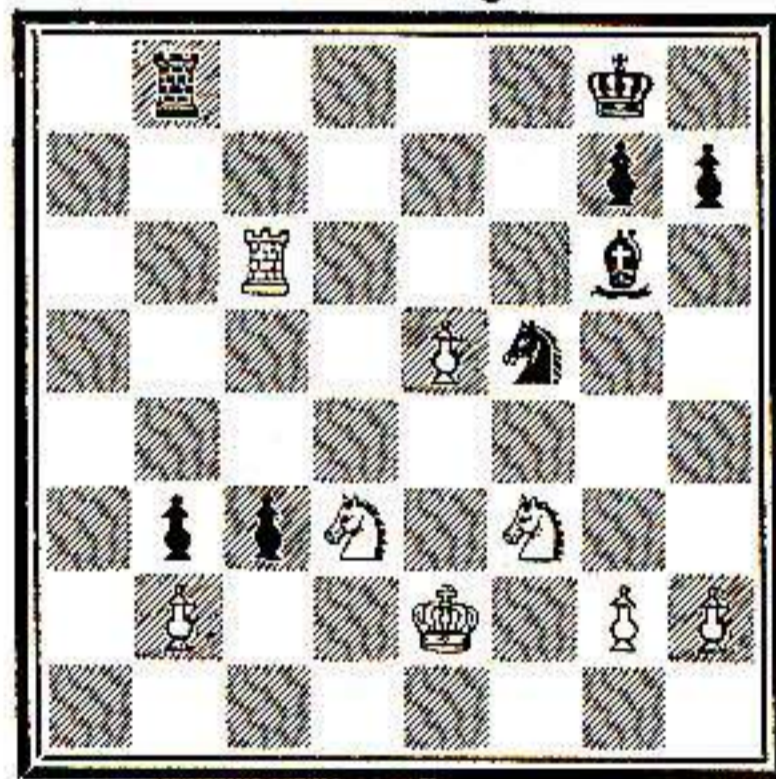
A very unfavorable result was obtained by Romanowsky in two of his games with the move 4 . . . Kt-QB3; 5 P-K3, P-Q4; 6 Kt-KB3, O-O; 7 P-QR3, BxKtch (7 . . . B-K2; 8 P-QKt4!); 8 QxB, B-Q2; 9 P-QKt4, PxP; 10 BxP, P-QKt4?

## Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Zurich, 1934

Stahlberg

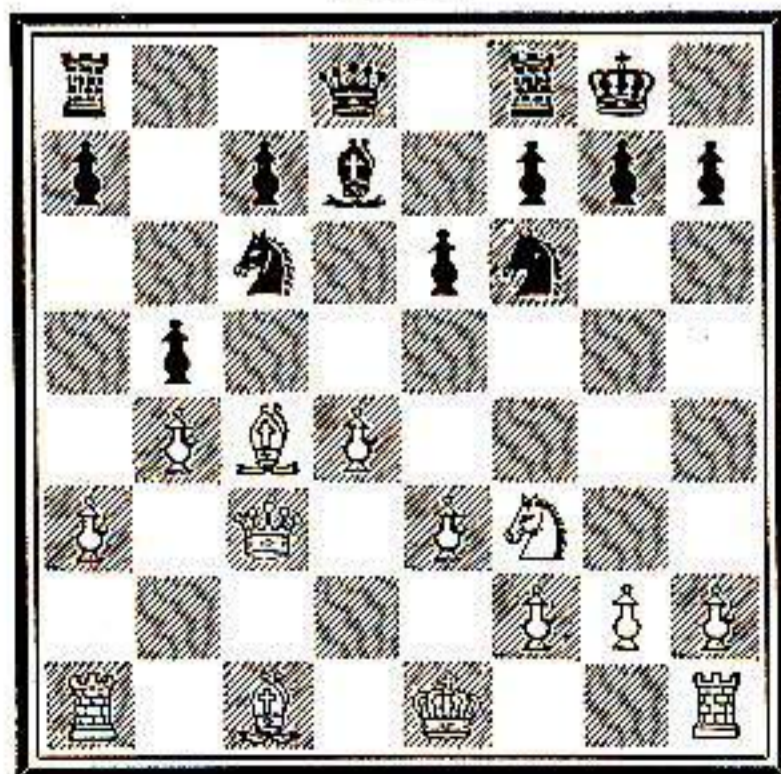


H. Johner

*Black to Play and Win*

It will be difficult to discover a win after Stahlberg's move of P-B7. Perhaps impossible. The correct move is 1 . . . Kt-Q5 ch; 2 KrxKt, BxKtch; 3 KxB, PxP and wins.

Black



White

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# A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

## JOSE RAOUL CAPABLANCA

### Part III.

The chess fraternity that is presumed to concern itself with a game that is purely intellectual, should be immune from the emotional storms that attend most of the battles of the world of sport. The career of a chess-master extends over many years—his record is clear—his games are open to the most careful scrutiny. Surely the judgment of the experts ought to be capable of weighing the relative merits of challenger and champion in a title match.

Nor should there be occasion for the platitudes and homilies that precede and follow the clash of two pugilists or golfers. Where the champion is always invincible before his downfall, and "a mere shell of his former self", or "a really over-rated figure", the day after. Where a single lucky blow or point, or a series of fortuitous strokes, has this surprising result. For the fortunate winner—the acclaim of the general public; and for the other—speedy oblivion.

Surprisingly, the chess world falls into precisely the same illusions. Normally it recognizes that the slightest shades of difference distinguish masters of the first rank and honors each of these as an artist of high excellence. But under the stress of a title contest it indulges in all the vagaries and inconsistencies that are bound up in an effort to determine relative capabilities by the peculiarly artificial standards of any encounter. Irrespective of the outcome of the match at Buenos Aires, the attitude of the chess public ran strictly according to the time honored formula.

Previous thereto, none of the critics gave Dr. Alekhine any chance of success and few indeed took any cognizance of his fine tournament record in Europe. However, as soon as he gave indications of victory, a complete reappraisal of his merits as a player took place. There was a sudden reversal of the judgment of his fellow masters, although most of these had known him intimately for many years. Further, as Capablanca trailed his opponent, a new view-point sprang up as to *his* real strength, and only a few of his supporters refused to be shaken by this single match showing as against his full-length performances over two decades. Finally when Dr. Alekhine emerged as the new champion, he succeeded to the usual adulation that is given to every title-

holder and only unexpected defeat will prove to the average player that there is no magic in the term "champion", and that he, too, is vulnerable.

In his writings Dr. Alekhine has resented the action of Capablanca which placed upon him the onus of winning second place in the New York Tourney of 1927, in order to establish his right as challenger. From information that has come to us, it seems clear that the Cuban was motivated only by a desire to make the match possible. While he recognized the logical status of the Russian master as the world's second player, critics and players generally were quite cold to the importance of the match. They envisaged a return contest with Dr. Lasker, pointing particularly at the ease with which the latter had won from Alekhine in their first game at New York in 1924. The apathy to the battle at Buenos Aires is indeed comparable to the initial indifference of chess players to the pending match between Drs. Alekhine and Euwe in Holland.

There can be little doubt that Capa aimed to stimulate interest in the match, and in the later stages of the 1927 Tournament was actually solicitous of Alekhine's fortunes. For the latter to have placed below Nimzowitsch would have made a title-match an anti-climax. And the financial arrangements that are a not unimportant part of such events, might have been jeopardized thereby.

Nor is it open to question that Capa was supremely confident of his own chances. With good reason, for not only had the 1927 Tourney marked the best achievement of his long career, but his personal record with Alekhine led him to believe that the latter could not gain a single point against him.

Such, too, was the verdict of the critics. Spielmann forecast not a single win for the challenger. Kostic, who had no particular love for Capa, was of the same opinion. He wrote in a German chess publication "Die Neueste Schachnachrichten" after the match:

"Before the beginning of the match, all the masters, almost without exception—including myself most naturally—were convinced that Capablanca would surely emerge the winner. Each based his opinion upon the perfection of his technique, which had become legendary. Such was my belief also, based upon the opportunity I had during the war to become familiar with his playing-strength . . ."



Kostic further expressed the current thought that Capa could be defeated by none of the grandmasters and revealed that at the Kecskemet Tournament in 1927, Alekhine had confided to him his own determination to wrest 3 or 4 games from the champion before he yielded the necessary 6 wins. Such was the goal of the challenger.

Bernard Kagan, chess publisher and a player of expert calibre and judgment, commented upon the general surprise at the course of the match. "It was incomprehensible to most players," he wrote, "that Dr. Alekhine could have scored such success . . . However, knowing that the doctor was in splendid form and well prepared for the contest, I predicted that . . . he would win several games in the match . . . But a final triumph for Dr. Alekhine was not to be anticipated."

Such was the most optimistic forecast which the European admirers of the challenger could indulge in. Even his extraordinary showing at Kecskemet was insufficient to arouse visions of possible success for the gifted Franco-Russian. In fact the general consensus of critical opinion ran to Spielmann's foreboding that he would not score a single game.

However, as soon as the match was over, the tenor of comment changed radically. Dr. Lasker typified the gradual shift of opinion under the subtle pressure of the prosaic fact. Interviewed in Berlin, he was quoted as follows:

"What is your comment upon the victory of Dr. Alekhine?"

"It is the victory of the invincible contestant over the spirit which would flee from the unknowable. Capablanca would attain certainty through wisdom: Alekhine is more of an artist, more adventurous, and this spirit is in principle the more powerful as long as we are concerned with a matter of struggle."

"Were you surprised at the outcome of the match?"

"No. I expected victory for Alekhine as soon as I saw that he would carry the fight to his opponent."

Presumably it is considered a strategic error for a great man to be surprised at anything. For the attitude of Dr. Lasker was the key-note of critical comment in the chess world. With a few exceptions the masters rushed to do homage to the new king. The fact escaped challenge: only "raisons d'etre" were unearthed to indicate the superiority of the conqueror over the conquered.

We have indicated our disbelief that the match at Buenos Aires can be rationalized to demonstrate any of these things. The pertinent question is, therefore—what is its signi-

ficance? Our answer is—and this applies to 90% of all matches and contests—that in six weeks late in 1927, out of 34 games played, Dr. Alekhine won 6 and Capablanca won 3, with 25 draws. Beyond these isolated facts is merely the over-emphasis that the ultimate victory of one side brings in its train.

A careful examination of the games shows clearly the scant margin of the victor. The loss of the first game was a tremendous blow to Capablanca. For up to that time nothing had occurred to indicate that the challenger could defeat him in a single game. In fact Capa's attitude toward Alekhine was somewhat that of guide and mentor—almost a big brotherly feeling—and included the well-founded conviction of absolute superiority.

Yet in spite of this initial win and the moral advantage it conferred, at the end of ten games Capablanca led by the score of 2-1 with 7 draws.

This is a noteworthy fact. Lasker retained his title in his match with Schlechter by the score of 1-1 and 8 draws in a 10 game match. The chess world has never since that time considered this a particular blot on the good doctor's record.

Unfortunately, for Capablanca the contest was prolonged considerably, and as a champion who had come quite lackadaisically to the match, and had somewhat lost his keen zest for battle, the odds lengthened against him. He was quick to sense this, and shortly after the fifteenth game his letters to friends in New York looked forward to a return contest.

As it happened, the loss of the 11th and 12th games proved the turning point. The first of these was won by Dr. Alekhine, though his opponent was guilty of several errors of judgment. But the second was lost by an extraordinary blunder—an oversight almost incomprehensible. Thereafter Capa put up a real fight, and it was not until the utter weariness of the final games set in, that Alekhine obtained the necessary 6 games.

We do not state these facts in a controversial spirit. Our study of the match makes these conclusions inescapable. This is the record:

**Capablanca won the 3rd, 7th and 29th games.**

**Alekhine won the 1st, 11th, 12th, 21st, 32nd and 34th.**

**The rest were drawn.**

Beyond the simple facts all generalization is apt to be unwarranted. Except perhaps that a title match is no rest-cure for a chess champion no matter who his opponent, and that a return engagement between these principals should not be delayed.

*(The next installment will discuss Capablanca's career in the last 8 years.)*

## Miniature Games

(Short drawn games are not popular and are often considered the result of some form of pacifism among masters. The following example from the "NIEDERELBISCHE MEISTERTURNIER 1935" shows how a game without such pacifism can speedily result in a draw).

### QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Rodatz  
White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3  
2 P-QB4 P-Q3  
3 Kt-QB3 Kt-B3  
4 P-KKt3 . . .

Stronger is 4 P-K4. Also good is 4 Kt-B3, for instance 4 . . . B-Kt5; 5 P-Q5!

4 . . . P-K4  
5 P-Q5 Kt-Q5  
6 P-K3 . . .

This looks very strong but leaves Black an ingenious opportunity to free himself. After 6 B-Kt2 White would have a good game.

6 . . . B-Kt5!

Well played. After 6 . . . Kt-B4; Black would have been in difficulties. With the text

Translated from TIJDSCHRIFT.—J. B. S.

### Correspondence Game

Played in Holland

### QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Colle System)

J. H. C. Fontein  
White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3  
2 P-K3 . . .

The omission of 2 Kt-KB3 has a special purpose.

2 . . . P-Q4  
3 B-Q3 . . .

Revealing the purpose of 2 P-K3. Black is prevented from playing . . . B-B4: one of the easiest defenses to the Colle-System.

3 . . . P-K3

With 3 . . . B-Kt5 Black could nevertheless have developed his QB.

4 Kt-Q2 P-B4  
5 P-QB3 P-B5?

Hallbauer  
Black

move he forces a draw through repetition of moves.

7 Q-R4ch . . .

The only move to avoid loss. On 7 P-B3 follows . . . KtxPch; 8 KtxKt, P-K5 recapturing the piece and, in view of White's weak pawn position, with a better game for Black. On 7 Q-Q3 or 7 QKt-K2 Black gets the advantage with . . . Kt-B6 ch. 7 B-K2 is not good due to . . . KtxB. 7 Q-Q2 leads to the loss of the exchange with . . . B-B6! Finally 7 KKt-K2 fails due to . . . Kt-B6 mate.

7 . . . B-Q2  
8 Q-Q1 B-Kt5  
Drawn

10 Kt-Kt5! P-Kt3

Relatively better was 10 . . . P-KR3. After 11 P-KR4 Black could not accept the sacrifice but could have played 11 . . . Kt-B3.

11 Q-B3 . . .

Threatening among other things KtxQBP.

11 . . . Kt-B3  
12 Q-R3 Q-B1

Black's available defenses are all insufficient. On 12 . . . Kt-KR4 follows 13 KtxRP, KxKt; 14 QxKtch, etc. On 12 . . . K-Kt2; follows decisively 13 Kt (K5)xKBP, RxKt?; 14 KtxKPch! If 12 . . . P-KR4; 13 KtxKt, BxKt; 14 KtxKP, PxKt; 15 Q

Translated from TIJDSCHRIFT.—J. B. S.

xKPch followed by 16 QxB(B3).

13 Q-R6! . . .

Rendering the Black KRP immovable so that the threat of 14 Kt-Kt4 cannot be parried.

13 . . . R-K1  
14 Kt-Kt4 . . .

This is stronger than taking the KBP. White now threatens mate in 3.

14 . . . Kt-Q1  
15 P-B3 Resigns

Black is unable to do anything against White's threats of P-K4 followed by P-K5 or P-KR4 followed by P-R5.

(Continued from Page 274)

. . . P-QR4-5. Although White's K is in a quai-mating position, he has prospects of a lengthy resistance, which are unfortunately ruined by the time-pressure inherited from the previous part of the game.

30 R-Q1 B-Kt2  
31 P-KR3 P-QR4!  
32 B-B4 Q-K5

The B cannot remain on the diagonal QB1-KR6 (33 B-Q2, Q-Q5; 34 B-B3, B-R3ch), thus allowing Black's next move, which soon wins the exchange.

33 B-B7 Q-K6ch

If now 34 R(B2)-Q2, B-B6 or 34 R(Q1)-Q2, Q-K8ch; 35 R-Q1, B-R3ch.

34 K-Kt1 P-R5!  
35 PxP P-Kt6  
36 PxP QxPch  
37 K-B1 B-R3ch  
38 R(Q1)-Q2 QxP

The only way to prolong the game now was 39 K-Q1. The plausible move chosen allows Black to exploit the pin more effectively.

39 B-K5? K-R2

Covering the mating threat of R-B8ch, etc.

40 B-B3 Q-Kt4  
41 B-Q4 Q-K7  
42 P-Kt4 Q-K8ch  
43 K-Kt2 BxR  
44 R-B8 B-B8ch  
Resigns

A well known error. The advance of the Q BP strengthens White's center by removing the counter pressure against White's QP.

6 B-B2 P-QKt3  
7 KKt-B3 . . .

Other good continuations were: 7 P-QKt3 or 7 P-K4 or 7 P-B3 followed by 8 P-K4.

7 . . . B-Kt2  
8 Kt-K5 B-K2  
9 QKt-B3 O-O?

This gives White the opportunity of staging an immediate K side assault. Black should have tried 9 . . . KKt-Q2.

DON'T FORGET TO  
RENEW YOUR  
SUBSCRIPTION!

## Curious Chess Facts

By IRVING CHERNEV

Reuben Fine and Isaac Kashdan are officers in the Mexican army.

A race horse has been named after Capablanca.

Rubinstein won four (4) brilliancy prizes in one tournament (Teplitz—Schonau, 1922).

Dake, playing the English opening, beat H. Muller (who had written a treatise on this opening) in 21 moves.

A book has been published called "One Hundred and One of My Best Games of Chess". It contains 109 games.

Tchigorin, who had so much trouble finding a defense to 1 P-Q4, played this as White only once in his entire tournament career (Nuremberg 1896).

G. A. MacDonnell was the winner of a tournament played in 1868 at London wherein all the contestants began their games with the positions of their Knights and Bishops reversed.

A chess critic, speaking over the radio in 1935, gave it as his opinion that Alekhine's style was not convincing. At that time Alekhine had 28 first prizes to his credit, 16 of them without a single loss, undoubtedly the greatest record ever achieved by any chess master!

In the 1935 Championship Tournament of the Williamsburgh Chess Club, 35 games were played in succession without a single draw being recorded.

In the double round tourney held at Baden-Baden 1870, Anderssen beat Steinitz 2-0, Steinitz beat Neumann 2-0, and Neumann beat Anderssen 2-0.

Most players are proud of their victories, but Napier thinks the best game he ever played to be the one he lost to Dr. Lasker at Cambridge Springs, 1904.

The game between Carlos Torre and Ernest Grunfeld was adjudged "the most beautiful of the Marienbad 1925 tournament." The committee, in awarding the brilliancy prizes, did not take the game into consideration, as they erroneously believed one variation of Torre's combination to be unsound. They discovered their error too late to make the award as by that time Torre had returned to America.

In contrast to this, Capablanca was awarded a brilliancy prize for his game against Schroeder in 1916, for a beautiful variation which never occurred but which Capablanca had in mind.

In a tournament played at Mexico in 1935, nine Mexicans and three Americans were the participants. Each of the Americans made a clean sweep against the Mexicans. In their individual encounters Dake beat Fine, Fine beat Steiner and Steiner won from Dake, leaving a most curious triple tie for first place.

In the 21st round of the New York 1924 tournament, a most curious and almost incredible position arose between Janowski and Ed. Lasker. White had three connected passed pawns on the 7th rank ready to Queen. Black had one passed pawn on the 7th. Surely a most remarkable situation and one which could never have occurred before in master play and yet

In the 62nd match game between La Bourdonnais and McDonnell, the former had three connected passed pawns on the 7th rank ready to Queen, and the latter had one passed pawn on the 7th.

Up to 1934, neither Dr. Lasker nor Capablanca had ever finished below 3rd in tournament play. At Zurich 1934, Lasker finished 5th, his poorest tournament performance, while Capa a little later (at Moscow 1935) could do no better than 4th, his lowest score to date.

A curious double disaster occurred also to Lasker and Capablanca in 1934. Alekhine beat Lasker at Zurich in 26 moves, sacrificing a Queen to do so. Lilienthal, at Hastings, beat Capablanca in 26 moves, also sacrificing his Queen.

Steinitz was once arrested as a spy. Police authorities assumed that the moves made by Steinitz in playing his correspondence games with Tchigorin were part of a code by means of which important war secrets could be communicated.

Harrwitz published a book on chess in which several Morphy games were quoted. All of these were games that Morphy lost.

Capablanca, who is credited with the "quickest sight" of any chess master living and who has the reputation of being the world's best rapid-transit player, lost a tournament game (in Moscow, 1935) on time limit.

After ten moves of his game against Berger in Carlsbad 1907, Marshall had his KKt at QB3 and his QKt at KB3.

# Problem Department

BY WALTER JACOBS

Address all correspondence relating to this department to Walter Jacobs, 2155 Morris Ave., New York, N. Y.

Although they will come a bit early, I hereby send my Christmas greetings to all my readers.

I hope you will forgive me if I gloat a bit. For some months the C. R. solvers' circle has been protruding its collective chest. Well, take a look at this month's ladder. Go on, look! Hmmm, you getting pale, hah? (No apologies to Milt Gross). The flock of cooks was unintentional; this is to forestall any accusations that I printed cooked problems "on purpose". But I *am* quite capable of it. *Garde a vous!*

About half the solvers failed to vote for the Honor Problem. Unless the percentage of voters increases, I shall have to do something about it. And, while I am on the subject—several readers were discerning enough to select No. 347, by W. Jacobs, as the best of the month. I thought it was understood that the Editor's compositions are not eligible for such an honor.

Let me see—Christmas greetings; poor solving; voting for—oh, yes! My thanks to those readers who welcomed me so kindly in their letters. "Will you love me in December as you do in May?"

Contributions were thankfully received from Dr. G. Dobbs, H. Boardman, Bill Beers, H. C. Mowry, D. C. McClelland, Simon Costikyan and K. S. Howard. A number of other contributions, I regret to say, are not up to our standard, and cannot be published.

E. McCarthy wins the Honor Prize (No. 348).

W. Patz wins the Ladder Prize.

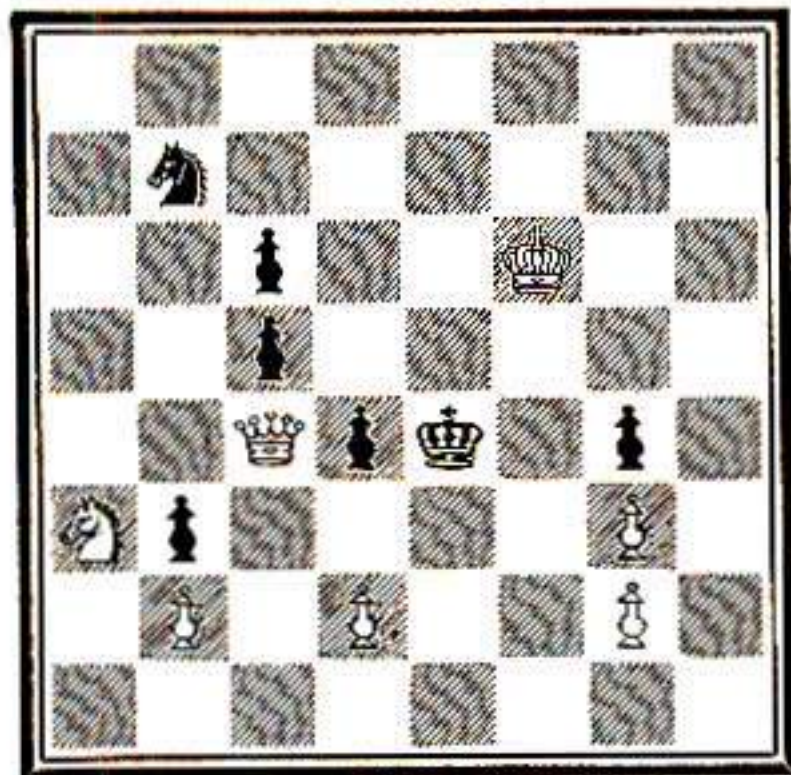
My congratulations to these gentlemen.

## "STORY"

By W. JACOBS

Papa Ennoid paced the floor of the maternity ward, wracked by proverbial anxieties. At last his wait was ended; a door opened, and a nurse appeared, bearing a brain-child. "A two-move baby," she announced.

XIII.  
Black

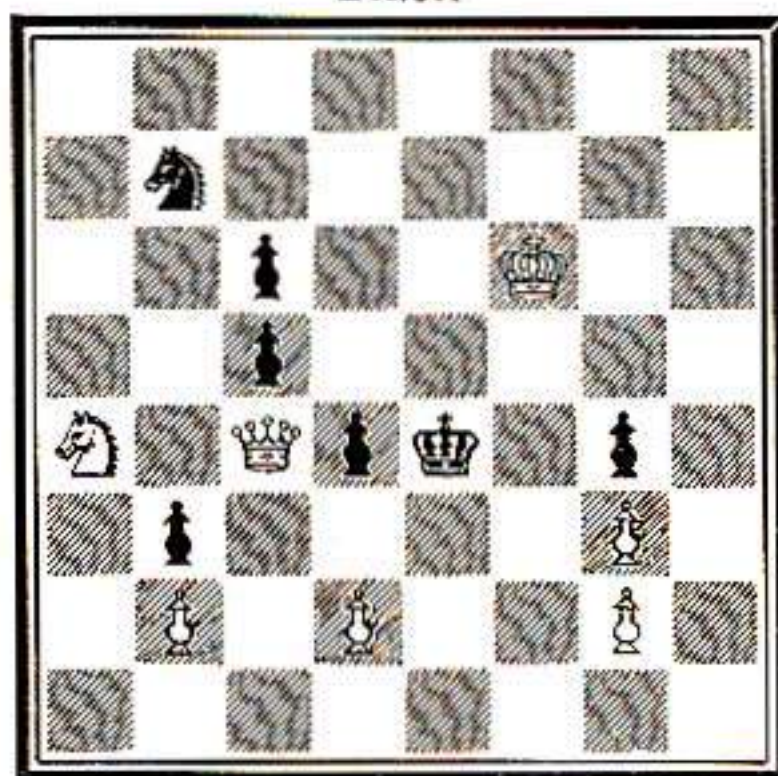


White  
Mate in 2

Papa Ennoid swelled with paternal pride. Tenderly he gazed at his child, and seemed about to speak. Again the door opened, and a second nurse appeared, likewise carrying a problem child.

XIV.

Black

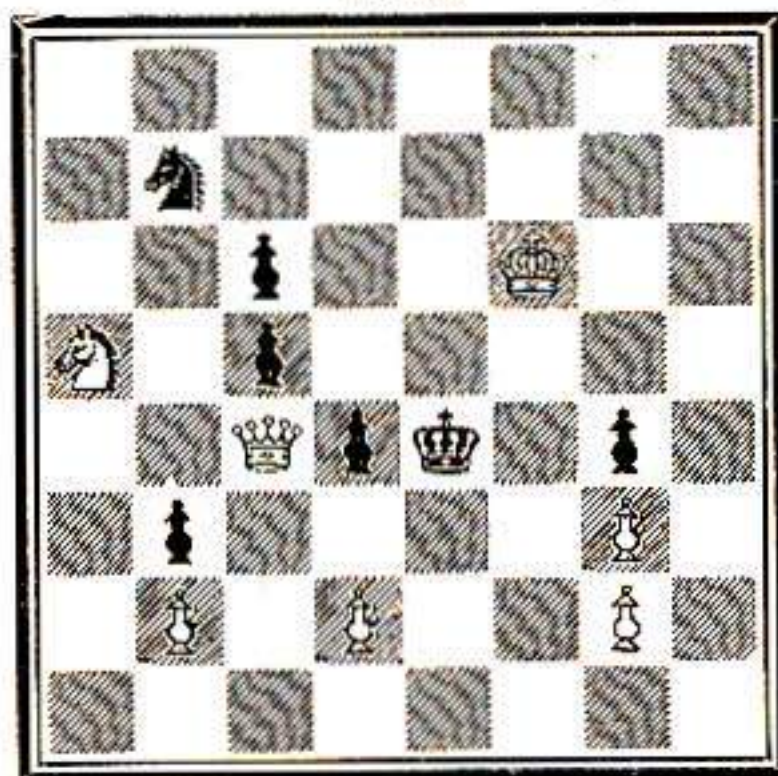


White  
Mate in 2

Papa's grin was undampened; two were, of course, twice as good as one. But as the third appeared, Papa seemed to feel less happy; his broad smile faded and he nervously fingered some coins in his trouser pocket.

XV.

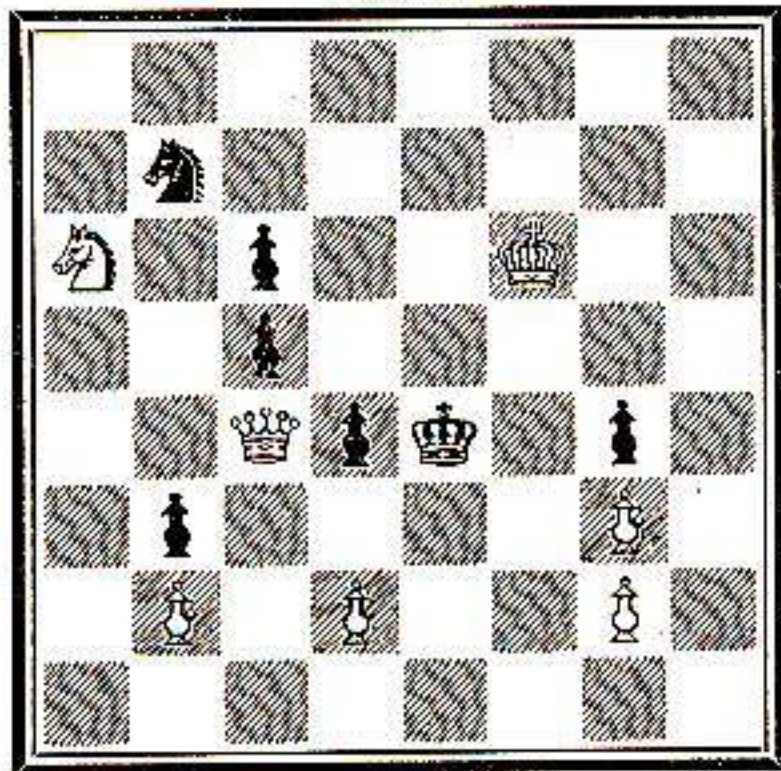
Black



White  
Mate in 2

The slight squeak of hinges made him blench, and inexorably the door opened a fourth time. Lines of care marked his brow and his shoulders drooped perceptibly.

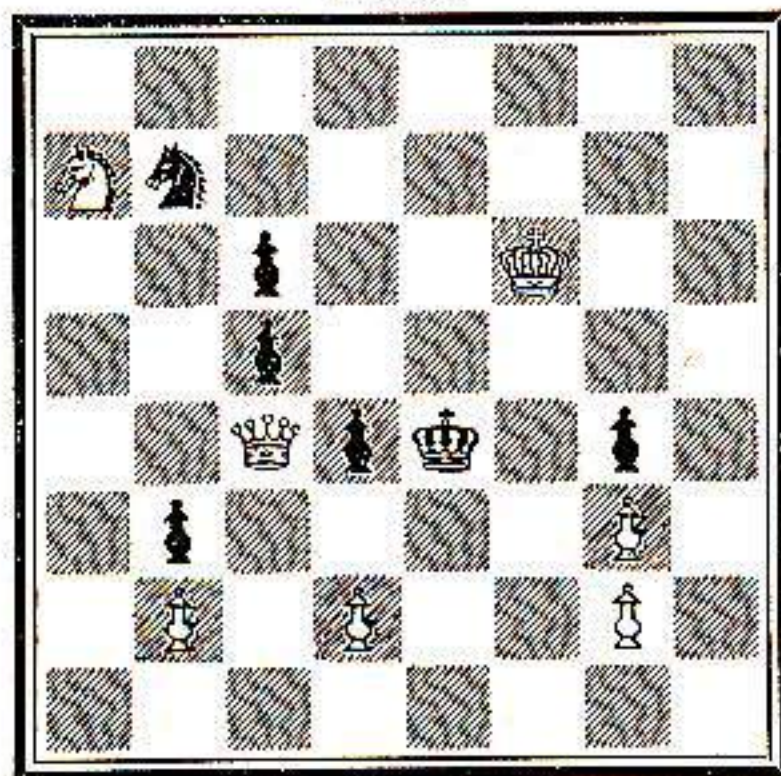
**XVI.  
Black**



**White  
Mate in 2**

Alas! the end was not yet. For the fifth time a nurse entered the room, "bearing gifts". Papa was so ennoid he fell over backwards.

**XVII.  
Black**



**White  
Mate in 2**

(Author's Note: All complaints as to the quality of these problems must be accompanied by \$41.32 in stamps, a certificate of sanity and a set of good "quints" or a facsimile of the same. I hope someone will take me up on this; I need that certificate of sanity, not to mention the \$41.32.)

**CORRESPONDENCE**

**R. Larsen:** Your three-er is better than the others, but still not satisfactory to me. Why not try two-movers? I hope you will continue solving.

**Kenneth Lay:** Welcome. Please keep it up.

**Fred Grote:** I hope you are not being discouraged. A little more care and continued solving will make you a champion solver—some day.

**"Pat":** You asked for it.

**W. K. Wimsatt:** C. S. Kipping, the famous problem editor and composer, tells me he would like some problems by you of the quality of No. 350. So would I, and, I imagine, any other editor. If you wish to send him any of your compositions, address him at Wednesbury, England, or if you prefer, I will forward them for you.

**SOLUTIONS**

- No. I. by G. C. Alvey: Pc4.
- No. II. by W. G. Lowe: 1 Qf1, Kb6; 2 Sb4 stalemate. 1 . . . Pb4; 2 Rb8. Two fine pairs of echoes.
- No. III. by N. Kovacs: Set Line 1 . . . Be2ch; 2 Rd4, Pd3mate. Play 1 Rf5, Bd5ch; 2 Ke5, Pd4mate. Since Black moves first, the Black moves are written first.
- No. IV. by W. Pauly: 1 Bg1!, Re8; 2 Pd3, Re1; 3 Be4, QxP; 4 Bf2, QxBmate. 1 . . . QxB; 2 BxR, QxP; 3 Pb6, Qh7ch; 4 Kd1, Qb1mate. 1 . . . QxP; 2 Bf2, QxB; 3 Kc1, Qa7; 4 Pd3, Qg1mate.
- No. V. by P. F. Blake: 1 Ra6, PxP; 2 BxP, Pb4; 3 BxPch, KxP; 4 Qc1, BxQmate. 1 . . . Pd5; 2 Rf6, Pd4; 3 Kd1, PxR; 4 Qa2ch, KxQmate. 1 . . . PxS; 2 Rc6, Kc4; 3 BxPch, Kd4; 4 Bc3ch, BxBmate.
- No. VI. by W. Jacobs: Set Line 1 . . . Se7; 2 Sg5, Kf2; 3 Pf5, Sg6mate. Play 1 Kf5, Pf4; 2 Sc5, Kf3; 3 Se6, Se7mate.

- No. 343 by K. S. Howard: Sc8 with nice White interference, but also 1 Sd7.
- No. 344 by M. Projector: 1 Qe1. Open gate theme, well liked by solvers generally.
- No. 345 by F. W. Watson: 1 Bg8. Mutate, one mate changed and one added.
- No. 346 by G. Mott-Smith: 1 Qe6 with a chameleon echo (Black King mated identically on squares of different color) but cooked by 1 Qg1.
- No. 347 by W. Jacobs: 1 Rc7 threat 2 Qc4. 1 . . . RxR; 2 Qb5. 1 . . . S(g) moves; 2 QxPch. 1 . . . S(b) moves; 2 Qc6ch. An extension to three moves of the "Red Indian" theme, the rook travelling to finish off the Black King at right angles. Not 1 Qb4, Sc6!; 2 Qb1, Se5 or 2 QxP, Sb4!

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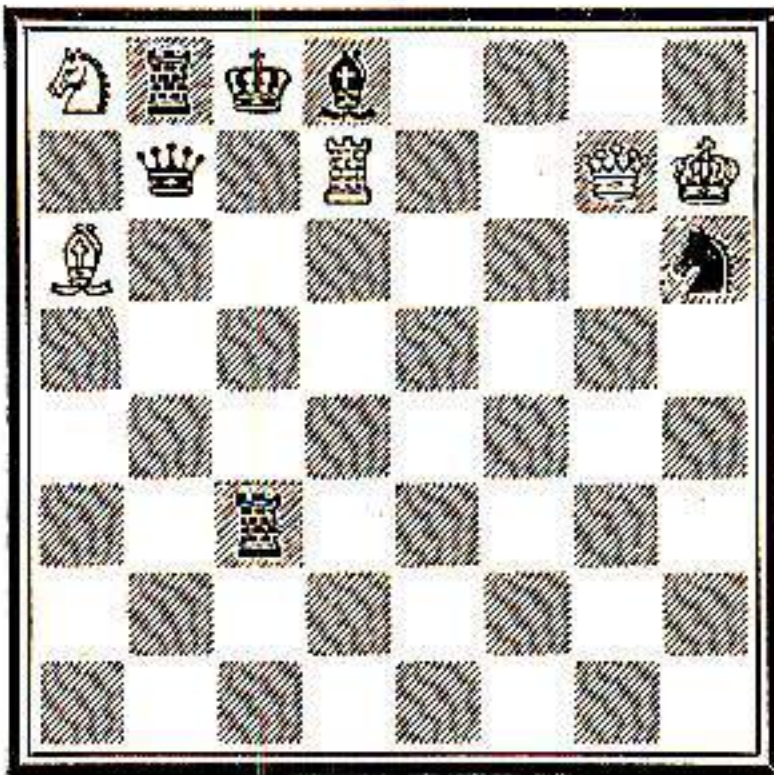
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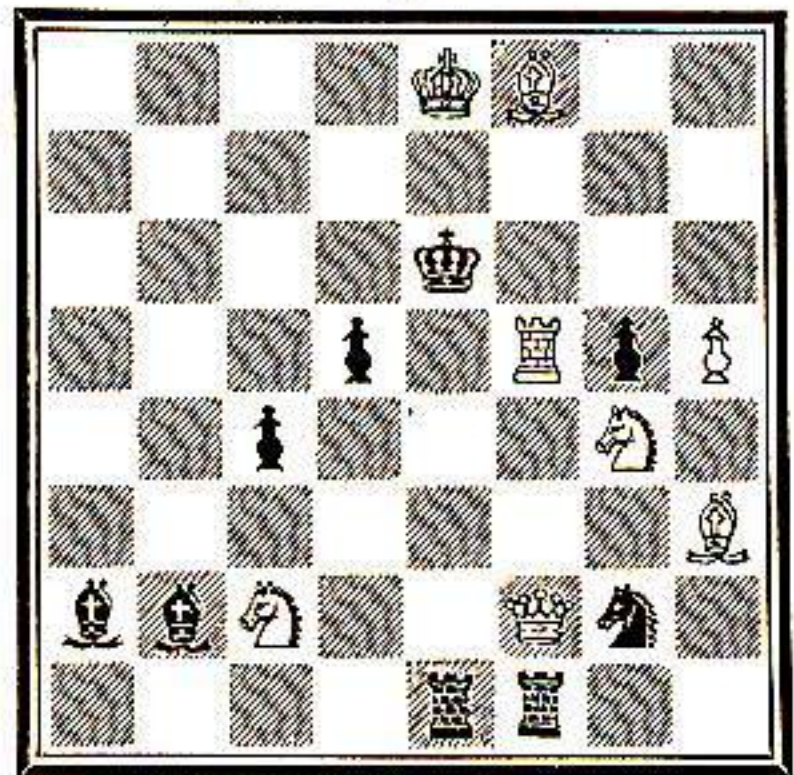
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367  
 (Original)  
 KENNETH S. HOWARD  
 Erie, Pa.



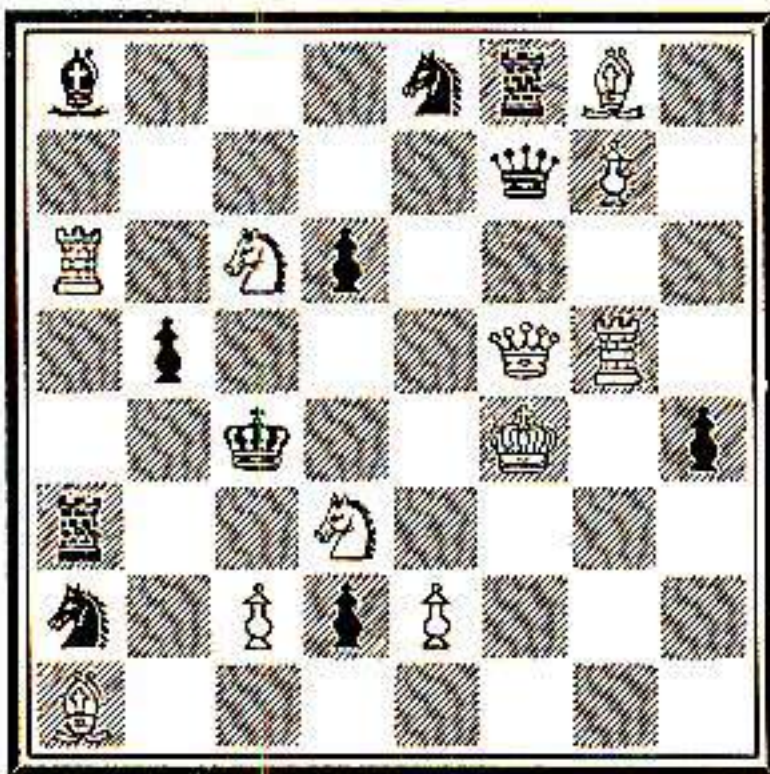
Mate in 2

370  
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 Ontario, Calif.



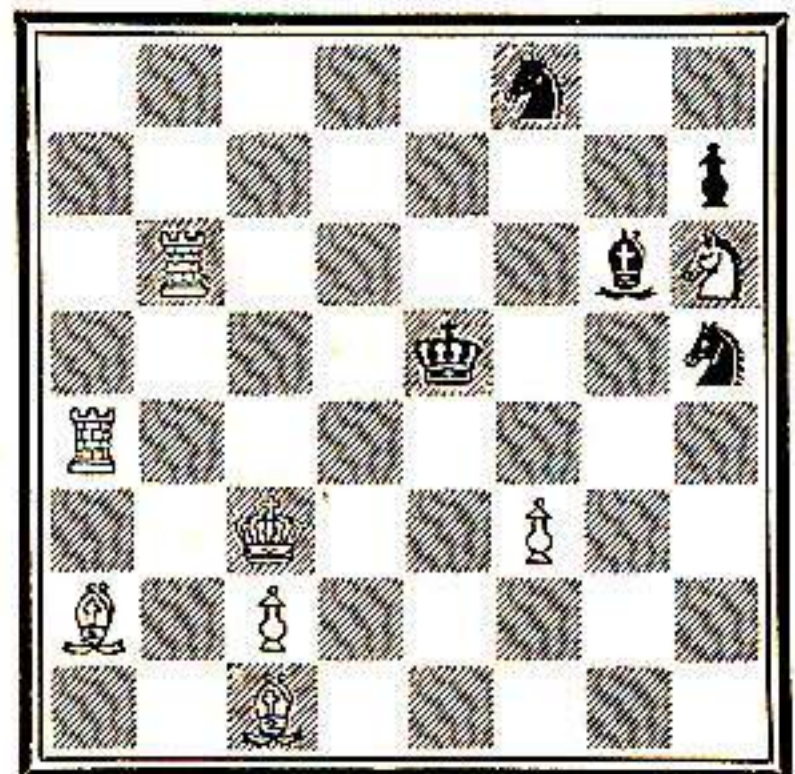
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368  
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 ALEXANDER KISH  
 Dannemora, N. Y.



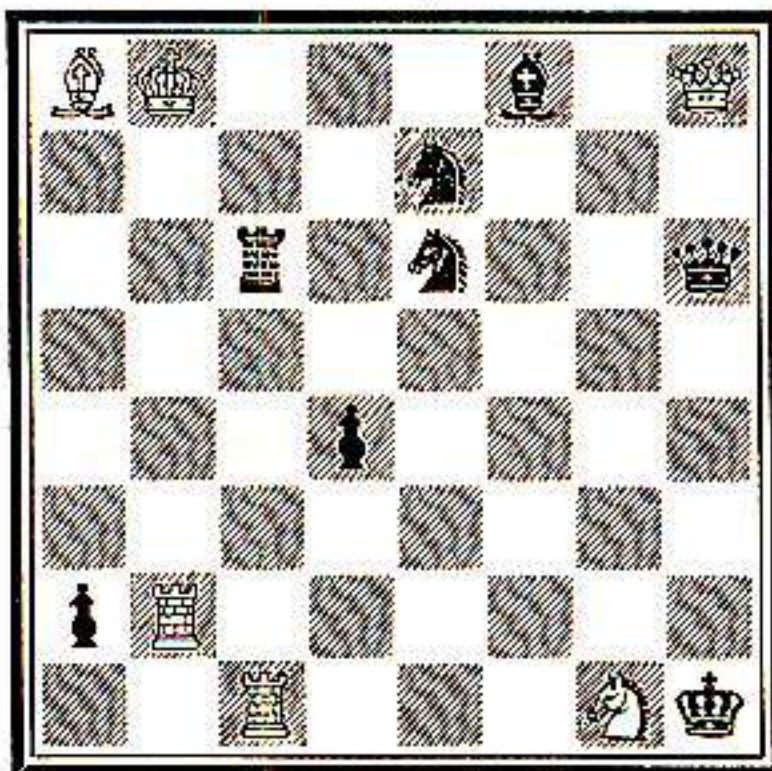
Mate in 2

371  
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 J. ZARBACH  
 Brooklyn, N. Y.



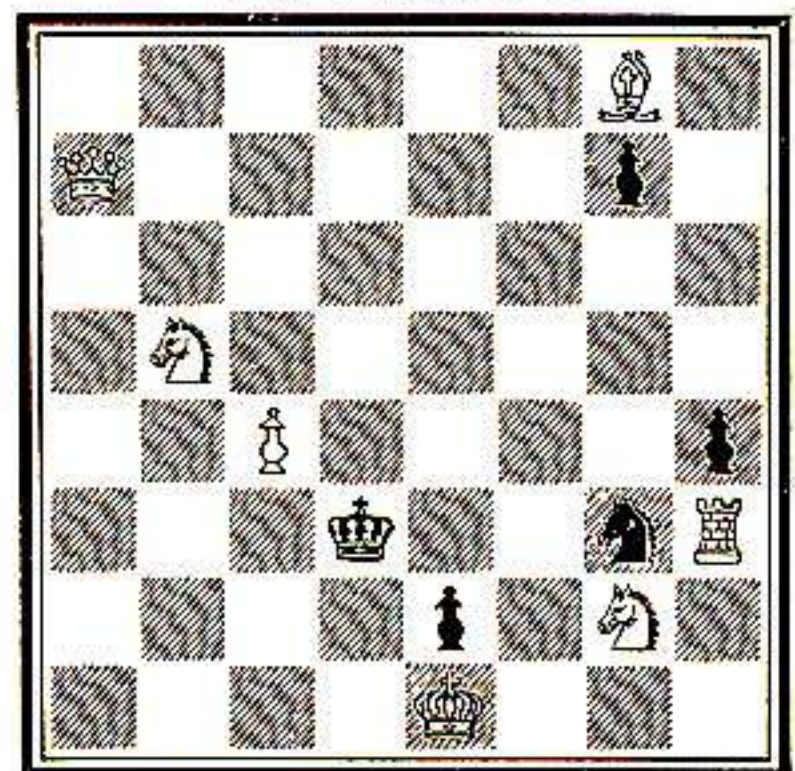
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369  
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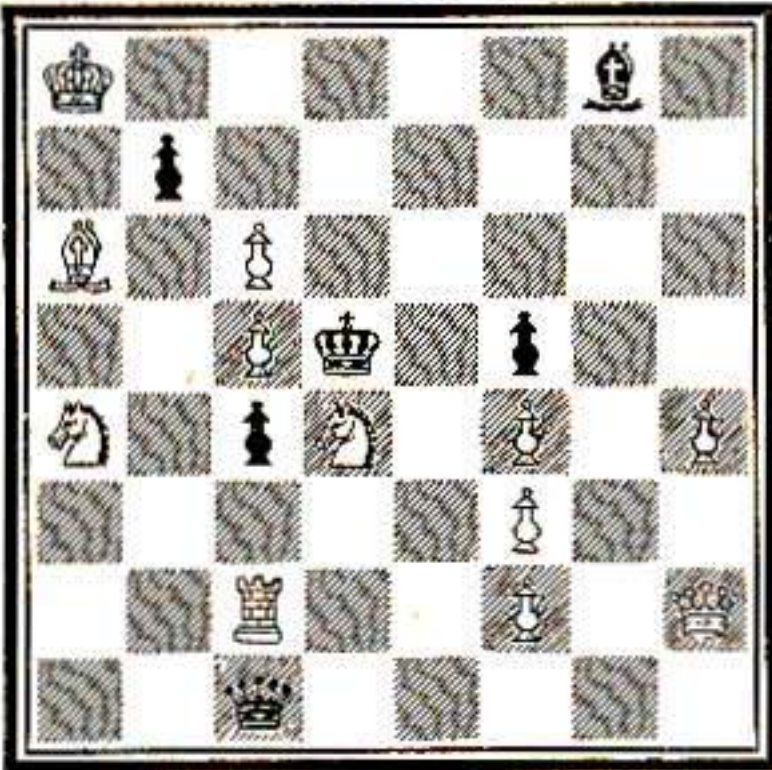
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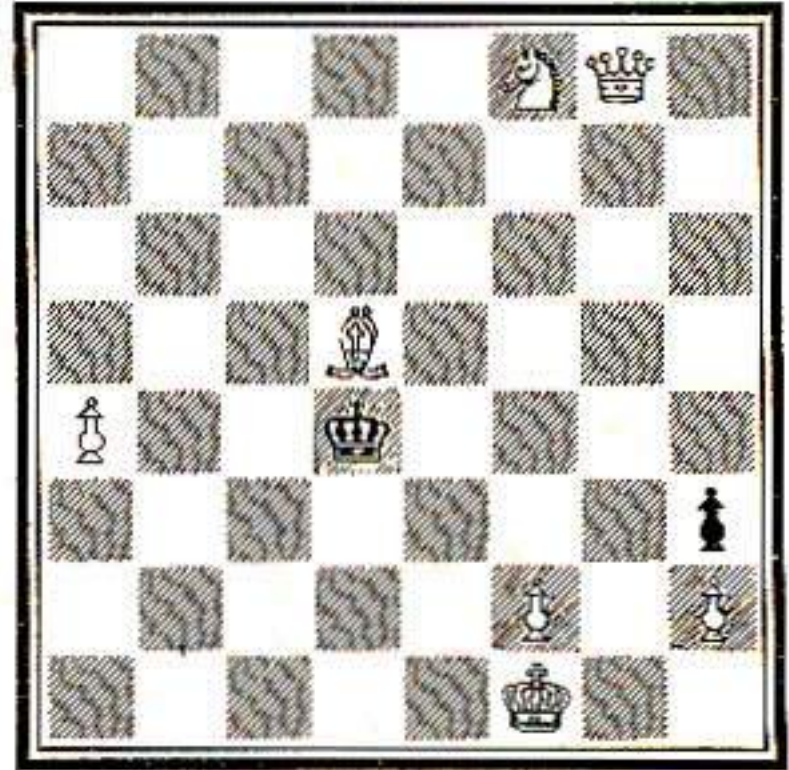
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373  
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DR. G. DOBBS  
Carrollton, Ga.



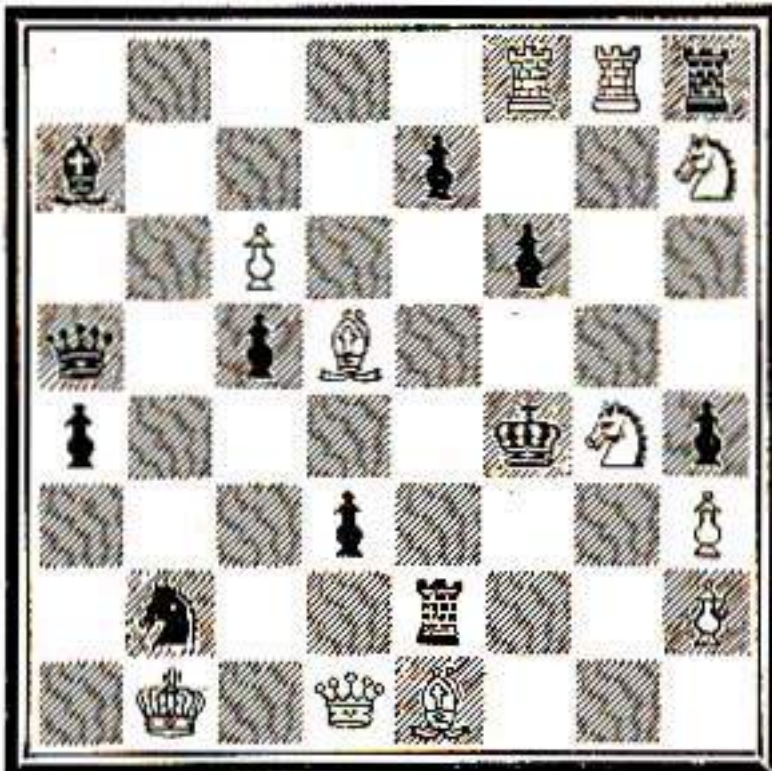
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W. A. BEERS  
Willmar, Minn.



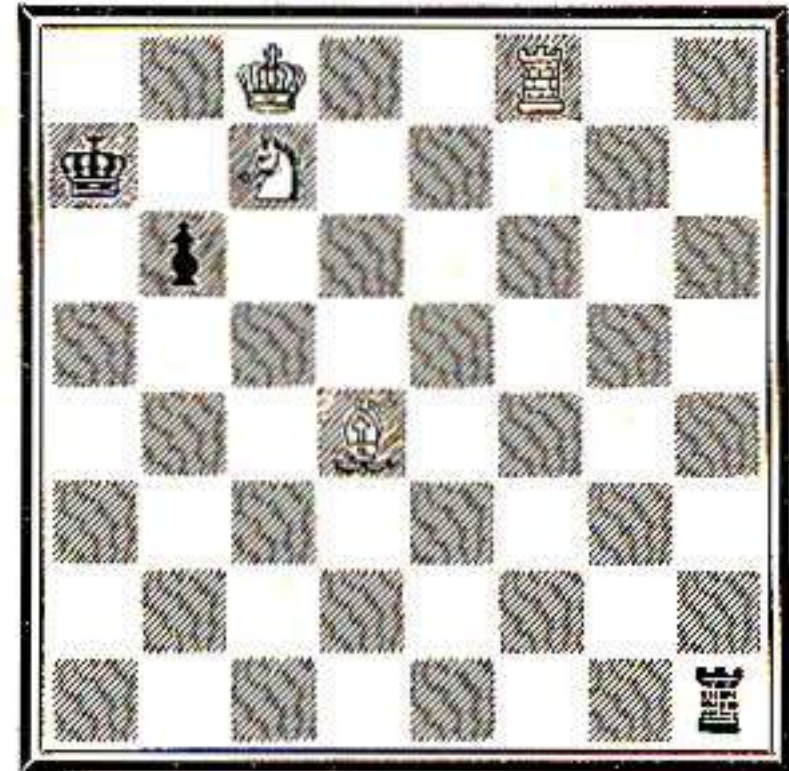
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374  
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H. C. MOWRY  
Malden, Mass.



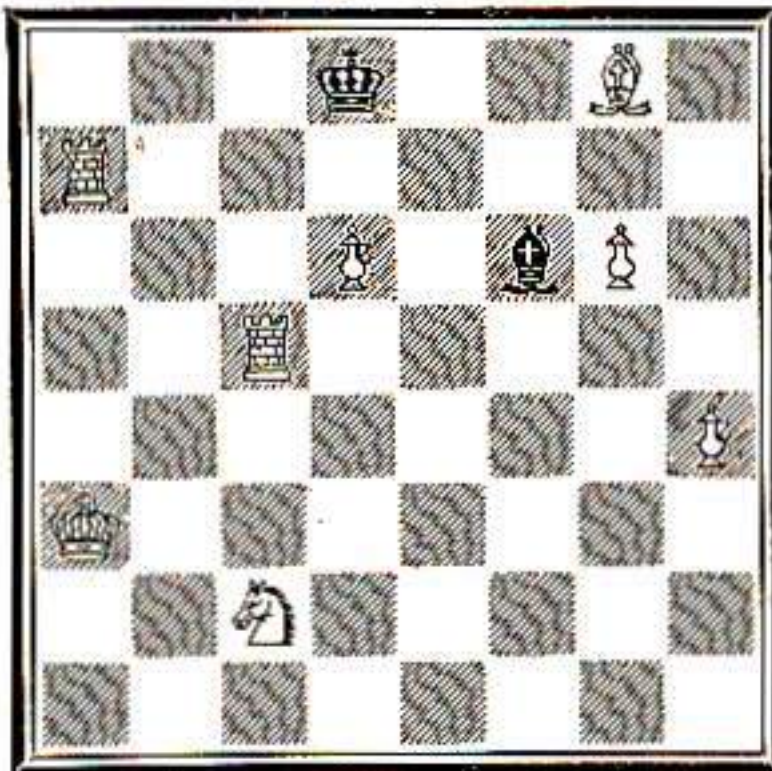
Mate in 3

377  
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D. C. McCLELLAND  
Middletown, Conn.



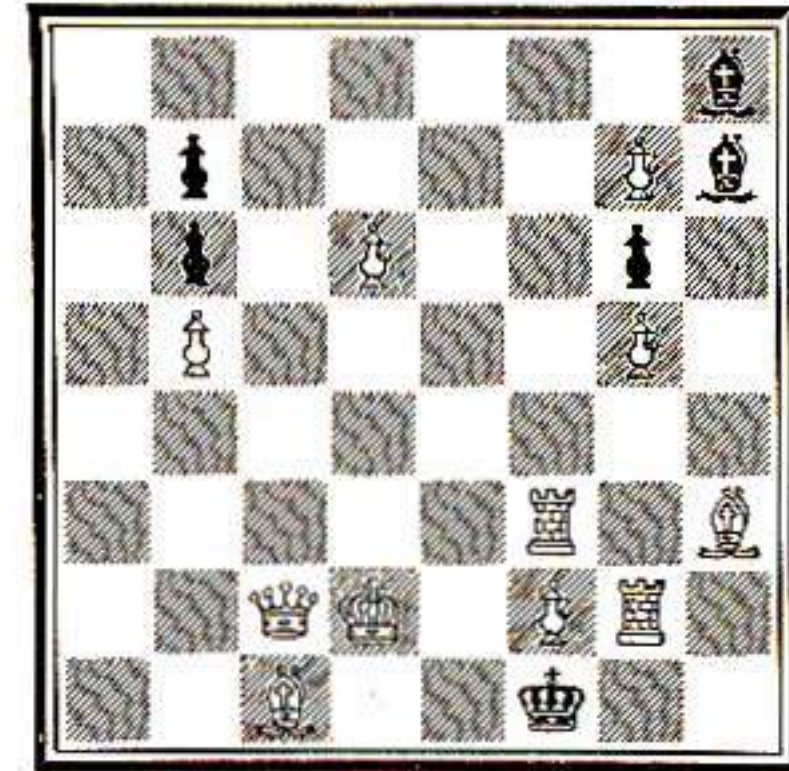
Mate in 4

375  
(Original)  
T. C. WENZL  
Irvington, N. J.



Mate in 3

378  
(Original)  
S. LIMBACH  
Lwow, Poland



SELFmate in 5





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