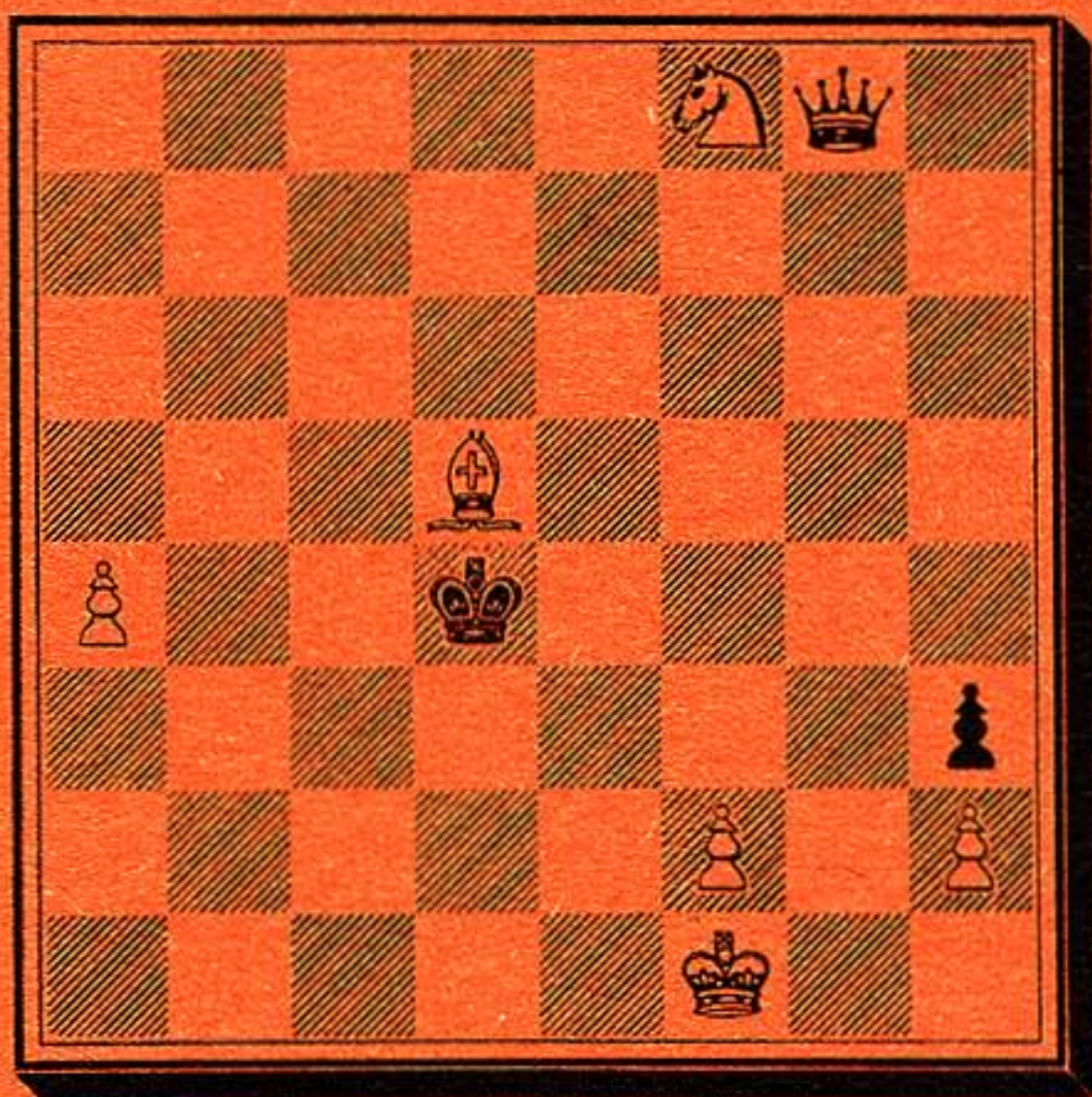


The CHESS REVIEW

MONTHLY HONOR PRIZE

W. A. BEERS
Willmar, Minn.



WHITE MATES IN FOUR MOVES

The OFFICIAL ORGAN of the AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

THE UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP
16TH ANNUAL HASTINGS CHRISTMAS CONGRESS

LAST GAME OF THE ALEKHINE-EUWE MATCH	-	JOHN B. SNETHLAGE
TREBITSCH MEMORIAL TOURNAMENTS OF VIENNA	-	LAJOS STEINER
MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS	- - - - -	ISAAC KASHDAN
CANADIAN SECTION	- - - - -	F. W. WATSON
PROBLEM DEPARTMENT	- - - - -	WALTER JACOBS

FEBRUARY, 1936

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The CHESS REVIEW

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
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The U. S. Championship

At a meeting of the Tournament Committee of the National Chess Federation held at the office of its Chairman, Harold M. Phillips, and attended by Harold M. Phillips, Fritz Brieger, Herman Helms and Edward B. Edwards, the following conditions were agreed upon:

(1) All citizens of the United States shall be eligible to compete.

(2) I. Kashdan, R. Fine, S. Reshevsky, A. W. Dake, A. Kupchik, Edward Lasker, A. Kevitz, Herman Steiner and I. A. Horowitz, because of their pre-eminent position, will be seeded without having to qualify.

(3) Eight other players will be selected in a qualifying tournament scheduled to begin March 28, 1936.

(4) The qualifying and final tournaments will be held in New York.

(5) An entrance fee of \$20 will be charged all participants living within a radius of 100 miles of New York; \$10 to all others.

(6) The seeded players must accept the invitation to play on or before February 15, 1936, and forward their entrance fee with their acceptance.

(7) There will be five major prizes, as follows:

FIRST PRIZE	\$600.00	THIRD PRIZE	\$250.00
SECOND PRIZE	\$400.00	FOURTH PRIZE	\$150.00
FIFTH PRIZE		\$100.00	

A consolation prize fund for non-prize winners will be announced later.

(8) The Tournament will be open to the public. Admission fees will be fifty cents during week days, one dollar on Saturdays and Sundays. Season tickets, good for all rounds, will be five dollars. These may be obtained through THE CHESS REVIEW, 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y.

(9) Every contributor of \$10 or more will be entitled to a season ticket.

(10) If the receipts are greater than the disbursements, the Committee will turn the balance over to the National Chess Federation to be used as a trust fund for future tournaments.

(11) The rules of the International Chess Federation will govern.

(12) On Saturdays and Sundays play will start at 2 P. M. and finish at 7 P. M. All unfinished games will be resumed at 9 P. M., play continuing to 1 A. M. Tuesdays and Thursdays will be rest days. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays play will start at 6 P. M. and continue until 11 P. M.

In addition to the prizes, the Marshall C. C. has agreed to donate a trophy to be known as the Frank J. Marshall Trophy, on which will be inscribed the names of all former champions since the days of Paul Morphy.

Mr. Herman Helms, Mr. Fritz Brieger, and Mr. Frank J. Marshall have been appointed Tournament Directors. Under their able supervision, the unflagging zeal shown by Mr. Harold M. Phillips in his efforts to make the event possible, will finally be crowned with success.

The Last Game of the Alekhine-Euwe Match

By JOHN B. SNETHLAGE

Bellevue Hall in Amsterdam was the scene of the last match-game between Dr. Alexander Alekhine and Dr. Max Euwe in the struggle for world chess supremacy.

At 5 P. M. a long line began forming in the street, clamoring for admission. Order was maintained under the able supervision of mounted and ordinary police.

At 6 P. M. the hall quickly filled to capacity with about 1500 to 2000 spectators, and many who desired to attend could not get in. These, however, were taken care of in an adjoining building where chess master Salo Flohr, the Czecho-Slovak star, sketched and demonstrated the progress of the game on a wall board.

Dr. Alekhine appeared at 6:30 P. M., immaculately dressed in evening clothes and received a great ovation from the audience. He begged for silence and passed some remarks in honor of his opponent.

At 6:45 P. M. the game started. At Dr. Alekhine's third move the excitement among the spectators reached a high point. This move had never been played before between experts. After 13 moves had been recorded equality was reported and the tension was relieved.

The cigar smoke filled the hall like a thick fog and through its haze the spectators in the back rows could hardly see the contestants.

As the game drew to a close and rumors began circulating that Dr. Euwe had winning chances—that Master Flohr was highly optimistic—the crowd realized that a new chess champion would probably be crowned and had difficulty in restraining its enthusiasm.

At 11 P. M., pointing with a nervous hand to the chess board, Dr. Alekhine rose from his chair with an abrupt gesture, and agreed to a draw, shaking his opponent's hand. Photographers rushed in, flashlights flared, films were made, and the public broke through the ropes thunderously applauding both masters, who remained standing in the center of the room, both with tears in their eyes, unable to suppress their emotions.

Finally Dr. Alekhine waved for silence and complimented his opponent in a short speech. Then followed some additional speeches and the official announcement that Dr. Euwe had won the chess championship of the world. Last of all, Dr. Euwe himself spoke a few words, saying that he was "over-joyed at winning the championship, but did not believe that he would remain champion long".

Then Dr. Euwe and his wife and friends prepared to withdraw to the Carlton Hotel for a quiet celebration. But first he was called away—by the police!

It seemed that Dr. Euwe's neighbors expected him to return home. So many of them crowded about his home in an effort to pay their respects that traffic was obstructed and the police could do nothing with the throngs. Therefore, Dr. Euwe was requested to please put in an appearance in order to appease the crowd. Willingly he boarded a taxi and accepted the spontaneous ovation of his fellow citizens.

At last he was free to return to his friends at the Hotel Carlton. Soon after Dr. Euwe's arrival, Dr. Alekhine and his wife joined the group in a pleasant party lasting deep into the night.

World Championship Match Fifteenth Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. A. Alekhine	Dr. M. Euwe
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	PxP
5 P-QR4	B-B4
6 Kt-R4	.....

6 Kt-K5, tried in previous games, did not yield the first player any lasting pressure against accurate defense—hence the textmove, which aims at the minute advantage of two bishops.

6 B-B1

A more enterprising alternative would be 6 . . . P-K3. In fact the retreat might be construed to a certain extent as a bid for a draw. But 6 . . . B-K3 or 6 . . . B-Q2 attempting to hold the gambit pawn would grant White the initiative after 7 P-K4.

7 P-K3

Black has succeeded in psychologically outwitting his opponent. The White Kt, temporarily stranded at R4, plays no part in the current action. Better would have been 7 Kt-B3, and if then again 7 . . . B-B4, White may continue with either 8 P-K3, 8 Kt-K5, or perhaps even 8 Kt-R4, being content to draw.

7 P-K4!

Taking immediate advantage of White's weak 7th to obtain a free and easy game. This counter stroke is well timed.

8 PxP?

But this too readily falls in line with Black's plans, and leaves the second player with a very favorable endgame. 8 BxP is unquestionably better.

8 QxQch
9 KtxQ

If 9 KxQ, Kt-Kt5!

9 B-QKt5ch!
10 B-Q2

If 10 Kt-B3, Kt-K5; 11 B-Q2, KtxB, obtaining the advantage of two bishops.

10 BxBch
11 KxB Kt-K5ch
12 K-K1 B-K3
13 P-B4

Sooner or later forced. If 13 P-B3, P-KKt4; 14 PxKt, PxKt, and White quickly loses one of his triplets.

An inventory taken at this point discloses an unbalanced position—White's 5 to 3 P majority on the K side against Black's 4 to 2 on the Q side. In fact, the subsequent play of both sides revolves around this factor. White's Q side weaknesses plus his stationary Pawns are in favor of Black, whereas the first player has little to his credit, except perhaps experience.

13 Kt-R3
14 Kt-B2 KtxKt
15 KxKt O-O-O
16 Kt-B3

An interesting, but dangerous alternative would be 16 P-K4 (threatening 17 P-B5). In that event should Black play 16 . . . P-KKt4, White might continue with 17 P-B5, PxKt; 18 PxP, PxP; 19 BxP. This line is worth at least a second thought.

16 Kt-B4
17 B-K2

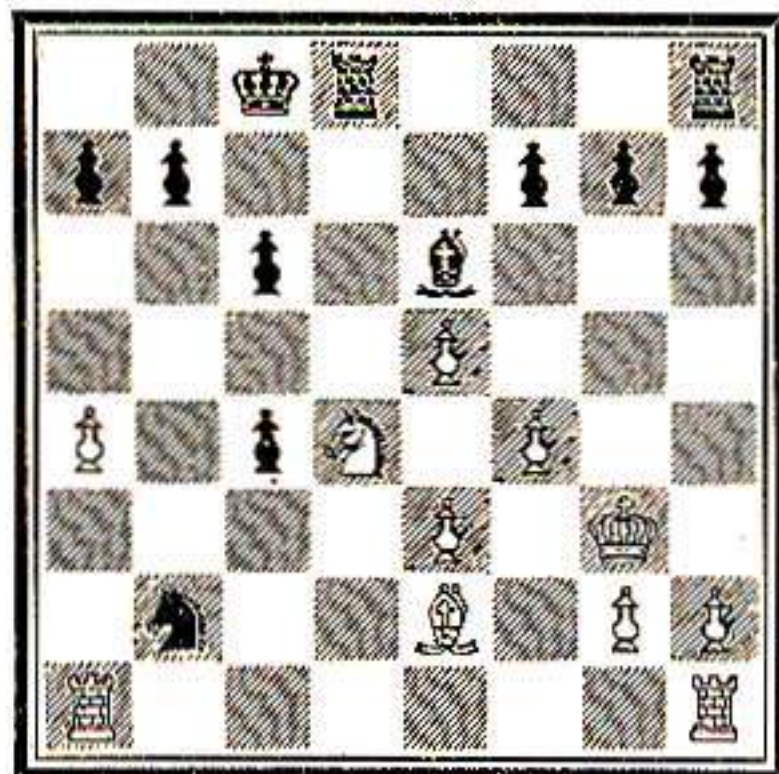
After 17 Kt-Q4, Kt-K5ch; 18 K-K1, B-Q4 Black's position is still preferable but not to the same extent as it is after the textmove.

17 Kt-Q6ch
18 K-Kt3

A subtle defense but it meets with an even more subtle and sad fate. Simpler and more effective would be 18 BxKt. If then 18 . . . PxP; 19 Kt-Q2 with a playable game, and if 18 . . . RxB; 19 KR-QB1 with fair prospects.

18 KtxKtP
19 Kt-Q4

Dr. M. Euwe



Dr. A. Alekhine

19 RxKt

A bolt from the blue. White had most likely counted on 19 . . . B-Q4; 20 Kt-B5 and the apparent threat of P-K4 followed by Kt-Q6ch seemed to offer reasonable chances. But even in this variation, the sacrifice of the exchange had to be contended with seriously. If 19 . . . Kt-Q6; 20 BxKt, PxP; 21 QR-B1, followed by KR-Q1 and the recapture of the P.

20 PxR R-Q1
21 K-B2

The P of course cannot be saved and White has no real counter demonstration. If 21 KR-QKt1, among other replies Black has 21 . . . P-B6; 22 R-QB1, RxP; 23 RxP, KtxP with three passed Pawns!

21 RxP
22 K-K3 P-QB4
23 R-R3

To prevent the threat of . . . P-B6, (exposing White's QRP) followed by . . . P-B7, which would further constrain White's mobility.

Dr. Alekhine, under great stress on the defense, is holding up very well.

23 B-B4
24 P-KKt4

A timely counter offensive which makes it more difficult for Black to carry out his sinister Q side threats.

24 B-K5
25 R-KB1 B-B3

25 . . . B-Q6! is much stronger, e. g. 26 BxB, Px B; 27 R-QB3, Kt-B5ch wins. Or 26 R-B2, BxB; 27 RxB (KxB, Kt-Q6, etc.), P-B6!

26 P-R5 Kt-Q6

Taking advantage of a technicality to bring the Kt into action: 27 BxKt, PxP; 28 RxP, RxRch; 29 KxR, B-Kt4ch, etc.

27 R-QB3

But now threatening 28 BxKt, RxPch (. . . PxP; 29 RxBP); 29 RxR, PxR; 30 R-B1! White still essays the defense with great circumspection.

27 R-K5ch
28 K-Q2 KtxBP
29 BxP R-Q5ch

If 29 . . . P-KKt4; 30 BxP, RxP; 31 R-K1 and though the ending is still difficult, it most likely should result in a draw.

30 K-B2 B-K5ch
31 K-Kt3 P-KKt4

And here Black seems to falter. 31 . . . B-Kt3, followed by . . . K-B2 and . . . K-B3 and a hasty advance of the Q side Pawns seems to be indicated. The text permits a further simplification, which tends to draw.

32 BxP P-Kt3
33 K-R3

To avoid a number of possible checks (. . . R-Kt5 ch or . . . B-Q4ch) which might interfere with White's further defensive measures.

33 K-Q2
34 B-Kt3 K-B3

Threatening . . . P-Kt4 followed by . . . P-Kt5 ch, but for technical reasons it seems that . . . B-Q6, followed by . . . K-B3 was the correct order of moves.

35 R-B4!

Forcing the exchange of rooks which considerably lessens White's difficulties. The attack with minor pieces can more easily be parried.

35	RxR
36 BxR	P-Kt4
37 B-B7	P-B5
38 K-Kt4	. . . . .

Not 38 R-K1, P-Kt5ch!

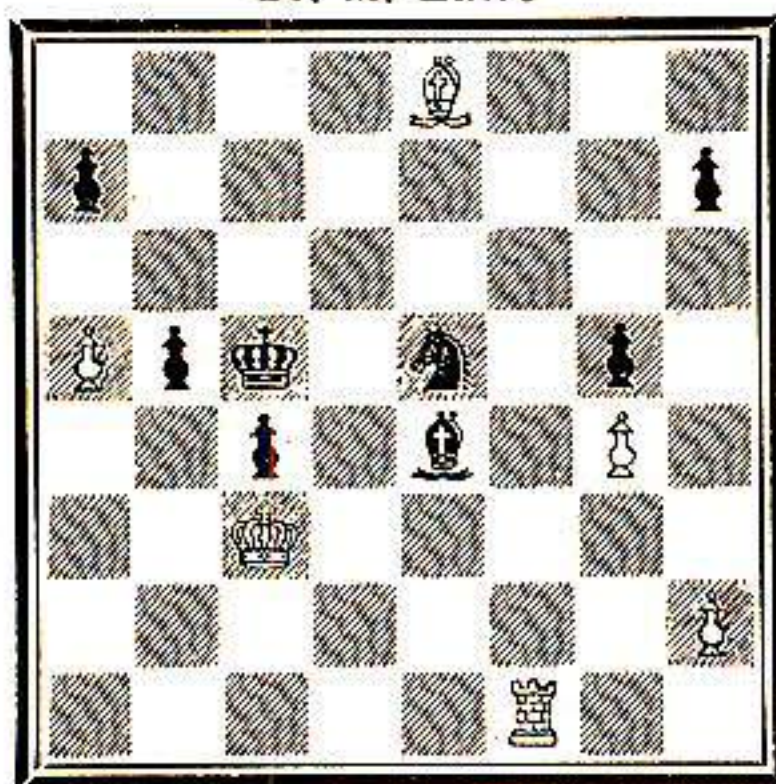
38	Kt-Q6ch
39 K-B3	KtxP

Otherwise if 39 . . . K-B4; 40 P-K6 and the lone passed Pawn must be reckoned with.

40 B-K8ch	K-B4
-----------	------

Here the game was adjourned.

Dr. M. Euwe



Dr. A. Alekhine

41 BxP!
---------	-----------

A complete surprise! White's difficulties are over.

41	B-Q6
--------------	------

If 41 . . . KxB; 42 R-K1, KtxP; 43 RxB, KtxP; 44 R-K5ch, etc.

42 R-K1	Kt-Kt3
---------	--------

Or 42 . . . Kt-B6; 43 R-K3, KtxP; 44 R-K5ch, followed by RxP; or if 42 . . . KtxP; 43 BxP, BxB; 44 R-K4!

43 B-R6	Kt-B5
44 B-Kt7	. . . . .

Not 44 R-K5ch, Kt-Q4ch!; 45 K-Q2(Kt2), K-Q5; 46 RxP?, P-B6ch, etc.

44	Kt-K7ch
45 K-Q2	Kt-Q5
46 R-K7	K-Kt5
47 B-K4	BxB
48 RxB	Kt-B6ch
49 K-K2	KtxP

The Kt is trapped, but unfortunately White is unable to win it. The passed Pawn is too menacing to be left unguarded. Black's play is very accurate at this point.

50 K-B2	P-QR3
---------	-------

If 50 . . . K-Kt6; 51 R-K7!

51 K-K2
---------	-----------

If 51 K-Kt2, K-Kt6; 52 KxKt, P-B6 draws.

51	KxP
--------------	-----

If 51 . . . K-Kt6; 52 R-K6!

52 RxP	K-Kt4
53 R-K4	P-QR4
54 R-K5ch	K-Kt5
55 RxKtP	P-R5
56 K-Q3	P-R6
57 K-B2	P-R7
58 K-Kt2	P-R8(Q)ch
59 KxQ	K-B6
60 R-Kt7	P-R3
61 R-Kt6	K-Q6
Drawn	

One of the most difficult games of the entire match.

Now that the world's chess championship has changed hands, comment is rife as to the reasons for Dr. Alexander Alekhine's downfall. Unauthenticated reports incline toward the rumor that Dr. Alekhine was not his real self—that he turned up for the 21st game under the influence of alcohol. To the undercurrent, Dr. Alekhine strongly protests:

"I have no doubt that the course of this match for the chess championship has astonished the whole of the chess world. There is good reason for astonishment, not only at the way I have lost games but at the way I have played in some of these lost games.

"I think I can give two reasons for my comparative lack of success.

"1. During one period, from the 10th to the 14th games, I was falsely persuaded into a belief that the match was virtually over. In consequence, I treated the openings of these games with a carelessness unpardonable and committed errors which to anybody with a knowledge of my powers seemed incomprehensible.

"2. From about this period, I have been the butt of a campaign of calumny and misrepresentation organized by a part of the Dutch press and several members of the soi-distant "Euwe-Alekhine campaign.

"This campaign reached its climax with the 21st game.

"This game was played absolutely without any unpleasant incident—contrary to press reports. This is officially confirmed by my adversary, Euwe; the Director of the Match, Kmoch; and both our seconds, Maroczy and Landau.

"Such a campaign can hardly fail to have an unfortunate effect on a player engaged in a strenuous match, in which his title is at stake. In comparison with the atmosphere of this match, the one at Buenos Aires in which I gained my title, and those against Bogolubow in which I succeeded in retaining it, were ideal."

(Signed) A. A. ALEKHINE

Dr. Alekhine's protest reproduced from "CHESS"

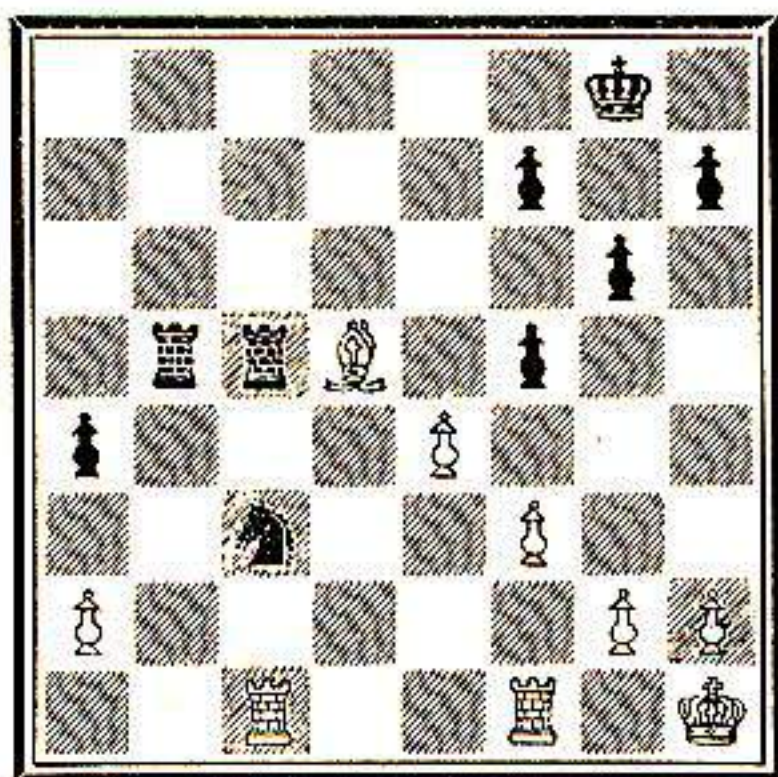
World Championship Match Sixteenth Game

Dr. Alekhine revives his shattered morale with a really fine win and regains the lead at the start of the second half of the match. A rook and pawn ending worthy of study.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. M. Euwe White		Dr. A. Alekhine Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 PxB	Kt-K5
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	16 Q-R4	QxQ
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	17 BxQ	KR-B1!
4 P-K3	B-B4	18 P-B6	PxP
5 PxP	PxP	19 BxP	QR-Kt1
6 Kt-B3	P-K3	20 Kt-Q4?	RxP
7 Q-Kt3	Q-B1	21 KtxB	PxKt
8 B-Q2	Kt-B3	22 BxP	Kt-B6
9 R-B1	B-K2	23 K-R1	P-Kt3
10 B-Kt5	O-O	24 B-Kt3	R-B4
11 O-O	Q-Q1	25 P-B3	P-QR4!
12 Kt-QR4	Kt-QR4!	26 P-K4	P-R5
13 BxKt	QxB	27 B-Q5	R(Kt)-Kt4
14 Kt-B5	BxKt		

Dr. A. Alekhine



Dr. M. Euwe

28 P-KR3	K-Kt2	48 K-Kt5	R-K5
29 R-B2	KtxB	49 K-B5	R-K4ch
30 RxR	RxR	50 K-B4	R-K1
31 PxKt	RxP	51 K-B3	K-Q6!
32 R-B2	K-B3	52 R-Kt2	R-B1ch
33 R-K2?	R-K4	53 K-Kt3	K-B6
34 R-QB2	R-K6!	54 R-Kt7	R-B8
35 K-R2	R-R6	55 R-Kt8	R-QR8
36 K-Kt3	K-K4	56 K-B3	RxP
37 R-Q2	P-R3	57 K-K3	R-R7!
38 P-R4	P-R4	58 R-B8ch	K-Kt7
39 R-K2ch	K-Q3!	59 R-Kt8ch	K-B8
40 K-B4	P-B3	60 R-B8ch	K-Kt8
41 R-QB2	K-Q4	61 R-Kt8ch	R-Kt7
42 P-Kt3	P-Kt4ch!	62 R-QR8	R-Kt6ch
43 PxP	PxPch	63 K-Q4	P-R6
44 KxKtP	RxBP	64 K-B4	K-Kt7
45 R-KKt2	K-Q5	65 R-R8	R-B6ch
46 KxP	P-B5!		Resigns
47 PxP	RxP		

A RETURN MATCH?

According to the December issue of the Wiener Schach-Zeitung, the return engagement between Dr. Alexander Alekhine and Dr. Max Euwe is assured. The funds for this event have been guaranteed by W. D. Zimdin, principal owner of the Panhans-Hotels, located in beautiful Semmering, scene of many previous international chess gatherings. The return match was originally planned for the early summer, but a further report adds that Euwe has not been able to obtain a leave of absence from the Board of Education. Dr. Euwe suggests next winter as a more appropriate time.

World Championship Match Seventeenth Game

A colorless encounter. Dr. Alekhine possessing a one game lead at this stage of the match elects to "sit" on it. Dr. Euwe, though enjoying a slight superiority in position, declines to press the point.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Dr. A. Alekhine White		Dr. M. Euwe Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 Q-K2	Q-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 P-QR3	Kt-B2
3 P-K3	B-B4	15 P-B5	R-K1
4 B-Q3	P-K3	16 P-QKt4	P-B5
5 BxB	PxB	17 PxP	KtxKt
6 Q-Q3	Q-B1	18 QxQ	KtxQ
7 P-QKt3	Kt-R3	19 RxKt	KtxKBP
8 O-O	B-K2	20 R-Kt3	P-QR3
9 P-B4	O-O	21 P-Kt3	Kt-K3
10 Kt-B3	P-B3	22 P-QR4	B-B3
11 B-Kt2	Kt-K5	23 R-Q1	Drawn
12 KR-B1	R-Q1		

World Championship Match Eighteenth Game

Just another example of "sitting".

ENGLISH OPENING

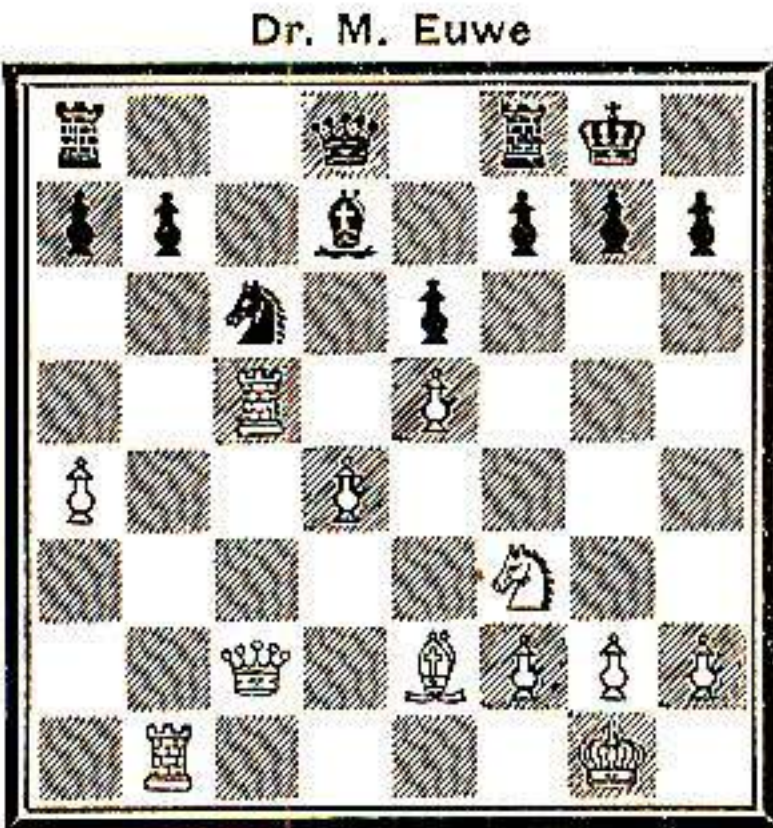
Dr. M. Euwe White		Dr. A. Alekhine Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K4	10 B-KKt2	R-K1
2 Kt-KB3	P-K5	11 O-O	B-KB4
3 Kt-Q4	Kt-QB3	12 B-Kt2	KtxP
4 Kt-B2	Kt-B3	13 KtxKt	QxKt
5 Kt-B3	B-B4	14 P-Q3	QR-Q1
6 P-QKt3	O-O	15 PxP	BxP
7 P-Kt3	P-Q4	16 QxQ	RxQ
8 PxP	Kt-QKt5	17 BxB	RxB
9 KtxKt	BxKt		Drawn

World Championship Match
Nineteenth Game

With this game entered upon the right side of the ledger, "Alekhine Pfd." reaches its high for the match. A practical demonstration of the superiority of two Rooks over Rook and Bishop.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. A. Alekhine		Dr. M. Euwe	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 O-O	KtxKt
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	11 PxKt	PxP?
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	12 PxP	P-B6
4 Kt-B3	PxP	13 B-Q2!	Q-R4
5 P-QR4	P-K3	14 BxP!	BxB
6 P-K4	B-Kt5	15 R-R3	Kt-B3
7 P-K5?	Kt-K5	16 RxB	B-Q2
8 Q-B2	Q-Q4!	17 R-Kt1	O-O
9 B-K2	P-QB4!	18 R-B5	Q-Q1



Dr. A. Alekhine			
19 RxP	B-B1	39 K-Q4	R-Q7ch
20 R-Kt1	KtxQP	40 K-K3	R-K7ch
21 KtxKt	QxKt	41 K-Q4	R-Q7ch
22 B-B3	B-Q2	42 K-B3	R-Q6ch
23 BxR	RxB	43 K-B2	R-R6
24 P-R5	P-Kt3	44 P-B4!	PxP
25 R-Q1	Q-QKt5	45 RxBP	B-K7
26 Q-B4	R-Kt1	46 R-B6ch	K-R4
27 QxQ	RxQ	47 K-Q2	B-B5
28 P-R3	B-Kt4	48 R-Kt7	P-KR3
29 R-Q8ch	K-Kt2	49 R(Kt7)-Kt6	
30 R(B5)-B8	R-Kt8ch		R-Q6ch
31 K-R2	R-Kt7	50 K-B2	R-Q2
32 K-Kt3	R-Kt6ch	51 RxPch	K-Kt4
33 P-B3	R-Kt7	52 K-B3	B-Q4
34 R-Kt8ch	K-R3	53 K-Q4	B-R8ch
35 R-B7	B-B8	54 K-K3	B-Q4
36 RxBP	RxPch	55 R(R6)-Kt6ch	K-R4
37 K-B4!	P-Kt4ch	56 K-B4	R-R2
38 K-K3	R-K7ch	57 P-R4!	Resigns

AFTERMATH OF THE MATCH

In our December, 1935 issue, we reported that Dr. Euwe planned to turn the World Championship over to the F. I. D. E. to be competed for in tournament play. J. R. Capablanca, former World Champion, is authority for the statement that Dr. Euwe is actually giving this step serious consideration, with the proviso that the Champion will take no action until Dr. Alekhine has had a chance to challenge for a return match.

Interviewed by the press upon his recent arrival in New York, Capablanca stated that he had no objection to the F. I. D. E. controlling future title matches but insisted upon his priority rights as a challenger (after Alekhine).

The following suggestions for future championship matches were made by Capablanca to Mr. A. Rueb, President of the F. I. D. E.:

(a) That the F. I. D. E. guarantee a match every two years for a purse of \$8,000 plus living and traveling expenses, the Federation to raise one-half of this sum.

(b) That the F. I. D. E. appoint a committee of three well-known amateurs to name the official challenger.

(c) That the matches be limited to sixteen or twenty games, draws counting half a point.

(d) That the time limit be thirty-two moves in the first two hours, a recess of an hour, after 4 hours of play, then a second session of three hours. No analysis to be permitted during the intermission.

World Championship Match
Twentieth Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. M. Euwe		Dr. A. Alekhine	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4		
2 P-QB4	P-QB3		
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3		
4 Kt-B3	PxP		
5 P-QR4	B-B4		
6 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2		
7 KtxQBP	Q-B2		
8 P-KKt3	P-K4		
9 PxP	KtxP		
10 B-B4	KKt-Q2		
11 B-Kt2	P-B3		

Up to this point the game is identical with that of the second game of the match, with colors reversed. An interesting observation on the textmove is one rendered by Alekhine in a previous analysis: "a clear waste of time especially in such a critical position."

DON'T FORGET TO
RENEW YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION!

To completely contradict himself after going on record in such an expressive manner is the prerogative of the master. Most likely the underlying reason for this is the apparent insecurity of the Kt at K4, hanging, as it were, in mid-air.

12 O-O R-Q1

More accurate and forceful than 12 . . . B-K3. Capablanca-Klein (Margate, 1935) continued after 12 . . . B-K3; 13 KtxKt, PxKt; 14 B-K3, B-QB4; 15 Q-B1, BxB; 16 QxB, Q-Kt3; 17 P-R5!

13 Q-B1 Q-Kt1

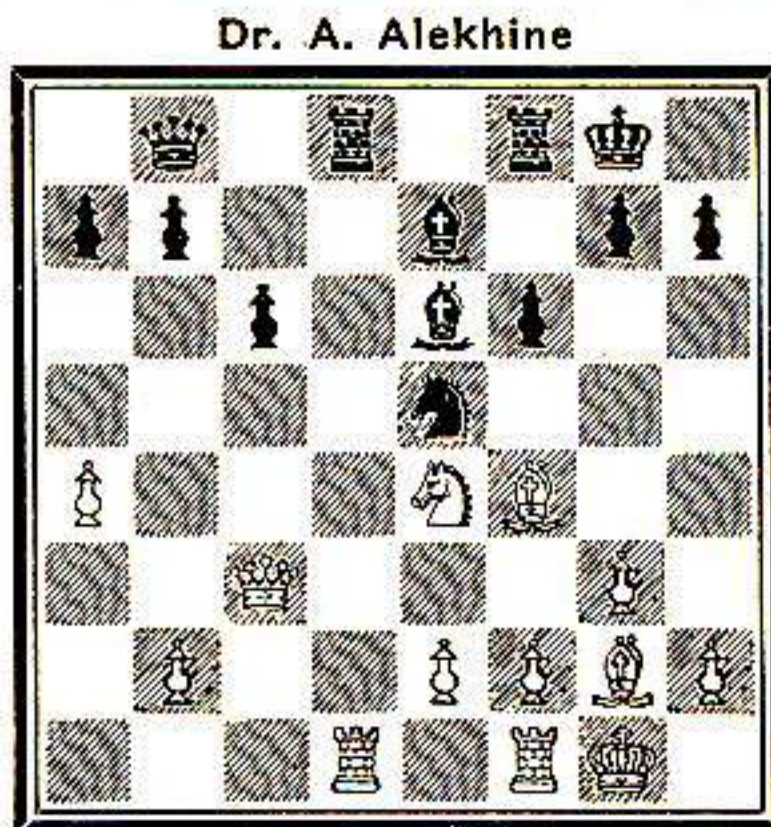
To prevent the possibility of 14 KtxKt followed by either Kt-Q5 or Kt-Kt5. In a subsequent game 13 . . . B-K2 was played successfully, which points to the textmove as a loss of an important tempo. In fact, Black's future difficulties can be directly traced to this unnecessary move.

14 Kt-K4 B-K2
15 Q-B3 O-O
16 QR-Q1 B-K3

To parry the threat of Kt-Q6: 17 Kt(K4)-Q6, P-QKt4! or 17 Kt(B4)-Q6, Kt-KKt3. But the textmove in turn permits a subtle rejoinder, apparently not calculated on. At this point it can readily be seen how much more effective Black's last play would have been, had he not erred at his 13th turn. For then the textmove, coming as it would one move sooner, forces White to simplify the muddle in the center by exchanging, and consequently relieves the tension.

17 KtxKt KtxKt

17 . . . PxKt; 18 B-K3 leaves Black no better off.



18 Kt-Kt5! . . .

The surprise move.

18 . . . PxKt

Looking backwards 18 . . . B-B2 might be considered a more advantageous choice. But even then after 19 KtxB, the prospects are entirely in White's favor.

19 BxKt B-B3
20 BxQ BxQ
21 B-Q6! R-B2!
22 PxB R-Q2
23 R-Kt1 RxB
24 RxB . . .

Net result, a Pawn plus and a strong position, but still requiring skillful handling.

(Continued on Page 35)

The score from the 9th to the 30th game. (Games 1 to 8 recorded in THE CHESS REVIEW, November, 1935). Alekhine played White in the odd games.

Game	Date	Place	Opening	Moves	Winner
9	Oct. 22	Amsterdam	French Defense	41	Alekhine
10	Oct. 24	Gouda	Queen's Gambit Declined	41	Euwe
11	Oct. 27	The Hague	Queen's Gambit Declined	30	Draw
12	Oct. 29	Amsterdam	King's Indian Defense	36	Euwe
13	Oct. 31	Amsterdam	Ruy Lopez	59	Draw
14	Nov. 2	Groningen	King's Indian Defense	41	Euwe
15	Nov. 5	Baarn	Queen's Gambit Declined	61	Draw
16	Nov. 7	Hertogenbusch	Queen's Gambit Declined	65	Alekhine
17	Nov. 9	Eindhoven	Queen's Pawn Opening	23	Draw
18	Nov. 12	Amsterdam	English Opening	16	Draw
19	Nov. 14	Zeist	Queen's Gambit Declined	57	Alekhine
20	Nov. 16	Amsterdam	Queen's Gambit Declined	40	Euwe
21	Nov. 19	Ermelo	Queen's Gambit Declined	40	Euwe
22	Nov. 24	The Hague	Queen's Pawn Opening	17	Draw
23	Nov. 26	Amsterdam	Queen's Gambit Declined	58	Draw
24	Nov. 28	Delft	Dutch Defense	33	Draw
25	Dec. 1	Amsterdam	Queen's Gambit Declined	45	Euwe
26	Dec. 3	Zandvoort	Dutch Defense	47	Euwe
27	Dec. 6	The Hague	Vienna Game	41	Alekhine
28	Dec. 8	Amsterdam	Queen's Gambit Declined	63	Draw
29	Dec. 12	Amsterdam	Alekhine's Defense	50	Draw
30	Dec. 15	Amsterdam	Queen's Gambit Accepted	40	Draw

16th Annual Hastings Xmas Congress

The sixteenth annual Hastings Christmas Congress has ended, and once more American chess supremacy has been brought to the fore. This time Reuben Fine, who headed the victorious American team at Warsaw, emerged the conqueror.

By a strange quirk of fate the game which should have proven the climax of the tournament occurred in the very first round. Fine met Flohr. With the White pieces Flohr built up a dangerous attack: he missed his way at the crucial moment, permitting Fine by skillful defense to turn the tide and score the decisive point.

From then on Flohr matched Fine victory for victory, keeping pace, but unable to overcome the initial loss. Flohr was a good second, closely followed by the veteran Dr. Savielly Tartakower. G. Koltanowski took fourth prize. A rather disappointing showing was made by Sir George Thomas, who last year made a bold



REUBEN FINE

bid for premier honors in this same event. An interesting observation is the fact that none of the English players was able to best the foreign invaders in even one game.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	Rank
1	R. Fine (U. S. A.)	.	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	7 1/2	I
2	S. Flohr (Czecho-Slovakia)	0	.	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	6 1/2	II
3	Dr. S. G. Tartakower (Poland)	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	6	III
4	G. Koltanowski (Belgium)	1/2	0	1/2	.	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	5 1/2	IV
5	C. H. O'D. Alexander (England)	1/2	0	0	0	.	1	0	1	1/2	1	4	
6	Sir G. A. Thomas (England)	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	.	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	3 1/2	
7	H. Golombek (England)	0	0	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	.	0	1/2	1/2	3 1/2	
8	T. H. Tylor (England)	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	1	.	1/2	1/2	3	
9	R. P. Michell (England)	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	.	1	3	
10	W. Winter (England)	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	.	2 1/2	

Hastings Christmas Congress December, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Salo Flohr	Reuben Fine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2
5 P-K3	B-K2
6 Kt-B3	O-O
7 Q-B2	P-B3

This tends to cramp Black's position. The acknowledged liberating move here is 7 . . . P-B4! The game might then continue along these lines: 8 R-Q1, Q-R4; 9 B-Q3, P-KR3; 10 B-R4, QPxP (Lasker-Capablanca, Match Game, 1921, continued 10 . . . BPxP; 11 KPxP, PxP; 12 BxP, Kt-Kt3; 13 B-Kt3, B-Q2; 14 O-O, QR-B1 and Burn suggests 15 Q-K2 as giving White a preferable game); 11 BxP, P-R3; 12 PxP, KtxP; 13 O-O, P-QKt4; 14 B-QKt3,

B-Kt2; 15 Kt-Q4, QR-B1; 16 Q-K2, KtxB. Black's future difficulties might be traced to the textmove.

8 P-QR3	R-K1
9 R-Q1	PxP
10 BxP	Kt-Q4
11 BxB	QxB
12 O-O	KtxKt
13 QxKt	P-QB4

A rather impetuous attempt to free the QB, which results in a further loss of time. 13 . . . P-QKt3, . . . B-Kt2 and then possibly . . . P-QB4 is the correct order of development.

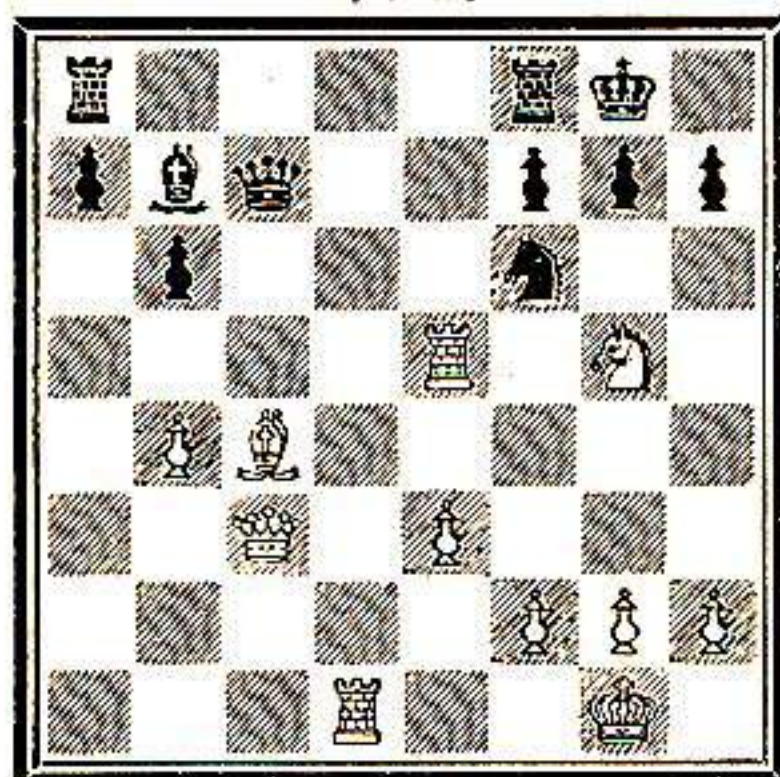
14 P-Q5!	PxP
15 RxP	P-QKt3

If 15 . . . Kt-B3, not 16 RxP, Kt-K5! but instead 16 R-K5, Q-B1; 17 Kt-Kt5 and wins; or if 15 . . . Kt-Kt3; not 16 RxP, Kt-R5, but instead 16 R-K5, Q-B1; 17 B-R2!

16 KR-Q1	R-B1
If 16 . . . Kt-B3; 17 R-K5 is a powerful reply.	
17 P-QKt4	PxP
18 PxP	Kt-B3

19 R-K5 Q-B2
20 Kt-Kt5 B-Kt2

R. Fine



S. Flohr

21 Kt-K6

The point of all the earlier maneuvering, albeit White was completely oblivious of the subtle possibilities of the position.

21 Q-B3!
22 P-B3 B-R3!
23 R-Q4

If 23 KtxR, BxB; 24 Kt-Q7, KtxKt; 25 RxR.

23 KR-B1

Simultaneously threatening the B and the Kt.

24 Kt-Q8

But this is an hallucination! There were two beautiful forced wins at White's command. Had either one been played over the board, the game would have won for itself a place among the classics of chess.

I. 24 R-Kt5!

24 . . . QxKt; 25 R-Q8ch, RxR; 26 BxQ, etc.
24; 25 . . . Kt-K1?; 26 QxPmate.
24 . . . PxKt; 25 R(Q4)-Kt4, K-R1; 25 RxP,
P-K4; 26 QxP, BxB; 27 RxPch, KxR; 28
Q-K7ch, and mate in a few.

24 . . . PxKt; 25 R(Q4)-Kt4, BxB; 26 RxP
ch, K-R1; 27 R-Kt8ch, RxR; 28 QxPch, etc.
24 . . . BxB; 25 RxPch, K-R1; 26 RxPch!!,
KxR; 27 R-R4ch, K-Kt3; 28 R-R6ch, KxR;
29 QxKtch, etc.

24 . . . P-Kt3; 25 R-Q8ch, RxR; 26 QxKt!
etc.

II. 24 P-Kt5!!

24 . . . BxP; 25 KtxP! BxB; 26 Kt-R5!!! Kt
xKt; 27 R-Kt4ch, K-B1; 28 Q-R3ch, etc.
Or in this variation 25 . . . KxKt; 26 R-
Kt4ch!

a. 26 . . . K-B1; 27 Q-Kt4ch.

b. 26 . . . K-R1; 27 RxR.

c. 26 . . . K-R3; 27 R(K5)-Kt5 and Black
cannot defend against the double threat
of Q-K1 and Q-K5.

24 Q-B2

25 R-Kt4

One trap after another, but that is all there is left.

25 QxKt

Simple and effective.

26 QR-KKt5 Q-Q8ch

27 K-B2 KtxRch

28 RxKt P-Kt3

29 BxPch

The spite check. White exceeds the bounds of propriety when he continues to play.

29 KxB

30 R-B4ch K-Kt1

31 Q-KB6 Q-Q2

Resigns

Hastings Christmas Congress
December, 1935

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

Dr. S. Tartakower

W. Winter

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-QB4

2 P-KKt3

.

The hyper-modern way of attacking the opening. It is rather passive, but leaves White with the advantage of the move.

2

P-Q4

Black, however, is not content with passive resistance. The alternative of 2 . . . P-Q3 and a K side fianchetto development leaves much to be desired.

3 PxP

QxP

4 Kt-KB3

B-Kt5

5 B-Kt2

Kt-QB3

Why not 5 . . . Q-K5ch; 6 Q-K2, QxQch; 7 Kx
Q, Kt-QB3?

6 P-KR3

B-R4

7 O-O

Kt-B3

But here O-O-O at once seems preferable. In that event . . . P-K4 and . . . P-KB4 might be worked into Black's scheme of development in preparation for a K side assault. The text deprives Black of these possibilities. The correct square for this Kt cannot yet be determined.

8 P-KKt4

B-Kt3

9 P-Q3

P-K3

9 . . . P-K4 might be met by 10 KtxP, followed by 11 R-K1.

10 B-B4

Q-Q2

11 Kt-B3

B-Q3

12 BxB

QxB

13 Kt-KR4

.

Playing for the minute endgame advantage—a B for a Kt.

13

O-O-O

14 Q-B3

Q-B2

To prevent the possibility of 15 KtxB, RPxKt; 16 P-Kt5, Kt moves, and 17 QxBP.

15 Q-K3

Kt-Q5

16 QR-B1

Kt-Q4

This is quite pointless. After the ensuing exchange Black's Q file is closed and White gains command of the K file. 16 . . . R-Q2 followed by . . . KR-Q1 is indicated.

17 KtxKt

PxKt

18 KR-K1

Kt-K3

19 P-Kt4!

.

Black's previous faulty play permits the first player to institute a dangerous offensive. Not 19 . . . Px
P; 20 QxP!

19

R-Q2

20 PxP

QxP

20 . . . KtxP followed by . . . P-Q5 with the idea of exploiting White's weak Q side Pawns after safeguarding the K, is not feasible because of White's rejoinder 21 P-Q4!, Kt-K3; 22 P-QB4!, PxP; 23 P-Q5!

21 Q-Kt3 KR-Q1

A natural move, but it fails to take into account White's next move, and the technical finesse which follows. 21 . . . Q-B2 playing for the endgame offers much better prospects.

22 P-B4! P-Q5
23 R-Kt1 Q-KKt4?

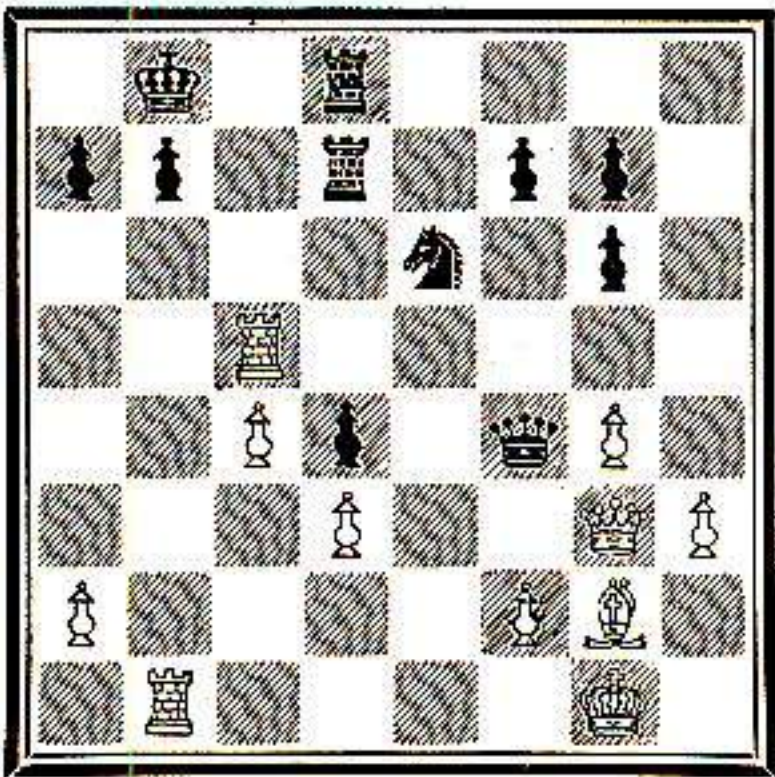
23 . . . Q-R6 followed if possible by . . . Kt-B4 still holds out hope, but Black is oblivious of what is in store.

24 KtxB RPxKt
25 R-K5! Q-B5?

The final blunder.

26 R-B5ch! K-Kt1

W. Winter



Dr. S. Tartakower

27 BxP!! Resigns

For if 27 . . . QxQch; 28 B-Kt2 dis ch., etc. or if 27 . . . RxB; 28 RxRch, KxR; 29 Q-Kt2ch, etc.

Mercantile Library Championship
Philadelphia, Pa.

FRENCH DEFENSE

S. Drasin White S. Sklaroff Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	17 Kt-Kt5	PxB
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 Kt-B7ch	K-B1
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	19 B-B4	Kt-Q1
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	20 PxP	K-Kt2
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	21 P-R5	P-B4?
6 P-KR4	P-KR3	22 Q-Q5	K-B3
7 B-K3	P-QB4	23 PxP	Kt-Kt3
8 Q-Kt4	P-KKt3	24 P-Kt7!	KxP
9 Kt-B3	Q-Kt3	25 QxPch	K-R2
10 O-O-O	Kt-QB3	26 RxPch!	KxR
11 Q-B4	PxP	27 QxRch	K-Kt3
12 KKtxP	Q-B2?	28 Q-Kt8ch	K-B3
13 Kt(Q4)-Kt5	Q-Kt1	29 Kt-K8ch	K-K4
14 Kt-Q6ch	BxKt	30 Q-Kt3ch	K-K5
15 PxB	P-K4	31 Kt-B6 mate	
16 Q-B3	P-Q5		

The End Game

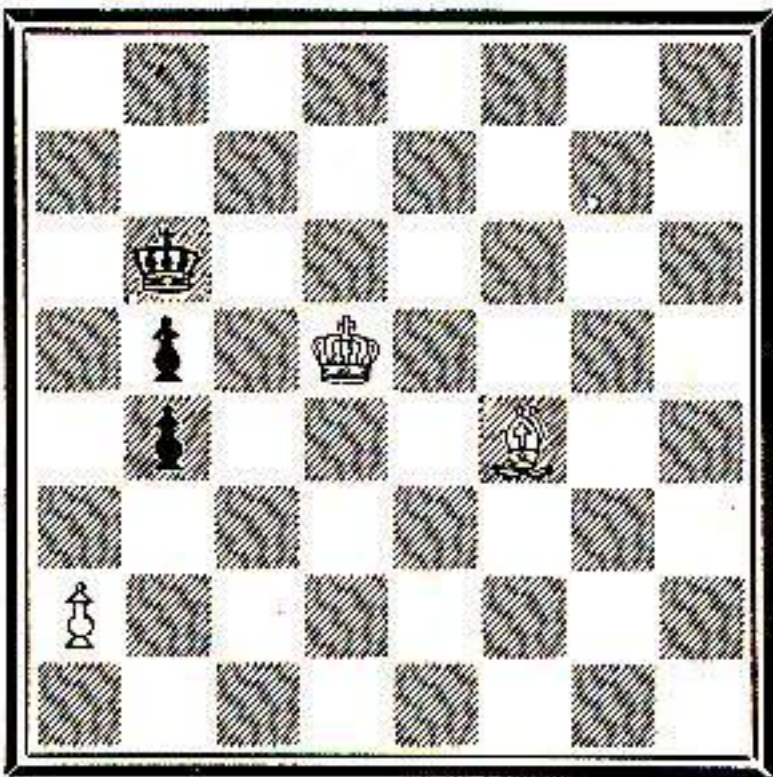
By I. KASHDAN

In the wealth of positions and possibilities that constitute the chess ending, there are certain fundamental principles and facts which have been worked out through the hard knocks of experience in the centuries in which chess has been played. The knowledge of these principles is essential to a proper understanding of the ending, and as a basis for the analysis of any particular position.

My object in this series of studies is to exemplify these underlying fundamentals as they come up in actual situations. In most cases, the positions I shall discuss will be exceptional, but they will only serve to emphasize the general principle to be applied.

STUDY NO. 1

Black



White

White to Play and Win

It is well known that a Bishop and RP will not win if the Pawn is queening on the opposite colored square to that of the Bishop, and the opposing King can get into that corner. It cannot then be dislodged, as there is no piece to command the critical square. But if there are other Pawns on the board, a new factor may enter which will lead to a win.

In the diagrammed position, White will win if he can force Black to play P-Kt6, as then his Pawn will reach the Kt file, along which it can be escorted to Queen in due course. This can be done by stalemating the Black K, leaving only the Pawn to move. White must realize this possibility, and he can gain his objective as follows:

1 B-Q2!

Black was threatening . . . K-R4 and R5, to exchange Pawns. But if now . . . K-R4; 2 P-R3 and 3 PxP wins.

1 K-Kt2 (A)
2 K-Q6 K-Kt3
3 B-K1

The Bishop maneuver must be timed properly, as . . . K-R4 must not be allowed.

3 K-Kt2
4 B-R4 K-Kt3
5 B-Q8ch K-Kt2
6 B-B7 K-R3
7 K-B6 K-R2
8 B-Q8 K-R1
9 K-Kt6 K-Kt1
10 B-B7ch

Finally gaining the desired position. If now . . . K-B1; 11 K-B6, or 10 . . . K-R1; 11 B-Q6. Then after . . . P-Kt6; 12 PxP, P-Kt5, White releases the stalemate and wins. It must be noted that without the second Black Pawn, the game would be drawn, as Black would have no move after 12 PxP.

(A)

1 K-B2
2 B-Kt5 K-Q2

If . . . K-Kt3; 3 B-Q8ch, leading to the same position as above.

3 K-B5 K-B1

If . . . K-K3; 4 KxP(Kt5), K-Q2; 5 B-B4, K-B1; 6 K-B6 and wins, as the Black King can now be kept out of the corner.

4 K-Kt6

But if here KxP, K-Kt2 would draw.

4 K-Kt1
5 B-B4ch K-B1

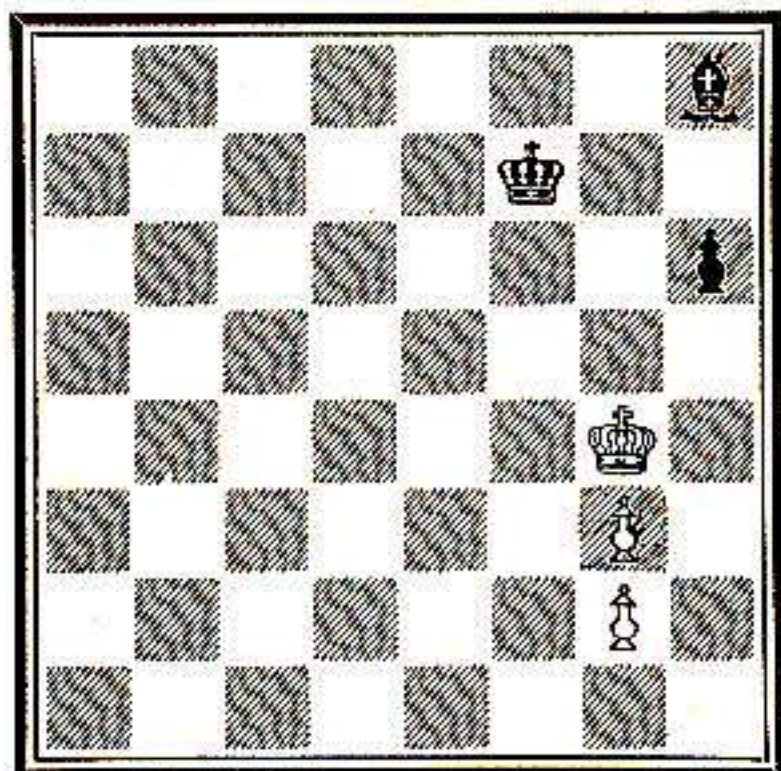
On . . . K-R1; 6 B-Q6 wins, as before.

6 K-B6 K-Q1
7 KxP K-B1
8 K-B6 K-Q1
9 K-Kt7

There follows B-Q2 and BxP, and the RP marches in.

STUDY NO. 1-a

Dr. A. Wotawa
Wiener-Schachzeitung, 1935
Black



White

White to Play and Draw

Study No. 1-a presents a marked similarity in outward appearance to the one just discussed. Its solution, which should not prove too difficult, will appear in the March issue.

(Continued from Page 31)

24 R(Q1)-Q2
25 RxR

Obviously not 25 KR-Kt1, R-Q8ch; 26 RxR, RxRch; 27 B-B1, B-R6.

25 BxR

25 . . . RxR would only leave the additional problem of defending the loose QBP.

26 B-K4! P-B4

Not 26 . . . R-Q7; 27 B-Q3, R-R7; 28 B-B4ch!

27 P-QB4 BxP

Not the best. 27 . . . R-Q7 followed by . . . R-R7 gives Black drawing chances: 27 . . . R-Q7; 28 P-B4, B-K3! and White's winning chances diminish.

28 B-Q5ch

28 R-R1, R-Q8ch!

28 K-B1
29 R-R1 R-QR3
30 R-R2!

Prevents 30 . . . B-Kt4, for after 31 PxP the Rook is protected.

30 K-K2
31 P-B4 PxP
32 PxP K-B3

32 . . . R-KKt3ch would release the pin, but would cost the RP.

33 P-K4 P-KKt4
34 P-B5! P-R4
35 P-R4! PxP

After 35 . . . P-Kt5; 36 K-B2, K-K4; 37 K-Kt3 Black is in zugzwang. Should his King retreat, White's King advances, and should his Rook move to R4, B-B6 wins.

36 K-R2 K-Kt4
37 K-R3 R-R4

Or 37 . . . K-B3; 38 KxP, K-K4; 39 K-Kt5.

38 B-Kt7!

Completely tying Black in a knot. If instead 38 B-B6, BxB; 39 RxR, BxP with drawing chances.

38 K-B3

With a view to playing 40 . . . B-B3; 41 RxR, BxB; 42 RxBP, BxP.

39 B-Q5

Playing for adjournment.

39 K-Kt4
40 B-Kt7 K-B3

Here the game was adjourned and Alekhine resigned without further resumption of play. Had Euwe continued with 41 KxP, B-B3; 42 RxR, BxB; 43 RxRP, BxP; 44 R-QB7, KxP; 45 RxPch, K-K3 would have resulted in a draw. But naturally Euwe would most likely continue with 41 B-Q5, K-Kt4; 42 R-KKt2ch, K-B3; 43 R-Kt6ch followed by P-B6, etc.

The Trebitsch Memorial Tournaments of Vienna

By LAJOS STEINER

Vienna has always been a chess center that played a prominent part in European chess life. There gathered the world renowned chess masters, and it was there that tournaments of international repute were held.

True to the traditional, ever flowing, good-naturedness of the Viennese, an æsthetic school of thought originated, which in its outward form, does not differ from the modern practical style. To a certain extent the results of both echo each other in so far as they both tend to more draws and less losses. Yet while the Viennese style is born of a feeling not to hurt one's fellow human beings, "realism" in chess exhibits the same symptoms of our life and circumstances, as in the other arts and sports.

To scan the history of Vienna's chess life with an international eye, is equivalent to a study of the progress of the Wiener Schach Klub.

In 1857 the Wiener Schachgesellschaft (Vienna Chess Society) was founded. It was frequented by outstanding citizens, among whom Baron Rothschild was a daily guest. The Baron not only derived pleasure from over the board combat, but also from the spectacle of tournament games. He gladly contributed liberally to encourage this phase of the game. In 1859, 60 and 61, Wilhelm Steinitz, journeying from Prague, earned his first spurs, by successively capturing the club championship. The last President of the club was Leopold Trebitsch (1841-1906), a great lover of the game in whose memory the well known Trebitsch Memorial Tournaments were later arranged.

In 1888 the Neuer Wiener Schachklub (New Viennese Chess Club) was formed by Baron Kochonowski, Johann Bauer, Viktor Tietz and Emil v. Teyerfeil. Herr Tietz was later to become famous as the organizer of the four great Carlsbad tournaments, and it fell to the lot of v. Teyerfeil to defeat the youthful Emanuel Lasker in their first encounter in the play-off of the Breslau "Hauptturnier" in 1889. The well known opera composer Alexander Neumann was elected President of the club, and Hugo Oppenheim, Secretary. In 1893 the great Carl Schlechter made his entrance on the scene. More than anyone else, he personifies the Viennese school of chess thought.

The year 1893 witnessed a fusion of both clubs under the name "Wiener Schachklub." Neumann was elected President; Trebitsch, Vice-President and the glorious George Marco, Secretary. Rothschild was now an habitue of the new club. The first event on the calendar was the monumental double-round tournament of 1898. Twenty players measured their strength. After thirty-eight hard fought games, Dr. Tarrasch and Pillsbury were in a tie for first place. This was decided in a play-off which favored Dr. Tarrasch 2 to 1, with 1 drawn. The next event was the tournament of 1908. Duras, Maroczy and Schlechter shared premier honors.

After the death of Leopold Trebitsch in 1906 a fund of 40,000 crowns was collected. With the interest on this sum a memorial tournament was held almost every year from 1908 to 1920. Then came the devaluation. The 40,000 crowns shrank to nothing. It was not until 1926 that the tournament could again be revived. From 1926 to 1932 the Wiener Schachklub carried the financial burden. Since then the tournament has been held under the auspices of other clubs, because the flag carrier of Vienna's chess traditions could not cope with the arduous times.

And thus we come to the tournament just finished:

It is not necessary to give all the details of the tournament. I do not care to criticise each player; and what would it mean if I said that X played well or Y was unlucky? Instead I should like to point out that a new star is entering the chess firmament.

Young Erich Eliskases, at the age of 22, is advancing with a steadiness that is almost unbelievable into the front ranks of the new chess generation. He does not practice the Vienna school: he is an Innsbrucker of Tyrol—a rough, mountainous, Alpine country. He knows that to climb a mountain it is necessary to work hard, to have courage, to be careful, to use the nails also if necessary, and to develop stubbornness. He plays "sachlich" (practical) chess, as do most other young Titans, with a separate flavor of his own character. "Sachlich" chess is not my forte: I do not like it for myself, but appreciate it in others, and value it. It is a dangerous weapon in an able hand and ex-

Trebitsch Memorial Tournament—1935

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	Prize
1	E. Eliskases		1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	8	I-II
2	L. Steiner	1/2		1/2	1	1/2	1	0	1	1	1	1/2	1	8	I-II
3	A. Becker	1/2	1/2		1/2	1	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	1	6 1/2	III-V
4	H. Muller	1/2	0	1/2		1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	6 1/2	III-V
5	R. Spielmann	0	1/2	0	1/2		1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	6 1/2	III-V
6	E. Glass	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0		1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	6	VI-VII
7	E. Grunfeld	0	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2		1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	6	VI-VII
8	E. Gereben	0	0	1	1	1/2	0	1/2		0	1	1/2	1	5 1/2	VIII
9	Lichtenstein	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1		0	1	0	4	
10	O. Fuss	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	1		1/2	1/2	3 1/2	
11	S. R. Wolff	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2		1	3	
12	Kolnhofer	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	1	1/2	0		2 1/2	

tremely hard to fight against. And yet it has its beauty also. A beauty quite different from that of subjective, individual chess, but none the less inferior to it. We must not close our eyes to the progress of the times. Look at the modern houses of architecture; have they not their own beauty with their long, practical lines?

Perhaps Eliskases did not play his best chess in this tournament. Although his progress is well illustrated by the high place he took, yet he had few flawless games. He appeared to be content not to press too vigorously for an advantage in the opening, but in his middlegame play he demonstrated a sharpness missing from some of his earlier efforts. I could reproduce his game against Spielmann, which is in parts a masterpiece; I could reproduce some of his other well conducted games instead of the less convincing Grunfeld game; but none of them would be as characteristic of his style.

Trebitsch Memorial Tournament
Vienna, December 2, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

E. Grunfeld	E. Eliskases
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2
5 B-Kt2	B-K2

5 . . . Q-B1 is an alternative, discussed in the next game.

6 O-O	O-O
7 Q-B2	

Grunfeld prefers this move to 7 Kt-B3. Why? Because he apparently fears 7 . . . Kt-K5, which is now a costly blunder, refuted by 8 K-Kt-Q2. The textmove, on the other hand, permits Black's subsequent play.

7	P-B4
8 Kt-B3	Kt-B3!
9 PxP	

9 P-Q5, PxP; 10 PxP, Kt-QKt5!

9	PxP
10 R-Q1	Q-Kt1

10 . . . P-Q3 came into consideration also as 11 B-Kt5 could then be met by . . . Q-Kt1.

11 P-Kt3	P-Q3
12 B-Kt2	P-KR3

To prevent Kt-Kt5 which in turn would permit Kt-K4.

13 P-K3	R-Q1
14 QR-B1	P-R3
15 Q-K2	Kt-Q2

Eliskases enjoys a close game and has faith in his ability to squirm out of any tight position that it might engender. Otherwise he would seek immediate counterplay on the Queen's wing with . . .Kt-R2, . . . B-B3, . . . Q-Kt2 and an advance of the QRP.

16 Kt-K1	Q-B2
17 P-B4	

White seeks to gain command of the center squares Q4 and K5 with pawns. The correct theoretical procedure.

17	Kt-Kt3
18 R-Q2	B-B3
19 QR-Q1	Q-K2
20 Kt-Kt1	BxB
21 RxB	QR-Kt1
22 R(Kt2)-Q2	Q-B2

Here, or a few moves later, I am not quite sure, White offered a draw, but Eliskases declined. Is it possible that his position is stronger? No, it is weaker, and he knows it. But judging himself able to hold it, and banking on a Queen side assault, he decides to fight it out.

23 Kt-QB3	Kt-K2
24 BxB	RxB
25 P-K4	

At this point White falters. The textmove unnecessarily sacrifices White's Q4. Moreover, it was not essential to prevent . . . P-Q4 as that was no threat (. . . P-Q4; BPxP followed by QxRP). A plausible continuation seems to be 25 Kt-B3 followed by P-KKt4-5, with good attacking chances.

25	Kt-B3
26 Kt-B3	QR-Kt1
27 Q-K3	Kt-K2
28 R-Q3	R-Q2
29 K-B2	P-B3!
30 P-KR4	P-K4
31 P-B5	Kt-B3
32 P-KKt4	

White's position is still preferable, and Black's defense must be equal to the occasion to avoid danger. But how much stronger would White's attack be if Black had no counterplay on his Q5?

32 K-B2
 33 R-KKt1
 33 R-KR1 at once would gain time.
 33 R-KR1
 34 R(Q3)-Q1 R(Q2)-Q1
 35 Kt-K2 R(Q)-KKt1
 36 Kt-Kt3 Kt-Q5
 37 R-KR1 Kt-B1
 38 P-Kt5 K-B1
 39 Kt-R2?

Black has defended himself cold-bloodedly and accurately and stopped White's attack just in time—avoiding the worst. But without this weak move by White he would have remained on the defensive for some time. With 39 P-Kt5! White would retain the initiative because of his threats of 40 Kt-R5 followed by Kt-R2-Kt4 with sacrificial possibilities. Black would be forced to defend the weak KKtP and play . . . Kt(Q5)xKt.

39 RPxP!

The long awaited opportunity to free the K side and seize the initiative. Black's deferred plan to assault the Q side can now be put into operation. His patience, courage and stubbornness finally is rewarded.

40 PxP R-R5
 41 P-Kt6

Too late! The Black Rooks can now get into action and White's pieces are too disordered to fend off a two sided attack.

41 Q-R4
 42 R-Q2

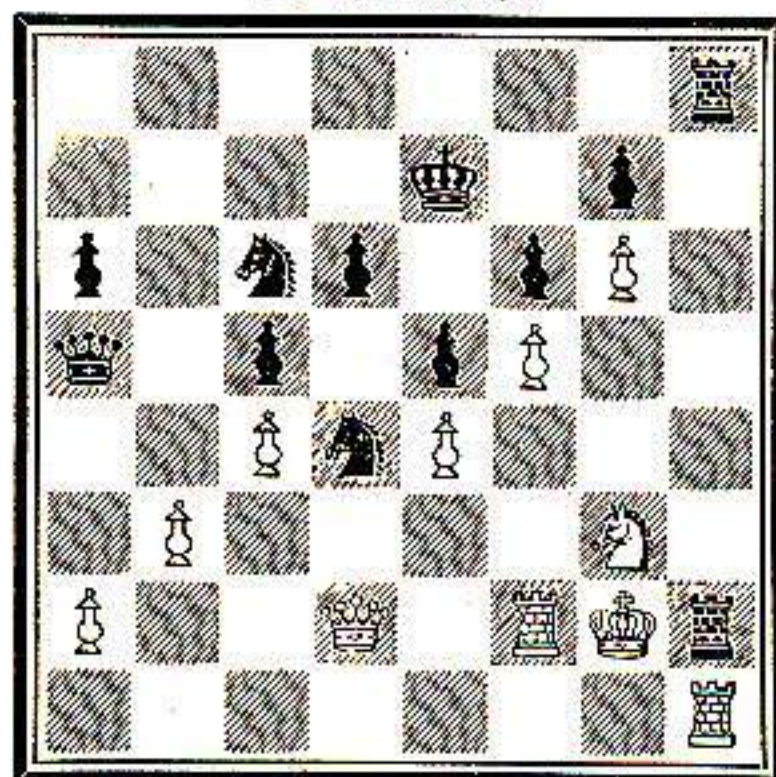
42 Q-Q2 would be a blunder. After 42 . . . QxQch; 43 RxQ, R(Kt)-R1; 44 K-Kt1, R-R6; 45 R-KKt2, R(R1)-R5 White is in Zugzwang.

42 R(Kt)-R1
 43 K-Kt1 Kt-K2
 44 R-KB2 Kt(K2)-B3
 45 K-Kt2

The trouble with White's game is that he cannot play Kt(R2)-B1 because of . . . RxR; 46 KtxR, Kt-Kt5; 47 Q-Q2, Q-R6; and there is little to be done against . . . Kt-B7 winning the Q side pawns.

45 K-K2
 46 Q-Q2? RxKtch!
 Resigns

E. Eliskases



E. Grunfeld

After 47 RxR, RxRch; 48 KxR, Kt-B6ch the Q is lost. Nevertheless, the White game was lost in any event.

Statistics of the Olympic Chess Players According to Profession

Professional Chess Players	22
Private Officials	14
Government Officials	11
University Students	11
Merchants	8
Journalists	7
Instructors (Elementary Schools)	6
Engineers	4
Manufacturers	2
Landholders	2
Judges	1
Doctors of Medicine	1
Druggists	1
University Professor	1
Professor of Polytechnical School	1
Instructor (University)	1
Bank Director	1
Writer	1
Artist (Painter)	1
Musician	1
Agriculturist	1
Horticulturist	1

—“Szachista”

Trebitsch Memorial Tournament Vienna, December 7, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

E. Glass	Lajos Steiner
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 P-B4	P-QKt3
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2
5 B-Kt2	Q-B1

This move serves a double purpose: protects the B and replaces it if necessary; after . . . P-B4 the Q will indirectly attack White's QBP.

6 O-O

6 Kt-B3 was a good alternative: 6 . . . P-B4; 7 P-Q5.

6 P-B4
 7 Kt-B3 PxP
 8 QxP B-B4

8 . . . Kt-B3 was not as good: 9 Q-B4! followed by 10 Kt-QKt5 with a grip on the position.

9 Q-Q3 P-Q4

9 . . . O-O is unsatisfactory because of 10 B-Kt5.

10 PxP KtxP
 11 KtxKt BxKt
 12 B-Q2

12 R-Q1 was somewhat more advantageous.

12 Q-R3!
13 Q-B2

White's choice was limited: exchanging Queens leaves Black with the superior endgame, and retreating leaves the White Q in an unfavorable position.

13 Kt-Q2
14 B-B3 QR-B1

A riposte to the threat of BxP, which at the same time develops the Rook.

15 P-K4 could be answered by . . . B-B5; 16 KR-Q1, Kt-B3, as after 17 BxKt, PxP, White cannot take advantage of Black's weakened K position because of the absence of his QB.

15 Q-Q2 O-O
16 P-K4

A miscalculation, but after the more logical continuation 16 KR-Q1, KR-Q1, Black's position would be a bit better.

16 BxKP
17 KR-Q1

Of course not 17 QxKt, KR-Q1 wins the Q. Also after 17 P-QKt4, B-K2; 18 QxKt, RxP; 19 QxB, BxKt, White's plan miscarries.

17 KR-Q1
18 Kt-K5 B-Q4!

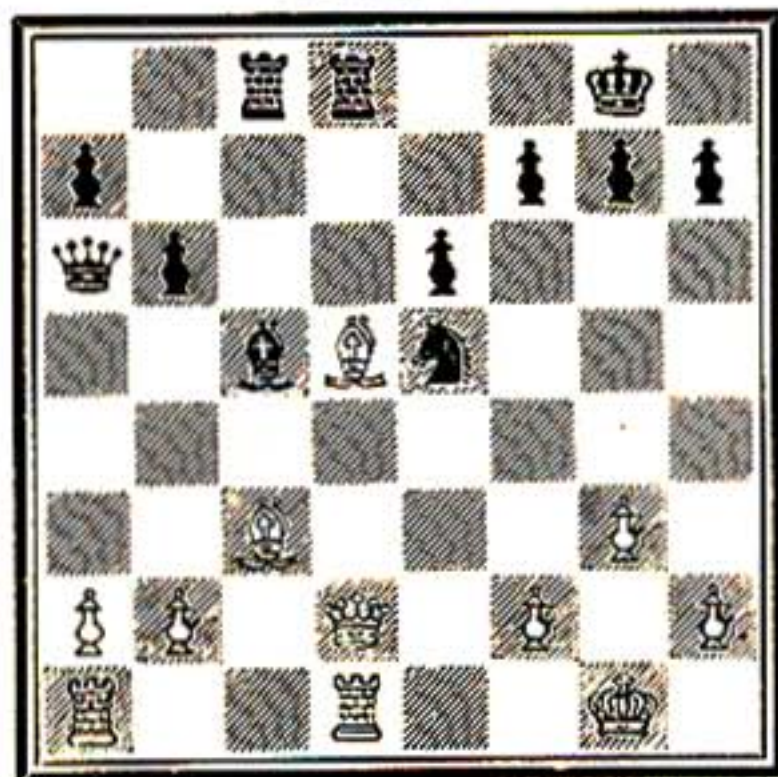
Better than 18 . . . KtxKt; 19 QxRch, RxQ; 20 RxRch, B-B1; 21 BxKt, and White's position is overwhelming.

19 BxB

If 19 KtxKt, RxKt; 20 Q-Kt5, P-B3; 21 BxP, BxPch; 22 K-R1 (22 KxB, R-B7ch; 23 R-Q2, RxRch; 24 QxR, PxP, etc.), Q-K7, etc.

19 KtxKt

L. Steiner



E. Glass

20 B-B4

There is no adequate defense: 20 BxKt, RxP; 21 Q-B4, BxPch; 22 KxB, R-B7ch; 23 K moves, Q-K7!, etc.

20 Kt-B6ch
21 K-Kt2

If 21 K-R1, RxQ; 22 BxQ, RxBP; etc.

21 RxQ
22 BxQ RxPch
23 K-R3 RxPch
24 K-Kt4 P-B4ch
Resigns

News Events

Chess in New England

Chess in Boston reached a new high mark when 60 players gathered at the Wells Memorial C. C. on December 27, 1935, to attend the official reception of the Metropolitan League to the newly organized Old Colony League. Visitors from New Bedford, Fairhaven, Lowell, Weymouth and Lynn were present, and a similar affair is planned for Lincoln's Birthday, February 12th.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n will be held at the Boston City Club on Washington's Birthday, February 22nd.

A new inter-city league is being formed north of Boston to include Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill.

Weaver W. Adams won the second annual City of Boston Championship 9½-1½. Harlow B. Daly, last year's titleholder, and Harold Morton, New England Champion, tied for second and third 7½-2½.

Texas Jottings

Out of an original field of 15, Dr. R. S. Underwood, Dr. A. L. Strout, J. R. Taylor and Gordon Webb qualified for the finals of the Lubbock City Championship. In the final round-robin Dr. Strout retained his title with a score of 5-1, Gordon Webb finishing second 3½-2½.

William Balz of Brownsville emerged the winner of the lower Rio Grande Valley Championship succeeding John H. Hunter, Vice-President of the Texas Chess Ass'n. The leading scores: William Balz 17-3; M. A. Iznaga 12½-7½; E. Guerrero and J. H. Hunter 12-8; J. H. Welsh 11½-8½; Dr. A. Lejarza 11-9.

Utah Notes

The municipal recreation department of Salt Lake City has inaugurated a series of chess lessons. A mixed group of over forty men and women attended the opening lesson. The instructors were Mr. Ray Kooyman and Mr. Dale Morgan, President of the University of Utah C. C.

The 16-game match for the Utah State Championship between L. N. Page and H. A. Dittmann, both of Salt Lake City, resulted in a win for L. N. Page by the score of 7-5 and 4 draws.

Wisconsin State Championship

The champions of various municipalities in Wisconsin will meet February 7, 8 and 9 at Sheboygan to fight for the crown now worn by Arpad E. Elo of Milwaukee.

Arthur W. Dake gave an exhibition in Milwaukee on January 23. Unfortunately, temperatures of 20 to 25 degrees below zero kept the opposition down to 16. The score: 14 wins and 2 draws—Arpad E. Elo and Dr. A. C. Pegis sharing the honors.

An interesting game from the exhibition.

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

A. W. Dake White		Dr. A. C. Pegis Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-Q4	B-Q4!
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 KtxBP	RxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	19 Q-Q3	RxKt
4 Q-Kt3	P-B4	20 P-B3!	KtxP
5 PxP	Kt-B3	21 PxKt	R-QB2
6 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	22 R-B1	B-Kt2
7 B-Q2	KtxQBP	23 P-K4	R-KB1
8 Q-B2	O-O	24 RxR	QxR
9 P-QR3	BxKt	25 P-B4	R-B1
10 BxB	P-B4	26 Q-Q4	P-Q3
11 P-KKt3	P-QKt3	27 R-Q1	P-Q4!
12 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	28 PxP	PxP
13 P-QKt4	Kt-K5	29 BxPch	BxB
14 B-Kt2	Kt-K2	30 R-QB1?	QxRch!
15 R-Q1	Kt-Kt3	31 BxQ	RxBch
16 O-O	R-B1	32 K-B2	Kt-K2

Drawn by agreement.

Empire State News

The 1936 season of the Metropolitan Chess League is scheduled to begin on February 8th. The league is divided into two sections with 7 teams in each. Section A comprises the stronger teams: Manhattan C. C., Marshall C. C., Empire City C. C., Rice-Progressive C. C., International C. C., Williamsburg C. C. and Caissa C. C. Section B teams are entered from: Bronx C. C., Empire City C. C., Cuba C. C., West Side "Y", Staten Island C. C., Midwood C. C., and Queens C. C.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Chess League the following officers were elected: Leonard B. Meyer, President; H. R. Bigelow, Vice-President; L. Tolins, Secretary; H. D. Cutler, Treasurer.

The Empire City C. C. elected the following officers for 1936: Dr. B. Bloch, President and Treasurer; A. A. Baker, Vice-President; I. I. Kashdan, Financial Secretary; P. R. Ellis, Recording Secretary.

The Marshall C. C. Championship Tourney began with 11 entries competing for supremacy. A. E. Santasiere, M. Hanauer, and D. Polland are favored to take the title. The first two are

Miniature Games

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

W. N. Kendall (Texas) White		H. Borochoy (California) Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 RxKtch	B-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	9 KtxP	KtxKt
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	10 RxKt	Q-K2
4 P-Q4	KtxKP	11 Kt-K4	R-Q1
Best is . . . PxP. If		12 B-Kt5	P-KB3?
then 5 P-K5, P-Q4!		12 . . . RxR; 13 Qx	R, Q-Q2!
5 O-O	P-Q4	13 RxRch	QxR
6 R-K1	PxP	14 KtxPch!!	Resigns
6 . . . B-K2 was in-		Of course if 14 . . .	
dicated.		PxKt; 15 QxQch, Kx	
7 Kt-B3!	PxB	Q; 16 BxPch wins the	
Better is 7 . . . PxKt.		exchange.	

Rosario, Argentina, 1932

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

O. Garcia Vera White		M. Gorer Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB3	11 B-B4	Q-B2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 QR-K1	O-O-O
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	13 KtxQBP!	QxKt
4 P-B3!	PxP	Not 13 . . . PxKt;	
5 KtxP	Kt-B3	14 B-R6ch, K-Kt1; 15	
6 B-QB4	B-B4	Kt-Kt5! etc. Nor 13	
7 O-O	P-K3	. . . BxB; 14 Kt-Kt5!	
8 Kt-K5	B-Kt3	etc.	
White was threaten-		14 Kt-Kt5!	B-Kt1??
ing RxB, and also Ktx		15 KtxPch!!	BxKt
KBP.		16 QxQch	PxQ
9 K-R1	B-Q3	17 B-R6 mate	
10 Q-B3	QKt-Q2		

former New York State Champions, and Poland made a strong bid for the title last year, finishing second.

For the second successive year the Marshall C. C. is also sponsoring a tourney for women. 16 entries have been divided into two sections and a silver trophy has been donated by Miss Hazel Allen of Kew Gardens, L. I., one of the contestants.

West Virginia Chatter

The Charleston C. C. defeated the Parkersburg C. C. in both ends of a home and home engagement—6-1 at Parkersburg, and 8½-1½ at Charleston.

The City of Charleston Championship Tourney will be run on the Kirk Holland System for the second successive year. Twenty-six entries have already been received and more are expected.

My Best Games of Chess

By I. KASHDAN

The following three games were played at the tournament in Bled, Yugoslavia, in August and September, 1931. This was one of the strongest aggregations of masters to ever take part in such an event, and definitely the most difficult tournament of my career to date. Alekhine scored one of his greatest triumphs, winning the first prize with a big margin over his nearest contenders.

I was in second place, though never particularly near Alekhine, for about two-thirds of the tournament. Towards the end, however, I slipped back, finally tying for fourth with Flohr, Stoltz, and Vidmar. Bogolubow and Nimzowitsch took second and third prizes respectively. It took 26 rounds and nearly six weeks of steady, grinding chess.

The older masters had the advantage in experience, which taught them to conserve their energies at the outset, realizing how variable form could be in such a long and grueling contest. They took a number of routine draws, thus avoiding adjournments, and worked about as little as they had to. Flohr and I and the other youngsters played to win in every case, and often had to go two or three sessions before a decision. In a prolonged tournament, this proved extremely taxing. However, the practice was invaluable, as was the knowledge we gained that the noted grandmasters were by no means invulnerable. As a result, after Bled, it was the younger masters who began to take the prizes in international events.

Bled Tourney, 1931 KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

G. Stoltz	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4

This and the previous move constitute the Grünfeld Defense. It gives White the center, with the plan of getting a later attack against the White Pawns.

4 PxP

4 Q-Kt3 was the move adopted in several games of the Alekhine-Euwe match. Other plausible continuations are 4 Kt-B3, 4 B-B4, or 4 B-Kt5. White generally gets the upper hand, as his P center is quite strong, and Black has difficulties in developing his Q side.

4 KtxP
5 P-K4

This leaves a slight weakness at QB3, but White has ample compensation in his freer game and easier development.

5 KtxKt
6 PxKt B-Kt2
7 B-QB4 P-QB4
8 Kt-K2 O-O
9 B-K3 Q-B2
10 R-QB1!

Now Black dare not exchange Pawns, which would leave the White Rook in full control of the file.

10 Kt-Q2
11 O-O R-Kt1

To create a diversion on the Q side, and attempt to get some play. . . . P-K4 will not do because of 12 P-B4!. No matter how Black exchanges he will lose time and weaken his position.

12 B-B4

This seemingly forceful move actually gives Black the one tempo he needs to work out his defense. Better was 12 P-B4 to be followed by P-B5 or P-K5 according to developments.

12 P-K4
13 B-KKt3

Threatening P-B4 to force open the long diagonal, with a winning position. This was White's idea on his previous move. But Black, by the attack on the other Bishop, gains just enough time for his purpose.

13 P-QKt4
14 B-Q5 B-Kt2!

The Bishop must be exchanged. But not 14 Kt-Kt3; 15 P-KB4!, KtxB; 16 PxKt, P-B3; 17 BPxKP, PxP; 18 RxRch, KxR; 19 PxP, BxP; 20 P-Q6, Q-KKt2; 21 Q-Q5!

15 P-KB4 BxB
16 PxB P-B3!

I. Kashdan



G. Stoltz

The difference now is that the KP is securely protected. Black has thus safely challenged the center, and it is the White QP which will soon prove weak.

17 BPxP PxKP
18 RxRch RxR
19 Q-Kt3

Threatening the KtP as well as discovered check, but this is easily defended. Preferable was 19 PxKP, BxP; 20 P-B4 with about an even game.

19 Q-Kt3!

Now White is in difficulties. If 20 PxKP, of course . . . P-B5ch, a fitting reverse to White's threat on the last move. Or 20 PxBP, KtxP; followed by . . . Kt-Q6ch wins.

20 B-B2 KPxP
21 PxP P-B5

Now the game is definitely in Black's favor. The powerful Q side majority, coupled with the weakness of White's pawns, must prove decisive.

22 Q-KR3 R-B4
23 R-K1 P-Kt5

Better than . . . RxP; whereupon 24 Kt-B4, with good attacking chances.

24 Kt-Kt3 BxP!

Forcing an exchange of pieces, which ends any White prospects of counter-attack.

25 KtxR

If 25 BxB, QxBch; 26 K-R1, R-B2; and White has no effective continuation.

25 BxBch
26 K-R1

If 26 K-B1, BxR threatening mate; 27 Kt-R6ch, K-Kt2; 28 QxKtch, KxKt; 29 Q-R3ch, K-Kt4!; 30 KxB, Q-Q5 and will soon win without much trouble.

26 BxR
27 Kt-K7ch K-B1
28 QxP

The best chance. If 28 QxKt, Q-KB3; 29 Q-Q8ch, K-B2 and the Knight is lost because of the mating threat.

28 Q-KB3
29 KtxPch K-K1
30 P-KR4

Only a momentary defense. To avoid mate White must exchange his remaining pieces, which of course is no salvation.

30 B-Kt6
31 Q-Kt8ch Kt-B1
Resigns

Bled Tourney, 1931

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

E. Colle	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3 P-K3	P-B4
4 P-B3	. . . . .

The Colle System, made famous by this master, who employed it frequently. It is an apparently backward development, but the idea is to play P-K4 very soon. It can lead to a surprisingly strong attack if Black does not defend properly. Nevertheless, it allows Black more choice and freedom than is usual in the Queen's Pawn Openings.

4 P-K3

If 4 . . . B-Kt5; 5 PxP and it is a Queen's Gambit with White a move ahead. He can probably hold the P safely.

5 QKt-Q2	Kt-B3
6 B-Q3	B-Q3
7 O-O	O-O

7 . . . P-K4 is risky before Black has castled. There might follow 8 PxKP, KtxP; 9 KtxKt, BxKt; 10 P-K4! PxP; 11 KtxP, KtxKt; 12 Q-R4ch!, B-Q2; 13 QxKt with a winning advantage. Or in this variation 10 . . . O-O; 11 P-KB4, B-B2; 12 P-K5 with a strong attack.

8 PxP	BxBP
9 P-K4	Q-B2

Better than exchanging Pawns, which would considerably aid White's development.

10 PxP

An interesting possibility, which occurred in a "skittles" game, is 10 Q-K2, B-Q2; 11 P-K5, Kt-KKt5; 12 Kt-Kt5? (best is 12 BxPch, KxB; 13 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt1; 14 QxKt, QxP; with a slight advantage for Black), P-B4!; 13 PxP e. p.??, QxPmate! White is lost on his last move as the KP cannot be saved. If 13 KtxRP, QKtxP; 14 KtxR, KtxB and wins.

10 PxP

10 . . . KtxP; 11 Kt-K4, B-K2 is sounder from the theoretical standpoint. Black chooses the isolated P, with the greater freedom of his pieces as compensation.

11 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3
12 Q-B2	R-K1
13 B-KKt5	Kt-K5
14 QR-K1	B-KB4
15 B-K3	. . . . .

Easing the pressure on the KBP, and preparing to attack the center by Kt-Q4 or Kt-R4.

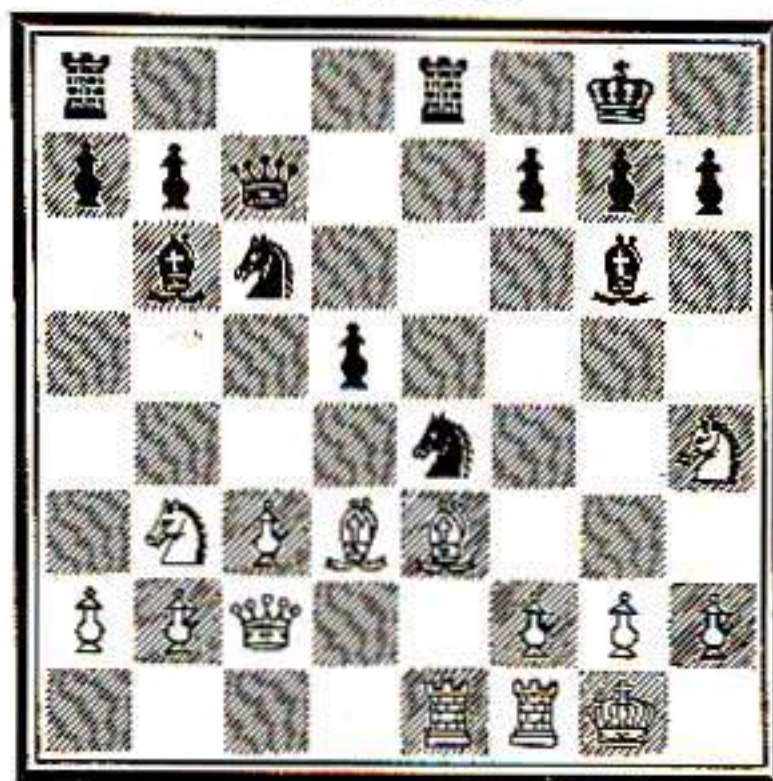
15 B-Kt3

A simple looking retreat, but I took more time on this than on any other move in the game, as I had to visualize the entire subsequent combination. Otherwise 15 . . . P-KR3; 16 Kt-R4, B-R2; is more secure.

16 Kt-R4

Threatening to exchange both Bishops followed by BxKt winning a P. The move seemingly forces an abject retreat.

I. Kashdan



E. Colle

16 KtxKBP!!

Certainly unexpected. The P is overprotected to the best taste of a Nimzowitsch devotee, and there seems to be no drastic weakness in White's camp to justify this intrusion. I will admit that when I first thought of the move, it appeared too fantastic to offer any real chances. But the pieces on both sides are exactly placed to create the maximum complications, and I knew my opponent would have a pretty problem in working out his proper defense. It is the sort of thing which cannot be analyzed to a decisive conclusion, but is worth trying over-the-board with the clock ticking, whatever the result may be in a post-mortem after the game.

17 BxKt

The only move. Here are some of the variations that had to be looked into:

I. 17 KxKt, Q-B5ch; 18 Kt-B3; RxB; 19 RxR, QxRch; 20 K-Kt3, BxB; winning just about everything.

II. 17 QxKt, BxB(Q6); with a P ahead.

III. 17 RxKt, BxQB; winning the exchange.

IV. 17 QBxB, QxB; 18 RxRch, RxR; 19 BxB (not 19 RxKt?, R-K8ch; 20 B-B1, BxQ), Kt-K5ch; 20 K-R1, RPxB; with a P plus and the better position.

V. 17 KBxB, Kt-KKt5!; 18 BxBPch, K-R1; 19 P-Kt3, KtxB; winning at least the exchange.

17 BxBch
18 KxB

Again forced to avoid material loss.

18 Q-Kt3ch
19 K-Kt3

If 19 K-B3, Kt-K4ch; 20 RxKt, RxR; threatening . . . Q-K6ch or . . . Q-B3ch, and White has little resource against the attack despite his extra piece.

19 R-K6ch
20 RxR QxRch
21 R-B3 Q-Kt4ch

In my earlier analysis, I had first thought that I could play 21 . . . BxB; 22 RxQ, BxQ. But 22 QxB destroys that illusion. White thus remains a piece ahead, but he is exposed to a lasting attack, which depends on the fact that the King is forced to a square in front of his Pawns, from which he cannot secure a retreat.

22 K-R3 Kt-K4
23 R-Kt3 Q-R3
24 B-B5?

This is weak, and the cause of all White's later trouble. Correct was 24 BxB, KtxB (if . . . RPxB; 25 Q-Q2! wins); 25 R-Kt4, Kt-K4 (there is nothing better); 26 Q-K2, giving up the exchange. (But not 26 R-Kt3, P-KKt4 wins). Black would still retain enough attack to at least secure a draw.

24 R-K1

If . . . B-R4; 25 Q-Q2! and White soon gets the upper hand. After the text, he cannot try this, because of . . . BxBch, and he finds himself with very few good moves.

25 Kt-Q4 B-R4!

Threatening . . . P-KKt4, which White will find hard to prevent, as he no longer can oppose the Queens.

26 Q-B2 P-KKt4
27 BxPch

An interesting resource, and the best at his disposal. If 27 Q-K3, NOT 27 . . . P-Kt5ch?; 28 BxP, BxBch; 29 RxBch, and White wins, but 27

. . . P-B3!; threatening . . . K-R1, and White has no time to untangle his pieces.

27 K-B1

If . . . QxB; 28 RxPch, or . . . KxB; 28 Q-B5ch followed by QxKtP. But now the Bishop must return.

28 B-B5 PxKt
29 R-K3 R-K2!

Threatening to win the exchange by . . . Kt-Kt5! The text was important to avoid White's playing RxRch.

30 R-K1

But this still loses the exchange through a neat rejoinder. There is no longer a defense. If 30 Kt-B2, Q-Kt4; 31 P-KKt3, B-Kt5ch; 32 BxB, KtxB winning.

30 B-Kt5ch!
31 BxB Kt-Q6
32 QxRP Kt-B5ch

A little finesse which regains the P and leaves Black a full exchange ahead.

33 K-Kt3 QxQch
34 KxQ KtxPch
35 K-Kt5 RxR
36 P-KR4

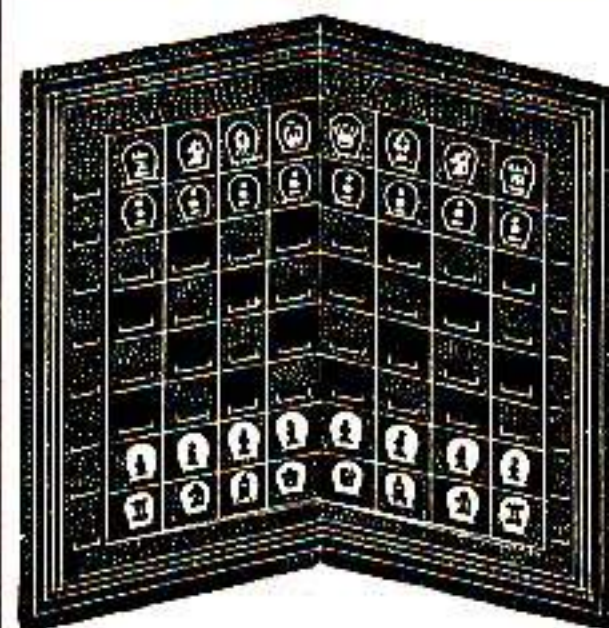
White can still offer some resistance through the strength of the RP, but in the long run the material advantage must be decisive.

36 Kt-K6
37 B-B3 Kt-B5
38 Kt-B5 R-Kt8ch
39 K-B4 R-KB8
40 Kt-K3 R-B7

Better than exchanging Kts, as now the White Pawns begin to fall.

41 Kt-Q1 R-R7
42 P-R5 KtxP
43 Kt-K3 Kt-Q6ch
44 K-Kt3 RxQRP
45 BxP R-QKt7
46 P-R6 Kt-K4
47 K-B4 Kt-Kt3ch
48 K-K4 P-Kt3
49 Kt-B5 Kt-K2
Resigns

If 50 P-R7, of course . . . R-KR7. After the exchange of pieces, White is helpless against the march of the Black RP.



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THE CHESS REVIEW
60-10 Roosevelt Ave., Woodside, N. Y.

Bled Tourney, 1931

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

I. Kashdan	A. Nimzowitsch
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
2 P-B4	PxP
3 Kt-R3	.....

Simpler is 3 P-K3, leading to a Q. G. A. position generally favorable to White.

3	P-QB4
---------	-------

Avoiding the more complicated variations; i. e. 3 ... P-K4; 4 KtxKP, BxKt; 5 Q-R4ch, etc.

4 P-KKt3
----------	-------

This is inferior, as it gives Black time to build up a powerful center. This could be avoided by 4 KtxP, Kt-QB3 (if ... P-B3?; 5 P-Q4!, PxP; 6 QxP, with a powerful gain in development); 5 KKt-K5, KtxKt; 6 KtxKt, P-B3; 7 Q-R4ch, and after the exchanges White has the endgame advantage with the two Bishops. Also effective is 5 P-K3, P-B3?; 6 P-Q4!

4	Kt-QB3
5 KtxP	P-B3!

Now ... P-K4 cannot be prevented, and Black gets a good control of the mid-board.

6 B-Kt2	P-K4
7 P-Q3	B-K3
8 O-O	KKt-K2
9 KKt-Q2	.....

The start of an interesting Kt maneuver, the point of which will be noted after move 12. White must find some compensation in the center before Black can complete his development and commence a promising K side attack.

9	Kt-Q4
10 Kt-K4	B-K2
11 Kt-K3	Q-Q2
12 Kt-B3!	.....

Thus gaining command of the important square Q5. If Black takes either Kt, 13 PxKt, followed by P-K4 or P-QB4, and eventually Kt-Q5. Otherwise, Black must retreat, and he has no very effective square.

12	Kt-Kt3
13 P-Kt3	Kt-Q5
14 B-QR3	.....

Beginning an attack on the BP, which will gain a good deal of time for White later.

14	R-QB1
15 R-B1	O-O
16 Kt-K4	Q-Kt4
17 Q-Q2	P-B4

By driving the Kt Black relieves the Q side attack, and also threatens ... P-KB5, which would be quite strong.

18 Kt-B3	Q-Q2
19 P-B4	PxP
20 PxP	.....

The White center Pawns are not too strong, but the plan is to play P-K4 at the proper moment, and secure a supported passed P.

20	KR-Q1
21 K-R1	.....

A necessary precaution. Not 21 Kt-B4?, KtxKt; 22 KtPxKt, BxP; 23 PxB?, Kt-B6ch wins.

21	K-R1
22 Kt-B4	B-B3

If ... KtxKt; 23 KtPxKt, followed by Kt-Q5. Or 22 ... Kt-Q4; 23 KtxKt, BxKt; 24 P-K4 with a fine game.

23 Kt-R5!
-----------	-------

Threatening the KtP, which is difficult to defend. If now 23 ... Kt-Q4; 24 KtxKt, BxKt; 25 P-K4, B-K3; 26 P-K5, and 27 KtxP. Or 25 ... B-B3; 26 BxP will win.

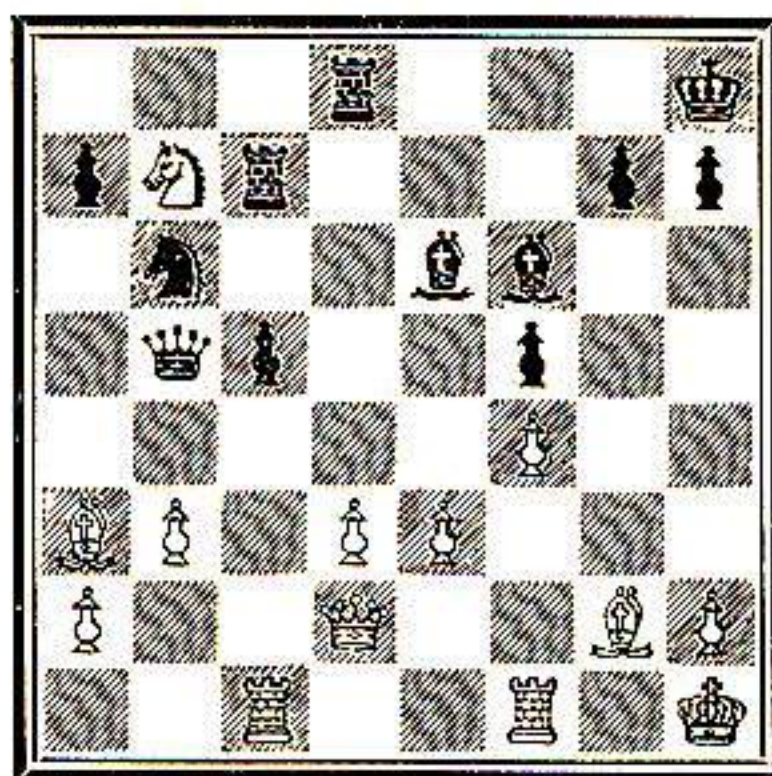
23	R-B2
24 P-K3	.....

This leads to no decisive result. Perhaps better was 24 KR-Q1, defending the QP and preparing for P-K3 or P-K4.

24	Kt-Kt4
25 KtxKt	QxKt
26 KtxP	.....

Again KR-Q1 might have been preferred as the text gives Black too many chances.

A. Nimzowitsch



I. Kashdan

26	RxKt!
----------	-------

Very enterprising play leading to a surprisingly strong attack, which will require all White's resources to thwart. Also good was 26 ... RxP; 27 Q-KB2 (not 27 Q-K2, RxKtP!), P-B5; or 27 Q-QB2, RxKP; 28 KtxP, in both cases leaving a difficult game with White having somewhat the advantage.

27 BxR	Kt-Q4!
--------	--------

The point of the sacrifice, gaining command of the long open diagonal.

28 BxKt	BxBch
29 K-Kt1	Q-R3?

This was Nimzowitsch's original idea. By attacking the B he gains time to swing the Queen across to the K side. But White has enough leeway to perfect his defense. Correct was 29 ... B-R1!; 30 P-R3 (if RxP, Q-Kt2; with numerous threats to which there is no good defense), Q-Kt2; 31 K-R2, RxP!; 32 Q-QB2 (if Q-K2, RxKP! or Q-KB2, B-R5!), R-B6; 33 Q-Q2, R-Q6; with a perpetual attack on the Queen, thus forcing a draw.

30 BxP	B-R5
31 R-KB2	.....

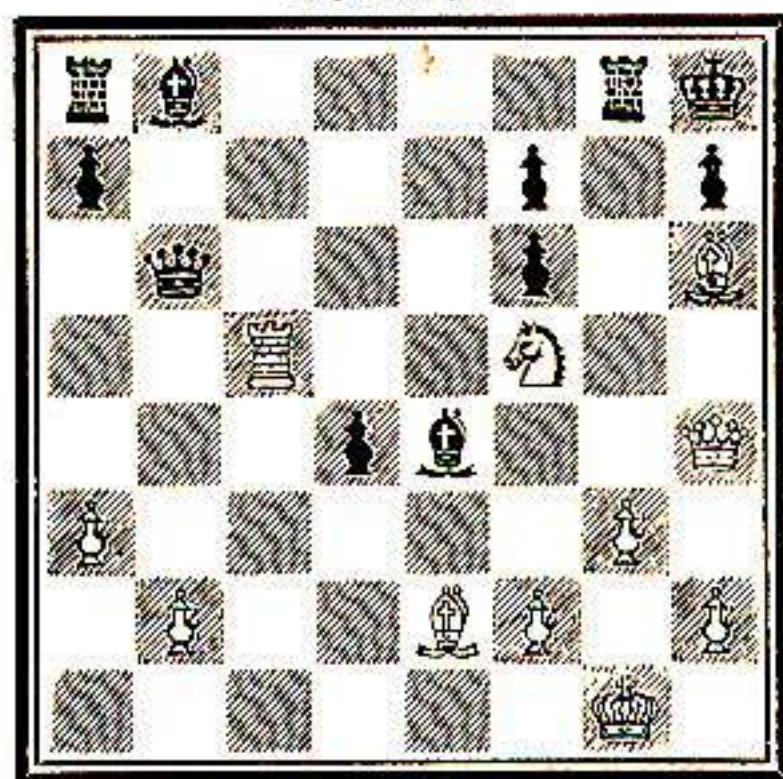
The only defense, but quite satisfactory to White, who remains two Pawns ahead after returning the exchange.

Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Zurich, 1934

Bernstein



W. Henneberger

White has a "brutal" mate in five in this position. Instead he played the "clever" move of Q-Kt4 and managed to draw after 45 more moves.

31	BxRch
32 KxB	Q-R3
33 K-K1	Q-KKt3
34 Q-KB2	Q-QR3
35 Q-K2	. . . . .

Reaching the correct square, from which the Q can defend both sides of the board, and prepare for the eventual P-K4.

35	B-B3
36 B-Q4	R-Q3
37 R-B5	. . . . .

The inroad of the Rook soon decides the game, as the attack on the Black K ties up his pieces.

37	R-Kt3
38 P-K4!	. . . . .

Stopping the check, and making everything secure.

38	PxP
39 PxP	Q-Kt2
40 P-B5	R-Q3
41 Q-K3	K-Kt1

If . . . BxP; 42 R-K5 wins because of the mating threat.

42 Q-QB3	B-Q2
43 R-K5	R-QB3
44 B-B5	Q-B1
45 R-K7	Resigns

It is quite hopeless. If . . . Q-B1; 46 Q-B4ch, K-R1; 47 RxB, RxB; 48 QxR wins. Or 45 . . . R-B3; 46 Q-B4ch, K-R1; 47 B-Q4, QxQ; 48 PxQ, R-Q3; 49 B-K5, R-Q6; 50 K-K2, and everything goes.

Selected Games

Cleveland Chess League, 1935
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

E. E. Stearns

White

R. Wolfe

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	25 BxKt	RxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	26 P-Kt4	K-R2?
3 P-B4	P-K3	27 Q-QB2	K-R3
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	28 K-B2	R-K3
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	29 R-KR1	R-B3
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	30 R(Kt3)-Kt1	P-R4
7 B-Q3	O-O	31 R-QKt1	PxP
8 Q-B2	P-KR3	32 PxP	R-Kt4
9 P-KR4!	PxP	33 Q-B4	Q-K3
10 BxBP	Kt-Q4	34 Q-Q3	Q-Q4
11 BxB	QxB	35 R(R1)-QB1	B-R6
12 P-R3	QKt-B3	36 R-KKt1	B-Kt5
13 Kt-K4	B-Q2	37 K-Kt3	R-K3
14 Kt-K5	KtxKt	38 R(KKt)-KB1	R-Q3?
15 QxKt	B-K1	39 R(KB)-QB1	Q-K3
16 P-KKt4	P-B3	40 R-B5	R-Kt3?
17 B-Q3!	P-KB4!	41 Kt-B4	Q-Kt3
18 PxP	PxP	42 K-B2	R-R3
19 Q-Kt2	QR-Q1	43 R-R5?	RxR
20 B-B4	R-B3	44 PxR	Q-B3
21 R-R3	K-R1	45 K-Kt3	R-Q2
22 P-B4	B-R4	46 Kt-K5	R-QB2
23 R-B1	B-Kt5	47 Q-B4	Q-K2?
24 R-Kt3	P-KR4	48 Q-Kt8!	Resigns

International Team Tournament
Warsaw - August, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

G. Danielsson

(Sweden)

White

C. H. Maderna

(Argentine)

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
5 PxP	PxP
6 B-B4	P-B3
7 P-K3	B-K2

Preferable to 7 . . . Kt-R4; 8 B-K5! P-B3; 9 B-Kt3, KtxB; 10 RPxKt. Alekhine-Dr. Lasker, New York, 1924, continued 7 . . . Kt-R4; 8 B-Q3, KtxB; 9 PxKt, B-Q3.

8 B-Q3	O-O
9 P-KR3	Kt-K1

Beginning an elaborate and time-wasting regrouping maneuver which seems to have the impossible goal of planting a Kt at K5. The normal course is 9 . . . R-K1; 10 O-O, Kt-B1 followed by . . . B-Q3.

10 Q-B2	QKt-B3
11 O-O	Kt-Q3
12 Kt-K5	B-K3
13 Kt-R4	Q-B1
14 Kt-B5	P-KKt3

White has built up a splendid position, while his opponent's game has no prospects aside from the possibility of successful passive defense.

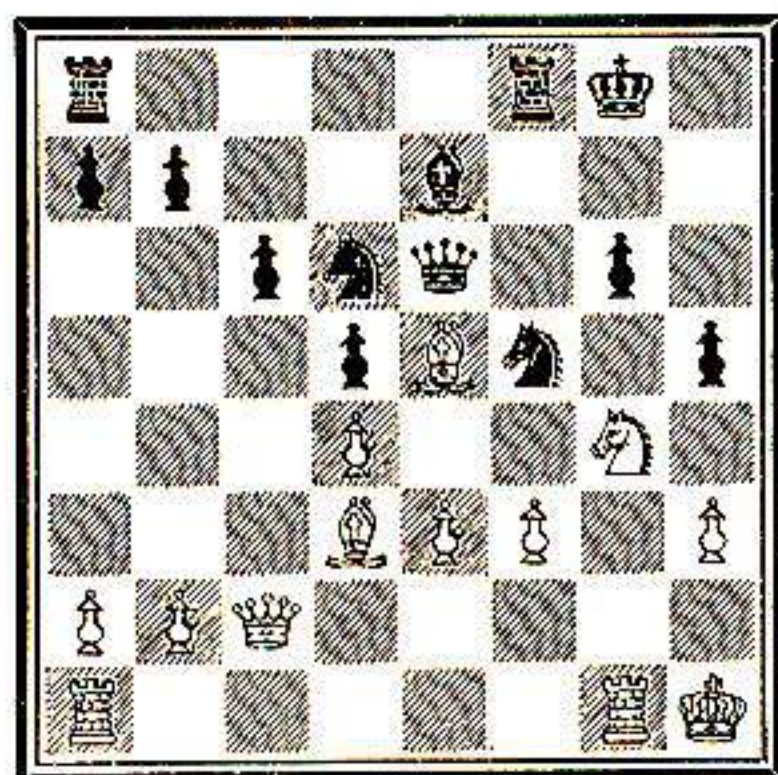
15 KtxB	QxKt
16 B-R2	Kt-Q2
17 K-R1	P-KB4?

Helping (or rather provoking) white to open the KKt file. Better was 17 . . . P-B3, since 18 KtxKt, QxKt; 19 BxP, PxP; 20 QxPch is not conclusive.

18 R-KKt1	Kt-B3
19 P-KKt4!	PxP
20 KtxP(Kt4)	Kt(B3)-K5
21 B-KB4	Kt-KB4
22 P-B3!	Kt(K5)-Q3
23 B-K5	P-KR4

White was only threatening to threaten. 23 . . . K-B2 was probably the best chance, whereas the text allows White to bring off an admirable finish.

C. H. Maderna



G. Danielsson

24 Kt-R6ch!	K-R2
25 RxP!?	....

A slip which might have spoiled the whole combination. The correct order of moves was 25 KtxKt, KtxKt; 26 RxP!! KxR (26 . . . QxR transposes into the text) and now Euwe shows a beautiful win by 27 R-Kt1ch, K-R3; 28 Q-R2!! R-B2; 29 Q-B4ch, K-R2; 30 R-Kt7ch! or 28 . . . B-Kt4; 29 RxB! KxR; 30 Q-Kt2ch, K-R3; 31 BxKt! and wins.

25	QxR?
------------	------

Missing his chance: he should have played 25 . . . KxR! 26 KtxKt, RxKt!! (26 . . . KtxKt transposes into the losing variation just shown); 27 R-Kt1ch, K-B2! with a satisfactory defense. After the text his game is untenable.

Contributions to the Frank J. Marshall Testimonial Fund

EDWIN DIMOCK \$100.00

Mr. Dimock certainly starts the fund with a generous gift. We trust he will shortly find himself joined by many others.

26 KtxKt	KtxKt
If 26 . . . RxKt; 27 BxKt is deadly.	
27 R-KKt1	Q-K3
Or 27 . . . Q-B2; 28 R-Kt7ch etc.	
28 R-Kt7ch	K-R3
29 Q-Kt2!	Resigns

There is no defence to the double threat of B-B4ch or R-R7ch.

International Team Tournament Warsaw - August, 1935

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

R. Grau
(Argentina)
White

R. Fine
(U. S. A.)
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 KR-K1	Kt-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 Q-R6?	Kt-B4!
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	20 Q-B1	B-B1
4 P-KKt3	BxKtch	21 B-B3	Q-R3
5 PxP	O-O	22 BxKt	QPxB
6 B-KKt2	P-Q3	23 QR-Q1	B-Kt2
7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	24 P-B4	Kt-Q2
8 O-O	Kt-QR4	25 P-K5	BxB
9 Q-Q3	Q-K2	26 QxB	Q-K3
10 Kt-Q2	P-K4	27 P-B5!	Q-K2
11 R-Kt1	R-Kt1	28 Q-B4	Kt-B1
12 B-QR3	P-QKt3	29 Kt-K4	RxR
13 P-B5!	R-Q1	30 RxR	R-Q1
14 PxQP	BPxP	31 R-Q5!	Q-K1
15 PxP	QxP	32 Q-Kt5!	Kt-Q2
16 P-KB4	Q-R4	33 RxKt!	Resigns
17 P-K4	B-Kt5		

International Team Tournament Warsaw - August, 1935

RUY LOPEZ

Dr. A. Alekhine
(France)
White

P. Keres
(Esthonia)
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	20 B-R4	R-QB1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	21 Kt-B3	P-Kt4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	22 B-Kt3	Kt-B4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	23 B-B2	P-QR4
5 O-O	P-Q3	24 Q-K2	K-B1
6 P-B3	B-Q2	25 B-Q3	Q-Q2
7 P-Q4	B-K2	26 Kt-Q2	R-KKt1
8 P-Q5	QKt-Kt1	27 B-Kt1	Q-Kt2
9 B-B2	P-R3	28 Q-B3	R-K1??
10 P-B4	Q-B1	29 RxKt!	PxR.
11 Kt-K1	P-KKt4	30 P-Q6	QxQ
12 Kt-QB3	Kt-R4!	31 PxPch	RxKP
13 Kt-K2	Kt-B5	32 KtxQ	P-K5
14 Kt-Kt3	P-QB3	33 Kt-Q2	P-K6
15 Kt-B5	PxP	34 PxP	PxP
16 BxKt	KtPxP	35 Kt-K4	R-Q2
17 BPxP	BxKt	36 R-K1	P-K7
18 PxP	Kt-Q2	37 B-B2	Resigns
19 R-B1	Q-Q1		

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.

Canada Stands By—Ready!

The big chess drive is on in the United States—with the American Chess Federation pushing forward in a concerted national effort to break down all obstacles and barriers in the path of its ultimate objective: the creation of a new chess era! The A. C. F. boldly declares—the time is now at hand when the bulk of a great



F. W. Watson

population should be properly educated and civilized to the point of knowing and understanding that chess is THE game supreme!—that all schools, colleges, fraternal organizations, and societies of any order or standing should, must, and will eventually teach chess to all those willing to learn! It is re-

ported that some American schools have already seen the light, and introduced a chess course. The Canadian Chess Federation has good reason to stand by, eagerly watching and waiting—if the Americans are successful—the Canadians will have something to think about!

No Detour in Dake's Tour!

As a main attraction in simultaneous play, Arthur W. Dake, America's highest scoring International Team Tournament member, and holder of the Pacific Coast Championship, is one of the few masters combining every requirement needed to suit such form of chess entertainment—speed, action, and a pleasing personality! From the various United States cities which comprised his recent and somewhat large scale tour, Dake eventually came within striking distance of Canadian territory and was invited to include Toronto on the route—the Queen City C. C. extending a sort of friendly challenge.

With Toronto in his path, and the score at the time standing: Amalgamated U. S. Cities 12 victories; Arthur Dake, 231 victims (!), and 21 scattered draws, Mr. Dake willingly turned his attention to the Canadian threat(!). It was

on the eve of Saturday, last January 11th, the Queen City issue was settled with twenty-nine boards in opposition, including an appreciable number of Toronto's strongest. The American wizard added 27 extra vics to his remarkable count, leaving a balance of 2, counting as draws! Mr. Dake's time barely exceeded 3 hrs. Messrs. Crompton and Auerbach, Queen City players, notched the half points. Toronto's newly organized Q. C. C. C. is now well established! The event was chiefly arranged by Bernard Freedman, the "Ace-man" of the club's executive staff.

Miscellaneous News

Opening of Winnipeg's city championship was billed for the past month, January 17th, or thereabout, with a list of entries expected to exceed last year's record of 108!

At a recent annual meeting, the Winnipeg C. C. elected its officers for the ensuing year: President, E. T. Boyce; Vice-President, Dr. G. M. LaFleche; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Gregory; Committee, Rev. H. L. Roy, S. Hall and G. Howard. A handsome chess set was presented by Canon Roy to H. Gregory, as a token of appreciation for his past services and in behalf of the club and its members.

The Toronto city championship is in order for this February month, and one of the toughest tourneys of the age is predicted—even a transfer of the title is likely; especially if Belson retires! (Gene Tunney was wise!).

Final scores in the Toronto Chess Association inter-club matches: Canada Dairies, 3½-1½; Toronto, 2½-1½; Queen City 2-2; North Toronto, 1-3; Gambit, 1-3. The first three clubs were scheduled to meet in a special play-off series for the League-title.

Donald Murray, Winnipeg's 1935 champion, will not defend the title he clinched from the monstrous event in past year—the "flaming youth" is now residing with his parents in Toronto, and offers himself as an additional worry to eastern players. D. M. is a boy of eighteen years, and a college student. He was last to finish against Dake in recent Toronto exhibition, and did Artie have it tough!?

The Union Commerciale C. C. (Quebec) elected as its 1936 executives: President, R. Gingras; Vice-President, J. Paquin; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Therien; Delegates, L. Richard, and J. Lachance.

Problem Department

BY WALTER JACOBS

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

A number of readers have written to me asking all sorts of questions—"What is a selfmate?", "Who told you that you know anything about problems?", etc.). Alas, I have not replied to many of them, because I don't get around to writing letters very often. I feel badly about it, because I can picture them awaiting their replies with a wistful hopelessness. I'll answer, some day.

A number of contributors have already written my name on bullets, as a result of a vile plot of the composing room to discredit me with composers. I refer to the regrettable omission of a piece in two of the problems recently published. If it happens again, I shall take immediate steps—to Australia, or some such place.

In spite of the fact that I am anxious to blame others for these mishaps, I have an unhappy suspicion that they are my fault. I am republishing the correct setting of the later of these problems, and I apologize to the composers, and to the solvers who struggled with a problem sans solution.

Bill Beers takes the Honor Prize for December by the narrowest of margins over Dr. G. Dobbs. H. B. Daly wins the Ladder Prize. Congratulations.

This month I am quoting a number of prize-winners and a pair of original fairies.

No. XXIV. A lovely Nowotny, set with high artistry.

No. XXV. A curious theme, repeated in three variations.

No. XXVI. Pawn play is featured in this problem.

No. XXVII. It is difficult to describe the theme here; it consists of repeated forcing of Black under-promotion.

No. XXVIII. & XXIX. Readers are familiar, I hope, with the Nightrider and Grasshopper, the fairy pieces employed in these two-movers.

SOLUTIONS

No. XIII.-XVII. Intended S to b1, b6, xb3, c7, and c8 respectively, but all are cooked by 1 Qe2ch and XIV has a mate on the move. A good argument for birth control.

No. 367 by K. S. Howard: Rd6. A delightful problem, but solvers didn't seem to think so.

No. 368 by A. Kish: Kf3. Unpinning of three White pieces.

No. 369 by G. Mott-Smith: Qh7. Goethart theme, or permission of unpinning.

No. 370 by J. F. Tracy: Qd4.

No. 371 by J. Zarch: Bb2 intended, but a Black Pawn missing from c3 permits 1 Ra5 mate.

No. 372 by S. Costikyan: Intended 1 Qa1 but 1 Sd4 cooks.

No. 373 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Qg1, QxQ; 2 RxP. 1... KxS; 2 Qg7ch. 1... B moves; 2 BxPch. 1... QxR; 2 QxBch.

No. 374 by H. C. Mowry: 1 Bc3 threat 2 Qf1ch. 1... SxQ; 2 BxP. An unattractive setting.

No. 375 by T. C. Wenzl: 1 Pg7. Grab theme.

No. 376 by W. A. Beers: 1 Ba2. Rather difficult.

No. 377 by D. C. McClelland. 1 Rf2, Rh2; 2 Rb2. An attractive double decoy.

No. 378 by S. Limbach: No solution. Sorry.

CORRESPONDENCE

G. F. Berry: Glad to see you back. Unfortunately, I cannot credit you for Nov. solutions, which had to be mailed by December 10th.

J. Welcome: You are, tautologically, welcome.

Hochberg Bros.: I do not intend to use your three-mover, but I shall be glad to receive further problems from you. No promises, though.

M. Gershenson: I do not publish end-games. They should be sent to the Editorial Office, 60-10 Roosevelt Ave., Woodside, N. Y.

I. Rivise: Diagrams are best, but notations are preferable to drawings.

G. R. Emery: I agree with you about the cooks; still, how'd you pass up No. 372?

H. B. Daly: Excuse it, please. Have credited you with five points. The editor decides how many points to allot for solutions, though a point per move is the general rule.

W. K. Wimsatt: Your four-mover is interesting, but I wish you would try for a better key. Your three-mover was quoted in the January, 1936, "Problemist".

W. H. Rawlings: You need not send solutions until the 10th. They will be accepted provided they are post-marked not later than that date.

R. H. & E. J. Davis: You may not send separate solutions; if you wish, you may solve as a team.

I have learned during the past month of the recent deaths of two American composers: Dr. H. W. Bettmann and H. Boardman. It is a sad duty to record thus the names of problemists who will no more delight us with their works. It is small consolation that what they have done is deathless.

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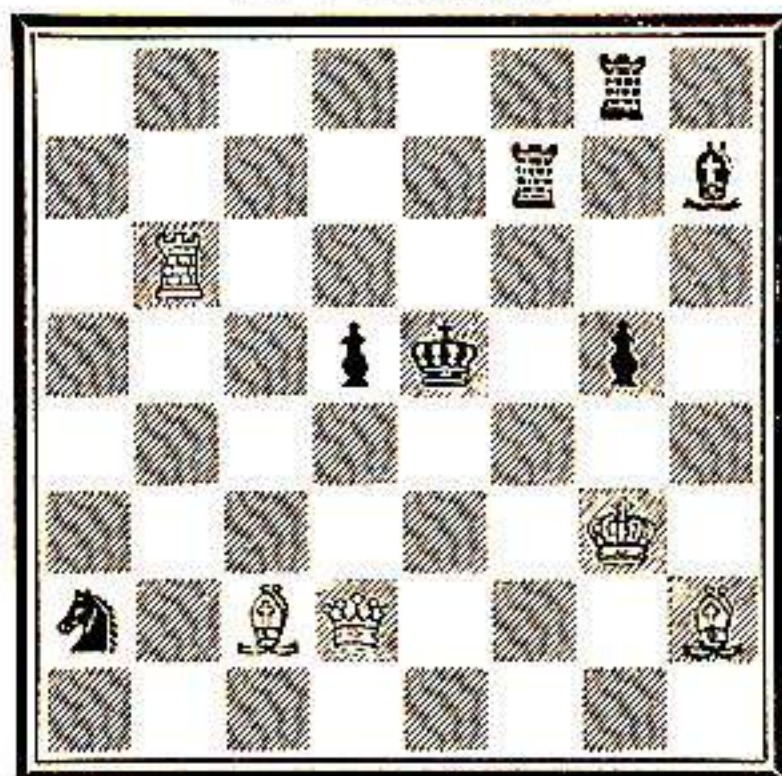
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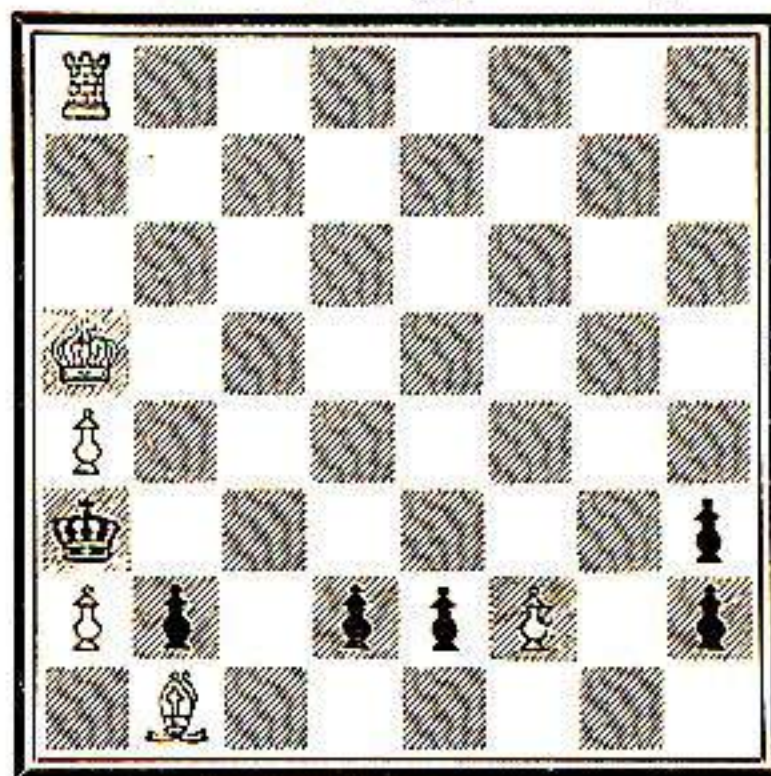
**I. Kashdan
Alamac Hotel
New York City**

XXIV. J. OPDENOORDT
De Problemist



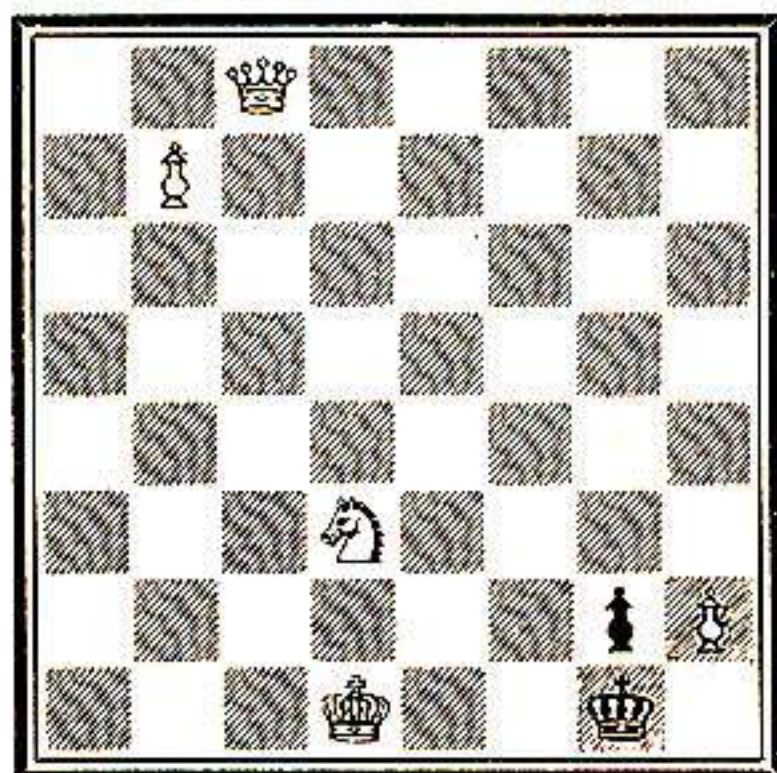
Mate in 2

XXVII. E. H. M. GUTTMAN
Neuen Leipziger Zeitung



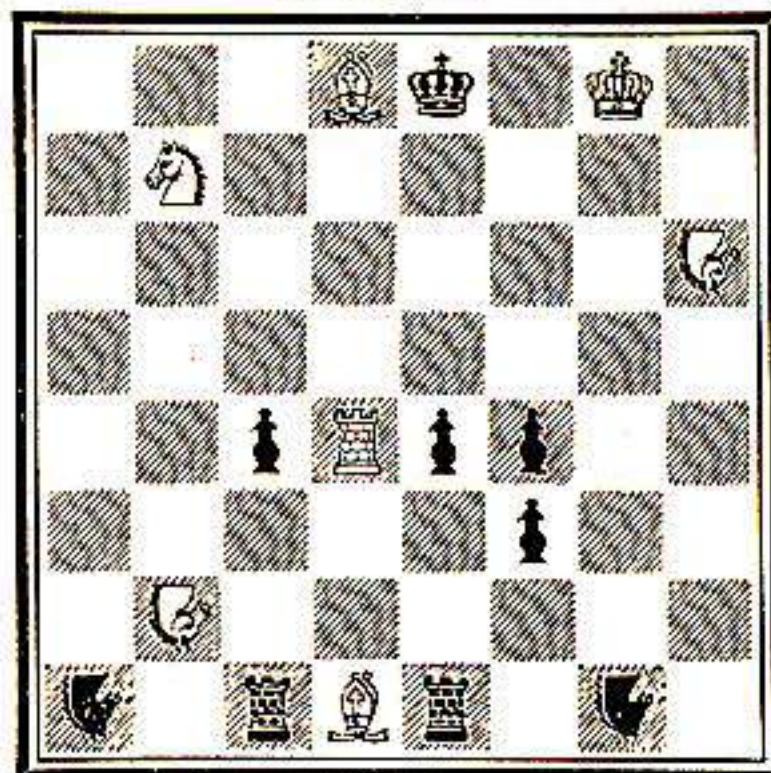
Mate in 5

XXV. K. A. L. KUBBEL
Enigmatistica Popolare



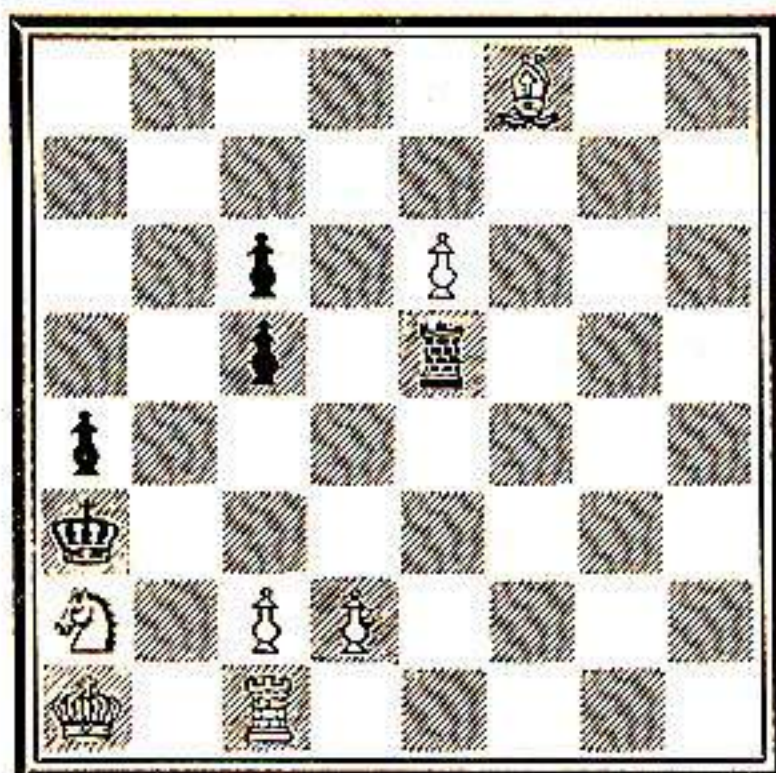
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XXVIII. T. R. DAWSON
Surrey, England
(Original)



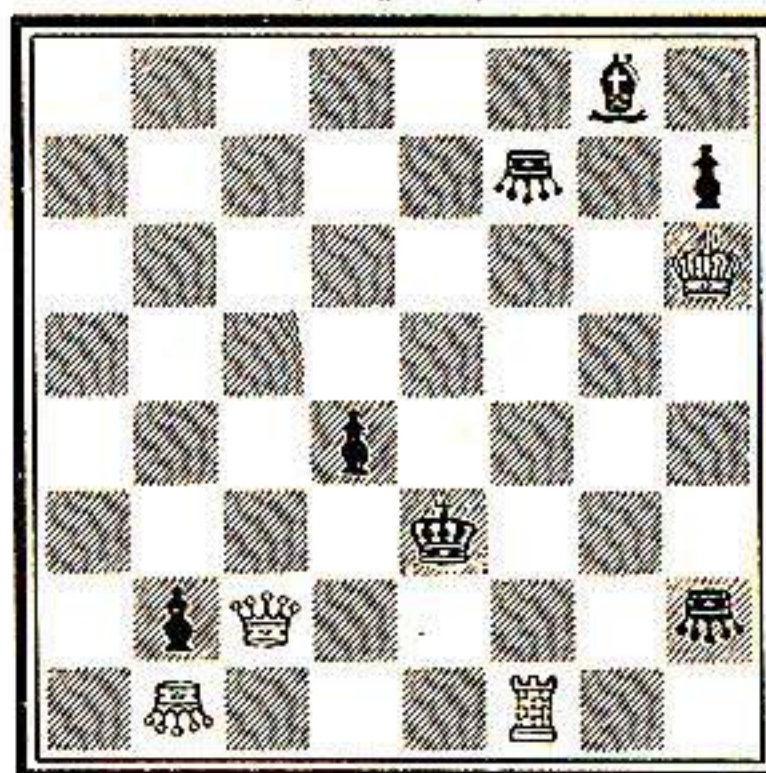
Mate in 2

XXVI. H. BERKENBUSCH
Match Kiel vs. Mannheim—Harburg



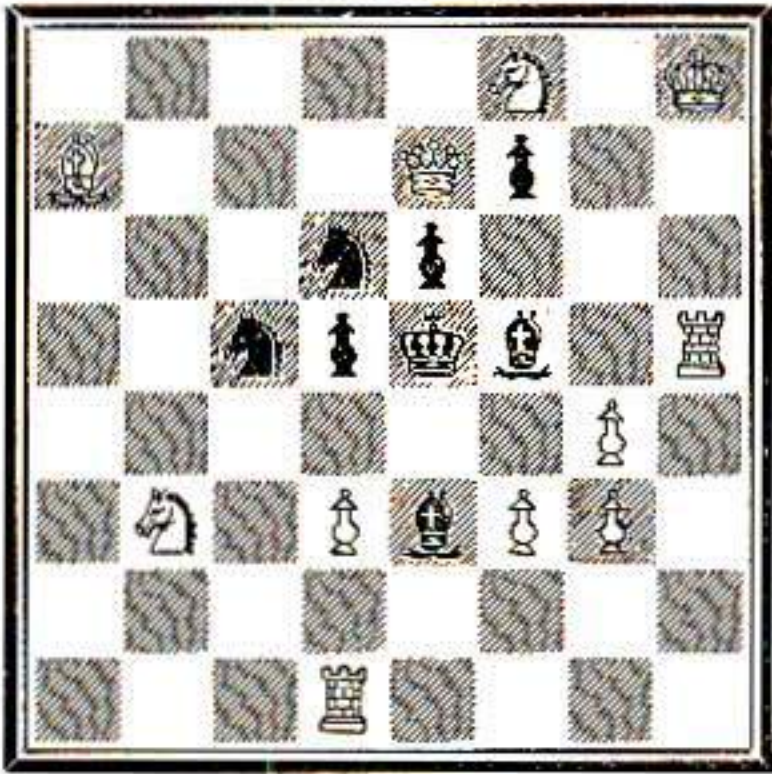
Mate in 3

XXIX. W. JACOBS
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



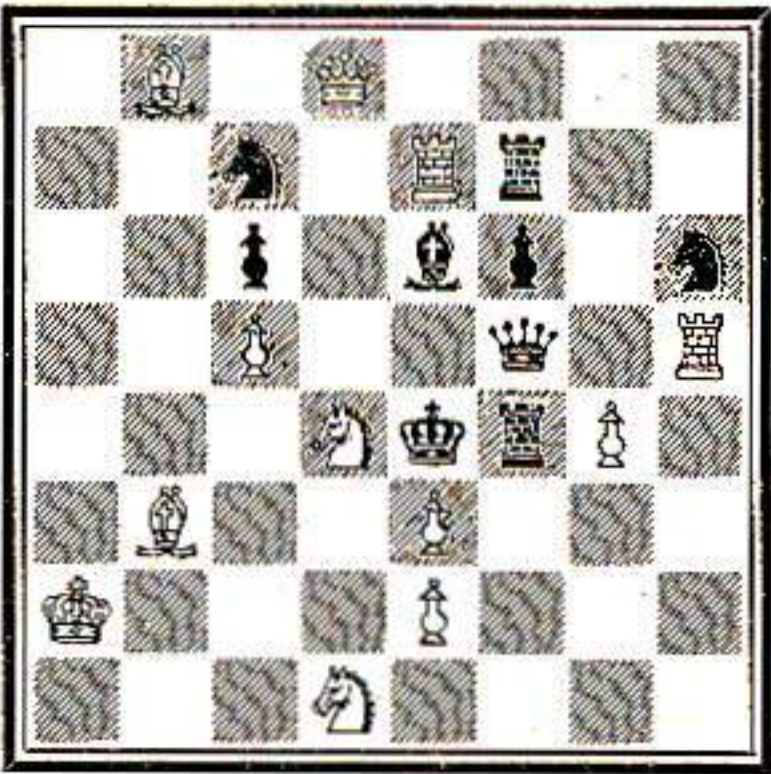
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391
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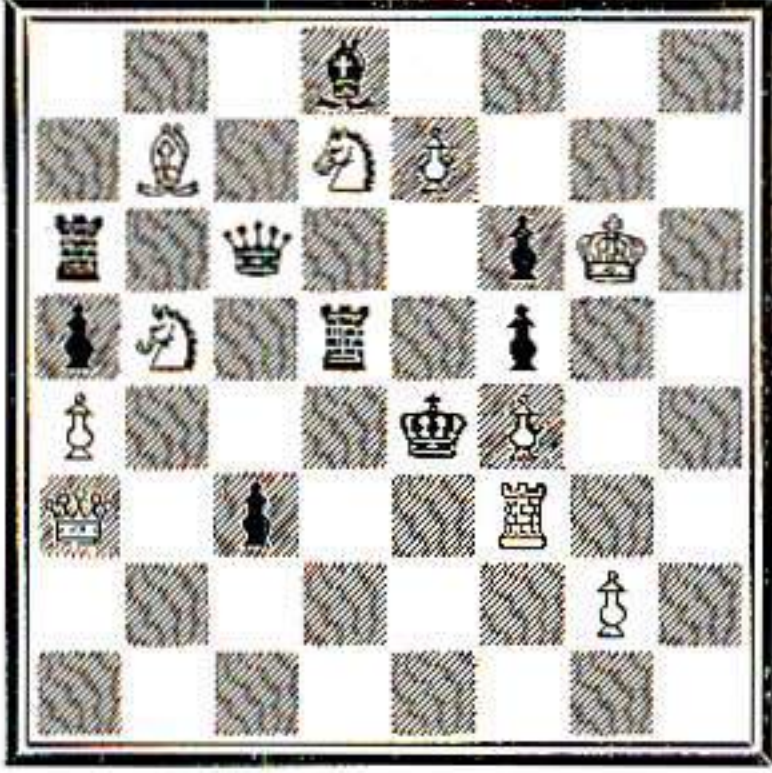
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394
(Original)
Z. ZILAH
Budapest, Hungary



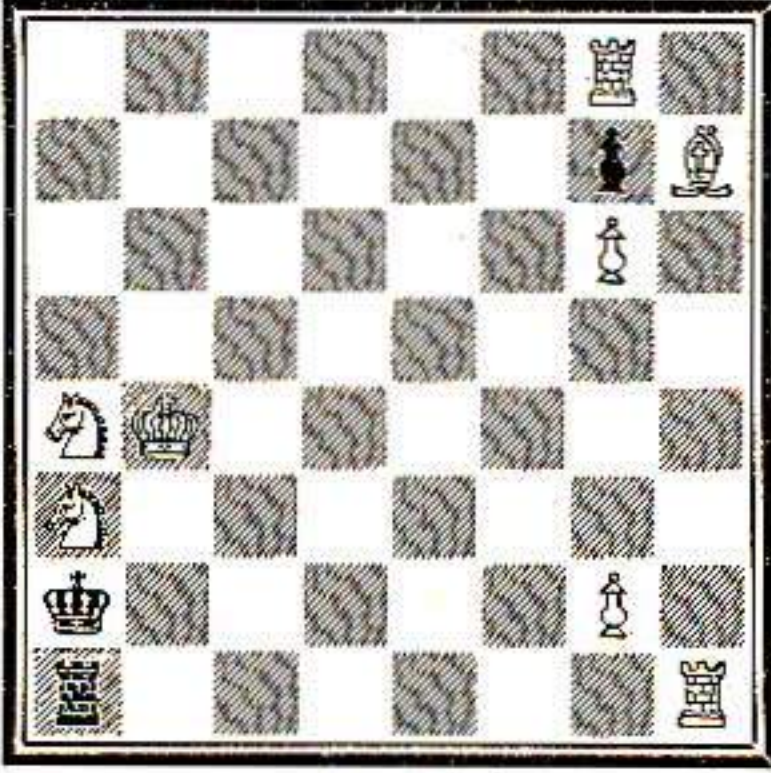
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392
(Original)
W. PETERS
Irvington, N. J.



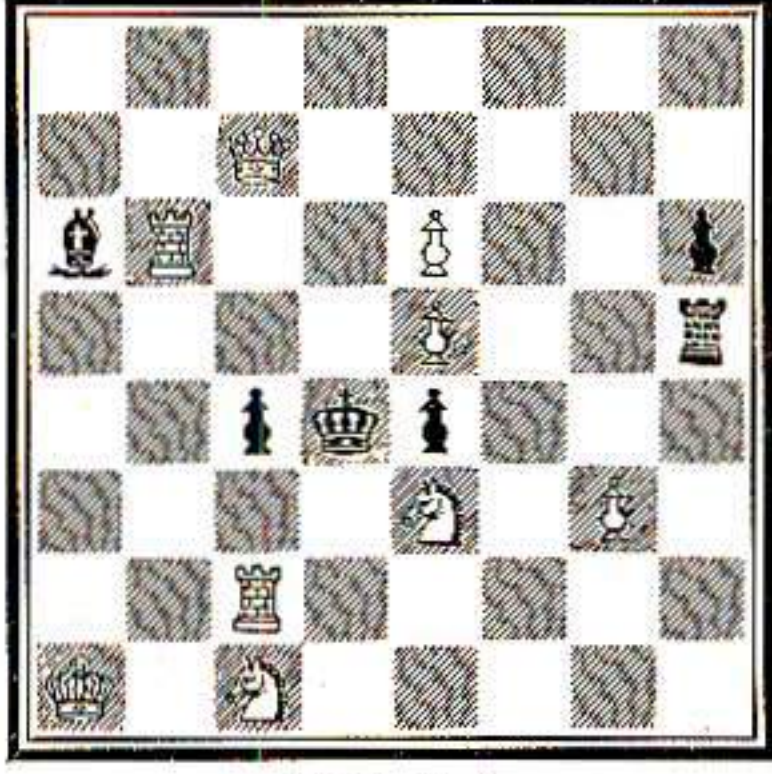
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395
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Willmar, Minn.



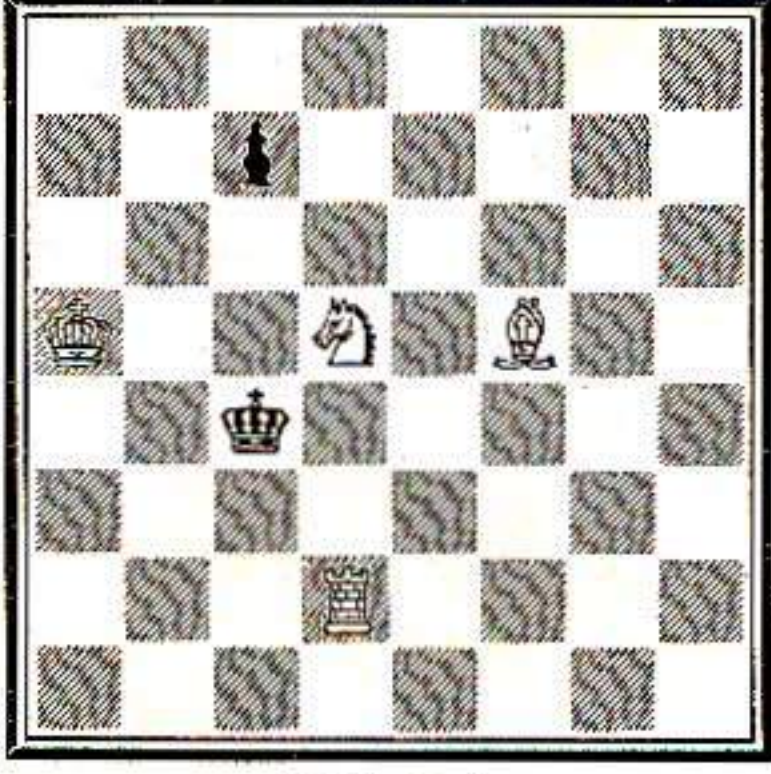
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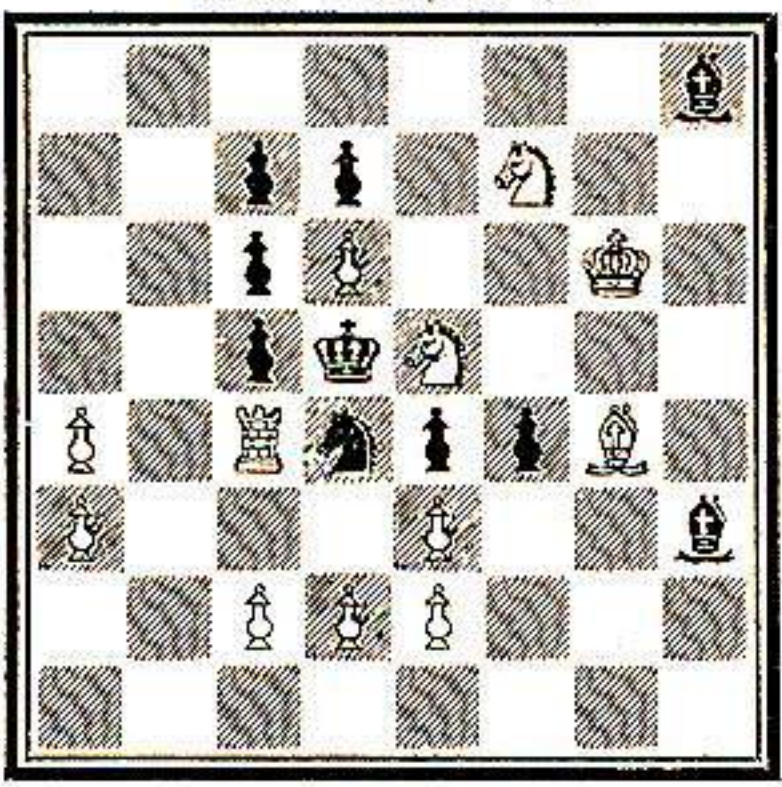
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Brooklyn, N. Y.



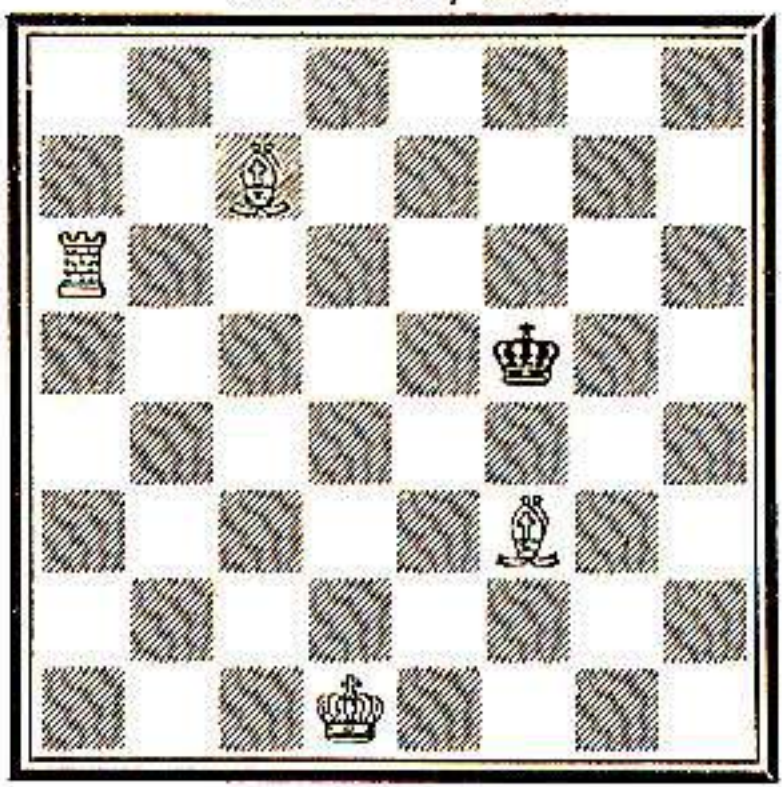
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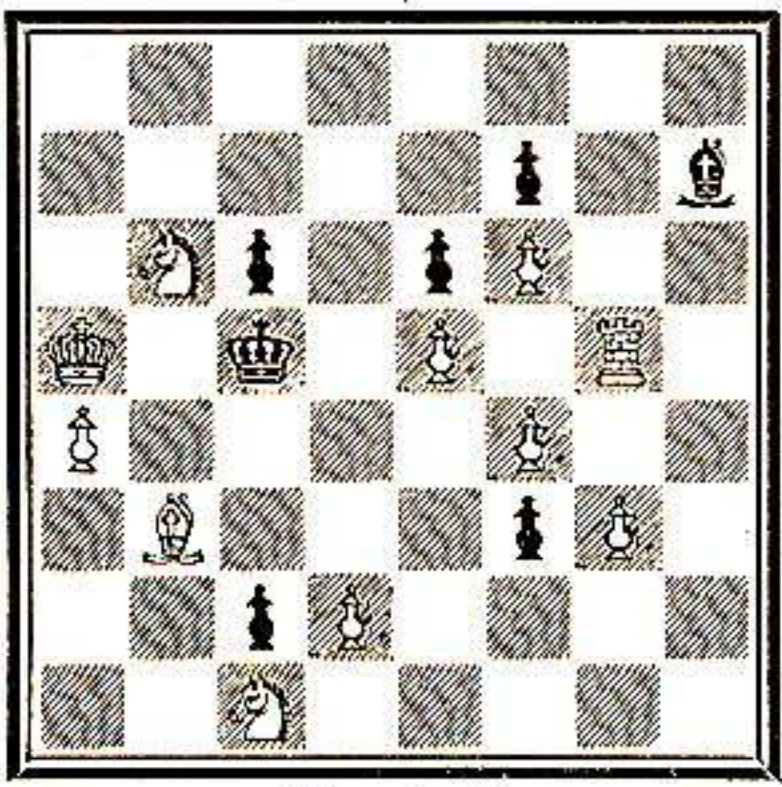
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Carrollton, Ga.



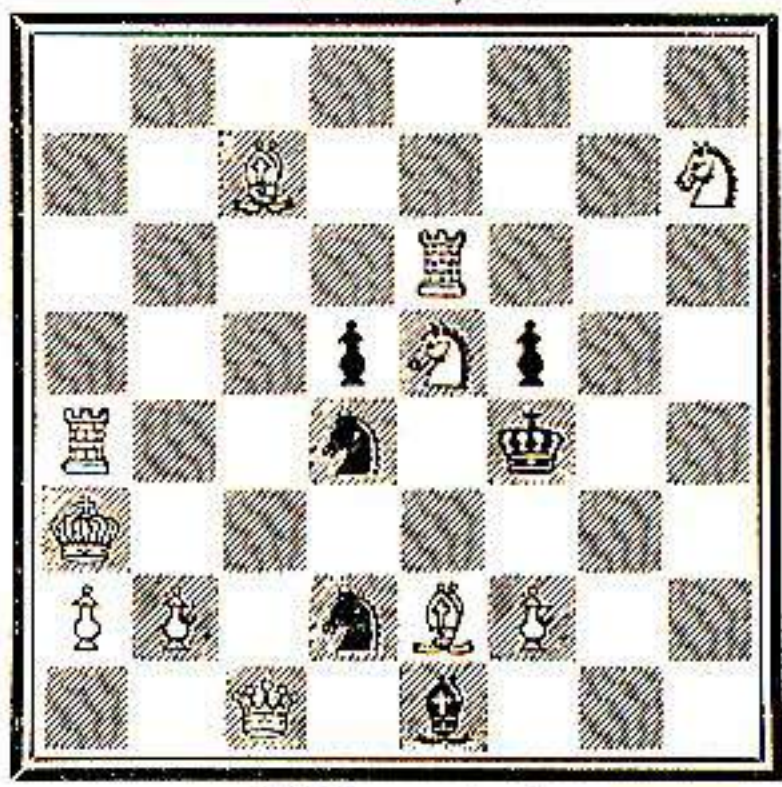
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J. F. TRACY
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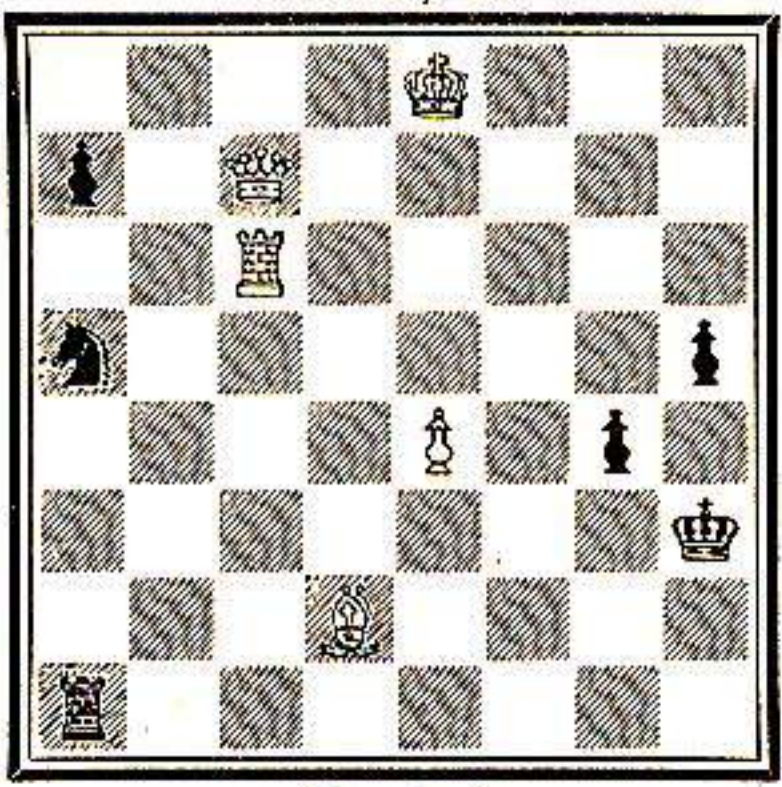
Mate in 3

401
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SHELDON MYERS
Norwood, O.



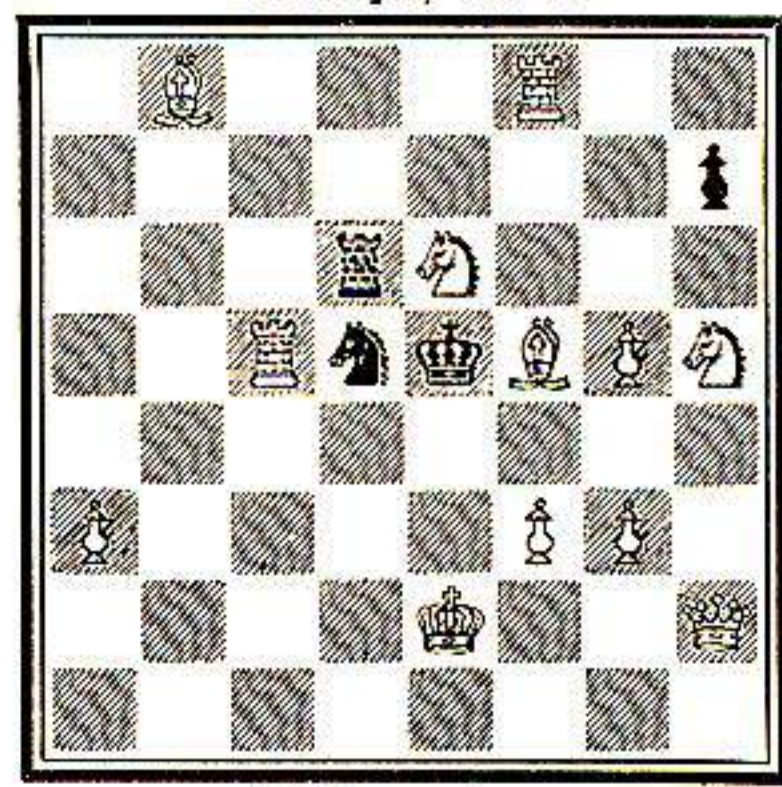
SELFmate in 3

399
(Original)
HARRY BOARDMAN
Atlanta, Ga.



Mate in 4

402
(Original)
W. STRAUS
Brooklyn, N. Y.



SELFmate in 5



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W. Vanwinkle	442	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	476
R. J. Ratke	447	2	2	2	2	1	0	3	3	3	0	4	5	474
I. Genud	420	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	449
A. J. Souweine	414	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	448
J. F. Tracy	405	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	434
G. Partos	378	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	412
W. Beers	374	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	403
Dr. G. Dobbs	364	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	393
E. Nash	357	2	2	2	2	0	3	0	3	3	4	4	0	382
W. Peters	348	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	382
P. Murphy	351	2	2	2	2	1	0	3	3	3	0	4	0	373
S. Korsgaard	330	2	2	2	2	1	0	3	3	3	4	4	0	356
C. Fittkau	315	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	344
E. F. Young	316	2	2	2	2	1	0	3	3	3	4	4	0	342
G. Plowman	299	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	333
W. Strauss	285	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	314
F. A. Hill	273	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	0	4	0	298
J. Stichka, Jr.	255	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	289
T. E. Knorr	250	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	284
N. Goldstein	254	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	0	4	0	279
A. Chess	244	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	278
S. Kowalski	228	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	257
M. W. Patrick	237	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	250
I. Sapir	221	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	242
Hochberg Bros.	204	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	238
E. H. Thorne	207	2	2	2	2	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	224
M. Einhorn	184	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	218
W. Towle	169	2	2	2	2	0	3	0	3	3	4	4	0	194
Dr. H. M. Berliner	154	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	188
M. Gonzales	143	2	2	2	2	1	6	3	0	3	4	4	5	177
J. Zarbach	125	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	154
A. Boczar	127	2	2	0	2	1	3	3	0	3	0	4	0	147
G. R. Emery	74	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	108
I. Rivise	86	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
G. F. Berry	78	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
W. Patz	42	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	0	71
K. Lay	45	2	0	2	2	0	3	3	3	3	0	4	0	67

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