# REVIEW 

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM DR. GILBERT DOBBS Carrollton, Ga.


WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

The OFFICIAL ORGAN of the AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION
THE ZANDVOORT INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT
NOTTINGHAM INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT . PAUL H. LITWINSKY THE PHILADELPHIA CONGRESS . . . BARNIE F. WINKELMAN PODEBRAD MASTERS TOURNAMENT . . . . . LAJOS STEINER MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS . . . . . . ISAAC KASHDAN STUDIES IN COMBINATION PLAY . . . . . ARNOLD S. DENKER

## The

CHESS REVIEW

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## Editorial Chit-Chat

As we look back upon the month of August and review the tremendous chessic energy expended despite the discomforts generally associated with the height of the summer season, we wonder why so many chess lovers say "The summer is no time for chess."

Surely the Philadelphia Congress, the Nottingham Congress, the Zandvoort and Podebrad Tournaments convincingly refute the idea that chess is a purely winter sport. And if further convincing is needed "Doubting Thomas" is requested to note that we have found it necessary to run four extra pages in this issue to adequately cover last month's developments in the chess world.

Lajos Steiner writes that he is one of Hungary's representatives in the "Olympic" Team Tournament staged by the German Chess Federation in Munich, and will cover this event for us as an October feature.

It won't be long now! What's that? You haven't heard? I. A. Horowitz and S. S. Cohen are all set for their joint tour.

After giving a number of exhibitions in the New York Metropolitan area during the month of September they will leave on October 5 for two monchs of travel that will cover the follow. ing territory:
October 5-15-Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Upstate New York and South. eastern Canada.

Остоber 15.31-Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin.

November 1-15-Minnesota, Iowa, Mis. souri, Kentucky, Southern Ohio.

November 15-30-West Virginia, Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, Eastern Penn. sylvania.

Clubs desiring to usher in their fall season with a simultaneous exhibition or lecture are invited to correspond with ye editor.

Fred Reinfeld contributes the first of a new series of articles to run under the heading "An Addenda to Griffith and White" for our October issue. Our readers should find this series extremely instructive.


# The Nottingham International Masters Tournament 

By Paul Hugo Litwinsky

The great Nottingham tournament, made possible through the generosity of Alderman Derbyshire to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of his winning first prize in a subsidiary tourney to the masters of 1886, was officially opened by the Sheriff of Nottingham on Monday, August 10. After a luncheon at which the masters were the guests of Alderman Derbyshire, play began promptly at two o'clock. The hours of play were set from two until six, with evenings for adjourned games from eight till ten. The time limit was two hours for thirty-six moves, with an hour for each additional eighteen moves.

The interest of the chess world was great. Press reporters from all Europe were present to record the play. Dr. Lasker, the veteran, said that in his opinion Fine and Botwinnik were impressive because of their superlative styles of play. He said of himself that in order to maintain the classical principles which he has always advocated, more work than he is capable of at present must be given; nevertheless he would pit his skill against that of the younger generation.

The fact that the four men who at one time or another had held the world championship were competing together in the same tourna. ment was in itself sufficient to make the Nottingham tournament one of the greatest in chess history. Moreover, there were Fine and Reshevsky from America, who had already proved their valor in international competition; Botwinnik, whose record in the two great Moscow tournaments was enough to qualify him as a possible winner; Flohr, who had come fresh from his triumph over Alekhine at Podebrad; Tartakower and Bogolubow, erratic but ever dangerous; and Vidmar, whose rare appearances in the international arena had shown him to be a grandmaster in spite of being an amateur. To this galaxy of chess stars were added


Nottingham Universtity The Site of the Congress
Winter, present British champion; Sir George Thomas, gallant sportsman and courageous fighter in international tournaments for years; T. H. Tylor, who had always placed high in British championship play and who had held his own against masters like Stahlberg, Alekhine and Capablanca; and C. H. O'D. Alexander, the effervescent young master whose aggressive style was quite capable of upsetting any of the grandmasters.

Alderman Derbyshire's munificence in offering to pay one half of all the funds raised by the rest of England for this congress was directly responsible for making possible this splendid tournament; for this the world owes him a debt of gratitude.

Round I - August 10

| White | Black | Opening | Moves | The Leaders |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dr. A. Alckhine ... 1 | S. Flohr . . . . . . . . . 0 | French Defense | . 57 | Alekhine ... 1 |
| C. H. O'D. Alexander 0 | M. Botwinnik ..... 1 | Sicilian Defense | 36 | Bogolubow . 1 |
| R. Fine . . . . . . . . 1 | Dr. E. Lasker . . . . . 0 | Queen's Gambit Declined | . 33 | Botwinnik .. 1 |
| Dr. S. Tartakower . $1 / 2$ | J. R. Capablanca ...1/2 | Queen's Pawn Opening .. | . 19 | Euwe . . . . . |
| W. Winter . . . . . $1 / 2$ | Sir George Thomas . . $1 / 2$ | Queen's Gambit Declined | . 29 | Fine ....... 1 |
| E. D. Bogolubow ... 1 | T. H. Tylor . . . . . 0 | Queen's Gambit Declined | . 59 | Capablanca . 1/2 |
| Dr. M. Euwe . . . . . 1 | S. Reshevsky ....... 0 | Queen's Indian Defense . | . 49 | Tartakower . $1 / 2$ |

## Dr. Vidmar, a bye.

Alekbine-Flohr: Alekhine, the great psychologist, sacrificed a pawn in the opening and greatly worried Flohr. Fine positional play scored the point. Alex-ander-Botwinnik: Alexander lost a pawn in the middle game. The rest was easy. Fine-Lasker: Youth against age and youth won because of a bad maneuver by age. Tartakower-Capablanca: Capa was not feeling well. Tartakower did not force the play. Winter-Thomas: Sir George played a variation with which he has been experimenting for some time. He got an inferior game, but it was not inferior enough. Bogolubow-Tylor: Tylor threw away a dead draw. Euwe-Reshevsky: Sammy got off to a bad start by missing drawing chances in a Queen and Rook ending.

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936
FRENCH DEFENSE
Dr. A. Alekhine
White

| 1 | P-K4 | P-K3 | 19 | R-K4 | Kt-Kt3 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 20 | Q-K3 | R-Q4 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 21 | R-QR3 | Q-QB4 |
| 4 | B-Q2 | PxP | 22 | QxQ | RxQ |
| 5 | KtxP | QxP | 23 | P-KB4 | R-Q4 |
| 6 | B-Q3 | BxBch | 24 | Kt-B3 | B-Q2 |
| 7 | QxB | Q-Q1 | 25 | Kt-Kt5 | R-K1 |
| 8 | O-O-O | Q-K2 | 26 | P-QB4 | R-KB4 |
| 9 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 27 | R-Q4 | R(B4)-B1 |
| 10 | KR-K1 | KtxKt | 28 | P-QB5 | Kt-Q4 |
| 11 | RxKt | Kt-Q2 | 29 | BxP | B-B3 |
| 12 | R-KKt4 | P.KB4 | 30 | B-Kt6 | R-K2 |
| 13 | R-KB4 | Kt-KB3 | 31 | Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 14 | R-K1 | B-Q2 | 32 | Kt-K5 | B-Q4 |
| 15 | RxBP | O-Q-O | 33 | R-K3 | R-KR1 |
| 16 | R-QR5 | K-Kt1 | 34 | P-KR4 | P-QB3 |
| 17 | Kt-K5 | B-K1 | 35 | B-B2 | R-Q1 |
| 18 | P-KKt3 | Kt-Q4 | 36 | B-Kt3 | R-QB2 |


| 37 | Kt-B3 | R-K1 | 48 | B-Kt3 | R-KR1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 38 | Kt-K5 | R(K1)-QB1 | 49 | P-R6 | P×P |
| 39 | B-B4 | K-R1 | 50 | P-Kt6! | R-KKt2 |
| 40 | P-QKt4 | R-QKt1 | 51 | P-B5 | R-KB1 |
| 41 | P-KKt4 | P-QKt3 | 52 | B-B2 | P-KR4 |
| 42 | P-KKt5 | PxP | 53 | R-Q6 | R-K2 |
| 43 | P×P | Kt-Q2 | 54 | P-B6 | R-K8ch |
| 44 | KtxKt | RxKt | 55 | K-Q2 | R-KB8 |
| 45 | P-R5 | R-KB2 | 56 | P-B7 | P-KR5 |
| 46 RxP! | BxR | 57 | R-Q7 | Resigns |  |
| 47 | BxB | R(B2)-QKt2 |  |  |  |

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936
QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Dr. Max Euwe White

| 1 | P.Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 26 | R-B7 | P-Kt3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P.QB4 | P-K3 | 27 | Q-B3 | R-KB1 |
| 3 | Kt-KB3 | 3 P-QKt3 | 28 | R-R7 | P-QR4 |
| 4 | P-KKt3 | 3 B-Kt2 | 29 | Q-Q3 | Q-QB4 |
| 5 | B-Kt2 | B.Kt5ch | 30 | R-R6 | Q-Kt5 |
| 6 | B-Q2 | BxBCh | 31 | R-R7 | Q-B4 |
| 7 | QxB | 0.0 | 32 | Q-K3 | Q-Q4ch |
| 8 | Kt-QB3 | 3 P.Q3 | 33 | K-R3 | P-KR4 |
| 9 | Q-B2 | Q-K2 | 34 | Q-QB3 | Q-Q8 |
| 10 | O-O | P-84 | 35 | K-Kt2 | QxP |
| 11 | QR-Q1 | P×P | 36 | RxRP | Q-K5ch |
| 12 | KtxP | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | 37 | Q-B3 | Q-B7 |
| 13 | K×B | R-QB1 | 38 | P-KR4 | R-B1 |
| 14 | Q-Q3 | QKt-Q2 | 39 | R-R7 | R-B2 |
| 15 | Kt-B3 | Kt-K4 | 40 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | Q×R |
| 16 | KtxKt | PxKt | 41 | Q-R8ch | K-Kt2 |
| 17 | Q-B3 | QR-Kt1 | 42 | P-QR4 | Q-Kt3 |
| 18 | P-QKt3 | 3 P-QR3 | 43 | P-R5 | QxKtP |
| 19 | Kt-K4 | KtxKt | 44 | P-R6 | Q-R6 |
| 20 | QxKt | P-QKt4 | 45 | P-R7 | P-K5 |
| 21 | PxP | $R \times P$ | 46 | Q-Kt8 | Q-B6ch |
| 22 | R-QB1 P | R(Kt4)-QB4 | 47 | K-Kt1 | Q-Q8ch |
| 23 | $\mathbf{R \times R}$ | $Q \times R$ | 48 | K-R2 | Q.K7 |
| 24 | R-Q1 | Q-QKt4 | 49 | Q-K5ch | Resigns |
| 25 | R-QB1 | R-Q1 |  |  |  |

## Round II - August 11

| White | Black | Opening | Moves | The Leaders |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J. R. Capablanca ... 1 | Dr. A. Alekhine .... 0 | Dutch Defense | 37 | Euwe . . . . . 2 |
| T. H. Tylor . . . . . . 1 | Dr. S. Tartakower . . 0 | Philidor | 53 | Botwinnik ..11/2 |
| Dr. E. Lasker . . . . . 1 | E. D. Bogolubow ... 0 | Queen's Gambit Declined |  | Fine . . . . . . $11 / 2$ |
| M. Botwinnik ..... $1 / 2$ | R. Fine $\ldots \ldots \ldots 1 / 2$ | Reti's Opening . . . . . . . | 36 | Capablanca . $11 / 2$ |
| Sir G. Thomas .... $1 / 2$ | C. H. O'D. Alexander $1 / 2$ | Nimzowitsch Defense |  | Alekhine ...1 |
| S. Reshevsky . . . . . . $1 / 2$ | W. Winter . . . . . . . $1 / 2$ | Queen's Gambit Declined | 31 | Bogolubow . 1 |
| Dr. M. Vidmar . . . . 0 | Dr. M. Euwe ..... 1 | Queen's Gambit Declined | 30 | Lasker . . . . . 1 |

## S. Flohr, a bye.

Capablanca-Alekhine: Capa made his sealed move over the board. Alekhine, not to be outdone, made his reply. Then Alekhine protested that no one had informed him of adjournment time. The game stood adjourned by decision of the Tournament Committee until the second week of play. Capablanca had two bishops and knight against two rooks, and Alekhine resigned without resuming play. Tylor-Tartakower: Tartakower attacked rashly and lost a piece. LaskerBogolubow: The old warrior can still win a game. Botuinnik-Fine: Interesting opening play. Bot-
winnik won a pawn, but it would have been hard to hold. Both players were in time trouble. ThomasAlexander: Alexander, before the game started, commented that he was sorry that he was going to draw spectators away from the Capablanca-Alekhine game. The crowd did not quite come up to his expectations. but he played an interesting game all the same. Resh. evsky-Winter: The British Champion played carefully and had the edge. Vidmar-Euwe: Euwe got revenge for his defeat at Carlsbad, 1929, when Vidmar ventured upon an unsound combination.

# Nottingham Chess Congress <br> August, 1936 <br> DUTCH DEFENSE 

| J. R. Capablanca White |  |  | Dr. A. Alekhine Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-Q4 | P.K3 | 20 | Kt-Q4 | B-Q2 |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | P-KB4 | 21 | QR-B1 | QR-K1 |
| 3 | P-KKt3 | Kt-KB3 | 22 | P-QKt4 | P-QKt3 |
| 4 | B-Kt2 | B.K2 | 23 | Kt-B3 | Kt-B6 |
| 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24 | R-Q3 | P-B5 |
| 6 | P-B4 | Kt-K5 | 25 | PxP | B-B4 |
| 7 | Q-Kt3 | B-B3 | 26 | Q-Q2 | $B \times R$ |
| 8 | R-Q1 | Q-K1 | 27 | PxB | P-B4 |
| 9 | Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 28 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ | BxR |
| 10 | Kt-QKt5 | B-Q1 | 29 | QxB | Q-B3 |
| 11 | Q-B2 | P-Q3 | 30 | Q $\times$ Q | PxQ |
| 12 | P-Q5 | Kt-Kt5 | 31 | Kt-Q2 | P-B4 |
| 13 | Q-Kt3 | Kt-R3 | 32 | P-Kt5 | P-QR4 |
| 14 | PxP | QKt-B4 | 33 | Kt-B1 | K-B2 |
| 15 | Q-B2 | KtxKP | 34 | Kt-Kt3 | K-Kt3 |
| 16 | KKt -Q4 | $\mathrm{Kt} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ | 35 | B-B3 | R-K2 |
| 17 | KtxKt | B-B3 | 36 | K-B1 | K-B3 |
| 18 | Kt -Kt5 | Q-K2 | 37 | B-Q2 | K-Kt3 |
|  | B-K3 | P-QR3 | 38 | P-QR4 | Resigns |

## Nottingham Chess Congress <br> August, 1936 <br> RETI OPENING <br> M. Botwinnik White <br> Reuben Fine Black

| P-Q4 | 20 | B-Kt4 | P-Q6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PxP | 21 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{Bch}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| P-QB4 | 22 | QxQP | Q $\times$ Q |
| Kt-QB3 | 23 | $P \times Q$ | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$ |
| P-B3 | 24 | B.K4 | R-Q1 |
| P-K4 | 25 | QR-B1 | Kt-Q4 |
| KKt K2 | 26 | P-QR3 | R(K2)-Q2 |
| Kt-Q4 | 27 | K.Kt2 | P-QKt3 |
| B-K2 | 28 | K-B3 | Kt-B2 |
| O-O | 29 | K-K3 | Kt-R3 |
| R-B2 | 30 | R-QB3 | Kt-B4 |
| B-K3 | 31 | R-KB2 | R-Q5 |
| $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 32 | P-B5 | R-R5 |
| Kt-Kt3 | 33 | R-Kt2 | R(R5)-Q5 |
| BXQKt | 34 | R-KB2 | R-R5 |
| KtxP | 35 | R-Kt2 | R(R5)-Q5 |
| Kt-Q5 | 36 | R-B4 | R(Q5)-Q3 |
| $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ |  | Drawn |  |


J. R. Capablanca The Crafty Cuban

## Nottingham Chess Congress <br> August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. M. Vidmar
White
Dr. Max Euwe
Black

| te |  |  | Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 16 | Kt-K4 | B-QKt5 |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 17 | Kt -B5 | B-QB1 |
| 3 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-B3 | 18 | R-R4 | BXQRP |
| 4 | Kt-B3 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 19 | Kt-Q3 | 0.0 |
| 5 | P-QR4 | B-B4 | 20 | B-K4 | B-Kt3 |
| 6 | Kt-K5 | QKt-Q2 | 21 | Q-B2 | P.KKt4 |
| 7 | KtxP(QB4) | ) Q-B2 | 22 | BxRPch | Q×B |
| 8 | P-KKt3 | P.K4 | 23 | BxKt | B-R2 |
| 9 | PxP Kt | t(Q2) $\times P$ | 24 | B-QB3 | P.QKt4 |
| 10 | B-B4 Kt | Kt(B)-Q2 | 25 | R(R4)-R1 | P-QB4 |
| 11 | B-Kt2 | QR-Q1 | 26 | Q-B1 | P-QB5 |
| 12 | Q-B1 | P-KB3 | 27 | Kt-K1 | B-QKt2 |
| 13 | 0.0 | B-K3 | 28 | Kt-B3 | P-KKt5 |
| 14 | KtxKt | KtxKt | 29 | Kt-Kt5 | Q-B4 |
| 15 | P-R5 | P.QR3 |  | Resigns |  |

## Round III - August 12

| White | Black | Opening | Moves | The Leaders |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dr. A. Alekhine . . . $1 / 2$ | T. H. Tylor ...... $1 / 2$ | Queen's Gambit Declined | . 56 | Botwinnik . $21 / 2$ |
| S. Flohr . . . . . . . . . 1 | J. R. Capablanca . . 0 | Queen's Gambit Declined | 64 | Euwe ...... 2 |
| Dr. S. Tartakower . $1 / 2$ | Dr. E. Lasker . . . . . $1 / 2$ | Bird's Opening ........ | . 22 | Fine ....... 2 |
| E. D. Bogolubow ...0 | M. Botwinnik . . . . . 1 | Queen's Indian Defense | . 26 | Alekhine . . . $11 / 2$ |
| R. Fine $\ldots \ldots \ldots 1 / 2$ | Sir G. Thomas ....1/2 | Queen's Indian Defense | . 60 | Capablanca . . $11 / 2$ |
| C. H. O'D. Alexander 0 | S. Reshevsky . . . . . 1 | English Opening ....... | . 69 | Lasker . . . . . $11 / 2$ |
| W. Winter . . . . . . 0 | Dr. M. Vidmar .... 1 | Queen's Gambit Declined | . 29 | Reshevsky . . 11/2 |

## Dr. Euwe, a bye.

Alekbine-Tylor: Alekhine should have won about the 25 th move. He later went wrong on an unsound piece sacrifice by Tylor which he thought at the moment only drew. Flobr-Capablanca: Flohr beat Capa at his own game: positional maneuvering. Tarta-
kower-Lasker: Bird's Opening was ably met by Lasker, who blocked the position and forced the draw. Bogolubow-Botwinnik: Bogolubow did not see that his own combination was outcombined. FineThomas: Fine won a pawn. He missed the best continuation in the rook and pawn ending. Alex-
ander-Reshevsky: Alexander's analysis showed a
draw; Reshevsky did not play Alexander's analysis. Winter-Vidmar: Winter made a blunder in a tenable position.

## Nottingham Chess Congress <br> August, 1936 <br> QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Salo Flohr White

| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 22 | B-Q3 | R-K4 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-K3 | 23 | B-Kt5 | R(K1)-K2 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 24 | Q-B3 | R-KKt4 |
| 4 | B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 25 | Q-K2 | R-Kt3 |
| 5 | P-K3 | O-O | 26 | B-Q3 | R-KB3 |
| 6 | Kt-B3 | P-KR3 | 27 | B-Kt1 | B-R3 |
| 7 | B-R4 | P-QKt3 | 28 | Q-R5 | B-Kt2 |
| 8 | PxP | KtxP | 29 | P-QR3 | P-QR5 |
| 9 | BxB | Kt(Q4)xB | 30 | Q-Kt4 | R-K4 |
| 10 | B-K2 | B-Kt2 | 31 | Kt-B3 | R-K2 |
| 11 | O-O | Kt-Q2 | 32 | Kt-Q4 | R-K4 |
| 12 | Q-R4 | P-QR3 | 33 | Kt-B3 | R-K2 |
| 13 | KR-Q1 | Kt-Q4 | 34 | Q-Kt3 | B-R3 |
| 14 | QR-B1 | QR-B1 | 35 | Kt-Q4 | R-Q2 |
| 15 | KtxKt | KPxKt | 36 | B-B5 | R-B2 |
| 16 | B-Q3 | P-QB4 | 37 | B-Kt1 | Q-B1 |
| 17 | PxBP | KtxP | 38 | Kt-B5 | R-KKt3 |
| 18 | Q-Q4 | KR-K1 | 39 | Kt-Q6 | RxQ |
| 19 | B-B5 | R-B2 | 40 | KtxQ | RxPch |
| 20 | Q-KB4 | P-QR4 | 41 | KxR | RxKt |
| 21 | Kt-Q4 | R(B2)-K2 | 42 | B-R2 | R-B3 |


| 43 | BxP |
| :--- | :--- |
| 44 | K-R1 |
| 45 | R-QB2 |
| 46 | B-B3 |
| 47 | B-K4 |
| 48 | BxKt |
| 49 | P-KB3! |
| 50 | RxR |
| 51 | K-Kt2 |
| 52 | R-QKt6 |
| 53 | K-Kt3 |
| 54 | K-B4 |


| R-Kt3ch | 55 | K-K5 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| Kt-Q6 | 56 | P-KB4 |
| R-Q3 | 57 | R-Kt7ch |
| R-KB3 | 58 | P-B5 |
| R-Q3 | 59 | K-B4 |
| BxB | 60 | P-K4 |
| BxR | 61 | P-K5 |
| P-QKt4 | 62 | KxP |
| B-Kt6 | 63 | K-B4 |
| B-B5 | 64 | K-Kt5 |
| K-B1 |  |  |
| K-K2 |  |  |

B-K7 B-Q6 K-B1 P-B3ch P-KR4 B-K7 PxPch B-B5 P-KR5 P.KR6 Resigns

## Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

## QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

E. D. Bogolubow White
M. Botwinnik Black

| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | P-QKt3 |
| 3 | P-K3 | P-B4 |
| 4 | P-B4 | B-Kt2 |
| 5 | Kt-B3 | PxP |
| 6 | PxP | P-K3 |
| 7 | B-Q3 | B-K2 |
| 8 | O-Q | O-O |
| 9 | P-Kt3 | P-Q4 |
| 10 | B-K3 | Kt-K5 |
| 11 | QR-B1 | Kt-Q2 |
| 12 | Q-K2 | R-QB1 |
| 13 | KR-Q1 | P-KB4 |


| 14 | B-KB4 | P-KKt4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 15 | B-K5 | P-Kt5 |
| 16 | Kt-K1 | KtxB |
| 17 | BxKt | QPxB |
| 18 | QPxKt | Q-B2 |
| 19 | Kt-QKt5 | QxKP |
| 20 | R-Q7 | B-KKt4 |
| 21 | R(B1)-Q1 | B-QB3 |
| 22 RxQRP | QR-Q1 |  |
| 23 | P-KR4 | RxR |
| 24 | QxR | R-Q1 |
| 25 Q-B2 | B-Q7 |  |
|  | Resigns |  |



The Third Round
[Fine at the first table; Resheosky (with back turned) standing directly behind;

## Neat Nothings From Nottingham

At luncheon the waiter asked Bogolubow for his room number so that he might put the charge for the luncheon on the bill. Bogolubow understands very little English. "What is your number, sir?" asked the waiter. "Ach," said Bogolubow, "lager bier!" So now the waiter has Bogolubow's number.

A correspondent asked to be excused from the evening's gathering in order that he might refresh himself with a bath. "You will never be a great chess master," said Reuben Fine. "But cleanliness is next to godliness," pleaded the correspondent. "Yes," was Reuben's comeback, "but chess masters are an ungodly lot."

On the Sunday before the Congress opened Fine played Dr. Vidmar a number of offhand games at a shilling a game. At the conclusion of play Vidmar owed Reuben five shillings. "Is that the way they play in Jugoslavia?" asked Reuben, pocketing the five shillings.

Fears that Dr. Lasker might have changed were quickly dissipated in the first round. As he sat down to his game with Fine, he took five cigars from his pocket and arranged them neatly on the table before him. It should be unnecessary to add that he smoked them all.

Bogolubow attributes his bad form in the opening rounds to a dream that he had for three nights running. He dreamed that he was Alderman Derbyshire, who is financing half of the Congress. At the mere thought of paying anything at all, Bogolubow broke out into a sweat of anxiety, which affected his play. All
this explanation came in the most voluble German.

Speaking of German, one is reminded of the little incident in the Victoria Hotel, where the masters are staying. The waiter evidently thought that nobody in the lounge spoke any English; he therefore approached Sir George Thomas, who was meditating in an easy chair, and asked him in German whether he wished black coffee. Sir George smilingly nodded; the waiter, however, was so overcome with his own linguistic ability that he forgot to bring the coffee. At least in the next hour there was no sign of it.

Fine caused consternation among the waitresses by asking for a napkin. In England the word "napkin" is used to designate a baby's diaper.

After the Sheriff of Nottingham had officially opened the Congress, he was besieged on all sides by visitors who were curious to know how he could spare any time at all from his pursuit of Robin Hood.

Dr. Vidmar tells a little story about his beloved friend, the late Aron Nimzowitsch. During the New York 1927 tourney Nimzowitsch, who hated smoking, asked Vidmar not to smoke. Vidmar agreed, but later during the game he absent-mindedly took his cigar case out of his pocket and laid it on the table. Nimzowitsch at once ran to Maroczy, tournament director. "But Vidmar is not smoking; his case is unopened," said Maroczy. "I know," wailed Nimzowitsch, "but as an old chess player you must know that the threat is stronger than the execution."

Round IV - August 13

| White | Black | Opening | Moves | The Leaders |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dr. E. Lasker . . . . . $1 / 2$ | Dr. A. Alekhine . . . $1 / 2$ | Nimzowitsch Defense | . 18 | Botwinnik ..31/2 |
| T. H. Tylor ....... 1 | S. Flohr . . . . . . . 0 | French Defense | . 96 | Euwe . . . . . 3 |
| M. Botwinnik ...... 1 | Dr. S. Tartakower . . 0 | Reti's Opening | 30 | Fine . . . . . . $21 / 2$ |
| Sir G. Thomas .... 0 | E. D. Bogolubow . . . 1 | Queen's Gambit Declined | . 50 | Tylor ...... $21 / 2$ |
| S. Reshevsky . . . . . .1/2 | R. Fine $\ldots . . . . . . .1 / 2$ | Queen's Gambit Declined | . 85 | Alekhine ... 2 |
| Dr. M. Vidmar . . . . 1 | C. H. O'D. Alexander 0 | Queen's Indian Defense . | . 32 | Bogolubow . 2 |
| Dr. M. Euwe . . . . . 1 | W. Winter . . . . . . 0 | Queen's Gambit Declined | . 25 | Vidmar .... 2 |

J. R. Capablanca, a bye.

Lasker-Alekbine: Lasker got a better game, but was content to draw. Tylor-Flohr: Flohr tried Janowski's idea of playing for a win in a drawn position. Botwinnik-Tartakower: Botwinnik brought off a pretty King's side attack against a cramped posi-
tion. Thomas-Bogolubow: An interesting game with plenty of ideas. Reshevsky-Fine: This game tried the spectators more than it did the players. VidmarAlexander: Alexander twice declined a draw, learning shortly afterward that a half-point is better than no point at all. Euwe-WV inter: Euwe got a slight pull and ended with a little combination.

## Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

## RETI OPENING

| M. Botwinnik White |  |  | Dr. S. Tartakower Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 16 | PxP | $P \times P$ |
| 2 | P-B4 | P-Q3 | 17 | P-QB5 | P×P |
| 3 | P-Q4 | QKt-Q2 | 18 | KtxP | Q-B3 |
| 4 | P-KKt3 | P.K4 | 19 | Kt -QB4 | Kt-KKt3 |
| 5 | B-Kt2 | B-K2 | 20 | Kt-Q6 | B-K3 |
| 6 | O-O | 0.0 | 21 | KtxB | KtxKt |
| 7 | Kt-B3 | P-QB3 | 22 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ | K×R |
| 8 | P.K4 | Q-B2 | 23 | Q-R5 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 9 | P-KR3 | R-K1 | 24 | Kt-KB5 | R-KKt1 |
| 10 | B-K3 | Kt -B1 | 25 | QxRP | BXQRP |
| 11 | QR-B1 | P-KR3 | 26 | QR-Q1 | QR-Q1 |
| 12 | P-Q5 | B-Q2 | 27 | Q-Kt5ch | K-K3 |
| 13 | Kt(B3)-Q2 | P-KKt4 | 28 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | P.KB3 |
| 14 | P-KB4 | KtPxP | 29 | R×R | Kt-KB5 |
| 15 | PxP | K-Kt2 | 30 | Q.Kt7 | Resigns |

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936 QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. M. Euwe<br>W. Winter

White
Black

| 1 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 9 | B-Kt2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 10 | Q-K2 |
| 3 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-B3 | 11 | QR-Q1 |
| 4 | Kt-B3 | P-K3 | 12 | Kt-K5 |
| 5 | P-K3 | QKt-Q2 | 13 | BxKt |

Round V - August 14

| White | Black | Opening | Moves | The Leaders |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C. H. O'D. Alexander 0 | Dr. M. Euwe . . . . . 1 | English Opening | 37 | Botwinnik . . 4 |
| R. Fine . . . . . . . . $1 / 2$ | Dr. M. Vidmar . . . . 1/2 | Reti's Opening | 24 | Euwe . . . . . 4 |
| E. D. Bogolubow . . . 0 | S. Reshevsky ....... 1 | Nimzowitsch Defense | . 74 | Fine . . . . . 3 |
| Dr. S. Tartakower . . 1 | Sir G. Thomas ..... 0 | Bird's Opening | 53 | Reshevsky .. 3 |
| J. R. Capablanca ... 1 | T. H. Tylor . . . . . 0 | Reti's Opening | . 35 | Alekhine . . $21 / 2$ |
| S. Flohr . . . . . . . . . 1 | Dr. E. Lasker . . . . . 0 | Queen's Gambit Declined | . 38 | Capablanca . . $21 / 2$ |
| Dr. A. Alekhine . . . $1 / 2$ | M. Botwinnik ..... $1 / 2$ | Sicilian Defense | . 19 | Vidmar ....21/2 |

## W. Winter, a bye.

Alexander-Euwe: An interesting ending wherein Alexander missed a draw. Fine-Vidmar: Vidmar defended too cautiously. Bogolubow-Reshevsky: After some lightning chess to beat the time limit, Sammy came out a pawn ahead. Bogolubow, however, who has probably defended more lost positions than any other living grandmaster, played on for a stalemate that never came. Tartakower-Thomas: Just before adjournment Tartakower won a pawn neatly. This and an attack were enough. CapablancaTylor: Tylor said after the game that he thoroughly enjoyed it and felt refreshed. Novel play. FlobrLasker: Lasker made a blunder in the end-game. Alekbine-Botwinnik: Miracle of miracles! A White Russian meets a Red Russian and no one is killed!

M. M. Botwinnik Soviet Supremacy in England

| 17 | P-K4! | B-KB3 | 22 | Kt-KKt5 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | QR-K1

Kt-KB3

## Nottingham Chess Congress August, 1936

RETI OPENING

| Whit |  |  | T. H. Tylor Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 19 | R-K3 | R-Kt1 |
| 2 | P-B4 | P-KKt3 | 20 | QxP | R-Q1 |
| 3 | Kt-B3 | B.Kt2 | 21 | R-B1 | R-Q2 |
| 4 | P-KKt3 | 0.0 | 22 | Q-R4 | Q-Q1 |
| 5 | B.Kt2 | P-Q3 | 23 | R-Q1 | R-Q3 |
| 6 | P.Q4 | Kt-B3 | 24 | B-K4 | P.B4 |
| 7 | 0.0 | B.Kt5 | 25 | B-Kt2 | P-KKt4 |
| 8 | P-Q5 | BxKt | 26 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $Q \times P$ |
| 9 | P×B | Kt-K4 | 27 | P-B4 | Q-R3 |
| 10 | Q-Kt3 | KKt-Q2 | 28 | R(Q1)-K1 | QR-Q1 |
| 11 | B-K3 | P-QKt3 | 29 | K-R1 | K-R1 |
| 12 | Kt-Kt5 | P.QB4 | 30 | P-QR3 | B-B1 |
| 13 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ e. p. | KtxQBP | 31 | P-QKt4 | Q-R4 |
| 14 | P-KB4 | Q-B1 | 32 | PxP | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| 15 | Q-R4 | Kt-B4 | 33 | Kt-Kt5 | KtxKt |
| 16 | BxKt | QPxB | 34 | PxKt | R-Q7 |
| 17 | Kt -B3 | Kt-Q5 | 35 | Q-B4 | Resigns |
| 18 | QR-K1 | P-K3 |  |  |  |

For Rounds VII-XV Read<br>The Chess Review<br>for October



Dr. E. Lasker (left) and Dr. M. Vidmar Two doctors discussing their next victims!

## Round VI - August 15

| White | Black | Opening | Moves | The Leaders |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W. Winter . . . . . . $1 / 2$ | C. H. O'D. Alexander $1 / 2$ | Nimzowitsch Defense | 25 | Botwinnik .. $41 / 2$ |
| Dr. M. Euwe . . . . . $1 / 2$ | R. Fine . . . . . . . . $1 / 2$ | Queen's Gambit Declined | 19 | Euwe . . . . . $41 / 2$ |
| Dr. M. Vidmar .... 1 | E. D. Bogolubow ... 0 | Queen's Gambit Declined | . 55 | Fine . . . . . $31 / 2$ |
| S. Reshevsky . . . . . .1/2 | Dr. S. Tartakower . . $1 / 2$ | Queen's Gambit Declined | . 42 | Reshevsky .. $31 / 2$ |
| Dr. E. Lasker . . . . 1/2 | J. R. Capablanca . . . 1/2 | Queen's Gambit Declined | . 19 | Vidmar . . . $31 / 2$ |
| M. Botwinnik . . . . . $1 / 2$ | S. Flohr . . . . . . . . . .1/2 | Alekhine's Defense. | 37 | Alekhine . . 3 |
| Sir G. Thomas .... $1 / 2$ | Dr. A. Alekhine . . . $1 / 2$ | Sicilian Defense. | . 77 | Capablanca . 3 |

## T. H. Tylor, a bye.

Winter-Alexander: Enterprising play. Euwe-Fine: Fine has a good chance of being the drawing master at Nottingham. Vidmar-Bogolubow: An entertaining opening variation. Bogolubow found himself with another lost position. His optimism is neverfailing. Reshevsky-Tartakower: A lively game, and, of course, adjourned. Five of Sammy's first six games were adjourned at least once. Lasker-Capablanca: Capa offered the draw. Lasker looked at the barren position and chewed his cigar in agreement. Botwinnik-Flobr: An extremely interesting game. Botwinnik's style is such that he almost never plays stodgy chess. Thomas-Alekbine: Thomas held Alekhine all the way, and drew a very pretty rook and pawn ending.

Capablanca once turned up to play off an adjourned game against Yates dressed in white flannels and with a tennis racket in his hand. Four hours later, with the darkness of night outside the congress-room, he was still playing -chess, not tennis.

## Nottingham Chess Congress August, 1936

## ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

M. Botwinnik White

| 1 | P-K4 | Kt-KB3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P.K5 | Kt-Q4 |
| 3 | P.Q4 | P-Q3 |
| 4 | Kt-KB3 | B.Kt5 |
| 5 | B.K2 | P.QB3 |
| 6 | O-O | BxKt |
| 7 | BxB | P×P |
| 8 | PxP | P-K3 |
| 9 | Q-K2 | Q-32 |
| 10 | P-QB4 | Kt(Q4)-K2 |
| 11 | B-Kt4 | Kt.Q2 |
| 12 | P-B4 | P-KR4 |
| 13 | B-R3 | -0.0.0 |
| 14 | B-K3 | Kt-KB4 |
| 15 | BxKt | P×B |
| 16 | Q-KB2 | Q.R4 |
| 17 | Kt-Q2 | Kt-QKt3 |
| 18 | P-QR3 | R-Q6 |
| 19 | KR-Q1 | B.K2 |

Salo Flohr
Black

20 P.B5

## $21 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 4$

RxR
23 R-QB1
24 P-QKt4
25 P-Kt3
26 Q-B2
27 R×Q
28 K-B2
$29 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 1$
30 B-Kt2
31 Kt -R5
32 K-B3
$33 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$
34 Kt -Q4
35 R-K2
36 Kt Kt 3
$37 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 4$

Kt-Q4
R×Rch
Q-R5
P-R5
P-R6
R-Q1
$Q \times Q$
K-Q2
K.K3

## P.KKt3

R-QR1
R-QKt1
B-Q1
R-QR1

## B-K2

B-Q1
Drawn

# Studies in Combination Play 

By Arnold S. Denker

Just off the press comes the 5th Edition of the "Modern Chess Library", the book of the


Arnold S. Denker Warsaw International Team Tournament.* Full of carefully selected games all copiously annotated by Messrs. H. M. Phillips and Fred Reinfeld, the latter rapidly becoming the world's leading chess author, it represents another high in chess achievement.

How the Americans swept all opposition before them in that final spurt, after such a poor start at Warsaw, is of course history. But the games are virgin and offer so much in the way of entertainment that a review without examples could hardly be adequate even to the most fertile imagination.

J. Rejfir

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 26TH MOVE

| 27 | Q-K5! | K-Kt3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 28 | R-Kt8! | P-R4 |
| 29 R-KB8 | P-R5 |  |
| 30 R-B7 | QxR |  |
| 31 QxPch | Resigns |  |

For if 31 . . . K-R3; 32 KtxQch, RxKt; 33 QB8. A very pleasing game by Rejfir-simple, clear, direct (R).

[^0]
H. Friedman

## POSITION AFTER WHITE'S 28TH MOVE

## 28 ....

## B-Kt4

This loses instantly, but a careful analysis of the position will show Black to be lost no matter what he might play: e. g. 28 ... . B-K7; 29 R-B7, R-B2; 30 Q-Q8ch, R-B1 (if $30 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-$ Kt2; 31 B-K5ch, K-R3; 32 Q-R4 mate) ; 31 QK7, R-B2; 32 R-B8ch, K-Kt2; 33 B-K5ch, K-R3; $34 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4$ mate. If 28 . . . B-R3; $29 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 6!\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2$; 30 B-Kt4 and Black has no defense against the double threat of Q-Q8ch or B-B3. Or course 28 . . BxP would lose a piece after 29 K-R2.

| 29 R-B7 | R-B2 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 30 R-B8ch | R-B1 |
| 31 RxRch | K×R |
| 32 Q-B5ch | Resigns |

L. Laurentius

E. Eliskases

POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 22ND MOVE

```
23 RxKt! KtxR
24 BxR RxB
```

Or $24 \ldots$ KtxB; 25 Kt . $26 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1$; 26 Kt K6ch, ete. (R).
(Continued on Page 217)

# The Philadelphia Congress 

By Barnie F. Winkelman

Israel A. Horowitz, twice representative of the United States in the team tourneys, and long recognized as an international master of the first rank, scored the most important victory of his career by winning the Masters Tournament at Philadelphia on August 30th.

The 37th annual meeting of the American Chess Federation which began this year on August 15th, and continued without intermission for two full weeks, proved to be the most gruelling contest in the long history of that organization. The event, under the able direction of William A. Ruth, President of the Philadelphia Chess Association, was held in the large ballroom of the Hotel Philadelphian.

Exactly fifty entries were received from all parts of the country, and it became evident that the qualifying tournaments would provide a stern test, with a generous number of chess stars of the first magnitude destined for the Masters Consolation Tournament.

After careful study by the Tournament Committee, the players were divided into four sections as follows:

Section I-I. Kashdan, New York; A. S. Denker, New York; A. Kupchik, New York; F. Reinfeld, New York; H. Morris, Philadelphia; N. Grossman, New York; A. Elo, Milwaukee, Wis.; I. Isenberg, Altoona, Pa.; K. Holland, Chicago; E. Glover, Collingswood, N. J.; E. Jackson, No. Plainfield, N. J.; I. Rivise, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Section 2-A. W. Dake, Portland, Ore.; M. Fox, Montreal, Canada; S. Bernstein, New York; L. Stolcenberg, Detroit, Mich.; S. S. Cohen, New York; A. Regen, Philadelphia; H. Kline, Bayonne, N. J.; W. Suesman, Providence, R. I.; R. Drummond, Montreal, Canada; L. B. Cook, Riverton, N. J.; E. Nash, Madison, Wis.; T. Barron, Flushing, N. Y.

Section 3-D. Polland, New York; D. H. Mugridge, Washington, D. C.; G. N. Treysman, New York; M. Hanauer, New York; R. Willman, New York; M. C. Stark, Washington, D. C.; B. F. Winkelman, Philadelphia; A. Di Camillo, Philadelphia; S. Mlotkowski, Camden, N. J.; M. Leysens, Cleveland, O.; H. D. Bolden, Philadelphia; G. Weimar, Philadelphia; F. P. Arnold, West Chester, Pa.

Section 4-I. A. Horowitz, New York; H. Morton, Boston, Mass.; A. E. Santasiere, New York; C. Jaffe, New York; J. Levin, Philadelphia; D. Weiner, Philadelphia; W. P. McHale, Philadelphia; M. Surgies, Shorewood, Wis.; J. Wilkinson, Philadelphia; H. M. Woods, Jr., Virginia Beach, Va.; N. S. Janke, Moorestown,


Wm. A. Ruth
President of the Philadelphia Chess Ass'n
N. J.; B. B. Price, Chicago; E. Teplinsky, Milwaukee, Wis.

Then followed an adjournment for the opening dinner. Mindful of the serious business of the evening, speeches were banned, and a short address of welcome followed by a brief exposition of the playing rules officially opened the Congress. The first three in each section would qualify for the Masters Tournament. The next three in each section would enter the Consolation Masters. The succeeding three in each section were eligible for the Class A Tourney.

In the playing room twenty-five chess tables ranged about the room, with ample space for the spectators, and six large wall boards recorded the most important games.

With the exception of our two young internationalists at Nottingham, and Steiner, Factor and Simonson now in the West, the foremost American players were on hand. The field was undoubtedly stronger as a whole than the combined preliminary and final sections of the recent National Tournament.

With Kashdan, Kupchik, Denker and Reinfeld grouped in Section I, and with only 3 places open, it was evident that every point and half-point would be strongly contested. In Section 2, Dake, Cohen, Fox, Bernstein, Stolcenberg, Regen and Dr. Kline! Section 3 with Treysman, Hanauer, Willman, Polland, Winkelman, Mugridge, Stark, Mlotkowski held forth every promise of keen competition. In Section 4, Horowitz, Jaffe, Morton, Santasiere, Levin, Weiner!

The schedule of two rounds per day was a very strenuous one and it is not surprising that the play produced some unexpected surprises.

Kashdan experienced some difficulties in his game with E. R. Glover, and the local gallery followed with keen interest what seemed to be inevitable defeat for the famous internationalist. At adjournment Kashdan was two pawns down, with a hopeless ending-but subsequently Glover went astray, and though he might later have drawn, he erred once more, and lost a rook and pawn ending. To make amends for this narrow escape, Kash bore down harder than ever, making short shrift of his succeeding opponents and was the first one in his section to make certain of qualifying. Denker went along almost as smoothly, losing only to Kashdan, and winning several beautiful games. Third place was decided in the semifinal round when Kupchik defeated Reinfeld in their individual encounter. It was a case of do or die for Kupchik as a draw would be in. sufficient to qualify.

## Section I - Qualifications

| Name | W | $L$ | D | Points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. Kashdan | . 8 | 0 | 3 | $91 / 2$ |
| A. S. Denker |  | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| A. Kupchik |  | 0 | 4 | 9 |
| F. Reinfeld |  | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| H. Morris |  | 3 | 3 | 61/2 |
| N. Grossman |  | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| A. Elo |  | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| I. Isenberg |  | 5 | 3 | 41/2 |
| K. Holland |  | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| E. Glover |  | 7 | 3 | 21/2 |
| E. Jackson |  | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| I. Rivise |  | 10 | 1 | 1/2 |

## A. C. F. Congress <br> August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| A. S. Denker White |  |  | N. Grossman Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P.Q4 | P-Q4 | 20 | QxP | KR-Q1 |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P.K3 | 21 | Q-K3 | Q-R5 |
| 3 | Kt -QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 22 | K-R2 | Kt -B1 |
| 4 | Kt -B3 | QKt-Q2 | 23 | B-Q3 | R-Q5 |
| 5 | B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 24 | B-K4 | QR-Q1 |
| 6 | P-K3 | O-O | 25 | R-B7 | QR-Q2 |
| 7 | P-QR3 | P.QB3 | 26 | KR-B1 | P-KKt4 |
| 8 | Q-B2 | R-K1 | 27 | K-Kt2 | K-Kt2 |
| 9 | R-QB1 | PxP | 28 | KR-B4 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ (B4) |
| 10 | BxP | Kt-Q4 | 29 | RxR(B4) | Kt-Kt3 |
| 11 | BxB | QxB | 30 | BxKt | QxR |
| 12 | Kt-K4 | KKt-B3 | 31 | B-K4 | Kt-B4 |
| 13 | Kt-Kt3 | P-QKt3 | 32 | QxPch | K-B1 |
| 14 | 0.0 | B-Kt2 | 33 | BxKt | PxB |
| 15 | P-K4 | P-B4 | 34 | KtxP | P-B3 |
| 16 | P-K5 | Kt-Kt5 | 35 | Q-R6ch | K-Kt1 |
| 17 | P-KR3 | BxKt | 36 | QxP | P-KR4 |
| 18 | PxB | Kt-R3 | 37 | P.K6 | R-QB2 |
| 19 | Q-K4 | PxP | 38 | P-K7 | Resigns |


$\longrightarrow$

## Arpad E. Elo <br> President of the American Chess Federation

Dake and Cohen set the pace in their section for the first seven rounds with scores of 6-1 each. It looked as though both would breeze into the Masters but Cohen went into a tailspin and lost three successive games to Regen, Fox and Suesman-one too many! Dake did not lose a game though he was lucky in his encounter with Cohen, who sealed the only winning move at adjournment, then let the wily Westerner perpetrate a psychological swindle to draw.

## Section II - Qualifications

| Name |  |  | W | V L | D | Points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. W. Dake |  |  | . 9 | 9 | 2 | 10 |
| M. Fox |  |  | . 8 | 8 | 2 | 9 |
| S. Bernstein |  |  | . 7 | 7 | 2 | 8 |
| L. Stolcenberg |  |  | . 6 | 62 | 3 | $71 / 2$ |
| S. S. Cohen . |  |  | . 6 | 63 | 2 | 7 |
| A. Regen |  |  | . 4 | 43 | 4 | 6 |
| H. Kline |  |  | . 5 | 55 | 1 | $51 / 2$ |
| W. Suesman |  |  | . 4 | 4 | 3 | $51 / 2$ |
| R. Drummond |  |  | . 3 | 37 | 1 | $31 / 2$ |
| L. B. Cook |  |  | . 1 | 18 | 2 | 2 |
| E. Nash |  |  | . 2 | 29 | 0 | 2 |
| T. Barron |  |  | . . 0 | 011 | 0 | 0 |
| A. C. F. Congress August, 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SICILIAN DEF <br> S. S. Cohen White |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { FENS } \\ \text { S. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| 1 | P-K4 | P-QB4 | 10 B | B-Q2 |  | B-Kt2 |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 11 B | B-B3 |  | P-K4 |
| 3 | Kt-B3 | P-Q4 | 12 R | R-K1 |  | O-O |
| 4 | PxP | KtxP | 13 Q | Q-K2 |  | KR-K1 |
| 5 | B-Kt5ch | B-Q2 | 14 Q | Q-K4 |  | QR-Q1 |
| 6 | BxBCh | QxB | 15 P | P-QR4 |  | P-B4 |
| 7 | KtxKt | QxKt | 16 Q | Q-R4 |  | Kt-Q5 |
| 8 | P-Q3 | Kt-B3 | 17 B | BxKt |  | BPxB |
|  | O-O | P-KKt3 | 18 R | R-K2 |  | R-QB1 |


| 19 | P-QKt3 | P-KR3 | 28 | P-Kt3 | P-Q6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | QR-K1 | P-KKt4 | 29 | R-K6 | Q-B1 |
| 21 | Q-Kt3 | P.K5 | 30 | K-Kt2 | R-B1 |
| 22 | P-KR4! | P.Kt5 | 31 | R-K3 | R-B2 |
| 23 | PxP | RxKP | 32 | RxP | R-B2 |
| 24 | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $P \times R$ | 33 | R-B3 | R.B4 |
| 25 | QxP | RxP | 34 | R-B7 | Q-B3 |
| 26 | RxP | R-B8ch | 35 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Bch}$ | Resigns |
| 27 | K-R2 | Q-Q3ch |  |  |  |

Mugridge defeated Hanauer in their encounter, and this excellent game evidencing strategy of a high order served notice of his quality. He was the only undefeated man in his section and finished a good second to Polland-allowing Treysman a half point in their final round encounter only because his position was secure and some hard work was still needed to score. Treysman, though qualifying for the Masters, felt too ill to continue and Hanauer assumed his position.

## Section III - Qualifications

| Name | W | $L$ | D | Points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| D. Polland |  | 1 | 2 | 10 |
| D. H. Mugridge |  | 0 | 5 | $91 / 2$ |
| G. N. Treysman |  | 1 | 3 | $91 / 2$ |
| M. Hanauer |  | 3 | 0 |  |
| R. Willman | . 6 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| M. C. Stark |  | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| B. F. Winkelman |  | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| A. DiCamillo |  | 5 | 5 | $41 / 2$ |
| S. Mlorkowski |  | 6 | 3 | $41 / 2$ |
| M. Leysens |  | 8 | 1 | $31 / 2$ |
| H. D. Bolden |  | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| G. Weimar |  | 8 | 2 |  |
| F. P. Arnold . |  | 9 | 3 | $11 / 2$ |

Levin registered a formidable series of victories, his score at one time being 8-0, and seemed headed for the Masters, but in the last few rounds he fell down against the leaders and had to be content with the Consolation. Jaffe started him on the downward path with an excellent triumph, but his further losses to Morton and Santasiere were wretched exhibitions. Jake can do much better. Jaffe's failure
to enter the charmed circle surprised everyone. The famous internationalist played some of the best chess in the preliminaries. Horowitz was lucky to escape with a draw, and had Jaffe been content to play for a draw against McHale, all would have been well.

## Section IV - Qualifications

| Name | W | $L$ | D | Points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. A. Horowitz | . 8 | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| H. Morton |  | 1 | 3 | $91 / 2$ |
| A. E. Santasiere |  | 1 | 3 | $91 / 2$ |
| C. Jaffe | 8 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| J. Levin |  | 3 | , | $81 / 2$ |
| D. Weiner | 4 | 3 | 5 | $61 / 2$ |
| W. P. McHale |  | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| M. Surgies |  | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| J. Wilkinson | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| H. M. Woods, Jr. |  | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| N. S. Janke . |  | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| B. B. Price |  | 9 | 3 | 11/2 |
| E. Teplinsky | . 0 | 9 | 3 | $11 / 2$ |

## I. A. Horowitz


B. Price


An interesting setting would have occurred had White attempted to equalize future material loss by capturing 3 QxRP. In that event Black would have continued ... RxBch; 4 Rx $\mathrm{R}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QK}$ t3 and the White Queen is trapped!

37th A. C. F. Congress

Finals - Masters Tourney

| A. Horowitz (New |  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. W. Dake (Portland, Ore.) | 1 |  | $1 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ | 712 |
| A. S. Denker (New York, N. ) | 0 | $1 / 2$ |  | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $71 / 2$ |
| I. Kashdan (New York, N. Y.) | 0 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ |  | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 7 |
| A. Kupchik (New York, N. Y.) | 1/2 | \|1/2 | 1/2 | 0 |  | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| D. Polland (New York, N. Y.) | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | $1 / 2$ |  | 1 | 0 | $11 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $61 / 2$ |
| D. Mugridge (Washington, D. C.) | 0 | 1 | , | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 0 |  | 1 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | 0 | $41 / 2$ |
| A. Santasiere (New York, N. Y | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 |  | 1 | \|1/2 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | $41 / 2$ |
| M. Fox (Montreal, Canada) | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 |  | $11 / 2$ | 1/2 | 1 | $31 / 2$ |
| M. Hanauer (New York, $N$. | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 |  |  | $1 / 2$ |  | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ |
| H. Morton (Boston, Mass.) | $1 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 0 |  |  | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ |  | 0 | 31/2 |
| S. Bernstein (New York, N. Y.). | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 1 |  | 3 |

In the Finals, Horowitz undoubtedly was the class of the field. Apart from his loss to Dake, he was not only at his best in victories over Kashdan, Denker, Bernstein and Santasiere, but the manner in which he gradually obtained winning attacks and endings out of apparently equal positions, was impressive.

Dake played his special brand of super-chess throughout the tournament; faultless openings, energetic mid-games, classic endings. Only defeat in the last round at the hands of Mugridge kept him from what might have been a tie for first.

Denker showed that he is a master of the first rank. He is fast and plays every branch of the game with ease and sureness. He lost a game in the preliminaries to Kashdan-which does not detract from his record, as a study of the game will show, for Kash was in superlative form-and a game to Horowitz in the finals-due to a downright blunder. These apart, he played sterling chess . . . the boy is good and has many victories ahead of him in the international as well as the national arena. The "bandsomest" chess Adonis, by feminine acclamation, will go places

Kashdan and Kupchik played excellent chess, but possibly found the two rounds per day plus a Philadelphia hot spell enervating. Kash lost to Polland as well as Horowitz. Kupchik lost only to Kashdan but drew too many.
A. C. F. Congress
A. S. Denker

I. A. Horowitz

| 1 | P-R4 | K-Kt1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | P-Kt4 | K-B1 |
| 3 | K-R7 | K-B2 |
| 4 | K-R8!! | $\ldots$ |

Not 4 P-Kt5, P-R4!!; 5 K-R8, K-Kt3; 6 KKt8 stalemate. 4 . . .

K-B1?
Better would have been 4 . . K-Kt3; 5 K Kt8, K-B3; 6 K-B8, P-Kt4; 7 PxPch (not 7 P-R5 stalemate), KxP; $8 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 7, \mathrm{KxP} ; 9 \mathrm{KxP}$ and White would come out into the endgame with 3 Pawns to the good.

## Philadelphia Flickers


(Courtesy of J. Silberman)
A．C．F．Congress
August， 1936
RETI OPENING

RETI OPENING

| 1．Kashdan White |  |  | I．A．Honowitz Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Kt－KB3 | P－Q4 | 22 | P－QKt4 | P－Kt3 |
| 2 | P－QB4 | P－Q5 | 23 | P－QR4 | R－R5 |
| 3 | P－KKt3 | P．QB4 | 24 | B－K1 | R－R2 |
| 4 | B－Kt2 | Kt－QB3 | 25 | B－Q2 | R－R5 |
| 5 | 0.0 | P－K4 | 26 | B－K1 | KR－R1 |
| 6 | P－K4 | B－Kt5 | 27 | B－Q2 | QR－Kt1 |
| 7 | P－KR3 | B－K3 | 28 | P－R5 | P－Kt5！ |
| 8 | P－Q3 | P－B3 | 29 | BxP | KtxPch |
| 9 | Kt－R3 | Q－Q2 | 30 | BxKt | BxBch |
| 10 | K－R2 | P－KKt4 | 31 | K－R1 | P．Kt6！ |
| 11 | Kt －B2 | P－KR4 | 32 | R×P | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| 12 | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt1}$ | KKt－K2 | 33 | PxKtP | R（R1）－Kt1 |
| 13 | B－Q2 | Kt－Kt3 | 34 | PxRP | Q×P |
| 14 | P－QR3 | B－Kt5！ | 35 | B－Kt4ch | KRxB |
| 15 | PxB | PxPch | 36 | QxRch | R×Q |
| 16 | Kt－R3 | Kt－B5！！ | 37 | R×Q | R－Kt7 |
| 17 | PxKt | KP×P | 38 | Kt－K1 | R－KB7 |
| 18 | P．B3 | PxKt | 39 | K－Kt1 | P－R7ch |
| 19 | B．R1 | Kt．K4 | 40 | $\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{R}$ | P－R8（Q） |
| 20 | Q－K2 | B－Q3 |  | Resigns |  |
| 21 | R－KKt1 | O－0．0 |  |  |  |

R．Willman won the Consolation Tourna－ ment after a close struggle with J．Levin and A．Regen．The final winner was in doubt until the very last day．In fact Levin met Willman in the final round，worked up a winning posi－ tion，and let his opponent escape with a draw． Had Levin won there would have been a triple tie for first．
S．Mlotkowski and G．Wiemar tied for first in Class A．To see a player with Mlotkowski＇s reputation relegated to Class A（even though he wins the event）is to be reminded quite for－ cibly that Father Time is no respecter of per－ sonages－even among chess players．

A．C．F．Congress
August， 1936
SICILIAN DEFENSE

| 1．A．Horowitz White |  |  | A．E．Santasiere Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P－K4 | P．QB4 | 20 | Kt－Kt5 | Q－Kt1 |
| 2 | Kt－KB3 | P－Q3 | 21 | BxKt | QP×B |
| 3 | P－Q4 | PXP | 22 | Kt－B4 | B．R3 |
| 4 | KtxP | Kt－KB3 | 23 | QR－Q1 | 0.0 |
| 5 | Kt－QB3 | P－K3 | 24 | Q－K1 | Kt－R2 |
| 6 | B－K2 | P－QR3 | 25 | Q－B3 | BxKt |
| 7 | 0.0 | Q－B2 | 26 | P×B | P－B3 |
| 8 | P－QR4 | P－QKt3 | 27 | Q－K1 | P－R6 |
| 9 | P－B4 | B－Kt2 | 28 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | KR－Q1 |
| 10 | B－B3 | B－K2 | 29 | Kt－K3 | $\mathbf{R \times R}$ |
| 11 | K－R1 | KKt－Q2 | 30 | Q×R | Kt－Kt4 |
| 12 | P－B5 | P－K4 | 31 | Kt－Q5 | B－Q1 |
| 13 | Kt－Kt3 | Kt－B4 | 32 | P－B4 | Q－Q3 |
| 14 | B－K3 | QKt－Q2 | 33 | B－R5 | B－K2 |
| 15 | Kt－Q2 | Kt－B3 | 34 | B．Kt6 | Kt－B2 |
| 16 | Q－K2 | QR－B1 | 35 | Q－R5 | Kt－R3 |
| 17 | Q－B2 | P－KR4 | 36 | R－KKt1 | B－B1 |
| 18 | Q－K2 | P－R5 | 37 | B－K8 | Q－Q1 |
| 19 | QR－B1 | P－R4 | 38 | QxKt | Resigns |
| Finals－Class A Tourney |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | W | $L$ | $D$ Points |
| S． | Mlotkow |  |  | ， | $3101 / 2$ |
| G | Weimar |  | 10 | 2 | $1 \quad 101 / 2$ |
| A． | DiCamil |  |  | 2 | $3 \quad 91 / 2$ |
| R． | Drummo |  |  | 3 | $191 / 2$ |
| E． | Nash |  |  | 3 | $191 / 2$ |
|  | Bolden |  |  | 5 | $171 / 2$ |
| H | Woods， |  |  | 4 | 47 |
| E． | Jackson |  |  | 4 | $5 \quad 61 / 2$ |
| E． | Glover |  |  | 6 | $541 / 2$ |
|  | Rivise |  |  | 8 | 1 41／2 |
|  | Janke |  |  | 8 | 24 |
| B． | B．Price |  |  | 8 | 24 |
| L． | Cook |  |  | 10 | 22 |
| E． | Teplinsk |  | ． 0 | 10 | $311 / 2$ |

For Additional Games from The Philadelphia Congress See the October Chess Review

## 37th A．C．F．Congress

Finals－Consolation Tourney
R．Willman（New York，N．Y．）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

Levi（Pbilalpbia Pa）

| A．Regen（Philadelphia，Pa．） | 0 | ， |  | $1 /$ | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



 M．Surgies（Milwaukee，Wis．） M．Stark（Wasbington，D．C．） A．E．Elo（Milwankee，Wis．）． W．McHale（Pbiladelphia，Pa．）


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { E } \\ & \text { 淢 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \underset{4}{4} \\ \text { ou } \\ \underset{\sim}{4} \end{gathered}$ | 药 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 岕 } \\ & \text { S } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 学 } \\ & \text { un } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{9}{\underline{y}}$ |  |  |  | ज़ूँ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ． | 1／2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 1／2 | ． | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 81／2 |
| 0 | 1／2 | ． | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $81 / 2$ |
| 0 | 1／2 | $1 / 2$ |  | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | ． | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | 1 | $61 / 2$ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | ． | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $51 / 2$ |
| 0 | 0 | 1／2 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | 1 |  | 1／2 | 1／2 | $1 / 2$ | 1／2 | $1 / 2$ | 5 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $1 / 2$ |  | $1 / 2$ | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 41／2 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ |  | $1 / 2$ | 1 | $1 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ |
| $1 / 2$ | 0 | 0 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 0 | ｜1／2 | 10 | 1／2 |  | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | $1 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | 0 | $1 / 2$ |  | $1 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 1／2 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | ． | 2 |

# The Podebrad Masters Tournament 

By Lajos Steiner

An interesting tournament. At the beginning it seemed that Frydman of Poland had a firm grasp on the premier position. He swept everything before him. After seven rounds he had scored six and a half points and after the ninth round his total was eight. One talked of a second Rubinstein. Frydman played his openings rather simply; in the middle game he was content to make slow progress, especially as Black when he adopted defenses which required precision, such as the Sicilian. But his real prowess became manifest in the endgame. There he displayed a great keenness of judg. ment coupled with stubborn tenacity.

In spite of this, some were inclined to doubt his greatness and prophesied his downfall. Particularly did these point to the contest FrydmanPirc. There Frydman had an overwhelming advantage but so mismanaged the play that he was able to draw only after great effort.

The tenth round proved to be fatal for the Pole. He encountered Alekhine, adopted the Sicilian Defense, and failed to make the necessary precautionary move, P-QR3. That was enough. He lost. Thereafter he completely collapsed. In the next seven rounds he was able to obtain only three draws, the balance being scored for his opponents. A sad commentary on Frydman's fate!

On the other side of the story, the tenth round victory brought Alekhine to a tie with Frydman. The former world champion was still to be reckoned with. And the spectators were intent on observing the effects of his recent dethronement. Without question, such a heavy blow leaves a mark which only time can heal.

With human beings it is difficult to erase the traces of such a loss. They burrow deep. Shortly after the loss of their titles, both Capablanca and Alekhine tried a comeback. Both did well. Such superb players could not do otherwise. But the wounds were still fresh, hampering their fighting spirit. It was evident that their play had been affected. Only Lasker's play did not seem to suffer, but his try came many years after he had lost his crown-he let time do its part.

After defeating Frydman, Alekhine gained the lead. But then came Flohr. Following an uneventful start, Flohr played inspiring chess, and a few rounds before the finish, he came abreast of Alekhine. His usual clear cut style


Salo Flohr and His Lovely Wife, Raisa
netted him slight advantages in the endgame, which he carefully turned to account. His game against Pirc in the semi-final round was a case in point. Both reached the endgame with Bishop, Knight and several Pawns apiece. But Pirc had an isolated Queen Pawn. This he gave little consideration, expecting to draw easily and playing passive, unenterprising chess. Gradually Flohr fixed his opponent's pawns on the wrong colors, and behold, out of nothing, he obtained a favorable position. He smashed through with P-K4, eliminating his opponent's isolated QP but at the same time opening diagonals of attack to the fixed pawns. Pirc's King, Knight and Bishop were kept busy on the defense. They were tied down. They couldn't move. But they also couldn't stand still. Suddenly the Pawns fell . . . . Once more the power and will to win had won out.

With a few more rounds to go Flohr and Alekhine are tied. Both must fight hard to win. Flohr is young and fresh. He fights his opponents with every bit of energy in him. Alekhine is handicapped. He has to fight his opponents and his memories. His play lacks the ease and abandon of former years. He has hard games-(Pelikan fights with a stout heart). He has bad games-(that Treybal can
play well). Alekhine does not lose. But he cannot keep pace.

Flohr finishes too strongly to be stopped. First he draws level with Alekhine. Then he forges ahead! 'He wins in the semi-final round. Then he draws his last game against Opocensky, an old antagonist.

In the last round Alekhine meets Petrov, an old friend. Alekhine reaches a good position. Two Bishops prove troublesome but Petrov re. sists stoutly. It is getting late. Every other game is finished. If Alekhine wins he ties for first. His advantage rests on the Q side. It is a minute advantage. It requires slow, tedious technique to work out. And then it is questionable whether it would lead to a win. He has no patience and catapults into a K side attack. It is unsuccessful. Alekhine loses a Pawn. The extra Pawn almost queens. By a neat sacrifice of the exchange Alekhine holds the game intact. But that is all. The point is halved. Flohr is first.
halved. Flohr is first.
Podebrad Masters Tournament
July, 1936
SICILIAN DEFENSE

| Dr. A. Alekhine White |  |  | P. Frydman Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-K4 | P.QB4 | 29 | P. B 5 | R-K2 |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 30 | P-Kt5 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| 3 | P-Q4 | PxP | 31 | BxP | R-Kt2 |
| 4 | KtxP | Kt-KB3 | 32 | BxBch | K $\times$ B |
| 5 | Kt -QB3 | P-Q3 | 33 | R-R8 | R-Kt7 |
| 6 | B-Kt5 | P.K3 | 34 | R-KB8 | R×RP |
| 7 | Kt-Kt3! |  | 35 | RxPch | K-B4 |
|  | A new m | ove. | 36 | P-Kt4ch! ! |  |
| 7 | - | B-K2 |  | The only | winning |
| 8 | Q-Q2 | O-0? |  | ove. |  |
|  |  | (P-KR3!) | 36 |  | K-B5 |
| 9 | 0.0.0 | Kt-R4 | 37 | R-Q6 | R-R6ch |
| 10 | K-Kt1 | KtxKt | 38 | K-K2 | R-R5 |
| 11 | RPxKt | Kt-K1? | 39 | K-B3 | P-R4 |
| 12 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | QxB | 40 | R-K6! |  |
| 13 | Kt-Kt5! | B.Q2 |  | (R-Q5 only | y draws). |
| 14 | KtxQP | KtxKt | 40 |  | R-B5ch |
| 15 | QxKt | $Q \times Q$ | 41 | K-K3 | P.R5 |
| 16 | R×Q | B-B3 | 42 | R $\times$ KP | P-R6 |
| 17 | P-KB3 | KR-Q1 | 43 | R-Q5 | R-R5 |
| 18 | RxRch | R×R |  | R-Q4ch |  |
| 19 | B-Q3 | P-K4 |  | (Gains a t | tempo). |
| 20 | K-B1 | K-B1 | 44 |  | K-B6 |
| 21 | K-Q2 | K-K2 | 45 | R-Q1 | P-R7 |
| 22 | R-R1 | P-QR3 | 46 | R-KR1 | R-R6ch |
| 23 | K-K3 | R-Q3 | 47 | K.B4 | R-R5ch |
| 24 | R-R5 | P-B3 | 48 | K-K5 | K-Q7 |
| 25 | P-QKt4 | K-Q2 | 49 | P-B6 | K-K6 |
| 26 | P-KKt3 | P-KKt4 | 50 | K-Q6 | R×KP |
| 27 | P-KB4 | KtPxPch | 51 | R×P | R-Q5ch |
| 28 | PxP | R-K3 | 52 | K-K5 | Resigns |

Dr. A. Alekhine


Dr. K. Treybal
POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 60TH MOVE
61 P-B6???
B.Kt3ch
Resigns

61 B-K4! would have won easily.

Podebrad Masters Tournament
July, 1936
SICILIAN DEFENSE

| J. Foltys | E. Eliskases |
| :---: | :---: |
| White | Black |


| 1 P-K4 | P.QB4 | 16 | 0.0.0 | Q-Q2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 17 | R-Q2 | B.Kt5 |
| 3 P-Q4 | P×P | 18 | Kt-Q5 | P-Kt3 |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-KB3 | 19 | P-B5 | P-K3 |
| $5 \mathrm{Kt-QB3}$ | P.Q3 | 20 | BxB | K×B |
| 6 B-K2 | P-KKt3 | 21 | P-B6ch | K-R1 |
| 7 B-K3 | B.Kt2 | 22 | Kt-K7 | R-Q1 |
| $8 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$ | B-K3 | 23 | Kt-Q4 | Q.R5 |
| 9 P-B4 | 0.0 | 24 | K.Kt1 | Kt -82 |
| 10 P-Kt4 | QKt-R4 | 25 | P-R5 | P×P |
| 11 P-Kt5 | Kt-K1 | 26 | R(Q)-R2 | R-Q2 |
| 12 B-Q4 | R-B1 | 27 | P-K5 | RxKt |
| 13 P-KR4 | Kt-B5 | 28 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $B \times R$ |
| 14 BxKt | R×B | 29 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ | Resigns |
| 15 Q-Q3 | R-B1 |  |  |  |

Podebrad Masters Tournament
July, 1936

FRENCH DEFENSE

E. Eliskases
White

G. Stahlberg
Black

| 1 | P-K4 | P-K3 | 18 | $P \times P$ e. p. | RxP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 19 | P-KKt4 | KR-B1 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 20 | QR-K1 | P.K4 |
| 4 | B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 21 | $P \times P$ | BxP |
| 5 | P-K5 | KKt-Q2 | 22 | R-B4 | R×R |
| 6 | BxB | Q×B | 23 | QxR | B-R4 |
| 7 | P-B4 | P.QR3 | 24 | P.K6 | R-B1 |
| 8 | Kt-B3 | P-QB4 | 25 | Q-K5 | Kt-B1 |
| 9 | PxP | Kt-QB3 | 26 | K-R1 | P-Kt3 |
| 10 | Kt-K2 | Q $\times$ P | 27 | P-K7 | R-K1 |
| 11 | Q-Q2 | P-QKt4 | 28 | Q-K6ch | K-Kt2 |
| 12 | QKt-Q4 | KtxKt | 29 | Q-K5ch | K-Kt1 |
| 13 | KtxKt | Kt-Kt3 | 30 | B-K4! | Kt-Kt3 |
| 14 | P-QKt3 | B-Q2 | 31 | B-B5! ! | P.KR3 |
| 15 | Q.K3 | R-QB1 | 32 | Q-K6ch | K-Kt2 |
| 16 | B-Q3 | 0.0 | 33 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$ | Resigns |
| 17 | O-O | P-B4 |  |  |  |

## Podebrad Masters Tournament

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mid$ | Dr. A. Alekhine ( |  | $1{ }^{11 / 2}$ | $1 / 2\|1 / 2\|$ | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | J. Foltys (Czechoslovak |  | . 1 /2 | 1/2 $\left.\right\|^{1 / 2} \mid$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | V. Pirc (Iugosla |  | 1/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  |  | 10 |  |
|  | G. Stahlberg (Sweden) |  | 1/2 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | 1/2 |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | E. Eliskases (Austria) |  | $\left.0\right\|^{1 / 2}$ | /2\| 1 | |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | P. Frydman (Pola |  | $1{ }^{1 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | J. Pelikan (Czechoslova | $00^{11 / 2}$ | \| $011 / 2$ | /2\| 01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | K. Richter (Germany) |  | $\left.1\right\|^{1 / 2}$ | /2\| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | V. Petrov (Latvia) |  | 1/21/2 | /2\| 01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $11 \mid$ | L. Steiner (Hungar) |  | $0 \mid 1 / 2$ | 1/2\| 01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $12$ | K. Opocensky (C |  |  | \| $1 / 2 \mid$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1 \mid 4$ |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | Miss V. Menchik (Czechoslova |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92 |  |  |
|  | E. Zinner (Czechoslovakia) |  | $1 / 2 \mid 0$ |  |  |  |  | $1 / 2$ |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dr. Skalicks (Czech | $1011 / 2$ |  | 1 |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $9 \mid 4$ |  |  |
|  | Dr. Treybal (Czech |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 816 |  |  |
|  | Dr. Fazek | 0 | $0 \mid 1$ | $1\|0\|$ |  | 0 |  | 0 |  |  | 0 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | $0 \mid 3$ |  | $2 \mid 2$ |  |  |
|  | Sir G. A. Thomas (E | $0{ }^{11 / 2}$ |  | \|1/2| |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



# My Best Games of Chess 

By I. Kashdan

## Metropolitan Chess League New York, 1932

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

1. Kashdan
White
F. J. Marshall

1 P-Q4
2 P-QB4
$3 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3$
4 Kt -B3
5 B-Kt5
6 P-K3
7 Kt-Q2 Black
P.Q4
P.K3

Kt-KB3
QKt-Q2
P-B3

The simplest reply, which adequately meets the threats of ...B-Kt5 and ...KKt-K5. 7 Q-Kt3 or 7 PxP are good alternatives

$$
7 \ldots \quad \text { B-Kt5 }
$$

$7 \ldots$ PxP; 8 BxKt, KtxB; 9 KtxP, Q-B2 gives Black the 2 Bs , but at a loss of time, which makes the maneuver questionable.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \text { Q-B2 } \\
& 9 \text { B-K2 }
\end{aligned}
$$

O-O
Evidently not 9 B-Q3?, PxP! wins a piece as both Bs are attacked.

$$
9 \ldots \quad \text { Kt-K5 }
$$

If 9 ... P-K4; 10 O-O!, KPxP; 11 Kt Kt3!, Q-B2; $12 \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{Kt}) \times \mathrm{P}$ and White's position is much superior as Black will have a difficult time in developing his Q side pieces. Less convincing after $9 \ldots$ P-K4 would be 10 PxKP, Kt-K5! ; 11 KKtxKt, PxKt; 12 O-O, BxKt; 13 PxB, KtxP; White must then be careful to avoid a neat trap. $14 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$, (if $14 \mathrm{QxP}, \mathrm{QxBP}$ leads to an even game), R-K1; 15 QxP??, B-B4! wins the Queen.

| 10 KKtxKt | PxKt |
| :--- | :--- |
| 11 B-R4 | .... |

Better than 11 B-B4, P-K4; when White has less choice than after the text.

| 11 | P.K4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $12 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ | PxP |
| 13 KtxP ! | . . . |

Playing for complications which lend a zest to the next few moves. Also good is 13 PxP, P-KB4; 14 P-B5! forcing the exchange of Black's KB. Or $13 \ldots$ P-KKt4, 14 B-Kt3, PKB4; 15 P-B4!, PxP e. p.; 16 BxP, and Black's game is too broken up for safety.

$$
13 \ldots \quad \text { P.KB4 }
$$

If . . . PxP; 14 P-QR3, PxPch will save the Bishop as it will have a square whichever way White retakes and . . . B-K8 would follow if 15 K-R1, But 14 PxP is favorable to white, who has a very strong attacking position to make up for the isolated KP.

## 14 P-QR3!

The point! The Bishop has no retreat, so the following exchange is forced.

$$
14
$$

If 14 . . . P-Q6; not 15 BxP ?, PxKt! ; 16 PxB , PxB, wins a piece; but 15 PxB !, QxR; 16 BxP ,

Q-R3; 17 P-B5, P-QKt4; $18 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 6$. The threat of $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 7$ and $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Kt} 3 \mathrm{ch}$ will at least regain the exchange, with the far better game.

```
15 PxB
16 QxP
QxP
```

16 PxP is sufficient for an advantage, due to the weak center Pawn, but the text aiso makes matters difficult for Black.

16
Kt-B4
In order to answer 17 QxQP with . . . KtKt6!. If $16 \ldots$ QxKtP; 17 B-Q3, P-KKt3; 18 PxP or even 18 P-B5, and the attack is too strong. Or $16 \ldots$ PxP; 17 B-Q3, P-KKt3; 18 B-K7 wins.
F. J. Marshall


1. Kashdan

17 B.K7
Leading to a better ending. $17 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 7$ is less certain because of ...P-Q6!; 18 B-R5, B-K3 or B 4 ; with a difficult game.

| 17 |  | KtxQ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | BxQ | P-B4 |
|  | B-Q3! |  |

This gains at least a Pawn although Black can obtain opposite colored Bishops, which should make the ultimate win still very difficult.

## 19

R-K1
The best chance. If PxB; 20 BxKt, PxP; 21 B-Q5ch, K-R1; 22 PxP and Black must give up the QKtP by developing his B. And not 19 ... KtxP?; 20 BxBP wins a piece.

| 20 BXKt | R×B |
| :--- | :--- |
| 21 BXP | B-K3 |

But this loses a second $P$ after which the game is hardly in doubt. Better was 21 ... PxP; $22 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 3 ; 23 \mathrm{RxP}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB} 1$ (of course not RxR??; 24 R -B8 mate); $24 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 4$, BxP; 25 R-B1, R-K2 and Black can still put up considerable resistance.

```
2 2 ~ B X Q P ~
BxP
23 KR-B1
B-Q4
```

If . . . B-R3; 24 R-B7, R-Kt5; 25 QR-QB1 threatening to double the Rooks on the seventh rank, and Black is badly tied up.

| 24 | P-B3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 25 | R×P |
| 26 | R-R5 |$\quad$ R-Q1

Now White will eventually establish two passed pawns on the K side, and the win is reasonably easy.

| 26 | K- | B-B3 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 27 | P-R3 |  |
| 28 | P-R4 | R(K)-Q2 |
| 29 | R(R)-QB5 | R-R1 |
| 30 | P-R5 | R(R)-Q1 |

Black clearly has nothing to do but wait for developments.

## 31 P-QKt4 <br> R-Q4

Otherwise P-Kt5 will still further restrict Black's game, and rob the Bishop of its only secure square.

| 32 | R×R | R×R |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 33 | P-Kt4 | K-B2 |
| 34 | R-B4 | $\cdots$. |

Planning to proceed by P-K4, K-K3, etc.

## 34

## P-KKt3

This at once gives White the two connected passed pawns, but the same result could have been forced by the proper advance of the pawns.

| 35 PxPch | KxP |
| :--- | ---: |
| 36 R.B1 | $\ldots .$. |

Threatening R-KR1 when Black must exchange his last $P$ on that side and further clarify the position.

| 36 P. | P-R4 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 37 P×Ph | R×P |
| 38 P-K4 | K-B2 |
| 39 K-K3 | K-K3 |
| 40 R-KKt1 | R-R2 |
| 41 R-Kt5 | Resigns |

It still takes some time to advance the pawns, but Black has no real hope left.

Syracuse, 1934
FRENCH DEFENSE (Notes by I. Kashdan)

| I. Kashdan | E. Tholfsen |
| :--- | ---: |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | PxP |

This yields the center too early, and is not as effective as $3 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}$.KB3; 4 B-KKt5, B-K2, etc.

$$
\begin{array}{lrr}
4 & \text { KtxP } & \text { Kt-Q2 } \\
5 & \text { Kt-KB3 } & \text { B-K2 }
\end{array}
$$

5 . . . KKt-B3 was a bit better at once, when White must either exchange Knights or lose time. The text makes a slight but useful difference to White, as indicated in the next note.

[^1]KKt-B3

Preparing, if . . . KtxKt; 8 BxKt, Kt-B3; to play 9 B-B2! followed by Q-Q3 and B-Kt5, with a good attack, as soon as Black castles

$$
7 \ldots \quad \text { P-B4 }
$$

This gives White a Pawn majority on the Queen side, which is an advantage in this type of position. More in order was . . . O-O, followed by . . . P-QKt3, etc., without any immediate commitment.

| 8 | KtxP | KtxKt |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 9 | P×Kt | BxP |
| 10 | $0-O$ | $O-O$ |
| 11 | B-KKt5 | P-KR3 |

This weakens the King side and is the type of move which should be avoided unless quite essential.

| 12 | B-R4 | B-K2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 13 | Q-K2 | Q-B2 |
| 14 | QR-Q1 | R-Q1 |

Black's game is already difficult. On the natural ... P-QKt3 comes 15 BxKt , BxB; $16 \mathrm{Q}-$ K4, P-Kt3; 17 QxR, B-QKt2; 18 QxP, R-R1; 19 QxRch, BxQ; 20 B-K2, and White has two Rooks and a Pawn for the Queen, which should be a winning margin.

```
15 Kt-K5
P-QKt3
16 KR-K1
. . . .
```

If now 16 BxKt, BxB; 17 Q-K4, B-Kt2! and the checks lead to nothing. Instead White prepares for the following sacrifice, which will lead to very interesting play.

## 16

B-Kt2
This is about the only reasonable move, so Black decides to take his chances in the coming complications. . . . B-Q2 would have avoided the sacrifice, but the simple KtxB would give White a good positional advantage.
E. Tholfsen


1. Kashdan

## 17 KtxP!

Q-B3
This is the counter which White had to examine very carefully before embarking on the combination. If instead $17 \ldots \mathrm{KxKt}$; 18 Qx Pch, K-B1; 19 BxKt, B or PxB; 20 B-B4! wins. Or $17 \ldots$ RxB; 18 KtxPch!, PxKt; 19 QxPch, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 20 \mathrm{RxR}$, with a winning game.

18 B-K4!
The point. However Black takes, White's Knight will escape by capturing the Rook, and he must emerge with a net gain.

## 18 . . . <br> Q×B

If $18 \ldots \mathrm{KtxB} ; 19 \mathrm{KtxR}$, with the exchange ahead, which cannot be regained, as the attack on the Queen forces further exchanges.

## 19 QxQ

BXQ
But here $19 \ldots$... KtxQ was better. If then 20 KtxR, BxB! 21 KtxB, BxPch; 22 K-B1, BxR; 23 RxB, R-B1ch; 24 K-Kt1. But Black still cannot avoid the loss of a Pawn, which should be sufficient to win.

## 20 KtxR <br> P.KKt4

The only chance. If 20
BxKt; 21 BxKt, BxB; 22 RxB wins.

## 21 RxB!

In conjunction with the next move, this simplifies the game, and retains the important Pawn plus.

| 21 |  | KtxR |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 22 | Kt-B6 | B-B4 |
| 23 | B-Kt3 | R-KB1 |
| 24 | R-Q8 | $\ldots .$. |

Avoiding the last danger and reducing the game to a case of simple routine.

|  | 24 | KtxB |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 25 RxRch | KxR |
|  | 26 RPxKt | P-R3 |

Allowing the exchange of the last piece, but the game should win with little trouble in any event.

| 27 Kt-Kt8 | P-QR4 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 28 | Kt-Q7ch | K-K2 |
| 29 | KtxB | P×Kt |
| 30 | K-B1 | K-Q3 |
| 31 | K-K2 | K-Q4 |
| 32 | P-Kt3 | P-K4 |
| 33 | K-K3 | P-R4 |
| 34 | P-B3 | P-KR5 |
| 35 | PxP | PxP |
| 36 P-R3 | Resigns |  |

There is evidently nothing to do after White gets a passed Pawn by P-QKt4.

## Manhattan Chess Club Championship New York, 1934

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by I. Kashdan)
I. Kashdan

White
1 P.Q4
2 P.QB4
3 Kt -QB3
4 Kt -B3
A. C. Simonson Black
Kt-KB3
P-B3
P-Q4
P.KKt3

At this point the King's fianchetto is inconsistent. It is only good if Black plans an attack in the center by . . . P-QB4, to open the long diagonal. But here, by $2 \ldots$ P-B3, he has already adopted a different formation.

5 PxP
KtxP

If 5 ... PxP; 6 B-B4, and with the center blocked, Black's Bishop at Kt2 will have much less scope.

6 P.K4
Kt-Kt3
This loses more time, but after 6 . . . Ktx Kt; 7 PxKt, White's advantage in position and development is already quite considerable.
7 B-K2
B-Kt2
8 B.K3
B.K3

A good move, to gain an entrance at QB5, or else exchange this Bishop, which otherwise blocks Black's Queen side development.
$90-0$
O-O
If $9 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 5$; $10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4!$, KtxP?; 11 Q -B1! Kt-B5; 12 P-Q5, and wins a piece, for if . . . BxKt; 13 QxB also attacks the Rook. It is interesting to note that 11 Q-B2 would not suffice, because of . . . Kt-B5; 12 P-Q5, PxP; 13 PxP, B-B4; 14 Q-R4ch, Kt-Q2! 15 QxKt, RQB1, regaining the piece.
10 Q-B1
B-B5
11 B-R6
. . .

The exchange of Bishops leaves weaknesses in Black's King side, and with White commanding the center, he is soon enabled to create some annoying threats.

|  |  | QBxB |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 KtxB | QKt-Q2 |
|  | 3 P-QR4 |  |

A manuever which gains time by driving the Knight, and space through its constricting effect on the Queen side.

| 13 |  | R-B1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | 4 P.R5 | Kt-R1 |
|  | 5 Kt -Kt3 | Kt-B2 |

White was threatening 16 Kt - B 5 !, BxB (if . PxKt; 17 Q-Kt5!) ; 17 QxB, PxKt; 18 KtKt5, Kt-B3; 19 P-K5 and wins. The text is a defense, for if now 16 Kt -B5?, PxKt; 17 Q-Kt5, Kt-K3!

| 16 | KR-K1 | R-K1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 17 | BxB | K×B |
| 18 | Q-Kt5 | $\ldots$ |

The threats of Kt-B5 or Kt-R5ch, followed by Q-R6, Kt-Kt5, etc., require attention. Black must weaken himself, no matter how he drives the Queen.
18
P.K3

As good as any. If now $19 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Kt1}$; 20 Q-R6, PxKt; $21 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt5}, \mathrm{Q}$-B3! (better than . . Kt-B1; 22 R-R3, with a dangerous attack); 22 QxPch, K-B1; 23 QxRP, Q-Kt3, and Black is a piece ahead with little to fear.

## 19 Q-Q2

Now White plans P-K5 and Kt-K4, to take advantage of the new squares gained after Black's last move.

$$
19 \ldots \quad \text { P.KB4 }
$$

Daring, but it still further weakens the King's position. $19 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}$-Kt4, and if 20 P . K5, P-QB4 would have offered better chances to equalize. But White could prepare by 20 P-Kt4, etc.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
20 & \text { P-R4 } \\
21 & \text { PxP }
\end{array}
$$

Opening the lines, which is the quickest way to take advantage of White's superior control on both sides of the board.
${ }_{22}^{21} \underset{Q-K \in \dot{4}}{ } \quad K P \times P$

A useful tempo, as Black must stop to defend the KtP.

## 22 R-QKt1 <br> $23 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 5$ <br> Kt-B3

The only move. The threat was $24 Q-\mathrm{K} 7 \mathrm{ch}$, which can now be answered by . . . K-Kt1.

$$
24 \text { Q-B5 P-KR3 }
$$

Eventually necessary, but every Pawn move on this side creates at least one more target, of which White soon makes very effective use.

$$
\begin{array}{lrr}
25 & \text { Kt-B3 } & \text { P.R3 } \\
26 & \text { R-K7ch } & \text { K-Kt1 }
\end{array}
$$

If $26 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2 ; 27 \mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{K} 1$ is strong, or simply 27 RxRch, KxR; 28 P-R5! etc., with a winning position.

$$
27 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 5 \quad \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{~B} 3) \cdot \mathrm{Q} 4
$$

If $27 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{B} 2)-\mathrm{Q} 4 ; 28$ KtxKtP!, KtxR; 29 KtxKtch, K-B2; $30 \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{K} 13) \mathrm{xP}$, with more than enough for the exchange. But the text allows a still stronger continuation.


## 29 Q-B1!

The winning move. The RP must be defended, but some material loss can no longer be avoided.

29
If $29 \ldots$ QxP or . . . Q-R1; 30 KtxKtP wins the exchange, or 29 . . P-KKt4; 30 Kt -R5, followed by R-Kt7ch and Kt-Kt6ch, at least winning the Queen.

$$
30 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 4
$$

Q-B4
If $30 \ldots \mathrm{Q}$-K3; $31 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ is no better for Black.
31 Kt -Q6
Q-K3
$32 \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{Q} 6)-\mathrm{B} 7$
...

A remarkable position. With only one open file along which to operate, the white pieces have done a splendid job of sifting through the opponent's defenses. Black has nothing better than the coming sacrifice of the exchange.

| 32 | RxKt |
| :---: | :---: |
| 33 RxR | R-KB1 |
| 34 RxRch | K×R |
| 35 Q-B5ch | K-Kt2 |
| 36 R-K1 |  |

The win is now fairly simple, as Black can do little but wait until the superiority of material begins to assert itself.

| 36 | Kt-Kt4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 37 Kt -B3 | Q-B3 |
| 38 R-K8 | Kt-Q3 |
| 39 R-QKt8 | Q-K2 |
| 40 Kt -K5 |  |

Having made way for the Rook, the Knight can now return to play his part in the final attack.

| 40 |  | Q.QB2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 | R-QR8 | Kt.K2 |
| 42 | Kt.Q3 |  |

Threatening Q-K5ch, as well as KtxP, which forces another retreat.

| 42 | Kt.B2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 43 R-K8 | Kt-84 |

If $43 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 3$; $44 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2$; $45 \mathrm{R}-$ KR8, and Black is helpless. Or $43 \ldots$ K-B3; 44 KtxP , etc.

K-B3 45 Kt - K 5 C
Again the Knight enters his best square, this time threatening Kt -Kt4 mate.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 45 . . P-R4 } \\
& 46 \text { Q-Kt8! Resigns }
\end{aligned}
$$

The only defense to mate is ... KtxRP, when 47 R-KB8 wins easily.
(Continued from Page 205)

| 25 | Kt-Q6ch! | BxKt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23 | RxKtch | B.K2 |
|  | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Bch}$ ! |  |

If $27 \ldots$ KxR; $28 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch}$. As Reinfeld so aptly puts it "the White Knights have covered themselves with glory."
W. Winter

P. Keres

## POSITION AFTER BLACK'S 12TH MOVE

13 KtxP
KxKt
14 Q-R5ch
P-Kt3

There is no satisfactory alternative:
I. $14 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3$; 15 B-B5ch!, K-K4 (15 . . . KxB loses the Q) ; 16 KR-Kich, K-Q5; 17 BK3ch, K-B6; 18 Q-Q1!
II. 14 . . K-B1; 15 KR-K1, B-Q2; 16 R-K3, etc.
III. 14 ... K-Kt1; 15 Q-K8ch, B-B1; 16 BK7, Kt-Q2; 17 B-KB5, P-KR3; 18 B-Kt6, etc. (R).
(Continued on Page 218)

# Canadian Section 

by F. W. Watson

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

The Story and Glory of Chess!
A champion is only a champion for so long, and a Canadian chess title is good for just one year-unless the noble conqueror proves his metal shows no wear. And so it goes-the season for more meddling and muddling of chess titles is now being enjoyed by Dominion players at the An-

F. W. Watson nual National Chess Convention, Aug. 29thSept. 12, 1936, in Toronto! The list of prospective entries selected for the premier event is so cluttered with names of present, ex- and pre-war champs, one might as well try to pick a winner in the Irish sweepstakes! However, it is quite within reason to expect Monsieur Fox, the Montrealer, to pile his name somewhere in the top heap-if, of course, he does not decide to retire! The line-up includes: M. Fox (defender), B. Blumin, D. Le Dain, B. Harvey, F. Payette, W. A. Rawlings, and Keller-Wolff -Montreal; J. H. Belson, J. S. Morrison, S. E. Gale, D. R. Swales, R. Drummond, R. E. Martin and C. A. Crompton-Toronto; A. Mogle and A. Helman-Winnipeg; H. W. Jordan, H. Opsahl, K. Whitfield and J. Therien-respectively of Moose Jaw, Temiskaming, Galt and Quebec. Thus, the mind-panorama for those unable to witness such a spectacle is little

| (Continued from Page 217) |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $15 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{Pch}!$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ |  |  |
| $16 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{B} \cdot \mathrm{KB} 4$ |  |  |

Or $16 \ldots$ Kt-Q2; 17 Q-R7ch. K-B1; 18 B-R6 ch. K-K1: 19 QxPch, K-Q1; 20 QxB winning quickly (Keres).

| 17 QR-K1 | B-K5 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 18 R×B!! | P×R |
| 19 Q-B6ch | Resigns |

Mate is unavoidable: e. g. 19 ... K-K1; 20 Q-K6ch, K-B1; 21 B-R6 mate and after 19 K-Kt1: 20 QxPch, K-B1; 21 QxBch, K-Kt1: Q-K6ch, K-Kt2; 23 Q-K7ch, K-Kt1; $24 \mathrm{~B} \cdot \mathrm{~B} 6$ !
short of the big chess tournament in any city, where-amidst a confusion and monotony of non-rhythmic tick-tocks from an array of clocks in an atmosphere filled with the smokey aroma of various types and makes of tobaccos, one sees the bowed heads of a generation's chess youth smiling through a vapor-like curtain with an ever-glowing ambition to become the champion of tomorrow, and pitting their wits against the cunning players of yesteryear.

## Miscellaneous News

Early entries for Major tournament-1936 Dominion preliminary event, include: M. Allen, W. Davidson, G. W. Goyne, G. O. McVickar, K. Kerns, W. Rover, R. Spence, S. A. LeRisch, W. L. Hudson, S. Sherman, V. Tye, R. B. Smith, K. O'Brien, B. Blumberg, A. Joltham, E. Brown and A. Boyle; expected quotathirty to fifty players.

After seven rounds of play in the Toronto summer tournament the standing listed players as: Belson and Crompton 5.1; Swales and Martin 41/2.11/2; Schaffer 4.3; Auerbach 2.4; Hayes and Loriaux 1.5; Taylor 1-6.
H. Opsahl is the reported winner of 2nd group in recent Canadian Correspondence championship and is the acknowledged holder of silver king trophy.
W. A. Rawlings and R. B. Hayes won special prizes, awarded by W. Runkowski, for shortest games- 17 and 19 moves respectively -in 1936 New Members event. C. C. C. A. Bulletin, August, 1936.

An upset from Dominion Championship 1934, (Toronto).

## FRENCH DEFENSE

|  | K. H. Whitfield White |  | J. H. Belson Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P.K4 | P.K3 | 14 | Kt-K4 | Q-K2 |
| 2 | P.Q4 | P.Q4 | 15 | Kt-Kt3 | P-Kt3(?) |
| 3 | B-Q3 | P×P | 16 | BxP | PxB |
| 4 | BxP | Kt -KB3 | 17 | QxPch | K.B1 |
| 5 | B.Q3 | P.84 | 18 | Kt -R5 | Q.KB2 |
| 6 | PxP | BxP | 19 | QxPch | K.K2 |
| 7 | Kt -KB3 | 0.0 | 20 | Kt -Kts | Q-B4 |
| 8 | 0.0 | Kt-B3 | 21 | QR-Q1 | B-Q2 |
| 9 | P-B3 | P.K4 | 22 | Q-Q6ch | K-Q1 |
| 10 | B-KKt5 | R-K1 | 23 | Kt-Kt7! | Q-Kt5 |
| 11 | Q-B2 | P-KR3 | 24 | $\mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{K} 55)$ | K6ch! |
| 12 | BxKt | QxB |  |  | Resigns |
| 13 | QKt-Q2 | B.Kt3 |  |  |  |

# The Zandvoort International Tournament 

Since Dr. Euwe won the World Championship his native Holland has literally been seething with chessic enthusiasm. A chess news. paper sprang up. Chess radio broadcasts became regular features. Numerous local tourneys and matches were held. In fact chess assumed a major position in Dutch sporting life.

Taking advantage of this state of affairs it was decided to hold an International Masters' Tournament. The site selected was the town of Zandvoort. The time: July 18 to August 1. The players were selected by invitation and consisted of eight foreign masters and four "favorite sons": R. Fine (U. S. A.), Dr. S. Tartakower (Poland), E. Grunfeld, A. Becker and R. Spielmann (Austria), G. Maroczy (Hungary), P. Keres (Esthonia), E. D. Bogolubow (Germany), and Dr. Euwe, Dr. Landau, G. van Doesburgh, L. Prins, all Netherlanders.

Fine assumed the lead in the very first round and was never headed. He was the only player to go through the schedule undefeated, though he had a close call in his game with Dr. Euwe. He finished a full point ahead of the World Champion, and his victory furnished still another proof (if one is needed) of American chess prowess.

Dr. Euwe finished a good second, a point ahead of Keres and Dr. Tartakower, who tied for third and fourth positions. Bogolubow and Maroczy tied for fifth and sixth.

Zandvoort International Tournament
July, 1936
QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED
R. Fine White

Dr. M. Euwe
Black


Zandvoort International Tournament
July, 1936

| 1 | Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 33 | B-Kt4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | P-KR4

RETI OPENING
Zandvoort International Tournament
July, 1936
RETI OPENING

| P. Keres | R. Fine |
| :--- | :--- |
| Wlack |  |


| P. Keres White |  |  | A. Becker Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 21 | P-Kt4 | P-B3 |
| 2 | P-B4 | P.KKt3 | 22 | BxB | QxB |
| 3 | P-Q4 | B-Kt2 | 23 | Kt-B6ch | K-R1 |
| 4 | P-KKt3 | 0.0 | 24 | P-KKt5 | R-K3 |
| 5 | B.Kt2 | P.Q3 | 25 | K-R1 | Kt-B2 |
| 6 | 0.0 | QKt-Q2 | 26 | Q-K3 | P.B4 |
| 7 | Kt -B3 | P.K4 | 27 | PxP | PxP |
| 8 | P-Kt3 | Q-K2 | 28 | QxBP | R-B3 |
| 9 | P-K4 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 29 | Q-K7 | R-QB1 |
| 10 | KtxP | Kt-B4 | 30 | QR-Q1 | Kt-K3 |
| 11 | R-K1 | B-Q2 | 31 | R×P | Q-B1 |
| 12 | B-Kt2 | KR-K1 | 32 | QxKtP | Q-R6 |
| 13 | Q-Q2 | Q-K4 | 33 | Q-Kt3 | QxQ |
| 14 | P-QKt4 | Kt-R3 | 34 | P×Q | Kt-B4 |
| 15 | P-B4 | Q-KR4 | 35 | R-K3 | K-Kt2 |
| 16 | Kt-Q5 | B-R6 | 36 | P-B5 | P.KR3 |
| 17 | Kt -B5! | PxKt | 37 | Kt -R5ch | K-B1 |
| 18 | BxKt | QBxB | 38 | P-Kt4 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 19 | Q-B3 | Q-R3 | 39 | R-Q7 | Kt-Q1 |
| 20 | K×B | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | 40 | R(K)-Q3! | Resigns |

Zandvoort International Tournament

| 28 | Kt-Q6 | Q×P |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 29 | BxBP | KtxB |
| 30 | R×Kt | Q-Kt6! |
| 31 | KR-K4 | R-R4 |
|  | Resigns |  |

## Zandvoort International Tournament

 July, 1936QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

| Dr. M. Euwe | E, Grunfeld |
| :---: | :---: |
| White | Black |




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# Problem Department 

By R. Cheney

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

It is with no small degree of trepidation that we undertake the duties of Problem Editor of The Chess Review. But whatever the tribulations of this new status, to one tenet of editorial theory we most heartily subscribe and will in action faithfully perform and execute, viz., that the expressed will of the solvers and composers shall model the department according to their desires and that our every energy shall be directed toward the creation of a live, responsive medium between the best in problems and the solvers. In that connection, we hope that solvers will suggest freely and criticize completely.

Accordingly, correspondence is welcomed and will receive immediate attention in spite of the reputed burden of such a procedure. Also the most concise and pertinent single comment on each problem will be published following the solution.

Another point: In order that the Quoted Section may be truly representative of the solvers' wishes, and as a special perquisite of each set of correct solutions of six or more problems from each section ( 12 problems out of 18), the solver may recommend for publication any problem which has marked a highlight in his solving experience. This recommended prob. lem will be published, together with the commendant's name, in the Quoted Section.

Composers' originals will receive due editorial evaluation, and an attempt will be made to analyze thematically outstanding problems and taskers. Questions concerning the terminology of theme study will gladly be answered by mail.

To all readers of this department is extended an earnest invitation to take part in the creation of a problem medium which shall give the greatest possible satisfaction to both solvers and composers.

## P. F. BLAKE AND P. KAREL TRAXLER

All problemdom mourns the passing of two composing stars of the first magnitude-P. F. Blake, the great British problemist, and $P$. Karel Traxler, famous in Czechoslovakian chess annals for more than half a century and one of the leading representatives of the Bohemian school of composition.

Mr . Blake composed some 500 problems, nearly all of them of exceedingly high quality, and perhaps a third won prizes. For the past thirty years he has been one of England's stellar composers. One of his prize-winners is reproduced in this month's Quoted Section.

Mr. Traxler was celebrated as early as 1887 at which time appeared the first collection of Bohemian Chess Problems in a volume of that name. He so deeply impressed Bohemian chess that many of his contemporaries-Dobrusky, Chocolous, Kondelik, Pospisil, and others-are known as followers of the Traxler school. He and his compeers won first prizes in a number of international tourneys. He died advanced in years, already in his eighties, and is one of the few composers whose achievements will probably never be overshadowed by the work of younger generations. We reproduce one of his lightweight gems.

## A NOTE TO COMPOSERS

The editors of The Chess Review have generously offered to send all composers, American or foreign, a free copy of the issue in which their originals appear. We hope that a large number of foreign composers will respond, so that we may present a truly cosmopolitan selection.

## HONOR PROBLEM

The Honor Problem for July is No. 456 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs. Our congratulations on his continued well-deserved success. We wish again to urge all solvers to vote for the honor problem.

## SOLUTIONS

No. 451 (Jacobs): No solution after 1 Re6, Bb6.
No. 452 (Joel): 1 Kc 2. Competent waiting cross-checker.
No. 453 (Charosh): 1 Bd4 threat: 2 Bxes. 1 . . . PxB ; 2 Pes. $1 \ldots$ Kf6: 2 Qf7 ch.
No. 454 (Charosh): 1 Bc5, any; 2 Sd 7.
No. 455 (Cheney): 1 Kbd threat: 2 Si 3 ch. $1 \ldots \mathrm{RxP}$; 2 Bf 4 ch. $1 \ldots \mathrm{Kd6}: 2$ Sxfs ch. $1 \ldots$ Ket or PxP; 2 Kcs. Several solvers were misled by the try 1 Sxe6.
No. 456 (Dobbs): $1 \quad \mathrm{Qg} 3$ threat; $\mathrm{OXg}^{4}$ ch. $1 \ldots \mathrm{Pd} 1$
 KxS: 2 Qxg4: $1 \ldots$ RxS: 2 Qxes. Beautiful varied play with clean-cut mates.
No. 457 (Dobbs): 1 Qh8. Kbl: $2 \mathrm{Rg}_{\mathrm{g}}$. 1 . . . Bbl; 2 Qh1. 1...Bxb3:2 RxB. The somewhat weak pinning key is atoned for by the fine try 1 Rg 2 defeated by Bxh3!

Original Section

475
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carroliton, Georgia


Mate in 2

Mate in 2

477
D. C. McCLELLAND

Wesleyan University


Mate in 2


SOLUTIONS T

478
DR. G. ERDOS
Vienna, Austria


Mate in 3

FRED SPRENGER
New York City
(Dedicated to R. Cheney)


Mate in 3

480
J. F. TRACY

Ontario, California


Mate in 3

481
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, New York


Mate in 4

## Quoted Section

484
P. F. BLAKE

1st Prize - Hampstead "Express"


Mate in 2

485
S. S. LEWMANN Moscow
First Prize


Mate in 2

486
C. MANSFIELD British Chess Magazine March, 1922


Mate in 2

487
M. SEGERS

IL Problema - 1933


Mate in 2

488
H. VON GOTTSCHALL 1st Prize German Chess Ass'n Tourney - 1925


Mate in 3

489
F. PALATZ

Hamburg, Germany
Magyar Sakkvilag - 1934


Mate in 3

490
KENNETH S. HOWARD American Chess Bulletin - 1927


Mate in 4

491
P. KAREL TRAXLER Zlatá Praha - 1918


Mate in 4

GEORGE E. CARPENTER
(Posthumously Published)


White SELFmates in 7

No. 458 (Gring) : 1 Pbs, Kc4; 2 Qa4 ch. $1 \ldots$ Be2: 2 Qb3 ch.
No. 459 (Howard): 1 Kf8 theat: 2 Qe8 ch. 1 . . . Be5 $2 \mathrm{Qxb} \mathrm{ch}, 1 \ldots \mathrm{Pd} 2 ; 2$ Qds ch. This caused some grief among solvers who gave the close try I Qd7 with the threat of Sxgs, defeated by $1 \ldots$ Bg6.
No. 460 (Stichka): 1 Ra3, KxR: 2 Be7 ch. 1 . . . Kcs; 2 Bh4.
No. 461 (Stichka): Cooked by 1 Qe1, Re. ; 2 Q×R. Intention: I Bd3 threat: 2 Sg6 ch. 1... BxB; 2 QxP ch. $1 . \ldots$ Rxf2; 2 Qcl ch. $1 .$. QxS: 2 Qe1. Credit given only for the cook.
No. 462 (Jacobs): $1 \mathrm{Sb} 3, \mathrm{Pa4}: 2^{\mathrm{Sd} 2} \mathrm{~S}^{1} \ldots \mathrm{BxP} ;{ }^{2}$ Qe3 ch. $1 \ldots \mathrm{Bd} 4: 2 \mathrm{Bd} 2 \mathrm{ch} .1, .$, else ${ }_{2}$ Qf3 ch. The switchback after $1 \ldots \dot{P}_{34}$ and the Black mobility combine to make this an unusual problem. Praised by many solvers.

Correct solutions to all problems were received from H. B. Daly, West Roxbury, Massachusetts; George Partos, Corona, N. Y. and M. Gonzalez, Shandaken, N. Y.

## Tourney Announcements

## CCLA Tourney

A Problem Contest for North American Composers, from Mexico to Alaska, is being conducted by The Correspondence Chess League of America. The judge is Otto Wurzburg, internationally famed composer and critic. The Contest consists of four divisions as follows: A Two-Move Open Contest, a Two-Move Cross-Check division, a Two-Move Mutate division, and a Three-Move Open Contest. In each division first prize is $\$ 4.00$, second prize $\$ 3.00$ and in the Three-Move Open a third prize of $\$ 2.00$. Any number of entries may be sent until November 1, 1936, to P. W. George, Problem Editor of the CCLA Bulletin, 3952 Twenty-fifth Avenue, South, Minneapolis, Minn.

## 1937 Miniature Tourney

A 1937 International Composing Tourney is held for direct mate 3 -move and 4 -move miniatures ( 7 pieces or less). Judge: Kenneth S. Howard. Prizes: $\$ 5.00$ for the winning problem in each section. In addition, a special prize of $\$ 3.00$ will be awarded for the best 4 -move miniature showing mutual interference of two or more black men. Merit problems will be published in The American Chess Bulletin. Any number of entries may be sent to R. Cheney, 1339 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., until March 1, 1937.

## Virginia State Championship

Lynchburg will be the site of this year's tournament for the Virginia State title. Approximately 200 chess enthusiasts are expected to participate in the various tournaments sponsored by the Virginia State Chess Federation over the Labor Day Holidays.

## Lone Star State News

An entry list of between thirty-five and forty players is expected for the 1936 Texas State Championship Tournament scheduled to be held in Dallas, September 5, 6, 7. The site of the tourney will be the Chrysler Penthouse at the Texas Centennial Exhibition.

## News Events

## New England Notes

Seasonable activities predominated in and around Boston during the month of August. The New Bedford Chess Club staged one of its famous clam-bakes at Fairhaven on the 16th; a week later the Massachusetts State Ass'n held its mid-summer meeting in Weston at the home of George Sturgis, President of the Ass'n; and on the 23rd the Weymouth Chess Club members embarked on a fishing trip off Minọts Light in Boston Harbor.

Boston chess fans are pleased to learn that Weaver W. Adams was awarded brilliancy prizes for his game against Bernstein, one of the players in the recent national championship tournament held in New York. In this game Adams sacrificed the exchange, thereby obtain. ing a neat winning position.

The first annual tournament of the Commonwealth Chess Club was won by C. C. Lee, Secretary of the Metropolitan League of Boston.

## Chess in Pennsylvania

Seventy-five players entered the Philadelphia Championship Tourney and after a series of eliminations I. Ash, J. Levin, H. Morris and $H$. Weinhoitz entered a final round-robin. The result of the cross-play was a tie for firse between Ash and Levin with scores of 2-1. Morris finished third and Weinholtz fourth. A feature of the tourney was the fact that neither Ash nor Levin lost any games.

Twenty-five players entered the Delaware County Championship Tourney. V. Di Martino finished first, P. B. Driver, second and J. R. Chamberlin, third.
L. S. Tarleton won the championship of the Delmont C. C. (Upper Darby).

## Philadelphia City Championship <br> Finals, 1936

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

## H. Morris

I. Ash

White
Black

| 1 P.QB4 | P.QB3 | 18 | Q×B | Q-B2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 P.Q4 | P.Q4 | 19 | Kt-K2 | P-QR4 |
| 3 Kt KB3 | P.K3 | 20 | Kt -B4 | P.Kt5 |
| 4 P-K3 | Kt-Q2 | 21 | P.KR4 | Q-K2 |
| 5 B-Q3 | P.KB4 | 22 | P-R5 | QxP |
| 6 Kt -QB3 | B.Q3 | 23 | P-R6 | P.Kt3 |
| 7 P-QKt3 | KKt-B3 | 24 | R-Q2 | Q-K2 |
| 8 B-Kt2 | 0.0 | 25 | R-Kt1 | R-B2 |
| 9 Q-B2 | Kt-K5 | 26 | Q-B2 | B.Q2 |
| 10 0.0.0 | Q-R4 | 27 | P-B3 | PxP |
| 11 K-Kt1 | P.QR3 | 28 | R-R2 | Q-Kt4 |
| 12 P-KKt4 | B.Kt5 | 29 | Q-QKt2 | P-QB4 |
| 13 BxKt | BP×B | 30 | Q-B1 | QxP(K4) |
| 14 Kt -K5 | KtxKt | 31 | QxBP | Q-K5ch |
| 15 PxKt | P.QKt4 | 32 | K-R1 | P-Q5 |
| 16 P-B5 | B.R6 | 33 | Kt-R5 | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ |
| 17 KR-B1 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ |  | Resigns |  |


[^0]:    * 180 pages, $51 / 2 \times 8$, cloth cover, clear, large type, well diagrammed, containing story of the trip, team scoring record (cross table), individual scores, index of players, index of tactical motifs, index of strategical motifs and index of end games. Price $\$ 2.00$.

[^1]:    6 B-Q3
    7 P-B3

