## The

REVIEW
HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM
KENNETH S. HOWARD
Erie, Pa.


WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

The OFFICIAL ORGAN of the AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

> THE UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP THE METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE
the future of organized chess in america
-D. B. DYER MASTERS I HAVE MET - FRED M. WREN CURIOUS CHESS FACTS . . . . . . . IRVING CHERNEV PROBLEM DEPARTMENT - . . . . . . . WALTER JACOBS

# The CHESS REVIEW 

Official Organ of the: American Chess Federation

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#### Abstract

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## The United States Championship

April 25, 1936 will prove to have been a momentous day in the chess history of this country. At 2 P. M. on the afternoon of that day in the grill of the Hotel Astor sixteen of the nation's outstanding chess experts began a battle for supremacy that will not cease until May 16.

The 16 contestants comprise 8 seeded players, who were invited to participate because of their outstanding records in national and international competition, and 8 players who won their positions in a qualifying tournament conducted for that purpose.

The seeded players are:
Arthur W. Dake: Pacific Coast Champion and member of three victorious American World Championship Teams.

Reuben Fine: Recent winner of the Hastings Tournament, Champion of the American Chess Federation, and member of two victorious American World Championship Teams.

Israel A. Horowitz: Member of two victorious American World Championship Teams.

Isaac I. Kasbdan: New York State Champion, winner of several International Tournaments, and member of two victorious American World Championship Teams.

Alexander Kevitz: Champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, and third prize winner in the New York International Tournament of 1931.

Abrabam Kupchik: Past Champion of the Manhattan Chess Club and New York State, veteran of several international tournaments, and member of one American World Championship Team.

Samuel Reshevsky: Winner of last year's Margate Tourney and Syracuse International Tourney 1934. Also past Champion of the American Chess Federation.

Herman Steiner: Member of one victorious American World Championship Team.

The players who emerged triumphant from the qualifying tournament which began on March 30, 1936, are:

> SECTION A (Manhattan Chess Club)
> 1. Samuel D. Factor-Illinois State Champion.
2. Albert C. Simonson-Member of one American World Championship Team and representative of the Manhattan Chess Club.

SECTION B (Marshall Chess Club)

1. Arnold S. Denker-A leading metropolitan player, former Bronx County Champion and representative of the Manhattan Chess Club.
2. Weaver W. Adams-Former New England Champion.

## SECTION C (Empire City Chess Club)

1. George N. Treysman-One of the leading metropolitan players. Representative of the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club.
2. Sidney Bernstein-A leading metropolitan player, representative of the Marshall Chess Club.

SECTION D (Queens Chess Club)

1. Harold Morton-Present New England and Rhode Island State Champion.
2. Milton L. Hanauer-Former New York State Champion and a leading metropolitan player representing the Marshall Chess Club.

The complete story of the Championship Tourney proper will be rold in our June issue. This May issue is devoted in the main to a resume of the results of the qualifying sections and the publication of some of the best games played therein.

| Manhattan C. C. Qualifying Group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $5$ | 荡 |  | さ | Total | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | R. Bornholz | . | 1 | 0 | 11/2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |  | 4 | 1 | 61/2-41/2 |  |
| 2 | R. Cintron . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | . | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | 8 | 2 | $2-9$ |  |
| 3 | S. Factor | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |  | 0 | 2 | $10-1$ | I |
| 4 | H. Fajans . . . . . . . . . . . | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 | 0 |  | 1 | 1/2 | 1 |  | $1 / 2 \mid$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 5 |  | 2 | 4 | $7 \begin{array}{ll}7 & -4\end{array}$ |  |
| 5 | J. Feldman | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | . | 0 | 1 |  |  | 1/2 | $11 / 2$ | 0 | 0 | 3 |  | 6 | 2 | $4 \begin{array}{lll}4 & -7\end{array}$ |  |
| 6 | Dr. H. Kline | 1 | 1 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1. | 1 |  | 1 | 0 | $11 / 2$ | 1 | 0 | 6 |  | 3 | 2 | $7 \begin{array}{ll}7 & -4\end{array}$ |  |
| 7 | (Miss) A. Rxatig . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  | $0 \mid$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | 10\| | 0 | 1-10 |  |
| 8 | S. Silberman .... | 0 | 1 |  | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |  | 6 | 2 | $4-7$ |  |
| 9 | A. C. Simonson . | 1 | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | $1 / 2$ | \| 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | [1/2 |  | 6 |  | - | 5 | $81 / 2-21 / 2$ | II |
| 10 | J. Soudakoff . . | 01 | 0 | 10 | 0 |  | \|1/2 | 1 |  | 01 | 10 |  | $11 / 2$ | 10 | 1 |  | 7 | 3 | 21/2-81/2 |  |
| 11 | H. Sussman | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ | 1. | 1/2 | 4 |  | 4 | 3 | 51/2-51/2 |  |
| 12 | O. Tenner | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | $11 / 2$ | 1 | $11 / 2$ | \| | 7 |  | 2 | 2 | 8 -3 |  |

Factor assumed the lead from the very first day and was never headed. Interest was centered in the fight for second place which was in doubt until the final round. Oscar Tenner, the old maestro of the Manhattan Chess Club, and veteran of many grueling tourneys, gave Simonson a real fight. But in the end youth won out.

## U. S. Championship Tourney Qualifying Rounds April, 1936

## S. D. Factor <br> White

Dr. H. Kline Black

| 1 | P.Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 16 | P.Kt5 | Kt-QKt3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P.K3 | 17 | Kt.K5 | B-Q2 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | P.Q4 | 18 | P.B4 | P-B3 |
| 4 | B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 | 19 | PxP | QxP |
| 5 | P.K3 | P-B3 | 20 | QR-Kt1 | R-K2 |
| 6 | Q-B2 | B-K2 | 21 | P-B5 | Kt-B5 |
| 7 | PxP | $K P \times P$ | 22 | Kt-Kt4 | Q-R5 |
| 8 | B-Q3 | 0.0 | 23 | P-B6 | R-B2 |
| 9 | Kt-B3 | R-K1 | 24 | Q-B2! | Q-R4 |
| 10 | 0.0 .0 | Kt-B1 | 25 | BxKt | KtPxB |
| 11 | Kt-K5 | Kt-R4 | 26 | Kt-K5 | P.Kt3 |
| 12 | BxB | Q×B | 27 | KtxR | KxKt |
| 13 | P-KR3 | Kt -B3 | 28 | Q-B4 | Kt-K3 |
| 14 | P-KKt4 | Kt(B3)-Q2 | 29 | Q-Q6 | Resigns |
| 15 | Kt-B3 | P.QKt4 |  |  |  |

## U. S. Championship Tourney Qualifying Rounds April, 1936 <br> ENGLISH OPENING <br> S. D. Factor <br> White



## Candid Camera Shots



Top Row: (Left) Reuben Fine in the foreground, Sidney Bernstein in the rear. (Center) Israel A. Horowitz. (Right) Harold Morton.

Center Row: (Left) Abraham Kupchik. (Center) Alexander Kevitz. (Right) Isaac I. Kashdan in the foreground, Milton L. Hanauer in the rear.

Bottom Row: (Left) Weaver W. Adams. (Center) Arthur W. Dake. (Right) Samuel D. Factor.

| U. S. Championship Tourney |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | $K \times Q$ | R-Q1 | 26 | B×BP | KtxP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Qualifying Rounds |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | K-B3 KR-Q1 | P-Kt3 B-Kt2 | 27 | Kt-K5ch R-K1 | K.K2 Kt.B6 |
|  |  | G'S IND | AN | DEFE |  | 16 | QR-B1 | Kt-R4 | 29 | R-K3 | K.Q3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 | B-Q3 | QR-B1ch | 30 | R-Q3ch | K-B2 |
|  | J. Sou |  |  | A. C. | onson | 18 | K-Kt2 | $R \times R$ | 31 | R-K3 | R-KB1 |
| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 7 | PxKt | P.QB4 | 20 | K-B3 | P.K3 | 33 | R-Q3ch | B.Q4 |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | P.KKt3 | 8 | B-K3 | Kt-B3 | 21 | B-K2 | P.KR3 | 34 | BxB | PxB |
| 3 | P. B 4 | B.Kt2 | 9 | P.KR3 | Q-R4 | 22 | B-Q3 | P-B4 | 35 | RxKt | R×Rch |
| 4 | Kt-B3 | P.Q4 | 10 | Q-Q2 | 0.0 | 23 | $P \times P$ | KtPxP | 36 | K-Q4 | R×8 |
| 5 | PxP | KtxP | 11 | B-K2 | PxP | 24 | B-QB4 | K-B2 |  | Resigns |  |
| 6 | P.K4 | KtxKt | 12 | PxP | QxQch | 25 | P.KKt4 | P-B5! |  |  |  |


*Dropped out after 5 th round with score $+3-2$.

Denker played the best chess in his section and emerged the victor. Carping critics may say that he was somewhat lucky in his games with Reinfeld and Adams, but on the other side of the ledger is the fact that he had assumed such a large lead at the midway mark that he coasted along allowing a number of draws in positions that were practically won. Adams squeezed through at the eleventh hour in undisputed possession of second place. When the final round was played it was possible that a triple tie for second might result-which would certainly have given the Committee a headache. But Reinfeld lost to Rosenthal! and Brunnemer held Balint to a draw, thus eliminating the necessity for a play-off.

## TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF A CHESS PLAYER

"Tomorrow I have to finish the ending with X . . . (it's a cinch but my opponent is the worst sport in the city . . . W was a gentleman compared to him and I have to have 2 notaries, a stenographer and a body guard to be sure he doesn't pull something).

## U. S. Championship Tourney Qualifying Rounds <br> April, 1936 <br> KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE <br> \section*{A. S. Denker} <br> White

| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 21 | QR.K1 | B.K4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 22 | R-B3 | Q-K2 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt2 | 23 | QR-KB1 | K-R1 |
| 4 | P-K4 | P-Q3 | 24 | QxKt | Q×Q |
| 5 | P-B4 | 0.0 | 25 | BxQ | RxR |
| 6 | Kt -B3 | P.B4 | 26 | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | B-Kt2 |
| 7 | P-Q5 | Kt-K1 | 27 | BxBch | KxB |
| 8 | B-Q3 | P.B4 | 28 | R-B7ch | K.Kı3 |
| 9 | 0.0 | PxP | 29 | RxKtP | R×B |
| 10 | KtxP | P-K3 | 30 | P.KR3 | R-K7 |
| 11 | PxP | BxP | 31 | P-QR4 | P.QR4 |
| 12 | QKt-Kt5 | Kt-B2 | 32 | K-R2 | R.QB7 |
| 13 | KtxB | KtxKt | 33 | P-QKt3 | R-B6 |
| 14 | B.K4 | Q.Q2 | 34 | K-Kt1 | P-R4? |
| 15 | Q-Q5 | Kt -B3 | 35 | R-Q7 | RxKtP |
| 16 | P.B5! | PxP | 36 | RxPch | K-B2 |
| 17 | BxP | QKt-Q5 | 37 | R-Q5 | R-Kt5 |
| 18 | KtxKt | BxKtch | 38 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{BP}$ | R×RP |
| 19 | K-R1 | QR-K1 | 39 | R×KRP | Resigns |
| 20 | B-R6 | R-B2 |  |  |  |


| Empire City C. C. Qualifying Group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | O |  | B | $0$ | Total | 药 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | G. N. Treysman ...... |  | $11 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |  | 0 | 2 | $10-1$ |  |
| 2 | S. Bernstein . . . . . . . . | 2 | . | \|1/2 | \|1 1 | 1 | 1 | \|1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 7 |  | 1 | 3 | 81/2-21/2 |  |
| 3 | E. S. Jackson . . . . . . . . | 0 | $\|1 / 2\|$ |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 |  | 6 |  | 3 | 2 | 7 -4 |  |
| 4 | G. Shainswit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 4 |  | 3 | 4 | 6 -5 |  |
| 5 | J. Richman . . . . . . . . . | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |  | 8 | 1 | $21 / 2.81 / 2$ |  |
| 6 | H. Powelson . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | - | 10 | 0 | $1-10$ |  |
| 7 | W. Goldwater . . . . . . . | 0 | 1/2\| | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | . | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | $61 / 2-41 / 2$ |  |
| 8 | M. Green . . . . . . . | 0 | 1 | 1 | $11 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 8 -3 |  |
| 9 | D. Grossman . | 0 | 0 | 0 | \|1/2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | , | 1 | 61/2-41/2 |  |
| 10 | S. Karandy . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | \|1/2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | . | 1 | 1 | 4 |  | - | 3 | $51 / 2.51 / 2$ |  |
| 11 | M. Fish . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 1 | \|1/2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 1 | 41/2-61/2 |  |
| 12 | W. H. Steckel* . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . |  |  | 11 | 0 | 0 -11 |  |

*Dropped out after second round with score $+0-2$.

Treysman ran rough-shod over the opposition in his section. Long recognized as one of the unsung heroes of New York's "East Side"-a sterling player in club and league matches-he was the class of his group. Second place went to Sidney Bernstein of the Marshall C. C. after a close fight with his teammate Matthew Green. The surprise in this section was the comparatively poor showing of George Shainswit, Champion of the Empire City C. C.

## U. S. Championship Tourney Qualifying Rounds <br> April, 1936 <br> SICILIAN DEFENSE

| S. Karandy White |  |  | S. Bernstein Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P.K4 | P.QB4 | 14 | KtxKt | KtxKt |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 15 | Q-K4 | B-QB3 |
| 3 | P.K5 | Kt-Q4 | 16 | Q-B4 | P.KR4 |
| 4 | P-B4 | Kt-B2 | 17 | P-Q3 | Q-Kt2 |
| 5 | Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 18 | B-K4 | P-R5 |
| 6 | P-KKt3 | P.KKt3 | 19 | Q-Kt5 | B-B1 |
| 7 | B-Kt2 | B-Kt2 | 20 | P-KKt4 | 0.0 .0 |
| 8 | Q.K2 | Kt -K3 | 21 | Q-Q2 | P-K3 |
| 9 | 0.0 | Q-B2 | 22 | Q-B3 | PxKt |
| 10 | Kt-Q5 | Q-Kt1 | 23 | P×P | BxP |
| 11 | R-K1 | P-Kt3 | 24 | P-Kt4 | BxB |
| 12 | R-Kt1 | B-Kt2 | 25 | R×B | QxR |
| 13 | P.Kt3 | KKt-Q5 |  | Resigns |  |

DON'T FORGET TO
RENEW YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION!

## U. S. Championship Tourney Qualifying Rounds March, 1936 FRENCH DEFENSE

G. N. Treysman White
W. H. Steckel Black

| Write |  |  | Blac |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-K4 | P-K3 | 22 | P.B5 | -K2 |
| 2 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 23 | P-Kt4 | P-R3 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | Kt.KB3 | 24 | R-K3 | R-KR1 |
| 4 | B-Kt5 | B.K2 | 25 | R-KB1 | QR-B1 |
| 5 | P-K5 | KKt-Q2 | 26 | PxP | PxP |
| 6 | BxB | QxB | 27 | KtxP! | $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ |
| 7 | Q-Q2 | 0.0 | 28 | B-B5ch | K-K2 |
| 8 | P-84 | P-QB4 | 29 | BxKt | R-B5 |
| 9 | Kt - B 3 | PxP | 30 | B-B5 | RxKtPch |
| 10 | KtxP | Kt-QB3 | 31 | R-Kt3 | R×Rch |
| 11 | O-O-O | P.QR3 | 32 | PxR | B-B1 |
| 12 | P.KKt3 | KtxKt | 33 | R-B1 | BxB |
| 13 | QxKt | Q-84 | 34 | PxB | K-Q2 |
| 14 | Q×Q | KtxQ | 35 | R-KKt1 | P.KKt4 |
| 15 | P-QKt4 | Kt-Q2 | 36 | K-B3 | R-B1ch |
| 16 | P-QR4 | P.QKt3 | 37 | K-Q3 | P-Q5 |
| 17 | K-Kt2 | B.Kt2 | 38 | KxP | R-B7 |
| 18 | B-Q3 | QR-B1 | 39 | R-Q1 | R-K7 |
| 19 | Kt-K2 | R-B2 | 40 | K-Q5 | R-QB7 |
| 20 | Kt-Q4 | KR-B1 | 41 | K-K4ch | K-K2 |
| 21 | KR-K1 | K-B1 | 42 | P.B6ch | Resigns |

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| Queens C. C. Qualifying Group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1 \approx$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |  | S | Total |  | ※ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 12 | 3 | 4 | \| 1 | \|6| | 7 | \| 8 | \|9 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| 1 | T. S. Barron ......... |  | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 0 |  | -8 |  |
| 2 | R. Egan . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 0 |  | -8 |  |
| 3 | A. Goldman .......... | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  | 5 | 6 | 6 | 0 |  | - 6 |  |
| 4 | M. L. Hanauer | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1/2 | 1 |  | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 |  | 2 | II |
| 5 | T. E. Knorr | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 1/2\| | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 2 |  | . 8 |  |
| 6 | E. J. Korpanty | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \|1/2| |  | 0 |  | $1 / 2$ | 0 |  | 10 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 3 |  | -2-91/2 |  |
| 7 | N. Lessing | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\|1 / 2\|$ | 1 | 1 | 1. | , | , | 0 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  | 1/21/2 |  |
| 8 | D. H. McClellan . | 1 | 11 | 0 | $\|1 / 2\|$ | $1 / 2$ | 11/2\| | 0 | . | 1 |  | $1 / 2$ |  | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 |  | -2-51/2 |  |
| 9 | W. M. P. Mitchell . . . . | 1 | 10 | 0 | $0 \mid$ | 0 | \|1/2| | 0 | 0 | 1. | 0 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 1 |  | 1/2.81/2 |  |
| 10 | H. Morton . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\|1 / 2\|$ | \|1| | \|1| | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 11 |  | 9 | 0 | 0 | 2 |  | -1 | I |
| 11 | G. Osterman | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | \| 1 | \|1| | 1 | [1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1. | $11 / 2$ | 6 |  | 3 | 2 |  | - 4 |  |
| 12 | B. F. Winkelman | 1 | 1 | 1 | \|1/2| | 1 | 1 \| | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ |  | 6 |  | $1 \mid$ | 4 |  |  |  |

The Queens section ran fairly true to "form," Merton blayed some good games and led the field undefeated. Hanauer also went through

## U. S. Championship Tourney Qualifying Rounds April 6, 1936 ENGLISH OPENING

the schedule without a loss and took second place. Lessing's loss to Osterman was disastrous and Winkelman's penchant for accepting draws in positions where he had a slight advantage told against him. These players helped to make a real battle out of the race for second honors but just fell short.

## U. S. Championship Tourney Qualifying Rounds April, 1936

ENGLISH OPENING
D. McClellan White

|  | White |  | Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P.QB4 | Kt-KB3 | 12 | KtxB | B-R6 |
| 2 | Kt.KB3 | P-KKt3 | 13 | Kt -K6 | BxKt |
| 3 | P-QKt3 | B-Kt2 | 14 | KxKt | Q-Q2! |
| 4 | B-Kt2 | P-Q3 | 15 | P.B4! | B-R6ch |
| 5 | P-Kt3 | P-K4 | 16 | K-Kt1 | BxR |
| 6 | B-Kt2 | 0.0 | 17 | QxB | PxP |
| 7 | Kt.B3 | Kt.B3 | 18 | PxP | Q.Kt5ch |
| 8 | 0.0 | Kt.KR4 | 19 | Q-Kt2 | QxQch |
| 9 | P.K4 | P-B4 | 20 | KxQ | RxP |
| 10 | Kt.KR4 | Kt-B5! |  | Resigns |  |
| 1 | KtxBP | Ktx ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |

## G. Osterman White

| U. S. Championship Tourney Qualifying Rounds April 6, 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ENGLISH OPENING |  |  |  |  |  |
| G. Osterman |  |  | E. J. Korpanty |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | P-QB4 | P.QB4 |  | QR-Q1 | Kt-R4 |
| 2 | Kt-QB3 | Kt-QB3 | 18 | P-B5 | P-B3 |
| 3 | Kt - $\mathrm{B}^{\text {3 }}$ | Kt-83 | 19 | Kt -Q5 | Q-Q2 |
|  | P-KKt3 | P-KKt3 | 20 | P-KKt4 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 5 | B-Kt2 | B.Kt2 |  | PxP | PxP |
| 6 | 0.0 | QR-Kt1 |  | RxP | QxP |
| 7 | P.Q3 | 0.0 |  | R(Q1)-KB1 | Kt-K3 |
| 8 | B-B4 | P-Q3 | 24 | KtxKPch | RxKt |
| 9 | Q-Q2 | R-K1 |  | QxQP | BxP |
| 10 | B-R6 | B-Q2 |  | QxRch | K-Kt2 |
| 11 | BxB | KxB | 27 | Q-Kt3 | QxQ |
| 12 | P.Q4 | PxP | 28 | PxQ | B. 84 |
| 13 | KtxP | KtxKt |  | R(B6) $\times$ B | PxR |
| 14 | QxKt | P.Kt3 |  | RxP | Kt-Q5 |
| 15 | P.KB4 | K-Kt1 | 31 | R-Q5 | Resigns |
| 16 | P.K4 | B-B3 |  |  |  |
| International Team Tournament Warsaw - August, 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |
| SICILIANA. SzaboHungaryWhite |  |  | DEF | ENSE |  |
|  |  |  | F. Gygll (Switzerland) Black |  |  |
| 1 | P-K4 | P.QB4 | 18 | P.B3 | Kt-Kt3 |
|  | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 19 | B-B2 | Kt-R1? |
| 3 | P-Q4 | PxP | 20 | P-KR4 | Q-Q2 |
|  | KtxP | Kt-KB3 |  | P-R5! | Kt-Kt5 |
| 5 | Kt-QB3 | P.Q3 | - 22 | PxP | RPxP |
| 6 | B-K2 | P-KKt3 | 23 | B.Q4 | B-B3 |
| 7 | B-K3 | B-Kt2 | 24 | P.B5! | Kt-K4 |
| 8 | 0.0 | O-0 | 25 | PxP | KtxP |
| 9 | P.B4 | P.QR3 | 26 | Q-R6ch | K-Kt1 |
| 10 | Kt-Kt3 | B-K3 | 27 | BxB | PxB |
| 11 | B-B3 | Q-B2 | 28 | B-Kt4! | Q-Kt4 |
| 12 | Kt-Q5 | BxKt | 29 | Kt-Q4! | $\mathbf{R \times R}$ |
| 13 | PxB | Kt-Kt1 | 30 | R×R | Q-B4 |
| 14 | R-K1 | R-K1 | 31 | BxR | QxB |
| 15 | Q-Q2 | QKt-Q2 | 32 | Kt-B5! | Q-B1 |
| 16 | R-K2 | QR-B1 | 33 | R-K8! | Resigns |
| 7 | QR-K1 | K-B1 |  |  |  |

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## The Frank J. Marshall Trophy

At the annual dinner of the Marshall C. C. held April 19th at the Hotel Lafayette in New York City prizes were awarded to the victors in the Championship Tourney and the Women's Tourney, and the Frank J. Marshall Chess Trophy was unveiled for the first time. We are fortunate in being able to reproduce the Trophy and the letter of presentation accompanying it.
Dear Mr. Marshall:
We are presenting to you, as the present United States Chess Champion, a cup designated "The Frank J. Marshall Chess Trophy" on which are inscribed the names of the United States Chess Champions beginning with Paul Morphy and ending with yourself.

The presentation of this trophy at the conclusion of your long career as champion is prompted by the affectionate regard in which you are held by the members of our Club and by our desire that this trophy shall commemorate one of the great chess players produced in this country.

On April 25 th next will commence a tournament, under the auspices of the National Chess Federation, to determine who shall hold the title which you have gracefully relinquished and it is planned periodically thereafter to hold similar tournaments for the chess championship of this country.

It is our intention that possession of this cup shall pass to future chess champions of the United States and we therefore suggest that upon the commencement of the coming tournament the cup be returned to the Club in order that it may be exhibited during the championship tournament, it being our plan to deliver the cup to the winner of that tournament, under such conditions for safeguarding it and ensuring its return to the Club on termination of his championship, as the Club shall think proper.

With assurances of our high regard, and with our best wishes to you and Mrs. Marshall, we are

Sincerely,
SILAS W. HOWLAND,
President

## Ode to Chess

Chess soothes the worn and weary brain And even if you're losing,
Your cares and worries fade and wane The while you are perusing.
So this lone bard is proud he sings The joys of check and mating,
Forgetting in the sport of kings His amateurish rating.
-by C. F. Chaffee


## The Frank J. Marshall Trophy

On the reverse side the names of all holders of the United States Championship are engraved in the following order:

## 1857 Paul Charles Morphy

1871 Capt. George Henry Mackenzie
1890 Jackson W. Showalter
1892 Simon Lipschuetz
1894 Albert B. Hodges
1897 Harry N. Pillsbury
1909 Frank J. Marshall
1936 ?


# Masters I Have Met 

By Fred M. Wren

## IV

The scene shifts back to the Hotel Coomans in Rotterdam. A great crowd of chess fans has just watched Capablanca wage a night-long fight against almost sure defeat at the hands of Euwe, and has finally seen him reach a position in which he felt justified in offering Euwe a draw. The Dutch champion refuses to accept the draw, and at $1 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. the game is adjourned until the following day. The crowd pours out of the hotel and breaks into little groups of two and three who disappear into the darkness still discussing Euwe's chances in the continuation of the game.

In a short time the lobby was deserted except for four men. I was one of them, and the other three were standing there looking dejected and forsaken. I heard them mention The Hague and I asked if they were planning to go to The Hague that night. They replied that they wanted to if they could possibly get there. The last train had gone, the last bus had left, and they were just wondering what to do. I told them that I was waiting for a taxi in which I was going to The Hague, and that if they wanted to go along with me they would be welcome. They jumped at the chance, and they were just going into a third edition of expressions of gratitude when our chariot rolled up to the door.

What a packet! I doubt if a more disrepu-table-appearing vehicle could have been found in a round-up of all of Europe's sea-going taxis. It was a discouraged-looking old Reynault of 1922 or 1923 vintage, and the chauffeur, with his long, black, drooping mustachios, needed only a hook projecting from one of his sleeves to be perfectly cast as a member of any gang of pirates.

We could not, however, afford to check up too closely on our pilot, for, as he explained, we were very lucky to find a taxi in Rotterdam which was willing to risk the long and perilous fourteen mile trip to the Hague at this ungodly hour. So, hoping for the best, but prepared for the worst, we climbed aboard, and away we roared at a breath-taking twenty-kilometers-per-hour-clip.

We soon got our sea-legs and began to enjoy the voyage. The Capablanca-Euwe game of the evening was discussed from all angles. Two of my guests seemed to be well informed on chess, and, although their conversation together
was carried on in French I could understand enough of that language to get bits now and then:

Mr. X: "That 15 th move of white was wrong. I ..."

Mr. Y: "Yes. It was bad. But I played it once in 1914 . . "'

Mr. X: "Lasker thinks that Euwe had a win.'
Mr. Y: "In 1914 in Petrograd
Crash! Bang! No, we hadn't hit anything. The engine had simply stopped, and, believe it or not, that taxi couldn't even stop without making as much noise as it would have in a collision. Our pirate chief descended from his throne, and, like a dog circling his bed, walked three times around the machine and sadly announced that he was out of gas. Fortunately, we were in the outskirts of Delft, and after waking up the police force we got some gas, together with a lecture on what would undoubtedly be the fate of the immortal souls of people who went whizzing through the country at an hour when they should be home and asleep.
Just as we were entering the suburbs of The Hague every light on the taxi went out. We told the chauffeur to continue, for the street lights gave enough light to read by. Nothing doing. He knew the traffic laws, and any taxi on the road between $6 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M}$. and $6 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. must have lights. We had no lights, therefore we must stop and wait for 6 A . M. He curled up around the steering wheel and in two minutes was sound asleep. The fourth member of our party, a Dutch journalist, had not said much until now. He began telling us about the dumbness of people in general and Dutch taxi-drivers in particular, and was just warming up to his task when he saw a policeman approaching. He jumped out of the car, ran over to the representative of law and order, and started telling him things. For two minutes his voice never fell once. Then, did we get action! The cop rushed to a patrol box, called his chief, and rushed back to our car. In a few well-chosen words he told the driver to get going. The cop stood on the running board and escorted us through The Hague, where we dropped the journalist, to Scheveningen where the rest of us were going.

The little short fellow, whom I took to be a Frenchman, got out first. After he had left us I asked my other guest who the little fellow was, the one who was always talking about Pet-

## The Future of Organized Chess in America

Chess is the oldest-known game in the world, yet it has made less progress in this country than any other game or sport. All types of athletic contests and such games as table tennis, contract bridge and skat-all of which are much younger than chess-have far surpassed the Royal Game in growth and general public interest.

What is the reason for this? Is it because chess is not a sociable game? Does it cost more for playing equipment than other games? Does it lack appeal to young people? Is it more difficult to learn than the games mentioned above? The answers to these questions are all favorable to chess. Everyone knows that the game can be just as friendly and sociable as contract bridge. As to cost of equipment, golf, table tennis or any other sport, is far more costly. As to appeal and difficulty in learning, those two questions are well answered by Milwaukee, where a five-lesson course in beginners chess on sixteen playgrounds attracted 1100 pupils, $75 \%$ of whom ranged from nine to fourteen years of age. As a matter of fact, children love the game because it offers an opportunity to participate in a contest that does not call for regimentation or the so-called team play, but allows self-expression. If chess is not an "old man's game," and the answers to the above questions are correct, why is it that the oldest of all games lags far behind in national growth and interest?

There would seem to be only one answer: the lack of organization, a planned program and intelligent promotion and leadership. But
rograd and 1914. "Why," he said, "I thought you knew him. That's Znosko-BorowskI, the chess master. He has been covering the match for a French newspaper."

My companion was staying at one of the big hotels in Scheveningen, and as I lived just across the street from the hotel, I asked him in for a night-cap. We paid off our lightless taxidriver, thanked the policeman for his kindness, and entered my home. I offered my guest almost anything he might want in the drinking line; whisky, brandy, rum, Rhine wine, beer, etc. He pondered over the list a moment, then said, "You know, I haven't eaten since noon. What I'd rather have than anything else in the world right now is a glass of milk and some crackers." He got them. And at three A. M. I sat munching crackers, and drinking milk with Capablanca.
such is not the case. The American Chess Federation is a chess body that has been organized to fulfill the need of promoting the game along educational lines. It needs only the moral and financial support of all chess lovers to put its program into effect. Nor does the "financial support" entail a sacrifice on the part of the average chess player, since for the small amount involved in the dues the member is given adequate return; the A. C. F. yearbook alone being worth the price of the membership.

In the past thousands of dollars have been spent on tournaments and exhibitions but little has been done to educate the general public on the values and possibilities of the game. If chess is to live and thrive, it must be made a game for young and old with no financial or social barriers. Again, we cite Milwaukee as a city of thousands of chess players, where an educational and promotional program has accomplished just these things.
The real promoters of the game and athletic activities in the United States today are the municipal recreational departments, of which there are over 1200. If Milwaukee is an example of what can be done for chess by a municipal recreation department, can't hundreds of other municipalities do likewise? The answer to this question is "Yes!" The A. C. F. has already made the proper contact with the Na tional Recreational Association, and this great national organization stands ready to assist in the promotion of chess. However, the impetus for starting an educational and promotional program through the municipal recreational departments of this country must come from the united efforts of the chess players through their representative organizations.

The old saying is that Opportunity knocks but once. The National Recreation Association is knocking at the door of chess! Are the socalled leaders of the Royal Game in this country big enough to forget their petty differences to unite in an organized effort to promote a national program? The organization should be simple. We are sure there is intelligent leadership available. But most important, we understand a practical, workable plan has been devised by experienced recreation leaders for national chess promotion. Are the chess players and leaders interested in this plan? Time will tell . . .

For further particulars about the educational program of the American Chess Federation write to Ernest Olfe, Secretary, 3035 W. Wis. consin Ave., Milwaukec, Wis.

# Manhattan C. C. Retains "Met" 

League Title

Some stirring team matches have been held in New York in the past but the final round of the Merropolitan Chess League this year witnessed a conflict the like of which has not been seen in many a year. It was not so much the fact that the title of Metropolitan Chess League Champions for 1936 hung upon the outcome. Nor was it altogether the historical associations that inevitably lend a halo to the famous Mar-shall-Manhattan clashes. Perhaps it was a combination of the two plus the fact that never before had such a powerful array of chess talent gathered under a single roof in quest of this particular laurel.

A resume of the situation before the match commenced will lead to a better understanding of the compelling motive that influenced a crowd of several hundred spectators to trek to the Alamac Hotel and fill the quarters of the Manhattan C. C. to capacity. The Marshall C. C. was leading the Manhattanites by half a match, the direct result of two upsets earlier in the season. By a curious coincidence, on the same Saturday evening in February, the Manhattans lost a league match to the International C. C. and the Marshalls drew a match with the Williamsburgh C. C. In both instances David slew Goliath. As a result, the Marshall contingent were in a very favorable position-a draw would suffice to recapture the title the Manhattanites had been sporting the past two years.

To insure the outcome the Marshall C. C. put forth its most powerful array. The line-up was Arthur W. Dake, Reuben Fine, Samuel Reshevsky, Frank J. Marshall, Sidney Bernstein, A. E. Santasiere, D. S. Polland and Milton Hanauer. Eight men good and true, without a pointed weakness in the entire team. In defense of the title the Manhattan C. C. relied on Israel A. Horowitz, A. C. Simonson, Alexander Kevitz, Abraham Kupchik, Donald MacMurray, Robert Willman, S. S. Cohen, and Arnold S. Denker-all battle-scarred veterans of previous combats.

At the stroke of eight-thirty hostilities commenced. The atmosphere was electric with excitement. As the seconds ran into minutes and the minutes into hours the tenseness grew, though strange to say the strain appeared to weigh more heavily upon the spectators than

President of the Metropolitan Chess League


Leonard B. Meyer
upon the players. This was evidenced by their movements and their comments, which occasionally became too high pitched. In fact, it became necessary at several stages to admonish the audience regarding its behavior.

The first game finished was that between Reuben Fine and A. C. Simonson-a victory for the Marshall C. C. The spirits of the Manhattan supporters fell visibly. A few minutes later came the second announcement-S. S. Cohen defeated D. S. Polland-evening the score. Then "Abe" Kupchik and Frank Marshall drew, MacMurray lost to Bernstein, Willman defeated Santasiere, and Denker took Hanauer's measure. This left the score $31 / 2-21 / 2$ in favor of the Manhattans when the time for adjournment arrived. Two important games were finished a few days later and added another $11 / 2$ points to the Manhattan total when Israel A. Horowitz defeated Arthur W. Dake in a game that was subsequently awarded the "Best Played Game" Prize and Alexander Kevitz drew with Samuel Reshevsky.

The score in detail:

| Bd. | Manhattan C. C. | Pts. | Marshall C. C. | Pts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | I. A. Horowitz | 1 | Arthur W. Dake | 0 |
| 2 | A. C. Simonson | 0 | Reuben Fine | 1 |
| 3 | A. Kupchik | $1 / 2$ | F. J. Marshall | 1/2 |
| 4 | A. Kevitz | 1/2 | S. Reshevsky | 1/2 |
| 5 | D. MacMurray | 0 | S. Bernstein | 1 |
| , | R. Willman | 1 | A. E. Santasiere | 0 |
| 7 | S. S. Cohen | 1 | D. S. Polland | 0 |
| 8 | A. S. Denker | 1 | M. L. Hanauer | 0 |
|  | Total |  | Tot |  |

The Marshall C. C. played White on the odd numbered boards.

The Rice Progressive C. C. which proved a constant menace and threat to the leaders wound up in third position. The balance of the teams comprising the league were the Empire City C. C., International C. C., Caissa C. C., and Williamsburgh C. C.

The Empire City " B " team won the championship of the Minor or "B" Division of the Metropolitan Chess League.

## Metropolitan Chess League March, 1936 <br> QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

| A. W. Dake <br> (Marshall C. C.) | I. A. Horowitz <br> (Manhattan C. C.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| White | Black |
| 1 P.Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 Kt.KB3 | P.Q4 |
| 3 PQQ4 | P.K3 |
| 4 Kt.B3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 5 P×P | $\ldots .$. |

This tends to simplification but by no means sacrifices the initiative.

| 5 | -... | P×P |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 6 | B.B4 | P-B3 |
| 7 | P-K3 | Kt-R4 |
| 8 | B-KKt5 | $\ldots$. |

Alekhine continued with 8 B-Q3 against Dr. Lasker (N. Y. 1924) but after $8 \ldots$ KtxB; 9 PxKt, B-Q3 and . . . O.O Black built up a sound defensive position and was able to exploit the weakness of White's QP and K side Pawns to advantage. I am inclined to favor either $8 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KS}$, which is a bit risky, or 8 B Kt 3 . The text further simplifies.

| 8 |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 9 | BXB | B.K2 |
| 10 | Q-B2 | Q×B |
|  | 0.0 |  |

If $10 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B5} ; 110.0 .0$ and the Kt must retreat to an unfavorable square.
11 B.Q3
120.0 .0
KKt-B3
P.B4

Anticipating a K side P advance, Black seeks counterplay by opening the QB file. An alternative was 12 ... R-K1 with the idea of following up with 13 Kt-Ks.

```
13 P.KKt4
```

Threatening 14 P-Kts, but Black is able to parry this. $13 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{KtxP}$; $14 \mathrm{KtxP}, \mathrm{KtxB}$ ch ( not $14 \ldots$ KtxKt ; is BxPch, followed by 16 RxKt ) ; is QxKr , KtxKt; 16 QxKt, B-K3 and Black regains his P or gets a strong attack. Perhaps this line offers White his best chances.
13
P.B5
14 B-B5
15 Kt -K5
Kt-Kt3

If $15 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Kts}, \mathrm{BxB} ; 16 \mathrm{QxB}, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Ks} ; 17 \mathrm{KtxP}, \mathrm{Ktx}$ Kt; 18 QxKt, KtxBP!

## 15 ... BxB!

The crux of the position! This move which is in fact a liberating one apparently invites a terrific onslaught on the open Kt file. But this is only superficial reasoning. A closer examination discloses that Black has enough defensive resources for the protection of his K , while at the same time is able to conduct a Q side attack.

## 16 PxB

If $16 \mathrm{QxB}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 3 ; 17 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Ks}$ ! with a good game. White of course dare not play in this variation $18 \mathrm{KtxKt}, \mathrm{PxKt}$; 19 QxP, because of $19 \ldots$ P-B3!

QR-Q1!
Preparing for $17 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}$-Ks which fails now because of $17 \mathrm{KtxQP}, \mathrm{KtxKt}$; 18 QxKt attacking the other Kt .

17 KR-Kt1
Kt-K5 !
From this point Black assumes the offensive. The threat is now $18 \ldots \mathrm{KtxKt}$, and if $19 \mathrm{QxKt}, \mathrm{Kt}$-Rs and . . . P-QKı4 with a mobile P majority to assault the adverse K . 18 KtxKt
If 18 P-BG, QxP; $19 \mathrm{KtxKt}, \mathrm{PxKt}^{2} ; 20$ QxKP, KtQ4 followed by . . Q-QR3 with favorable prospects. 18 . $19 \times \dot{\mathrm{K}} \quad \mathrm{PxKt}$ 19 QxKP
Not an oversight, but rather faulty judgment. Better, perhaps, was $19 \mathrm{~K} \cdot \mathrm{Kt1}$, but even then after . . . QR-B1 Black's position is superior.

| 19 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 20 | Q-R4 4 |$\quad$| P-B3 |
| ---: |
| P-B6! |



21 R-Kt3
PxPch
Not $21 \ldots$ Q.Kts because of 22 RxPch and Black gets mated.
$22 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} t 1$
R-B1

Threatening $23 \ldots$. . R-B8ch; $24 \mathrm{RxR}, \mathrm{PxR}(\mathrm{Q}) \mathrm{ch}$; $25 \mathrm{KxQ}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2 \mathrm{ch}$, winning the Kt .
23 Kt -Q3
24 Q-Kt4
Q-R6

Forced, otherwise White's QR is unprotected in some of the ensuing variations.

```
24
25 KtxP
R-KB2
```

There is nothing better. The threat was $25 \ldots$ Kt -Rs.

| 25 |  | Kt-Q4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | P-K4 | Kt.B6ch |
| 27 | RxKt | QxR |
| 28 | Q-K2 | R(B2)-B2 |
|  | P-QR4 | P-QR3 |

Simpler was 29 . . Q-Kt6 and if then 30 Q-Kts, Q-B7ch followed by . . QxKP. Black, however, was under the impression that he could prevent White's Q-KtS, when the first player would be helpless.

| 30 | Q-Q3 | Q-Kt5 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 31 | P-K5 | R-B6 |
| 32 | Q-K4 | R-B7 |

For now comes the realization that if $32 \ldots$ QKt6; 33 PxP, R-B7; 34 Q-K6ch! The text is sufficient to win.

| 33 Q×R | $\mathbf{R \times Q}$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| 34 | K×R |
| 35 | $P \cdot Q 5$ |


| 35 | . . . . | K-B2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 36 | P-Q6 | K-K1 |
| 37 | P-Q7ch | K-Q1 |
| 38 | R-Q3 | Q-KB5 |
| 39 | P.B3 | QxPch |
| 40 | K.B3 | P.QKt4! |
| 41 | PxP | PxP |
| 42 | Kt-Q1 | Q.B5 |
| 43 | K-B2 | P.R4 |
| 44 | Kt-B3 | P-R5 |
| 45 | Kt-K4 | P-R6 |
| 46 | Kt-Q6 |  |

If $46 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{BS}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{ch} ; 47 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{QxRch}$ followed by . . P-R7.

| -P-R7446 <br> 47 <br> 48 | KtxPch <br> Kt-R7ch <br> Resigns | $\begin{array}{r} \text { K×P } \\ \text { K-B3 } \\ \text { K-Kt2 } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mercan | le Librar Jan ENGL | hip To G |


| B. F. Winkelman White |  |  | A. Regen |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | P-QB4 | P-QB4 | 24 | K-R2 | B-Kt5 |
| 2 | Kt -QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 25 | P-K4 | K-Q1 |
| 3 | P-KKt3 | P-Q4 | 26 | P. B | K-B1 |
| 4 | PxP | KtxP | 27 | P-K5 | K-Kt1 |
| 5 | B.Kt2 | KtxKt | 28 | Q-B4 | B-K3 |
| 6 | KtPxKt | Kt-B3 | 29 | Q-Q3 | B-KB1 |
| 7 | Kt-B3 | P.KKt3 | 30 | Q-Kt5 | Q-Q1 |
| 8 | O-O | B-Kt2 | 31 | P-R5 | K.B2 |
| 9 | P-QR4 | B-Q2 | 32 | PxPch | PxP |
| 10 | B-R3 | P-QKt3 | 33 | B-B5 | Q-Kt1 |
| 11 | P-Q4 | PxP | 34 | B-Q4 | Q-R2 |
| 12 | PxP | QR-B1 | 35 | B-QB3 | Q-R7 |
| 13 | QR-B1 | 0.0 | 36 | B-Q4 | Q-R4* |
| 14 | P-Q5 | Kt-R4 | 37 | Q-Kt2 | B-B5 |
| 15 | RxR | BxR | 38 | P-K6 | BxP |
| 16 | Kt -Q4 | R-K1 | 39 | B-K5ch | K-B1 |
| 17 | Kt-B6 | KtxKt | 40 | P-B7 | B-Q2 |
| 18 | PxKt | Q-B2 | 41 | Q-Q4 | Q-R2 |
|  | Q-B1 | R-Q1 | 42 | Q-Q2 | Q-R4 |
| 20 | R-Q1 | RxRch | 43 | B-Kt7ch | KxB |
| 21 | QxR | K-B1 | 44 | QxB | Q-R7ch |
|  | P-KR4 | K-K1 | 45 | B-Kt2 | QxBch |
|  | Q-B1 | P-KR4 | 46 | K-R3 | Resigns |

*Black's sealed move at adjournment. The position is a remarkable one. After much study I believe White can win . . . the variations are numerous and quite complicated.-B. F. W.

Metropolitan Chess League
New York - March, 1936
BUDAPEST DEFENSE

| D. S. Polland (Marshall C. C.) White |  |  | S. S. Cohen (Manbattan C. C.) Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P.QB4 | P.K3 |  | PxKt | Q-B3! |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 20 | P-K4 | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ (K4) |
| 3 | P.KKt3 | P-QKt3 | 21 | PxP | RxRch |
| 4 | B.Kt2 | B-Kt2 | 22 | QxR | KtxP |
| 5 | O-O | B.K2 | 23 | B-KKt2 | KtxKt |
| 6 | Kt - B | 0.0 | 24 | B×Q | KtxQ |
| 7 | Q-B2 | P-Q3 | 25 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | R-KB1 |
| 8 | P.Q4 | QKt-Q2 | 26 | B-Q2 | Kt-Kt7 |
| 9 | R-Q1 | Q-B1 | 27 | B-QB3 | Kt.R5 |
| 10 | P.QKt4 | P.QB4 | 28 | BxP | R×P |
| 11 | KtPxP | KtPxP | 29 | B-QB6 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 12 | B-QR3 | R-Q1 | 30 | B-Kt8? | P.B5 |
| 13 | P-Q5 | Kt-Kt3 | 31 | R-QB1 | B-B4ch |
| 14 | B-R3! | Ktx ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 32 | K-Kt2 | P.Kt5! |
| 15 | B-QB1 | Kt-K4! | 33 | R-B2 | P.B6 |
| 16 | Kt-KKt5 | P-KR3! | 34 | B.K5 | Kt-B5! |
| 17 | PxP? | K-R1! ! | 35 | Resigns |  |
| 18 | P.KB4 | PxKt |  |  |  |
| Metropolitan Chess League March, 1936 RETI'S OPENING |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dr. H. Kline <br> (Rice-Progressive C. C.) |  |  | D. S. Poliand (Marshall C. C.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White |  |  | Black |  |  |
| 1 | Kt-KB3 | P-QB4 | 18 | Kt-KR4 | Kt-Kt4 |
| 2 | P-B4 | Kt-KB3 | 19 | Q-B1 | Kt-K4 |
| 3 | Kt-B3 | P-Q4 | 20 | K-R1 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 4 | PxP | KtxP | 21 | R-B4 | B.Q3 |
| 5 | P.KKt3 | Kt-QB3 | 22 | R-QR4 | P-B4 |
| 6 | B.Kt2 | Kt-B2 | 23 | Kt-Kt2 | Q-B3 |
| 7 | 0.0 | P.K4 | 24 | Kt-Q1 | P.QR3 |
| 8 | P.Kt3 | P.B3 | 25 | P-Q4 | P.KB5! |
| 9 | B-Kt2 | B.K3 | 26 | QPxP | PxP |
| 10 | R-B1 | R-B1 | 27 | Q-K1 | R-B7 |
| 11 | P-Q3 | Q-Q2 | 28 | P-K4 | QR-B1 |
| 12 | Kt -Q2 | B-R6 | 29 | KtxR | KtxKtch |
| 13 | P.B4 | BxB | 30 | QxKt | $\mathbf{P \times Q}$ |
| 14 | K×B | P×P | 31 | R-B1 | BxRP |
| 15 | R×P | Kt-K3 | 32 | KxB | Q-R3ch |
| 16 | R.KB2 | B.K2 |  | Resigns |  |
| 17 | Kt.B3 | 0.0 |  |  |  |

J. Bernstein
(Rice-Progressive C. C.)
White

| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 17 | Q-Kt3 | B-B4ch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-K4 | 18 | K-B1 | P.QR4 |
| 3 | Pxp | Kt-Kt5 | 19 | P-KKt4 | P.R5 |
| 4 | P.K4 | KtxKP | 20 | Q-R3 | B.Kt3 |
| 5 | B-K3 | B.Kt5ch | 21 | B-Kt2 | KR-K1 |
| 6 | Kt-Q2 | P.Q3 | 22 | KR-B1 | Q-Kt4 |
| \% | Q.Kt3 | QKt-B3 | 23 | Kt-KKt1 | B-B5 |
| 8 | 0.0.0 | Kt-Kt5 | 24 | KKt-B3 | Q-QR4 |
| 9 | P-KR3 | KtxB | 25 | KR-K1 | P.Kt4 |
| 10 | QxKt | B-QB4 | 26 | B-B1 | PxP |
| 11 | Q-KKt3 | Q-KB3 | 27 | BxP | KR-Kt1! |
| 12 | P-B4 | B-Q5 | 28 | R-K3 | BxR |
| 13 | K.Kı1 | 0.0 | 29 | QxB | Q-Kt5 |
| 14 | Kt.K2 | BxKtP! | 30 | R-K1 | Q-Kt7ch |
| 15 | P-K5 | KtxP | 31 | K-Q1 | Q-B7ch |
| 16 | PxKt | BXKP |  | Resigns |  |

Metropolitan Chess League
March, 1936
ENGLISH OPENING
A. Kevitz
(Manhattan C. C.) Black
S. S. Cohen
(Manbattan C. C.)
 20 P-K4 PxP(K4) 22 QxR KtxP $\mathrm{Kt} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ Kt×Q R-KB1 Kt.R5 R×P Kt-Kt3
B-B4ch
P.Kt5! P.B6

Kt -B5!!

Metropolitan Chess League. New York - March, 1936 RUY LOPEZ
S. S. Cohen
(Manhattan C. C.)

| White |  |  | Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P-K4 | P.K4 | 17 | Q-B3! | BxKt |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt.QB3 | 18 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ | Q-B4 |
| 3 | B.Kt5 | Kt-B3 | 19 | R.QB4 | Q-K2! |
| 4 | 0.0 | P-QR3 | 20 | B-Q2 | P.QR4 |
| 5 | B.R4 | P.QKt4 | 21 | R-K1 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 6 | B.Kt3 | B-K2 | 22 | Q.B6 | B.Kt4? |
| 7 | P.QR4 | B-Kt2 | 23 | P.B4! | B-B3 |
| 8 | P-Q3 | 0.0 | 24 | QxP | Q-K3 |
| 9 | Kt-B3 | P-Kt5 | 25 | B-Kt3 | B-Q1 |
| 10 | Kt-K2 | P.Q4 | 26 | Q-B6 | Q-K2 |
| 11 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | KtxP | 27 | P-B5 | Kt-R1 |
| 12 | Kt-Kt3 | B-B3 | 28 | R-KKt4! | K-B1 |
| 13 | R-K1 | R-K1 | 29 | B-K3 | P.KR4 |
| 14 | Kt-K4 | Kt -Q5 | 30 | Q-KR6! ! | Kt-Kt3 |
| 15 | B-R2 | Kt-B5 | 31 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ | Resigns |
| 16 | KtxKt | QxKt |  |  |  |

## Metropolitan Chess League New York-February, 1936 CARO KANN DEFENSE

A. S. Denker
(Manhattan C. C.)
(Caissa C. C.)

|  | White |  | Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P.K4 | P.QB3 | 15 | P.QKt4 | BxB |
| 2 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 16 | QxB | Q.Kt1 |
| 3 | PxP | P×P | 17 | Q-R4 | Kt-K2 |
| 4 | P-QB4 | P.K3 | 18 | Kt-K5 | Q-B2 |
| 5 | Kt-QB3 | Kt.KB3 | 19 | R-K3 | $\mathrm{Kt-B3}$ |
| 6 | B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 20 | Kt-Kt6! | PxKt |
| 7 | Kt.B3 | Kt-B3 | 21 | KtxQP! | KtxKt? |
|  | P-B5 | P-QR3 | 22 | BxPch | K-B1 |
| 9 | B-Q3 | Q-B2 | 23 | R-B3ch | K.Kt1 |
| 10 | P.QR3 | B-Q2 | 24 | B-B7ch | K.B1 |
| 11 | Q-Q2 | B.Q1 | 25 | BxPdisch | K-K1 |
| 12 | O-O | P.KR3 | 26 | B.B7ch | K-B1 |
| 13 | B.B4 | Q-B1 | 27 | BxKtdisch | K-K1 |
| 14 | KR-K1 | B-B2 | 28 | R-K1ch | Resigns |

Metropolitan Chess League
New York - February, 1936
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

## C. Jaffe

(Rice Progressive C. C.)
White

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1 | P-Q4 | Khite |
| 2 | P-QB4 |  |
| 3 | Kt-KB3 | P-K3 |
| 4 | Kt-B3 | P-Q4 |
| 5 | P-K3 | P-B3 |
| 6 | B-Q3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 7 | BxBP | P-QKP |
| 8 | B-Q3 | P-QR3 |
| 9 | O-Q | P-B4 |
| 10 | P-QR4 | P-Kt5 |
| 11 | Kt-K4 | B-Kt2 |
| 12 | KtxP | KtxKt |
| 13 | PxKt | BxP |
| 14 | P-QKt3 | O-O |
| 15 | B-Kt2 | B-K2 |
| 16 | R-B1 | Q-R4 |
| 17 | Q-K2 | Kt-K5 |
| 18 | Kt-K5 | QR-B1 |
| 19 | Kt-B4 | Q-KKt4 |
| 20 | P-B3 | Kt-B4 |
| 21 | B-B2 | KR-Q1 |

I. Kashdan
(Empire City C. C.)

| Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | B-Q4 | Kt-Q2 |
| $23$ | P.B4 | Q-R5 |
| $24$ | Kt-R5 | B-R1 |
| 25 | QxP | Q-Kt5 |
| 26 | P-K4 | Kt-B4 |
| $27$ | BxKt | BxBCh |
| 28 | K-R1 | P-K4 |
| 29 | B.Q1 | Q-R5 |
| 30 | B-B3 | QxBP |
| 31 | R-B4 | Q-K6 |
| 32 | KR-B1 | R-B2 |
| 33 | P.R3 | P-R3 |
| 34 | Q-Kt5 | R (Q)-QB1 |
| 35 | B-Kt4 | BxP |
| 36 | BxR | R×B |
| $37$ | Q-Q7 | P-B4! |
| $38$ | QxRch | K-R2 |
| 39 | K.R2 | Q-B5ch |
| $40$ | K-R1 | Q-K6 |
| $41$ | K-R2 | Drawn?? |

## Miniature Games

## Sharpe Correspondence Ty. 1935 RUY LOPEZ

 ord. If $9 \ldots Q \cdot Q 2$; 10 R-K7chl!, etc.

## Played at Paris, France <br> November, 1926

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE
I. Gudju White
V. Bogdanovsky Black

| 1 | P.K4 | P.K4 | 11 | Kt-Kt5ch | K.Kt1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 12 | KtxB | R-B1 |
| 3 | B-B4 | Kt-B3 | 13 | B-R6! | B-Kt5 |
| 4 | P-Q4 | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | 14 | KtxKtP! | Kt-K4 |
| 5 | 0.0 | KtxP | If | instead 14 | BxR; |
| 6 | R-K1 | P.Q4 | 15 Q | Kta etc. |  |
| 7 | Kt-QB3! | B.K3 | 15 | R-K2 | P-Q6 |
| 8 | KtxKt | P×B | 16 | P.QB3 | Kt.B2 |
| 9 | QKt-Kt5 | Q-Q4 | 17 | Kt-R5! | Q.KB4 |
|  | Berter is 9 | B-K2. | 18 | R.K8ch! | QxR |
| 10 | KtxBP ! | $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ | 19 | Q-Kt4ch!! | Resigns |

## Metropolitan Chess League

New York-February, 1936
QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

## J. Borowitz

(Caissa C. C.)
White

| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 |
| 3 | P-B4 | PxP |
| 4 | Kt-B3 | P-QR3 |
| 5 | P-QR4 | Kt-B3 |
| 6 | P-K3 | Kt-QR4 |
| 7 | Kt-K5 | B-K3 |
| 8 | B-Q2 | P-B4 |
| 9 | PxP | Q-B2 |
| 10 | Kt-B3 | QxBP |
| 11 | Kt-Q4 | B-Kt5 |
| 12 | Q-B2 | R-Q1 |
| 13 | Kt-K4 | KtxKt |
| 14 | QxKt | P-B4 |
| 15 | Q-B2 | Q-Q4 |
| 16 | P-B4 | P-K4 |
| 17 | PxP | QxKP |
| 18 | Q-B3 | B-B4 |
| 19 | Kt-B3 | QxQ |
| 20 | BxQ | Kt-Kt6 |
| 21 | R-QKt1 | BxKt |
| 22 | PxB | BxP |

R. Willman
(Manhattan C. C.) Black


R-Kt7
RxKtP
KxR
K.K2

K-B3
K.Kt4
K.Kt6
P.Kt4
P.R3

R-R7
P-Kt5
B-Kt6
P.B6

RxBch

## 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

## A Chess Oddity

With three separate tournaments serving as a side-attraction in concurrence with the main city championship event, Toronto is seemingly in the lime-light now for having drawn more attention, locally, to its side-shows rather than to the big tent! Apparently because of circulated reports and rumors which inflicted confusion on the city's chess public, the main event took a course minus glamor and the usual round of applause generally apportioned to a feature spectacle monopolizing the main ring! However, despite supposedly counted and cancelled defaults; a chorus of deferments; a player retired; another leaving town; one accounted as dropped out and in again(!) ; a snow-storm; a small entry-or, a thousand-andone hitches-there came one reliable report assuring that Mr. Belson was leading, and that was that! Toronto is known to have successfully staged some exceptionally attractive tournaments in the past; it is therefore to be hoped, if the inevitable snag or slump is now playing its part, a great chess city like Toronto will surely come out of it.

## Miscellaneous News

After four rounds of play in the Winnipeg Garwell club handicap, eight undefeated players shared leading positions over a reported aggregate of thirty-four contestants! The clean slate listed leaders in order of: Regal, Kentner, McKean, Palmer, Scott, Courbould, Chatelaine, and A. F. Johnson.

An early Spring match between members of the Winnipeg and Peripatetics Chess Clubs resulted in favor of the former by $61 / 2$ to $31 / 2$.

Accounts from recently concluded Manitoba championship for 1936, coincide with results of 1935 ; in each case, J. Dreman is the acknowledged and reported winner-scoring the repeat without losing a game.

Leading scores after six incomplete rounds in Toronto championship accounted Belson with $41 / 2-1 / 2$; Martin, 4-1; Murray, 3-3. Scores from seventh round results in the Major tournament were submitted in order of: Kerns, 5-0; Bambridge, 4-0; Brown, 41/2-11/2; G. Martin, 3-3; Taylor, $21 / 2-11 / 2$; Cole, $11 / 2-31 / 2$; Boyle, 1.4; Wilkinson, 1-6; McVicar, $1 / 2-31 / 2$; adjournments unaccounted. A. Breckles, with a score of 8-1, was leading the Toronto senior boys' championship at the eleventh round, with E . Rosenthal, $71 / 2-31 / 2$; S. Firestone and M. Gotlieb, $7-2$ in close pursuit.

The junior boys' event concluded in favor of E. Runkowski with score of 8-1, followed by S. Shapiro and I. Zimmerman, 6-3 each, and G. Breckles, M. Wisebloom and A. E. Essex in a 5 -4 tie.

The Toronto Chess Club recently defeated the Beaches Club in a friendly eight-board match by a $61 / 2-11 / 2$ count; a return match was scheduled for the past month.

The newly organized Intercollegiate Chess Union announces the contemplation of a correspondence feud likely to materialize in October(!), with Toronto, Minnesota, Princeton and Buffalo, each threatening to put a team of four players into action! A three-cornered duel between Toronto, Minnesota and Princeton, for the $1935-6$ title is nearing completion.

The Canadian Chessner reports organization of three new chess clubs in Montreal, at the Westmount Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. H. A., and another identifying itself as the Kent Chess Club.

In Quebec city, L. Richard and J. Therien finished tied for first place in the L'Union Commerciale Club Championship, with scores of 14-1 each, and a play-off intended.

Thirteen New Brunswick players are reported as included with the 100 a side correspondence match against the United States.

The Melliship Shield, trophy emblematic of the Toronto Chess Association inter-club competition, was won by the Queen City Club team, after a hectic round against the Canada Dairies brigade; the count of the first match was 5.1 against the latter, and although a return engagement was played at Q. C. C. C., to favor Canada Dairies by $41 / 2,-11 / 2$, the play-off was decided according to total points of both matches.

Marshall C. C. Championship Tourney-1936

*Dropped out after 6 th round with score $+21 / 2-31 / 2$.

The annual tournament for the championship of the Marshall Chess Club witnessed a hotly contested battle for first place between A. E. Santasiere, former Marshall C. C. and New York State champion, and D. S. Polland. In a hammer and tongs finish Santasiere nosed out his rival by half a point to annex premier honors. Third and fourth prizes were shared by M. Green and M. Hanauer.

An interesting ending from the tonrnament.

R. Smirka

Position after $50 \ldots \mathrm{PxQ}(\mathrm{QB4})$. 1 B.Kt3
If 1 B-Q3, K-Kı3; 2 K-K3, K-R4; 3 K-Q2, K-R5; 4 K-B2, K-R6; 5 B-K2, B-K1; 6 B-B3, K-R7; 7 B-K2, B-R5ch; $8 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 9 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3(\mathrm{Q} 3), \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Kt} 6 ; 10 \mathrm{~K}$. Q2, K-Kı7; etc.
1.... .

## P-R4!

Not 1 ... B-K1; 2 K-K3, B-B3; 3 B-B2, K-Kı3; $4 \mathrm{~K} \cdot \mathrm{Q} 2$, K-R4; S K-B1, and draws.

$$
2 \text { K-K3 P-R5! }
$$

Again $2 \ldots$ B-K1 permits a draw.
If 3 B-R2, B-K1; 4 K-Q2, B-B3; 5 B-Kt1, P-R6; $6 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 5 ; 7$ B-R2, K-Kt3; 8 K-Q2, K-R4; $9 \mathrm{~K}-$ B1, B:B3; 10 B-Kt1, P-R7; and Black wins. (5 K-Q3, P-R6; 6 B-Kt3, B-R5; 7 B-R2, B-Q8 wins.)

|  | 3 | BxP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 K -Q2 | K.Kı3 |
|  | 5 B.Q1 |  |

If 5 B-Q7, K-R4; 6 K-K3, B-Kt6; 7 K-Q2, B-R5; 8 B-K6, B-B3; 9 K-Q3 (9 B-Q5, BxB; $10 \mathrm{PxB}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{BS}$; etc.), B-Kt4ch; $10 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 5$; etc.

## ${ }_{6}^{5}$ K. $\dot{\mathrm{K}} 3$ <br> B-B8 <br> ...

If 6 B-B3, K-Kt 4 ; 7 K-B2, K-BS; 8 B-R1, B-K7; 9 B-Kt2!, K-Kt 4 !; 10 B-R3, K-Rs; 11 K-Q2, B-Kt4 and wins as in mainplay.

$$
{ }_{7}^{6} \dddot{\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 2} \quad \text { K-Kt4 }
$$

If $7 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} t 3$, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Kt} 7$ !; and wins either as in mainplay or as in note to fifth move.


Marshall C. C. Championship March, 1936 ENGLISH OPENING

| D. S. Polland White |  |  | B. Forsberg |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P-QB4 | P.K4 | 16 | KR.K1 | Q-B4? |
| 2 | Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 17 | KtxP | B.K3 |
| 3 | P.KKt3 | P.Q4 | 18 | P.Q4 | QxRP |
| 4 | P×P | KtxP | 19 | KtxQBP! | Q.B2 |
| 5 | B-Kt2 | KtxKt | 20 | KtxR | KtxP |
| 6 | KtPxKt | B-Q3 | 21 | QxP | Q-B5 |
| 7 | R-Kt1 | P.QB3 | 22 | P.Q5 | B-B4 |
| 8 | Q-Kt3 | 0.0 | 23 | P.K4 | KtxR |
| 9 | B.QR3 | R.K1 | 24 | QxKt | B.Kt3 |
| 10 | BxB | QxB | 25 | Kt -B6 | P-KR4 |
| 11 | Kt-B3 | Kt-Q2 | 26 | Q-Kt4 | Q-R7 |
| 12 | 0.0 | Kt.Kt3 | 27 | Kt.K7ch | K-R2 |
| 13 | P.QR4 | R.Kt1 | 28 | KtxB | KxKt |
| 14 | P.Q3 | B.Kt5 | 29 | P.K5 | Resigns |
|  | P-R5 | Kt.Q4 |  |  |  |


| Marshall C. C. Championship March, 1936 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { R-Kt2 } \\ & \text { P-Kt4 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Q.K2 } \\ P \times P \end{array}$ | 31 32 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { K.Kt2 } \\ & \text { P.QR3 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P-R3 } \\ & \text { R-B4 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING |  |  |  |  |  | 19 | KtxKtP R.Kt2 | B.Kt3 K.R1 | 33 34 | Q.Kt4 <br> Q-Kt6? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P.KR4 } \\ & \text { P.R5! } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | M. Ha <br> Wh | uer |  | A. E. | asiere | 21 | Kt-R4 KtxB | B-B4 PxKt | 35 36 | R-Kt4 K-R3 | R-B7ch - B6ch |
| 1 | Kt-KB3 | P.Q4 | 9 | QKt-B3 | Kt.K5 | 23 | Kt -K5 | QR.K1 | 37 | KxP | RxPch |
| 2 | P.Q4 | P.QB3 |  | B-Q2 | Ktx ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 24 | R-B3 | Q.Q1 | 38 | K-Kt5 | QxPch |
| 3 | P-K3 | P-K3 |  | QxKt | Kt - B | 25 | BxKt | $B P \times B$ | 39 | K-B5 | Q-B6ch |
| 4 | B-Q3 | P.KB4 |  | P. 84 | Kt-K5 | 26 | R-Kt3 | BrKt | 40 | K-Kt5 | QxRch |
| 5 | Kt-K5 | Kt-B3 |  | Q-K1 | B-Q2 | 27 | $B P \times B$ | R-B2 | 41 | $K \times Q$ | R.Kt7ch |
| 6 | 0.0 | B-Q3 |  | P-QKt4 | P-QR3 | 28 | R-B2 | QR-B1 | 42 | K-B5 | $\mathbf{R \times Q}$ |
| 7 | P.KB4 | 0.0 |  | P-B5 | B.B2 | 29 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ |  | Resigns |  |
| 8 | QKt-Q2 | QKt-Q2 |  | R.Kt1 | B-K1 | 30 | Q-K2 | Q.KB1 |  | Resigns |  |

## Marshall C. C. Women's Championship Tourney

|  | all C. C. Women's Cha |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \# | Toul | Rant |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | = | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | O |  |  |
| 1 | Miss Edith Weart | . | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $31 / 2.11 / 2$ | II \& III |
| 2 | Mrs. Mary Bain . . . . . . . . . | 1/2 | . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | $31 / 2$-11/2 | II \& III |
| 3 | Mrs. Wm. Slater . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | . | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2.3 |  |
| 4 | Mrs. Adele Rivero | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | $5-0$ | I |
| 5 | Mrs. Raphael McCready .... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | $1-4$ |  |
| 6 | Miss Helen White | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 - 5 |  |

The women's championship tourney of the Marshall C. C. was won by Mrs. Adele Rivero. Originally starting with 20 contestants the field was narrowed to 6 by means of a qualifying tourney as reported in our April issue. The feature of the final round robin was the contest between Mrs. Rivero and Mrs. Mary Bain for the title. Entering the last round Mrs. Bain was half a point behind, due to a draw with Miss Edith Weart in an earlier round, and therefore felt constrained to play for a win against Mrs. Rivero. The result proved disastrous and threw Mrs. Bain into a tie with Miss Weart for second and third.

Finals Women's Championship Marshall C. C. - March, 1936

FRENCH DEFENSE

Mrs. Bain
White

| 1 P.K4 | P.K3 | 11 QxP | QxQ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 P.Q4 | P.Q4 | 12 KtxQ | BxP |
| 3 PxP | PxP | 13 QR.Kt1 | B.R6 |
| 4 Kt -KB3 | Kt.KB3 | 14 Kt -B7 | R.Kt1 |
| 5 B-Kt5 | B-K2 | $15 \mathrm{Kt-QKt5}$ | R-K1 |
| 6 Kt -B3 | QKt.Q2 | 16 KR-K1 | Kt.K5 |
| 7 B-K2 | P-B4 | 17 KtxB | Kt.B6 |
| 8 PxP | KtxP | $18 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B4}$ | RxRch |
| 90.0 | O-O | $19 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ and | wins |
| 10 BxKt | BxB |  |  |

Trebitsch Memorial Tournament Vienna - November, 1935 QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| H. Muller | L. Steiner |
| :---: | :---: |
| White | Black |


| P-Q4 | P.Q4 | 15 | P.B4 | P.B3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{QB4}$ | P.QB3 | 16 | KtxKt | PxKt |
| 3 Kt -KB3 | Kt-B3 | 17 | Q.B3 | Q-K2 |
| 4 P.K3 | B-B4 | 18 | P.QR3 | P.K4! |
| 5 PxP | PxP | 19 | B.Kt4 | P-QR4! |
| 6 Kt - 3 3 | Kt - 3 | 20 | R-B1 | P.R5 |
| Q-Kt3 | R.QKt1 | 21 | B-Q1 | Q-R2! |
| B.Q2 | P-K3 | 22 | B-K1 | QB4! |
| 9 R-B1 | B-K2 | 23 | BPxP | PxQP! |
| 10 B.K2 | P.KR3 | 24 | P×QP | BxKP |
| 11 0.0 | 0.0 | 25 | B-KB2 | B-B5! |
| 12 KR-Q1 | Kt-K5 | 26 | Q-B5? | Q-R3! |
| 13 KtxKt | BxKt | 27 | R-B3 | BxRPch |
| 14 Kt -K5 | B-Q3 |  | Resigns |  |

Hastings Tourney
Premier Reserves December, 1935
QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING
J. Enevoldsen

White

| White |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-Q4 | P.Q4 |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3 | B-B4 | P.K3 |
| 4 | P.K3 | P.B4 |
| 5 | P-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 6 | B-Q3 | B-K2 |
| 7 | QKt-Q2 | KKt-R4 |
| 8 | B-Kt3 | P-B4 |
| 9 | Kt-K5 | KtxB |
| 10 | RPxKt | KtxKt |
| 11 | PxKt | B-Q2 |
| 12 | P.KKt4! | Q.B2 |
| 13 | P.KB4 | 0.0 .0 |
| 14 | PxP | PxP |
| 15 | Q-K2 | B-K3 |
| 16 | 0.0.0 | K-Kt1 |
| 17 | K-Kt1 | P.KKt3 |

S. Landau

| 18 P.B4 ${ }^{\text {Black P.Q5 }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | P.B4 | Q5 |
| 19 | R-R6? | PxP |
| 20 | Kt -Kt3 | R-Q2 |
| 21 | B-B2 | RxRch |
| 22 | BxR | P-QKt4! |
| 23 | Pxp | Q-Q1 |
| 24 | R.R3 | P.B5 |
| 25 | Kt.R1 | B.B4! |
| 26 | Kt -B2 | Q-R4 |
| 27 | KtxP | R-Q1! |
| 28 | Kt .B1 | P.B6! |
| 29 | R×BP | QxRPch |
| 30 | K-B1 | Q-R8ch |
| 31 | K-B2 | B.Kt5 |
| 32 | Kt-K3 | B.R7! |
|  | Resigns |  |

## BOOK REVIEWS

## THE ART OF SACRIFICE IN CHESS

## By Rudolf Spielmann <br> Price $\$ 3.00$

"Always sacrifice your opponent's pieces" has been universally regarded as a sound chess maxim. Now comes Rudolf Spielmann with theories galore upsetting this tried and true tradition. His latest contribution to chess lore abounds in devious ways and means of pain. lessly proffering Grecian gifts.

Spielmann devotes the first part of the book to the various types of sacrifices. These are subdivided into (1) the positional sacrifice (2) the sacrifice for gain and (3) the mating sacrifice. In the latter part, he delves into real sacrifices. Under this heading come (1) the sacrifice for development (2) the obstructive sacrifice (3) the preventive (or anti-castling) sacrifice (4) the (line) clearance sacrifice (5) the vacating sacrifice (6) the deflecting or decoy sacrifice (7) the (castled) king's field sacrifice and (8) the king-hunt sacrifice. In a personal note, the author sheds some light on the originality of the descriptive terms he employs.

Another section contains some chapters on sacrificial values. This comprises the exchange sacrifice and the queen sacrifice.

Spielmann is eminently qualified to write on this previously unexploited aspect of the game. The book is not intended as an exhaustive treatise. Its purpose is rather to guide and stimulate.

216 pages, $81 / 2 \times 51 / 2$, cloth cover, clear, large type, well diagrammed.

## EROFFNUNGEN IN DER MODERNEN SCHACHPARTIE

## By J. Kotrc and A. Gerschenkron

Price $\$ 1.00$
In the last decade the theory of the opening has made important strides. Numerous cournaments and title matches as well as theoretical researches make timely a review of noteworthy lines, the inclusion of which in a brief but comprehensive brochure seems desirablc. The authors fulfill this purpose by emphasizing the most practical variations which can be put in a single, small volume at a modest price. For this reason they have omitted many variations and openings which today are rarely seen in master play. All variations, however, are continued far enough to enable the student to pass from the opening into the middle game. 41 openings are discussed in all.

In German; 120 pages, $61 / 2 \times 45 / 8$, cardboard cover, numerous diagrams, index.

## Curious Chess Facts

By Irving Chernev

In the 5th American tourney played at New York in 1880, Delmar had a Queen and $S$ passed pawns against Congdon's lone Queen, but Congdon escaped with a draw by stale-mate!

Lilienthal is the holder of the World's record for simultaneous play, his score being 145 wins, 22 draws and 35 losses against an array of 202 boards.

The tournament book of the 6th American Chess Congress held at New York in 1889 was published on paper especially water-marked "Sixth American Chess Congress."
J. N. Babson published a problem in Brentano's Chess Monthly in 1882, the terms of which were "Mate in 1220 moves!" To make matters more difficult, a condition was, that White before mating, must force the Black Knight to make three complete tours of the board, touching each of the 64 squares.

Dr. Lasker made a clean sweep at the New York tournament held in 1893, winning 13 games straight, without allowing a single draw.

Napoleon Marache made such rapid strides in assimilating chess that he was able, three weeks after his first lesson, to give his tutor the odds of a Rook.

In the 5th American tourney held at New York in 1880, Ware with the Black pieces invariably played 1 . . P.QR4. He won 4 and lost 5 of these games.

## THE CORRESPONDENCE PLAYER'S DREAM

Last night-a dream that haunted me, The weirdest actions I did see; As on my bed some imps did play, It must have been their holiday. A pawn cavorted here and there, And now and then would hide somewhere. A nifty rook with greatest glee, Would dance a jig upon my knee.
A horse with fiendish laugh, I saw, Who'd frequently - "hee haw, hee haw"; And on some mission was intent, For which he seemed quite competent. A queen in white with snobbish beck, Took great delight in screaming "check".
That dame-that huzzy-catty thing
Was staring boldy at a king.
And then a voice, in accents clear,
"Ominous tidings you will hear, Await his moves-impending fate; Chagrin-despair-defeat-checkmate." Ramsey Kavanaugh

With White, he began 2 games with 1 P. QR4; of these 2 games, he drew one and lost the other. In 6 of the other 7 games wherein he played White, he began with 1 P.Q4, and regardless of his opponent's reply, his second move was 2 P.KB4. Of these 6 games he managed to draw 2 and lost the other four.

Over 100,000 people requested tickets to witness the first round of the Moscow Tournament, 1935.

In the London Tournament, 1851, Mucklow won only 2 games, lost 8 , forfeited all his games as well to Horwitz, and still won a prize!

The match between Janowsky and Jaffe in 1916 was remarkable for the inordinately lengthy games produced. Thirteen games were played, of which Janowsky won S, Jaffe 4 with 4 drawn. Sixty-five (65) moves per game was the average of this stubbornly fought match.
P. F. Blake received first prize for a problem published in 1892 in the "Kent Mercury", which problem was later found to have a dual solution. Stranger was the case of the problem by L. Knotek which won second prize in 1925, in a composing tourney. The problem was found to have seven (7) first moves which would solve it, besides the one intended by the author.

Capablanca and Flohr are considered the finest simultaneous players in the world-and so they are, except in Moscow and Leningrad.

Capa's scores in other cities in 1935:
Wins Losses Draws

| Manchester | 39 | 0 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Paris | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Bayreuth | 29 | 1 | 1 |
| Leipzig | 20 | 0 | 10 |
| Prague | 25 | 3 | 5 |
| Warsaw | . 26 | 4 | 6 |
| Mahrisch-Os | 22 | 2 | 8 |

But in Moscow!

| Wins | Losses | Draws |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 | 14 | 9 |
| And in Leningrad! |  |  |
| Wins | Losses | Draws |
| 10 | 11 | 9 |

Flohr's scores outside of these two cities were close to Capa's.

In Moscow!

|  | Wins | Losses |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 | 20 | Draws |
|  | 18 |  |
| In Leningrad! |  |  |
|  | Wins | Losses |
|  | S | 13 |

Both of these Grand-Masters were reconciled to these seemingly poor performances when they were told that most of their opponents in these two cities were little below master strength and were accustomed to give simultaneous exhibitions themselves!

## News Events

## Washington Merry-Go-Round

Donald H. Mugridge and Vladimir Sournin, both former District of Columbia champions, tied for the title this year and will play a three game match to decide the victor. Mugridge was the only contestant to go through the schedule without a defeat, his score of $71 / 2.11 / 2$ consisting of six wins and three draws. Sournin lost a game to Carl A. Hesse but made up for it by winning 7 and drawing only 1 game to equal Mugridge's total of $71 / 2-11 / 2$. Last year's champion, Martin C. Stark, finished in third position, half a point behind the leaders.
I. S. Turover, the well-known Washington expert, has just returned from a 12,000 mile tour during which he covered practically the entire West Coast. While primarily a business trip, he managed to get in some chess, giving simultaneous exhibitions at the following points:

| City | Opponen | W | Lost | Drawn |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Portland, Oregon | 15 | 1.1 | 0 | 1 |
| Spokane, Washington | . 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 30 | 28 | 1 | 1 |
| Fresno, Calif. | 32 | 28 | 1 | ; |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 16 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| Astoria, Washington | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Seatte, Washington | 35 | 20 |  | 11 |

The Los Angeles exhibition was a tandem affair, Mr. Turover and Herman Steiner making alternate moves against the 30 opponents.

## Mid-West News

Dr. P. G. Keeney won the annual tourney conducted by the Cincinnati Chess Club to become the Southern Ohio champion for 1936.

Daniel B. Luten of the Business Men's Chess Club won the championship of the City of Indianapolis in a tournament sponsored by the Central Indiana Chess Ass'n. C. O. Skaar was the runner-up.

The sixth annual Michigan State Championship will be held from May 29 to June 2 at the Post Tavern in Battle Creek, Michigan. The first tournament for the Junior Championship of Michigan was held at Jackson, Michigan, March 14 and 15. The tournament was limited to players under 21 years of age and conducted under the auspices of the Michigan State Chess Ass'n. Robert Coveyou of Detroit won first prize without a single loss; Edward Poyava of Jackson placed second; Joseph Wasserman of Grand Rapids came third, and Jean White of Jackson (the only girl entrant) took fourth.

A Midwest Intercollegiate Chess Tourney was held at Evanston, Ill., April 3, 4 and 5, under the auspices of Northwestern University.

Six teams of five competed and the final standing was:

1. Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.
2. Wayne University, Detroit, Mich.
3. Armour Institute of Tech., Chicago, Ill.
4. University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.
5. Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
6. Illinois University, Urbana, III.

Mr. R. J. Gilcher of Detroit has copyrighted a most convenient chess board designed particularly for correspondence games, but also handy as a home reference board when moves are indicated by postal. These ideal boards are equipped with registering columns that now enable all players to keep a complete and up-to-theminute record of all moves, from first to last. eliminating errors by discarding the old pencil erasure-after-erasure method. One of its outstanding features is the movable men which remain firmly locked to the board when in transit through the mails or for local games.

## Chess in the West and South

Due to the large number of entries for the Oklahoma State Championship it was found necessary to postpone the tourney until the fall. The two days originally scheduled (April 25 and 26) proved to be an insufficient length of time for the tourney. All entry fees are being returned to the entrants by the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma State Chess Ass'n.

An Invitation Tourney will be held July 3, 4 and 5 at Denver, Colo., under the auspices of the Denver Athletic Club. Invitations have al. ready been accepted by players from Wyoming and New Mexico. Additional entries are expected from the leading players of Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah. No entrance fee will be charged. The players invited will be guests of the Denver Athletic Club.

Lubbock will be the scene of the first West Texas Open Tourney which will be held under the auspices of the Lubbock Chess Club on May 9 and 10. Invitations have been extended to players from El Paso, Amarillo, Abilene, Dallas, Floydada and Albuquerque, N. M. It is anticipated that players will come from a radius of 350 miles to participate.

## Eastern Chess Notes

The Elizabeth Chess Club won the championship of the North Jersey Chess Ass'n. The final standings: Elizabeth C. C. 5.0; Jersey City C. C. 4-1; Ridgewood C. C. 3-2; Newark Rice C. C. 2-3; Irvington-Polish C. C. 1-4; Englewood C. C. 0-5.

# Game Studies 

Bad Nauhelm Tourney<br>August, 1935<br>SICILIAN DEFENSE

| Dr. Rodl | L. Engels |
| :--- | ---: |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-B3 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | P-Q3 |
| 6 B-K2 | Pt-Kt3 |

This well known move serves to exert pressure along the open Q file, and particularly prevents Black's P-Q4. Another, and very sharp continuation is 7 B-K3, B-Kt2; 8 P-KR3, O-O; 9 P-KKt4, etc. This originated with Dr. Lasker, but is seldom used as the modern masters prefer purely positional play in the openings.

|  | 7 | B.Kt2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 80.0 | 0.0 |
| 9 | 9 P.B4 |  |

More usual is 9 B-K3, B-K3; 10 P-B4, Kt-QR4; 11 P-B5, B-B5; 12 B-Q3, etc., with a somewhat better game for White. With the text move, the first player follows a recommendation by Alekhine; he temporarily delays the development of the QB and tries first to get complete command of the center ( 10 B-B3). In this case the system followed terminates in difficulties.

9
P-QR4!
Threatening to disrupt White's plans with . . P-R5-6; the reply is more or less forced but weakens the Q side.

| 10 P-QR4 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 11 K-R1 | Q-Kt3ch |
| Kt-QKt5! |  |

Here the Kt is very well placed, for the White Q must continue to protect the QBP , which hampers White's mobility.

12 B-B3 B-K3
Now threatening: $13 \ldots$ KtxQBP! winning a $P$, or $13 \ldots$ BxKt, weakening the Q side Ps .

Arthur Sandberg won the 1936 championship tourney of the Massachusetts State Chess Ass'n by a score of 5-0. Mr. Sandberg is one of the younger set of successful, self-made Boston attorneys, having studied for the bar while employed as an accountant. He received his chess training at the Boston Y. M. C. Union, which has been the starting point for nearly all of the best known Boston players. Neither W. W. Adams nor Harold Morton were able to complete their schedules in the State Tourney owing to their participation in the U. S. Championship Tourney in New York.

Norman Lessing won the championship of the Rice-Progressive Chess Club (New York City) with a score of $12-1$ including 11 wins and 2 draws. G. N. Treysman came second $111 / 2-11 / 2-10$ wins and 3 draws.

## 13 R-R3

The situation is difficult. Alternatives were:
A. $13 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q}$, KKtxKt; 14 PxKt, B-B4; 15 P-B3, B-B7 with decisive advantage for Black.
B. $13 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 5, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 5$ (also $13 \ldots \mathrm{BxKt}$ is strong) capturing a $P$.
C. 13 Kt -Q4, KtxKP; $14 \mathrm{KtxB}, \mathrm{KtxKt} ; 15 \mathrm{PxKt}$, PxKt with a better game.
D. $13 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{B} 1$ without an adequate rejoinder.

White therefore decided on the less natural text move.


Enabling Black to obtain decisive advantage-now follow a series of brilliant moves. Instead $14 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ was indicated, after which both $14 \ldots \mathrm{KtxKP}$ and $14 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}$-KKts would have failed because of 15 KtxB, etc. This Black would parry with 14 . . BB5, but after 15 R-K1 and 16 B-K3, the chances would be even for both sides.

## L. Engels



Dr. Rodl

## 14

Kt-KKt5
This sacrifice is based on the weakness of QB2 and $K B 2$, and on the poor position White's pieces on the Q side. White's reply is now forced.

## 15 BxKt

BxB
White does not understand the depth of the Black combination; otherwise he would have played the slightly better move 16 Q-Q2.

16
This is much better than
BxKt! be met by 17 Kt -Q5.

## 17 R.K2

On 17 PxB follows $17 \ldots$ KtxP; 18 Q-Q1, Ktx R ; $19 \mathrm{BxKt}, \mathrm{RxP}$ and Black wins. After the textmove White's position appears tenable-the $B$ on B6 is attacked and if withdrawn, permits the first player to protect his position and perhaps seize the initiative: $17 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt2}$; 18 Kt -R1 with the threat of P-B5, R-KR3, etc.

The point! Instead of losing an important tempo ${ }^{\circ}$ by 17 . . B-Kt2, Black continues his aggression with a new sacrifice.
18 BxB

## KtxP

19 Q-B3
. . .

White has no better move; $19 \ldots$ KtxR and 20 . . QxKt was threatened.

```
19... KtxR
20 BxKt R.B5!
```

Unable to protect his QRP, White is helpless against the threat of Black's connected passed pawns.

## 21 Kt -Q2

R×RP
Black maintains the attack, in spite of his advantage in material. Now, technically, the game is won, but the remainder is interesting for the powerful conclusion.
22 P.K5
23 Kt -B1
Q-Q5!

To meet the threat of $23 \ldots$ Q-R8ch, etc.

| 23 | P×P | P-QKt4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 24 | PxP | PxP |
| 25 | P-Kt3 | $R-B 1$ |
| 26 | B-Kt2 | Q-B4 |
| 27 | Kt-K3 | $R-R 7!$ |
| 28 | R-QB2 | QxR! |

Again well played. The Q sacrifice was now forced, but was intended, the previous move serving as a preparation.

## 29 KtxQ 30 Kt -K1

R×B!
30 Kt K 3 would not have been better. The Kt cannot be saved.

```
30 ....
```


## R-B8

```
31 Q-K4
....
```

Or 31 Q-R8ch, K-Kt2; 32 QxP, R-K7 with mate or capture of the $Q$.

| 31 | K-Kt2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 32 |  |
| 33 | QR8ch |
| 34 | QxP |
| 35 | P-B5 |
| 36 | K-R3 |
| 37 | K-Kt4 |
| 38 | P-B6ch |

R(Kt7)-Kt8
RxKt
K-Kt2
P.Kt5

R-Kt7ch
R(K8)-K7
R-KB7!
Or 38 PxP, P-B4ch; 39 K-R4, ( 39 K-Kt5, P-R3 and mate), RxPch; 40 K-Kts, P-R3ch; 41 K-B4 (41 $\mathrm{KxP}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{RSch}$ and Rx Q ), R-B7ch, etc.

| 38 R-R3 | R×BP |
| :--- | ---: |
| 39 | R-B4 |
| 40 Q-R1 | P-R4ch |
| 41 | K-R4 |
|  | Resigns |

The threat 41 . . P.K.Kt mate can only be prevented by sacrificing the Q: 42 P-Kt4, P-Kt4ch; 43 K-Kt3, P-R5 results in mate.

# Problem Department 

By Walter Jacobs

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

I am not what I was in the reign of Cynara. (Cynara? You never saw any of his chess problems?) Since when have I stooped so low that I must ask my readers' counsel? I should have known better.

I incautiously inquired whether my readers would prefer the continuation of the present method of employing additional space, i. e., filling it with a melange of prize-winners, quoted problems and fairies-to a regular fairy section. The responses were as follows:

13 per cent-"Yes."
6 per cent-"Whatever you do is wrong."
21 per cent-"As it is now."
21 per cent-"Fairies."
21 per cent-"I don't care."
9 per cent-"What is a Fairy?"
37.03 per cent-No mention of the subject
(Yes, you added correctly. I have a lot of readers.) So what??

A number of regrettable and regretted errors have appeared in these pages recently. Sorry. And as for you who don't believe in forgiving me merely because I apologize, I think nasty things about you.

A solver calls to my mind the question of decimation. After the solutions to June are in, all scores will be divided by ten and the quotients, to the nearest whole number, will stand as the scores beginning with July. The purpose of thus reducing all scores is to prevent the Ladder from reaching unwieldy proportions.

The votes this month were overwhelmingly in favor of No. 409 by K. S. Howard! My congratulations to him and to R. J. Ratke, who has won the Ladder Prize.

## SOLUTIONS

XXXX
XXXi
.
1 R (f) d 1 .
1 Rh1, threat 2 Qg1. 1 . .. Rf7; 2 R(h)c1. 1 ... Rg7; 2 Rel. A lovely problem, with remarkable economy of white force.
XXXII. 1 Bfs, threat 2 Qd2ch. $1 . .$. QRxR; 2 Qdich.

XXXIII ${ }_{1}^{1} \dot{\mathrm{~S}} \dot{\mathrm{~d} 3} .0$ BxP: 2 Qas.
1 Sd3, threat 2 Sc3ch. $1 \ldots \mathrm{KxS} ;{ }^{2}$ Sb2ch. ${ }_{1}$ $\mathrm{QxS}: 2 \mathrm{QxQ}$. Not three, but five models in this lightweight master ${ }^{*}$ iece.
(a) $1 \mathrm{Rh} 2, \mathrm{Be} 2 ; 2 \mathrm{Pg} 2, \mathrm{Rd} 3$.
XXXIV. (a) $1 \mathrm{Rh2}, \mathrm{Be} 2 ; 2 \mathrm{Rg2}, \mathrm{Rd} 3$.
(b) $1 \mathrm{Rf} 2, \mathrm{Kd} ; 2 \mathrm{Rb} 2, \mathrm{Bc7}$.
XXXV. The less said about this, the better,

No. 403 by M. Charosh: 1 Bb4. Well liked by solvers.
No. 404 by F. A. Hill: 1 Qa7.
No, 405 by A. Kish: 1 Sbs. Three simultaneous unpins. The setting seems heavy.
No. 406 by $\mathrm{I}_{\text {. }}$ Neumann: 1 Sg3. Two variations showing unpins of the $S$ with open gate and white antiinterference.
No. 407 by M. W. Patrick: ${ }^{1}$ Oh1.
No. 408 by R. Cheney: $1 \mathrm{Kb7} 7$ but cooked by 1 Qdsch and 1 PxB.
No. 409 by K. S. Howard: 1 Rf 1 , threat 2 Sb4ch. 1 Ké $:$ Pa5; 2 Qbs. 1....Pbs; 2 Qd4. 1... Ke6; 2 Sds. 1 ... Kc5: 2 Rc1. Excellent variety, an unusual chameleon echo, and surprisingly difficult-

No. 410 by H. C. Mowry: Intended 1 Qh1 but no solution after 1. . RxQ. The composer has sent me a correction.
No. 411 by J. Shuchter: I Rg4 with lovely interplay of the black pieces, but 1 Pc8(Q) cooks. The other claims for cooks do not work. It is possible that placing Sb7 on c8 will correct this.
No. 412 by J. F. Tracy: $1 \$(c)$ ds intended but also 1 Ses. 1 Kb8 just fails after $1 \ldots$ Pg2.
No. 413 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Qg4, PxR: 2 Re3, Pds: 3
 No. 414 by S. Myers: 1 Rds, Ph3; 2 Rfs, Kg $3 ; 3$ Sg2, PxS. $1 \ldots \mathrm{Kg}^{2} ; 2 \mathrm{Be} 3, \mathrm{Ph} 3 ; 3 \mathrm{Sg}_{2}$, PxS. To my mind, these two self-mates are more preferable to long single-liners, however difficult and pretty. That statement, although exaggerated, shows my feelings on the question.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Fred Grote: Thanks for letting me know. My heartiest congratulations. If you will send me a photo of the new arrival, sufficiently clothed to escape censorship, I'll do my best to have it published in these pages.
T. E. Knorr: If they are comparable to the ones in B. C. M., I'll be glad to get them.

Constant Reader: I think the reference to garbage disposal was in very poor taste. I ignore the profanity completely.
F. A. Hill: It will probably surprise you to hear that your problem received a vote for the honor prize-you low creature!
G. R. Emery: I'm glad you liked the miniature, and I resent the implication that it is so shameful to miss one of my problems.
A. R. Sheftel: Glad to have you.

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Mate in 2

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Mate in 2

432
(Original)
R. CHENEY

Rochester, N. Y.


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R. J. Ratke | 537 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 569 |
| A. J. Souweine | 519 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 552 |
| I. Genud | 517 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 550 |
| J. F. Tracy | 502 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 540 |
| G. Partos | 477 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 509 |
| Dr. G. Dobbs | 461 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 483 |
| W. Peters | 446 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 478 |
| E. Nash | 441 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 471 |
| P. Murphy | 441 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 467 |
| S. Korsgaard | 416 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 442 |
| G. Plowman | 402 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 437 |
| C. Fittkau | 398 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 430 |
| A. Chess | 348 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 387 |
| J. Stichka, J | 357 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 382 |
| W. Straus | 348 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 377 |
| N. Goldstein | 345 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 374 |
| T. E. Knorr | 346 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 369 |
| F. A. Hill | 346 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 365 |
| Hochberg Bro | 308 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 347 |
| N. Malzberg | 309 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 330 |
| M. Einhorn | 288 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 327 |
| Dr. H. M. Berliner | 258 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 297 |
| E. H. Thorne | 266 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 294 |
| M. Gonzales | 254 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 292 |
| W. Towle | 241 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 264 |
| J. Zarbach | 206 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 226 |
| M. Shapiro | 177 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 193 |
| G. R. Emery | 174 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 193 |
| W. Patz | 133 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 162 |
| G. F. Berry | 103 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113 |
| M. Gershenson | 78 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 111 |
| H. B, Daly | 64 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 96 |
| B. B. Wisegarver | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 82 |
| S. Braverman | 40 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 79 |
| L. D. Koutsouris | 48 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 74 |
| Dr. M. Herzberger | 46 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 |
| W. H. Rawlings . | 29 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 52 |
| F. Grote | 34 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| D. Smalley | 24 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 |
| W. Vanwinkle | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 32 |
| L. Buechler . | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 32 |
| W. R. Nenert | 10 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| P. I. Young . | 10 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| S. Sussman | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| A. R. Sheftel | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 8 |
| B. Berkowitz | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

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