

The CHESS REVIEW

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

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Vol. IV, No. 10 *Published Monthly* October, 1936

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Published monthly by THE CHESS REVIEW, 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y. Domestic subscriptions: One year \$3.00—Two years \$5.50—Five years \$12.50. Six months \$1.75. Single copy 30 cts. Foreign subscriptions: \$3.50 per year except U. S. Possessions, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America. Single copy 35 cts. Copyright 1936 by THE CHESS REVIEW.

"Entered as second-class matter March 3, 1936, at the post office at Flushing, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879." Additional entry at Middletown, N.Y.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

LAJOS STEINER	LESTER W. BRAND
JOHN B. SNETHLAGE	IRVING CHERNEV
JAMES R. NEWMAN	F. W. WATSON

Bouquets and Brickbats

The old adage that it is impossible to satisfy everyone must once more be dusted off and dragged from its lair. Some readers are asking that we publish *all* the games of the Nottingham Congress. Still others request that we annotate most of them. We wish that we could comply with the latter, but in this mundane world there are such things as space and printer's costs. Regarding the first request—as one who has been compelled by duty to play over the entire 105 games (39 wins for White, 24 wins for Black, 42 draws) we are in a position to state with some authority that many of them were born to blush unseen.

We have endeavored to present the story of the Congress and most of the outstanding games. We wish to acknowledge publicly our indebtedness to Mr. Paul Hugo Litwinsky, who was on the scene of action during the entire Congress and covered it for us in a most able manner.

Soon after the Nottingham Congress Dr. Milan Vidmar sailed for the United States. In the course of his short stay he quite naturally mixed a little chess with his engineering activities—a simultaneous exhibition at the Capital City Chess Club in Washington, D. C.; off-hand games against Denker and Kashdan at the Manhattan Chess Club and Reshevsky at the Marshall Chess Club—and voiced his opinions on a variety of chess topics.

He believes that in a match between the United States and Russia the American players would be victorious; that the younger masters are not better than the older masters but that they can stand more punishment; that Fine has reached the peak but Reshevsky still has unplumbed possibilities; that Kashdan is the most talented player in America.

What do you think? Don't be bashful. Let's hear from you.

We regret having to hold over Lajos Steiner's most interesting article on the Munich Olympiad until the November issue due to lack of space. The Nottingham Congress takes up too many pages in this issue despite the most rigorous editorial pruning.

Lajos, who shared the burdens of the first board with Geza Maroczy for the victorious Hungarian team, sends in his report from Moscow and writes that he is traveling to Australia to participate in the Australian Championship

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The Nottingham International Masters Tournament

By PAUL HUGO LITWINSKY

PART II

The great Nottingham Congress came to an end on Friday evening, August 28, with a celebration dinner at the Victoria Station Hotel at which the usual speeches were made and the prizes awarded. Capablanca and Botwinnik divided the first and second prizes, and Fine, Reshevsky and Dr. Euwe tied for third.

As was expected, the play in the final rounds was acute. At the end of the twelfth round, Euwe, Capablanca and Botwinnik stood even with 8 points each. Then in the next round Euwe committed a blunder in a drawn position against Dr. Lasker, while both Capablanca and Botwinnik won their games handily. In the fourteenth round Euwe regained his form and held Botwinnik to a draw in a splendidly played game, Capablanca drawing tamely with Fine. The last round found Capablanca and Botwinnik tied; Botwinnik got into difficulties with Winter, but ultimately drew. Capablanca, however, with first prize in his very grasp, missed his way and could only draw with Bogolubow. Thus one of the strongest chess congresses in history came to a dramatic end.

The position of Reshevsky and Fine must speak eloquently for the achievements of American chess. Both tied for third prize with the present world champion, Dr. Max Euwe, only half a point below the first two. Fine went through undefeated, although he drew too many games to give him first prize. Alekhine came in sixth with a total of 9, gained by superb play in the last rounds, which brought him $5\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 6. Dr. Lasker put up a fine performance, considering his age and the strain of the contest, tying with Flohr at $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Bogolubow, Tartakower and Vidmar were quite out of form. The English players took the last four places, as expected, although Tylor played very well and held many of the grandmasters.

The closeness of the struggle must be noted. Between first and eighth place there was a margin of only one and one-half points. With a little luck any of these eight players could easily have gained first prize. Flohr's score, for example, would have been equal with that of Capablanca and Botwinnik if he had won an easily won game with Tartakower and been content with a draw against Tylor. Alekhine, on the other hand, had a sure win against Tylor

and the better game against Capablanca. This tightness of play is a testimonial to the bitterness of the struggle.

That Capablanca was somewhat favored by luck he himself admitted at the prize-giving, saying that Botwinnik had to work for every point, whereas he had been the recipient of several without undue exertion on his part. Nevertheless, his score here and at the last Moscow tournament reveals the fact that he has been able to cope with the hypermoderns who, it was once feared, had outdistanced him.

The generosity of Alderman Derbyshire, who financed half of the Congress to a sum of at least \$6500, made the great Nottingham Tournament possible. To him the chess world owes heartfelt thanks and future support of his far-sighted ideas for the world betterment of chess.

Special prizes to spur the players on to even greater efforts were many. Mr. I. S. Turover of Washington, D. C., noted master and patron of chess, donated prizes of \$50 for the most brilliant game of the tournament and \$25 for the best result by a non-prize winner against the four prizewinners or those tied for the first four places. Mr. Harold M. Phillips of New York contributed prizes of \$5 each for the most brilliant game in rounds 12 to 15 inclusive.

Mr. P. H. Litwinsky of Chicago contributed prizes of \$25 for the best played end game by an English player, \$15 for the most brilliant King's side attack, \$5 for the best score by a non-prize winner in the last seven rounds, \$5 for the player winning the largest number of games as White using the King's side openings, \$10, equally divided, for the most aggressive draw, and \$10 for the largest number of outright wins.

Mr. A. J. Mackenzie of Birmingham was the tournament director and was most successful in his duties, the major part of which consisted of amicably settling the incessantly clamorous demands of the press for scores of games and vantage points of watch.

Thus the Nottingham International Tournament of 1936 brought together for the first time in chess history the four men who have at some time held the championship of the world. America may well be proud that in the younger generation of grandmasters she has such splendid representatives as Reuben Fine and Samuel Reshevsky.

Round VII - August 17

White	Black	Opening	Moves	Leaders
Dr. S. Tartakower ..1/2	Dr. M. Vidmar ....1/2	Bird's Opening	16	Botwinnik .5
R. Fine	W. Winter	Queen's Gambit Declined ...	32	Euwe .....5
E. D. Bogolubow ...1/2	Dr. M. Euwe .....1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined ...	39	Fine .....4 1/2
Dr. A. Alekhine ....0	S. Reshevsky .....1	Queen's Pawn Opening	62	Reshevsky .4 1/2
J. R. Capablanca ....1/2	M. Botwinnik .....1/2	Queen's Indian Defense	29	Vidmar ...4
T. H. Tylor	Dr. E. Lasker .....1	Four Knights Game	46	Capablanca .3 1/2
S. Flohr	Sir G. A. Thomas ..0	English Opening	85	Flohr .....3 1/2

C. H. O'D. Alexander, a bye.

Tartakower-Vidmar: Nothing in it. *Fine-Winter:* Reuben sacrificed a piece and won handily. *Bogolubow-Euwe:* Well played—by both sides. *Alekhine-Reshevsky:* Sammy's knights made 30 of his 61 moves and won the ending neatly. *Capablanca-Botwinnik:* Capa took no chances. *Tylor-Lasker:* Tylor, the king's pawn exponent in this tournament, found that Lasker knew the king's pawn openings, too. *Flohr-Thomas:* The rook and pawn end game was not handled by Sir George with quite his usual accuracy.

Nottingham Chess Congress August, 1936			
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED			
R. Fine White		W. Winter Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 O-O-O	P-KB4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	18 PxP	QxP
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	19 P-B5	B-B2
4 P-K3	B-B4	20 BxRP	PxB
5 Kt-B3	P-K3	21 QxBP	K-Q1
6 Kt-KR4	B-K5	22 QxKP	Q-B3
7 P-B3	B-Kt3	23 Q-Q5	K-K2
8 KtxB	RPxKt	24 B-Kt4	KR-QB1
9 P-KKt3	B-Q3	25 K-Kt1	Kt-B1
10 P-B4	Kt-K5	26 P-KKt4	P-QR4
11 KtxKt	PxKt	27 B-B3	P-KKt3
12 B-Q2	Q-K2	28 PxP	QxBP
13 P-QR3	Kt-Q2	29 Q-B4	Kt-K3
14 Q-Kt3	QR-Kt1	30 KR-B1	Q-R4
15 Q-R4	P-QR3	31 P-Q5	KtxP
16 B-K2	P-KKt4	32 P-Q6ch	Resigns

Nottingham Chess Congress August, 1936			
QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING			
Dr. A. Alekhine White		S. Reshevsky Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	32 K-B1	Kt-Q5
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	33 P-QKt4	Kt-Q4
3 P-K3	P-B4	34 Kt-B5	P-QKt4
4 P-B3	QKt-Q2	35 Kt-Q3	P-B3
5 QKt-Q2	Q-B2	36 B-B1	PxP
6 Q-R4	P-KKt3	37 KtxP	Kt-B7
7 P-B4	B-Kt2	38 B-Kt2	Kt(B7)xP
8 PxQP	KtxP	39 K-K2	K-Kt1
9 Q-Kt3	KKt-Kt3	40 P-Kt3	Kt-K2
10 P-QR4	PxP	41 Kt-B3	Kt(K2)-Q4
11 PxP	P-QR4	42 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B2
12 B-Kt5	O-O	43 K-K3	Kt-B3
13 O-O	Kt-B3	44 P-B4	P-R3
14 R-K1	B-B4	45 Kt-B3	K-B2
15 Kt-B1	Q-Q3	46 K-Q3	Kt-Q4
16 Q-R3	QxQ	47 B-B1	Kt-B3
17 RxQ	Kt-(B3)-Q4	48 B-Kt2	Kt-Q2
18 Kt-Kt3	B-Q2	49 B-R3	P-K4
19 R-Kt3	KR-Q1	50 K-K3	K-K3
20 B-Q2	KtxP	51 B-Kt2	K-Q4
21 R-R1	Kt-(R5)-Kt3	52 Kt-R4	Kt-Kt3
22 RxP	BxB	53 B-B1	Kt-B5ch
23 R(Kt3)xB	P-K3	54 K-B2	Kt-Kt5
24 P-Kt3	R-Q2	55 K-K2	Kt-R7
25 Kt-K4	RxR	56 B-Q2	P-Kt5
26 BxR	Kt-B1	57 PxP	P-Kt6
27 Kt-K5	BxKt	58 K-Q1	KtxP
28 PxB	Kt-B2	59 Kt-Kt2	K-K5
29 Kt-B6ch	K-Kt2	60 P-R4	Kt-Q6!
30 KtxR	KtxR	61 B-R5	Kt-Kt7ch
31 B-Q2	Kt-K2		Resigns

Round VIII - August 18

White	Black	Opening	Moves	Leaders
W. Winter	E. D. Bogolubow ...1	King's Indian Defense	29	Botwinnik .6
Dr. M. Vidmar ....1/2	Dr. A. Alekhine ....1/2	King's Indian Defense	23	Euwe .....6
C. H. O'D. Alexander 0	R. Fine	English Opening	48	Fine .....5 1/2
S. Reshevsky .....1/2	S. Flohr	Queen's Gambit Accepted ...	23	Reshevsky .5
Dr. M. Euwe	Dr. S. Tartakower ..0	Tchigorin's Defense	40	Capablanca .4 1/2
M. Botwinnik	T. H. Tylor	Reti Opening	36	Vidmar ...4 1/2
Sir G. A. Thomas ..0	J. R. Capablanca ....1	Ruy Lopez	38	Flohr .....4

Dr. E. Lasker, a bye.

Winter-Bogolubow: Bogolubow always signs his name on his score sheet in the abbreviated form of "Bog", and Winter stumbled into the bog. *Vidmar-Alekhine:* Both masters were imbued with the harmonious spirit of peace. *Alexander-Fine:* Alexander played weakly. *Reshevsky-Flohr:* Flohr quickly re-

turned the gambit pawn and equalized. *Euwe-Tartakower:* This was the first time that Euwe had ever beaten Tartakower in a tournament game. *Botwinnik-Tylor:* An interesting combinative game in which the better combinative player won. *Thomas-Capablanca:* Sir George mismanaged the opening.

Nottingham Chess Congress August, 1936			
RETI OPENING			
M. Botwinnik White		T. H. Tylor Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-K3	20 QxKt	Q-B3
2 P-B4	P-Q4	21 Kt-R4	P-Kt4
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	22 BxB	QR-Q1
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	23 Q-B6	PxKt
5 O-O	O-O	24 Q-B3	PxP
6 P-Q4	QKt-Q2	25 RPxP	Q-Kt2
7 Kt-B3	P-B3	26 P-QB5	B-Q5
8 Q-Q3	P-QKt3	27 QR-QB1	P-K4
9 P-QKt3	B-Kt2	28 P-B6	P-K5
10 P-K4	PxKP	29 QxKP	QxKtPch
11 KtxP	P-B4	30 Q-Kt2	BxPch
12 Kt-B3	PxP	31 K-B1	RxRch
13 QxQP	Kt-K1	32 RxR	QxQch
14 KR-Q1	B-KB3	33 KxQ	B-Kt3
15 Q-K3	Q-K2	34 R-Q7	R-Q1
16 QR-Kt1	Kt-QB4	35 P-B7	BxP
17 B-QR3	Kt-Q3	36 RxB	R-Q7ch and Resigns
18 BxKt	PxB		
19 QxP	BxQKt		

Nottingham Chess Congress August, 1936			
TCHIGORIN'S DEFENSE			
Dr. M. Euwe White		Dr. S. Tartakower Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 P-K5	PxP
2 P-QB4	Kt-QB3	22 KtxP	QxP
3 Kt-QB3	P-K4	23 KtxR	KtxKt
4 PxQP	KtxP	24 QxKtP	R-Q1
5 P-K3	Kt-B4	25 RxBP	Q-K3
6 P-K4	Kt-Q3	26 R-K7	Q-KB3
7 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	27 Q-Q7	R-KB1
8 Q-R4ch	B-Q2	28 R-K8	Kt-Q3
9 Q-Kt3	P-KB3	29 RxRch	KxR
10 B-K3	Kt-K2	30 R-Q3	Q-K4
11 QR-B1	Kt(K2)-B1	31 K-B1	P-KR4
12 B-Q3	B-K2	32 QxRP	Kt-B4
13 O-O	O-O	33 Q-Q7	P-KKt3
14 Kt-QKt5	BxKt	34 R-QKt3	Q-B5
15 BxB	KtxB	35 P-KKt3	Q-B8ch
16 P-Q6ch	R-B2	36 K-Kt2	Kt-K6ch
17 PxP	Q-Q2	37 K-R3	Q-B8ch
18 KR-Q1	Kt(B)-Q3	38 K-R4	Kt-B4ch
19 P-QR4	Kt-Q5	39 K-Kt5	Q-B8ch
20 BxKt	KPxP	40 K-B6	Resigns

Round IX - August 20

White	Black	Opening	Moves	Leaders
Dr. A. Alekhine ... 1	Dr. M. Euwe 0	French Defense 81	Botwinnik .61½	
S. Flohr 1	Dr. M. Vidmar 0	Queen's Gambit Declined ... 58	Euwe 6	
Dr. E. Lasker ½	M. Botwinnik ½	King's Indian Defense 44	Capablanca .51½	
J. R. Capablanca ... 1	S. Reshevsky 0	Queen's Gambit Accepted ... 57	Fine 5½	
E. D. Bogolubow ... 1	C. H. O'D. Alexander 0	Queen's Indian Defense 24	Flohr 5	
T. H. Tylor ½	Sir G. A. Thomas ... ½	Hungarian Defense 29	Reshevsky .. 5	
Dr. S. Tartakower .. 1	W. Winter 0	From Gambit 30	Alekhine .. 4½	

R. Fine, a bye.

Alekhine-Euwe: If only this game had counted in the recent match! Alekhine got the better of the opening and held the upper hand throughout. *Flohr-Vidmar:* Vidmar overlooked a little combination. *Lasker-Botwinnik:* Lasker said that if he had been younger, he would have played on to win. *Capablanca-Reshevsky:* Full revenge for Margate, 1935.

Of course, Sammy got into time trouble. *Bogolubow-Alexander:* Bogolubow remarked that his opponent found the best moves—to lose! *Tylor-Thomas:* An old-fashioned opening, steady on both sides. *Tartakower-Winter:* Another old-fashioned opening. Winter thought that Tartakower's sacrifice of the exchange was a blunder. He was mistaken.

Nottingham Chess Congress August, 1936			
FRENCH DEFENSE			
Dr. A. Alekhine White		Dr. M. Euwe Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	19 Q-R6	B-K1
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 P-QKt4	P-Kt4
3 P-K5	P-QB4	21 Kt-B5	BxKt
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 PxP	KtxQBP
5 B-Q3	PxP	23 Q-K2	Kt-K5
6 O-O	P-B3	24 Q-K3	B-Kt3
7 B-QKt5	B-Q2	25 Kt-K5	P-B4
8 BxKt	PxB	26 KtxB	PxKt
9 QxP	PxP	27 P-KB3	KtxB
10 QxKP	Kt-B3	28 RPxKt	K-B2
11 B-B4	B-B4	29 P-R4	R-QR1
12 Kt-B3	O-O	30 K-B2	R-Kt7
13 B-Kt3	Q-K2	31 R-K2	P-B5
14 P-QR3	P-QR4	32 R-KR1	K-Kt1
15 KR-K1	R-R2	33 Q-K5	Q-QR2ch
16 Kt-QR4	R-Kt2	34 K-B1	R-Kt8ch
17 Q-B3	B-R2	35 R-K1	RxRch
18 QxRP	Kt-K5	36 KxR	Q-KKt2
		37 QxKPch	K-B1
		38 QxQP	Q-B6ch
		39 K-B2	R-K1
		40 P-Kt4	Q-K6ch
		41 K-Kt3	Q-B5ch
		42 K-R3	R-K2
		43 Q-QB5	Q-B3
		44 P-Kt3	Q-R1ch
		45 K-Kt2	Q-B6
		46 R-R7	QxQBPch
		47 K-R3	Q-K7
		48 RxR	QxR
		49 QxBP	Q-K8
		50 Q-B5ch	K-B2
		51 K-Kt2	Q-QR8
		52 Q-QB2	K-B3
		53 Q-Kt3	K-K4
		54 K-B2	K-B3
		55 Q-Kt6ch	K-Kt2
		56 Q-Kt4	Q-R8
		57 Q-K1	Q-R7ch
		58 K-K3	K-R2
		59 P-R5	Q-R7
		60 Q-Q2	Q-R8
		61 K-K2	K-R3
		62 P-B4	PxP
		63 PxP	Q-R5
		64 K-B2	K-R2
		65 P-Kt5	Q-R6
		66 Q-Q7ch	K-R1
		67 Q-B8ch	K-R2
		68 Q-B7ch	K-R1
		69 K-K2	Q-R7ch
		70 K-K3	Q-Kt6ch
		71 K-Q4	Q-Kt5ch
		72 K-Q5	Q-Kt4ch
		73 K-Q4	Q-R3
		74 Q-Kt6	Q-B1
		75 Q-Q6	Q-B7
		76 P-R6	Q-Q7ch
		77 K-K5	Q-B6ch
		78 K-K6	Q-B1ch
		79 K-K7	K-R2
		80 Q-Q7	Q-B6
		81 K-K6ch	Resigns



The world champion encounters his predecessor at Nottingham. P. H. Litwinsky (*seated*), special correspondent for THE CHESS REVIEW, is an interested spectator.

Nottingham Chess Congress							
August, 1936							
QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED							
J. R. Capablanca		S. Reshevsky					
White		Black					
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 QKt-Q2	Q-K2	25 R-Q1	P-B3	44 PxPch	KxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	26 Kt-K1	B-Kt2	45 K-Q4	K-R5
3 P-B4	PxP	15 B-K3	R-B1	27 BxKt	PxB	46 KtxP	K-Kt6
4 Q-R4ch	QKt-Q2	16 Q-Q2	Kt-K5	28 P-K3	Q-K5	47 P-B4	P-Kt5
5 QxBP	P-K3	17 Q-Q3	Kt(Q2)-B4	29 P-KR4	P-QR4	48 P-B5	B-B1
6 P-KKt3	P-QR3	18 KtxKt	KtxKt	30 P-B3	QxQ	49 K-K5	B-Q2
7 B-Kt2	P-QKt4	19 Q-Q1	B-R1	31 RxQ	R-B8	50 P-K4	B-K1
8 Q-B6	R-R2	20 R-B1	QR-B2	32 K-B2	R-R8	51 K-Q4	K-B6
9 B-B4	B-Kt2	21 P-Kt3	Kt-Q2	33 R-Q2	P-R5	52 P-K5	P-Kt6
10 Q-B1	P-B4	22 RxR	RxR	34 Kt-Q3	R-QKt8	53 Kt-K3	K-B5
11 PxP	BxP	23 BxB	KtxB	35 R-Kt2	RxRch	54 P-K6	P-Kt7
12 O-O	O-O	24 Q-Q4	Kt-Q4	36 KtxR	B-B3	55 KtxPch	KxP
				37 Kt-Q3	P-Kt4	56 K-Q5	K-Kt5
				38 RPxP	BPxP	57 Kt-K3ch	K-B5
				39 Kt-Kt4	PxP	The game was ad- journed here. Black resigned without re- suming play.	
				40 PxP	B-Kt2		
				41 P-Kt4	K-Kt2		
				42 K-K2	K-Kt3		
				43 K-Q3	P-R4		

Round X - August 21

White		Black		Opening	Moves	Leaders
W. Winter	0	Dr. A. Alekhine	1	French Defense	40	Botwinnik .61/2
Dr. M. Euwe	1/2	S. Flohr	1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined	19	Capablanca .61/2
C. H. O'D. Alexander	1	Dr. S. Tartakower	0	Dutch Defense	42	Euwe .61/2
S. Reshevsky	1	T. H. Tylor	0	Queen's Gambit Declined	40	Fine .61/2
R. Fine	1	E. D. Bogolubow	0	Dutch Defense	36	Reshevsky .6
Sir G. A. Thomas	0	Dr. E. Lasker	1	Queen's Gambit Declined	56	Alekhine .51/2
Dr. M. Vidmar	0	J. R. Capablanca	1	Queen's Gambit Declined	30	Flohr .51/2

M. Botwinnik, a bye.

Winter-Alekhine: Alekhine showed that he can win with the French as well as against it. *Euwe-Flohr:* In the Zurich 1934 tournament book Alekhine remarks of the Euwe-Flohr game there, "A typical Euwe-Flohr game with all pieces off." His remarks are applicable here as well. *Alexander-Tartakower:* Alexander's first win and a good one. *Reshevsky-Tylor:* A convincing Reshevsky win with much strategic maneuvering. *Fine-Bogolubow:* Even Bogolubow had to laugh at the final position. "Anyway," he said in his inimitable German, "I made him get into time trouble." *Thomas-Lasker:* One of the few queen and pawn endings that Dr. Lasker has played since the match with Schlechter in 1910. *Vidmar-Capablanca:* This game was postponed by consent of all the players and re-scheduled for August 26 due to Dr. Vidmar being seized with a bad attack of stomach cramp just before the game. We wonder whether it might have been "Capablanca fright!"

Nottingham Chess Congress August, 1936			
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED			
Dr. M. Vidmar White		J. R. Capablanca Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 K-Kt1	P-QR4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 Q-B2	P-R5
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	19 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q1
4 B-Kt5	P-KR3	20 Kt(B3)-K4	P-R6
5 BxKt	QxB	21 P-Kt3	B-R4
6 Kt-B3	P-B3	22 K-R1	Q-R5
7 Q-Kt3	Kt-Q2	23 Kt-R5	BxR
8 P-K3	B-Q3	24 RxB	Q-Q1
9 B-K2	Q-K2	25 P-KKt4	P-Kt3
10 Kt-Q2	O-O	26 Q-Q2	K-R2
11 O-O-O	Kt-B3	27 Kt-B4	P-B4
12 B-B3	P-QKt4	28 Kt-Q6	KtxKt
13 P-B5	B-B2	29 QxKt	PxP
14 P-K4	PxP	30 QxKtP	Q-R4
15 Kt(Q2)xP	Kt-Q4	Resigns	
16 KR-K1	B-Q2		

Round XI - August 22

<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Opening</i>	<i>Moves</i>	<i>Leaders</i>
Dr. A. Alekhine 1	C. H. O'D. Alexander 0	Queen's Indian Defense 27	Botwinnik . 7 1/2	
M. Botwinnik 1	Sir G. A. Thomas . . . 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 69	Capablanca . 7	
S. Flohr 1	W. Winter 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 33	Euwe 7	
T. H. Tylor 1/2	Dr. M. Vidmar . . . 1/2	Four Knights Game 67	Fine 7	
J. R. Capablanca . . . 1/2	Dr. M. Euwe 1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 22	Reshevsky . 7	
Dr. E. Lasker 0	S. Reshevsky 1	Queen's Gambit Accepted . . . 23	Alekhine . . 6 1/2	
Dr. S. Tartakower . . 1/2	R. Fine 1/2	Queen's Pawn Opening 37	Flohr 6 1/2	

E. D. Bogolubow, a bye.

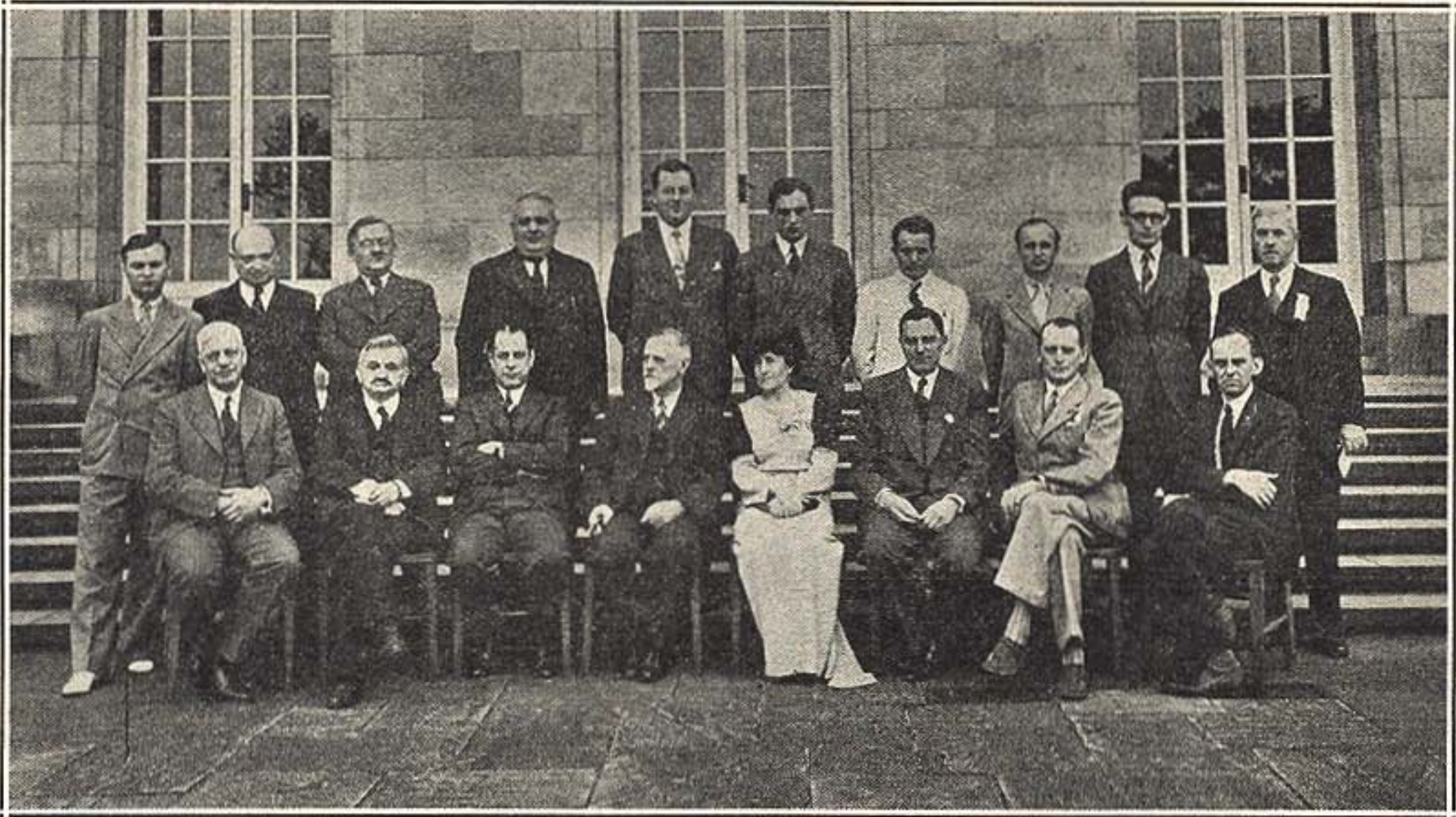
Alekhine-Alexander: Before the game started one of the spectators remarked that an Alexander was sure to win. He was right. Unfortunately for England, however, it was not the English Alexander. Alekhine showed a glimpse of his real form and brought off a brilliant little game. (This will appear in the November CHESS REVIEW annotated by Dr. Max Euwe.—The Ed.). *Botwinnik-Thomas:* Botwinnik got an overwhelming positional advantage, and Sir George had to give up a piece on the 22nd move. He fought hard thereafter to hold the game, but Botwinnik gave him no chance. *Flohr-Winter:* Both got into time trouble, but only Flohr got out. *Tylor-Vidmar:* A rather dull game. Vidmar worked overtime trying to find a win. If there actually was one, it was microscopic. *Capablanca-Euwe:* An exciting little game which belies the supposed placidity of its 22 moves. *Lasker-Reshevsky:* Lasker blundered away the game. *Tartakower-Fine:* Tartakower had a slight edge but it was not enough to win.

Nottingham Chess Congress August, 1936			
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED			
J. R. Capablanca White		Dr. M. Euwe Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 RxQ	B-B7
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	13 R-Q4	B-B2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	14 KKt-B3	Kt-QB3
4 Kt-B3	PxP	15 R-Q2	B-KKt3
5 P-QR4	B-B4	16 P-QKt4	P-QR4
6 P-K3	P-K3	17 P-Kt5	Kt-K4
7 BxP	B-QKt5	18 KtxKt	BxKt
8 O-O	O-O	19 B-Kt2	Kt-K5
9 Kt-K5	P-B4	20 R-K2	BxB
10 Kt-R2	B-R4	21 RxB	KtxP(B4)
11 PxP	QxQ	22 Kt-B1	Draw

Round XII - August 24

<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Opening</i>	<i>Moves</i>	<i>Leaders</i>
W. Winter 0	J. R. Capablanca 1	Queen's Indian Defense 38	Botwinnik . 8	
Dr. M. Vidmar 1½	Dr. E. Lasker ½	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 33	Capablanca . 8	
Dr. M. Euwe 1	T. H. Tylor 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 25	Euwe 8	
S. Reshevsky ½	M. Botwinnik ½	Dutch Defense 41	Fine 7½	
E. D. Bogolubow . . ½	Dr. S. Tartakower . . ½	Dutch Defense 46	Reshevsky . 7½	
R. Fine ½	Dr. A. Alekhine . . . ½	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 66	Alekhine . . 7	
C. H. O'D. Alexander 1	S. Flohr 0	Sicilian Defense 62	Flohr 6½	

Sir G. A. Thomas, a bye.



NOTTINGHAM INTERNATIONAL MASTERS' TOURNAMENT

STANDING (left to right): R. Fine, S. Tartakower, M. Vidmar, E. D. Bogolubow, T. H. Tylor, C. H. O'D. Alexander, S. Flohr, S. Reshevsky, M. Botwinnik, A. J. Mackenzie (*Tourn. Dir.*)
SEATED (left to right): Sir G. A. Thomas, Dr. E. Lasker, J. R. Capablanca, J. N. Derbyshire (*Patron*), Mrs. Derbyshire, M. Euwe, A. Alekhine, W. Winter.

Winter-Capablanca: Capa gave up the exchange and allowed an attack that made the spectators think he would be mated. Winter resigned, however, seeing that the continuation of his attack would be refuted by a pretty Queen sacrifice. The whole game was played in Capa's best style. *Vidmar-Lasker:* Interesting. Both masters showed considerable ingenuity. *Euwe-Tylor:* Hardly a full afternoon's work for the world champion. *Reshevsky-Botwinnik:* The inevitable time trouble kept Sammy from trying harder to find a win. A very interesting game.

Bogolubow-Tartakower: Two old opponents in an old-fashioned tussle. Bogolubow found shortly after adjournment that his pawn plus meant nothing. *Fine-Alekhine:* Reuben played very creditably and neutralized all of Alekhine's winning chances, having a few of his own which, however, did not materialize. *Alexander-Flohr:* A surprising upset. Alexander had the worst of it and went in for an attack to which Flohr nervously succumbed. A good win by the young British master.

Nottingham Chess Congress
August, 1936

DUTCH DEFENSE

S. Reshevsky		M. Botwinnik	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	22 QxB	B-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	23 Kt-Kt3	R-QB1
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	24 P-KKt4	P-KKt3
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	25 Q-Q4	Q-K2
5 O-O	O-O	26 QR-B1	B-K1
6 P-B4	P-Q4	27 R-KB4	R-Q1
7 Kt-B3	P-B3	28 QR-KB1	Q-Q2
8 R-Kt1	Q-K1	29 PxP	PxP
9 P-B5	Q-R4	30 B-R3	QxP
10 P-QKt4	Kt-K5	31 RxBP	QxQ
11 Q-B2	Kt-Q2	32 KtxQ	R-Kt2ch
12 P-Kt5	B-B3	33 K-R1	B-Q2
13 B-B4	Q-K1	34 R-R5	BxB
14 B-B7	R-B2	35 RxB	R-Kt4
15 B-R5	P-K4	36 Kt-KB5	R-Q2
16 P-K3	KtxKt	37 R-KR4	R-QB2
17 BxKt	P-K5	38 Kt-R6ch	K-Kt2
18 Kt-Q2	Kt-B1	39 Kt-B5ch	K-Kt1
19 P-KB3	BPxP	40 Kt-R6ch	K-Kt2
20 PxP	QPxP	41 Kt-B5ch	Drawn
21 P-Q5	BxB		

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Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

R. Fine

White

Dr. A. Alekhine

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 PxQ	B-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 B-K4	P-QB3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	17 R-Q3	B-K1
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	18 KR-Q1	RxR
5 B-Kt5	P-KR3	19 RxR	K-B1
6 BxKt	BxB	20 K-B2	P-KR4
7 P-K4	PxKP	21 BxKt	PxB
8 KtxP	Kt-B3	22 Kt-Kt5	K-K2
9 KtxBch	QxKt	23 P-QKt3	P-B4
10 Q-Q2	O-O	24 P-KR4	B-B3
11 Q-K3	R-Q1	25 P-B3	P-B5
12 O-O-O	Kt-K2	26 K-B3	R-K1
13 B-Q3	Kt-B4	27 R-Q6	K-B1
14 Q-K5	QxQ	28 P-K6	P-B3

29 Kt-R3	K-K2	49 R-Q8	B-K7
30 R-Q2	KxP	50 R-Kt8ch	K-B6
31 KtxPch	K-B2	51 R-KB8	K-K6
32 KtxRP	R-KR1	52 Kt-K1	K-K5
33 Kt-B4	RxP	53 Kt-Kt2	B-R4
34 Kt-Q5	R-R4	54 R-Q8	K-B6
35 P-R4	R-K4	55 Kt-R4ch	K-Kt5
36 Kt-B4	P-KKt4	56 R-Q4ch	K-Kt4
37 Kt-Q3	R-K6	57 Kt-Kt2	B-B6
38 R-R2	P-Kt5!	58 Kt-B4	B-K5
39 K-Q2	R-K2	59 Kt-Q5	R-K4
40 PxP	BxP	60 R-Q1	B-B6
41 KtxP	B-B6	61 R-Kt1ch	B-Kt5
42 K-B3	BxP	62 K-Q4	R-K5ch
43 R-KB2	P-B4	63 K-Q3	R-K3
44 P-R5	K-B3	64 Kt-K3	R-Q3ch
45 P-Kt4	K-Kt4	65 K-B3	R-Q1
46 Kt-Q3	K-R5	66 P-Kt5	R-K1
47 R-B4	K-Kt6		
48 R-Q4	B-B6		Drawn

Round XIII - August 25

<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Opening</i>	<i>Moves</i>	<i>Leaders</i>
Dr. A. Alekhine 1	E. D. Bogolubow . . . 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 47	Botwinnik .9	
S. Flohr 1/2	R. Fine 1/2	English Opening 19	Capablanca .9	
M. Botwinnik 1	Dr. M. Vidmar 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 24	Reshevsky .8 1/2	
Dr. E. Lasker 1	Dr. M. Euwe 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . . . 33	Alekhine .8	
J. R. Capablanca 1	C. H. O'D. Alexander 0	English Opening 44	Euwe 8	
Sir G. A. Thomas . . 0	S. Reshevsky 1	Ruy Lopez 43	Fine 8	
T. H. Tylor 1/2	W. Winter 1/2	Sicilian Defense 31	Flohr 7	

Dr. S. Tartakower, a bye.

Alekhine-Bogolubow: Alekhine was a pawn down and Bogolubow was in time trouble. Alekhine hence initiated an attack that upset his opponent precisely as he had calculated that it would. *Flohr-Fine:* Flohr was depressed after his loss to Alexander and Fine did not feel like forcing the play. Result: draw. *Botwinnik-Vidmar:* A pretty little combination by Botwinnik, who throughout the tournament played enterprising chess. *Lasker-Euwe:* An incomprehensible blunder lost a piece, the game, and a valuable point for Dr. Euwe. *Capablanca-Alexander:* An erratic game. Capa missed an earlier win; then, shortly after adjournment, Alexander lost his queen on an oversight. *Thomas-Reshevsky:* Thomas made a slip in the opening and never recovered from the bad effects. *Tylor-Winter:* Vigorous play. Tylor made a creditable record with the white pieces, using the King's side openings.

Nottingham Chess Congress

August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. Botwinnik

White

Dr. M. Vidmar

Black

1 P-QB4	P-K3	13 Kt-K5	B-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	14 QR-Q1	Kt-QKt5
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 Q-KR3	B-Q4
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	16 KtxB	Kt-(Kt)xKt
5 B-Kt5	O-O	17 P-B4	QR-B1
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	18 P-B5	PxP
7 B-Q3	P-B4	19 RxP	Q-Q3
8 O-O	BPxP	20 KtxBP!	RxKt
9 KPxP	PxP	21 BxKt(B)	BxB
10 BxBP	Kt-Kt3	22 RxKt	Q-QB3
11 B-Kt3	B-Q2	23 R-Q6	Q-K1
12 Q-Q3	QKt-Q4	24 R-Q7	Resigns

Round XIV - August 27

<i>White</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Opening</i>	<i>Moves</i>	<i>Leaders</i>
Dr. S. Tartakower .. 0	Dr. A. Alekhine 1	Queen's Pawn Opening 36	Botwinnik .91½	
Dr. M. Vidmar ½	Sir G. A. Thomas .. ½	Queen's Gambit Declined ... 66	Capablanca .91½	
Dr. M. Euwe ½	M. Botwinnik ½	Nimzowitsch Defense 56	Alekhine .. 9	
E. D. Bogolubow .. 0	S. Flohr 1	French Defense 46	Euwe 8½	
W. Winter 0	Dr. E. Lasker 1	Queen's Pawn Opening 48	Fine 8½	
R. Fine ½	J. R. Capablanca ... ½	Queen's Gambit Declined ... 20	Reshevsky .8½	
C. H. O'D. Alexander ½	T. H. Tylor ½	Caro-Kann Defense 24	Flohr 8	

S. Reshevsky, a bye.

Tartakower-Alekhine: Alekhine won with a neat combination. *Vidmar-Thomas:* There were three or four ways for Vidmar to win this ending. He overlooked them all in favor of the drawing line. *Euwe-Botwinnik:* A magnificent game that does credit to

the two eminent players. An ending of great difficulty was admirably contested. With such draws no one can find fault. *Bogolubow-Flohr:* Bogolubow was hypnotized by the Lasker-Euwe game and made a similar blunder, losing the exchange and the game.

Winter-Lasker: Lasker can still win an ending with an extra pawn. *Fine-Capablanca:* Capa offered a draw on the 6th move and Reuben accepted on the 20th. *Alexander-Tylor:* The first Caro-Kann of the congress. Sometimes Caro can and sometimes Caro can't.

Nottingham Chess Congress			
August, 1936			
NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE			
Dr. M. Euwe		M. Botwinnik	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	23 R-Q1	RxRch
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	24 BxR	Q-Q3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	25 B-K2	K-B2
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	26 P-KB3	B-R5
5 PxP	QxP	27 B-Q3	P-KR3
6 P-K3	P-B4	28 P-KKt3	B-B3
7 P-QR3	BxKtch	29 K-B2	P-K4
8 PxB	QKt-Q2	30 B-K2	Kt-Q2
9 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	31 Q-Q3	QxQ
10 P-B4	Q-Q3	32 BxQ	P-K5!
11 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	33 BxP	BxB
12 B-K2	R-QB1	34 PxP	Kt-Kt1
13 O-O	B-K5	35 K-B3	Kt-B3
14 Q-B3	O-O	36 B-B3	P-KKt3
15 QR-Q1	KR-Q1	37 K-B4	P-R3
16 P-Q5	Q-B1	38 P-QR4	K-K3
17 PxP	PxP	39 P-R4	Kt-Kt5
18 Kt-K5	Q-K2	40 K-B3	Kt-Q6
19 KtxKt	KtxKt	41 B-Kt7	Kt-K4ch
20 R-Q2	B-B3	42 K-K2	KtxP
21 B-Kt4	Kt-B3	43 BxP	Kt-Kt7
22 RxRch	RxR	44 B-Kt7	KtxP

45 P-Kt4	P-QKt4	52 P-R6	Kt-B1
46 P-R5	PxP	53 K-Q3	K-Q4
47 PxP	K-B2	54 P-K4ch	K-B3
48 B-R1	Kt-Kt3	55 K-B4	P-R4
49 K-B3	P-Kt5	56 P-K6	K-Q3
50 P-K5	Kt-Q2	Drawn	
51 K-K4	K-K3		

Nottingham Chess Congress			
August, 1936			
QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING			
Dr. S. Tartakower		Dr. A. Alekhine	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-B3	P-KB4
2 P-KKt3	P-B4	20 Q-Kt2	Q-R4
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	21 R-K1	B-B4
4 B-Kt2	PxP	22 Kt-Q1	P-Kt4
5 O-O	B-Kt5	23 B-K5	QR-Q1
6 KtxP	P-K4	24 B-B3	RxKt
7 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	25 R(R1)xR	BxPch
8 P-KR3	B-KB4	26 K-B1	BxR
9 P-B4	P-Q5	27 RxB	P-B5
10 Q-Kt3	Q-B2	28 PxP	RxPch
11 P-K3	B-K2	29 K-Kt1	Kt-R7
12 PxP	PxP	30 R-K3	R-B8ch
13 B-B4	Q-B1	31 QxR	KtxQ
14 R-Q1	O-O	32 KxKt	Q-B2ch
15 KtxP	BxRP	33 K-Kt2	QxP
16 KtxKt	PxKt	34 R-K7	Q-Q4ch
17 BxB	QxB	35 K-R3	P-KR4
18 Q-KB3	Kt-Kt5	Resigns	

Round XV - August 28

White		Black		Opening	Moves	Leaders
M. Botwinnik	.....1/2	W. Winter	.....1/2	Reti Opening	.....38	Botwinnik .10
S. Reshevsky	.....1	Dr. M. Vidmar	....0	Queen's Gambit Declined	...26	Capablanca 10
Dr. E. Lasker	.....1	C. H. O'D. Alexander	0	English Opening	.....34	Euwe 9 1/2
J. R. Capablanca	....1/2	E. D. Bogolubow	...1/2	English Opening	.....46	Fine 9 1/2
Sir G. A. Thomas	..0	Dr. M. Euwe	.....1	Alekhine's Defense	.....38	Reshevsky . 9 1/2
S. Flohr	.....1/2	Dr. S. Tartakower	..1/2	Queen's Gambit Declined	...57	Alekhine . 9
T. H. Tylor	.....0	R. Fine	.....1	Sicilian Defense	.....71	Flohr 8 1/2

Dr. A. Alekhine, a bye.

Botwinnik-Winter: Winter had a better game, but his pride in being able to hold Botwinnik got the better of him and he consented to a draw. This was the only game of the tournament in which Botwinnik really stood badly. *Reshevsky-Vidmar:* An error in the opening paved the way for a clever combination and earned Sammy a high prize. *Lasker-Alexander:* Alexander, in a perfectly stable position, blundered and lost the exchange. *Capablanca-Bogolubow:* Upon this game depended the first prize. Capa had a win, but he allowed Bogolubow to bring off a counter-combination that equalized and secured for Botwinnik no worse than a tie for first prize. *Thomas-Euwe:* Sir George missed the win of a piece on his 23rd move. An unfortunate slip near adjournment time cost him a rook. *Flohr-Tartakower:* Flohr had an easily won game but overlooked a sudden mating threat and was forced to take a perpetual. *Tylor-Fine:* For long hours this looked like a draw and no prize for Reuben, who was groaning from time to time in sorrowful recognition of the state of affairs. Then Tylor miscalculated the ending, lost still another chance to draw, and ultimately gave Reuben the point he needed to tie for third prize. This was the last game of the tournament.

Nottingham Chess Congress			
August, 1936			
RETI OPENING			
M. Botwinnik		W. Winter	
White		Black	
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 QxB	Q-Kt3
2 P-B4	P-B3	21 R-QB2	K-B2
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4	22 Kt-B1	QR-QB1
4 P-K3	P-KKt3	23 R(B1)-B2	R-QB5
5 P-Q4	B-Kt2	24 Q-K1	R(K1)-QB1
6 Q-Kt3	O-O	25 B-Q1	RxR
7 B-Q2	P-QKt3	26 BxR	P-QR4
8 PxP	PxP	27 Kt-Q3	B-R3
9 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	28 P-QKt4	PxP
10 B-QKt5	P-QR3	29 KtxP	Q-R4
11 B-K2	QKt-Q2	30 B-QKt3	Kt-B3
12 KtxKt	KtxKt	31 R-KB1	Kt-K5
13 P-KB4	P-K3	32 KtxB	QxKt
14 O-O	P-KB4	33 Q-Kt4	R-B6
15 B-KB3	QR-Kt1	34 R-K1	Q-B3
16 QR-B1	P-QKt4	35 P-KR3	R-B8
17 Kt-K2	KR-K1	36 K-R2	Q-B6
18 Q-QR3	B-KB1	37 QxQ	RxQ
19 B-QKt4	BxB	38 R-K2	Drawn

Nottingham Masters' Tournament															Won	Lost	Drawn	Total		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
1	M. Botwinnik (<i>Russia</i>)	.	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/2	6	0	8	10
2	J. R. Capablanca (<i>Cuba</i>)	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	0	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	7	1	6	10
3	Dr. M. Euwe (<i>Holland</i>)	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	1	0	0	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	7	2	5	9 1/2
4	R. Fine (<i>U. S. A.</i>)	1/2	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1	5	0	9	9 1/2
5	S. Reshevsky (<i>U. S. A.</i>)	1/2	0	0	1/2	.	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	7	2	5	9 1/2
6	Dr. A. Alekhine (<i>France</i>)	1/2	0	1	1/2	0	.	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	6	2	6	9
7	Dr. E. Lasker (<i>England</i>)	1/2	1/2	1	0	0	1/2	.	0	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	5	8 1/2
8	S. Flohr (<i>Czechoslovakia</i>)	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	.	1	1/2	1	0	0	1	1	6	3	5	8 1/2
9	Dr. M. Vidmar (<i>Jugoslavia</i>)	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	.	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	3	5	6	6
10	Dr. S. Tartakower (<i>Poland</i>)	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	0	0	1	1	2	5	7	5 1/2
11	E. D. Bogolubow (<i>Germany</i>)	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	.	1	1	1	1	4	7	3	5 1/2
12	T. H. Tylor (<i>England</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	1	1/2	1	0	.	1/2	1/2	1/2	2	7	5	4 1/2
13	C. H. O'D. Alexander (<i>England</i>)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1/2	.	1/2	1/2	2	9	3	3 1/2
14	Sir G. A. Thomas (<i>England</i>)	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	.	1/2	0	8	6	3
15	W. Winter (<i>England</i>)	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	.	0	9	5	2 1/2

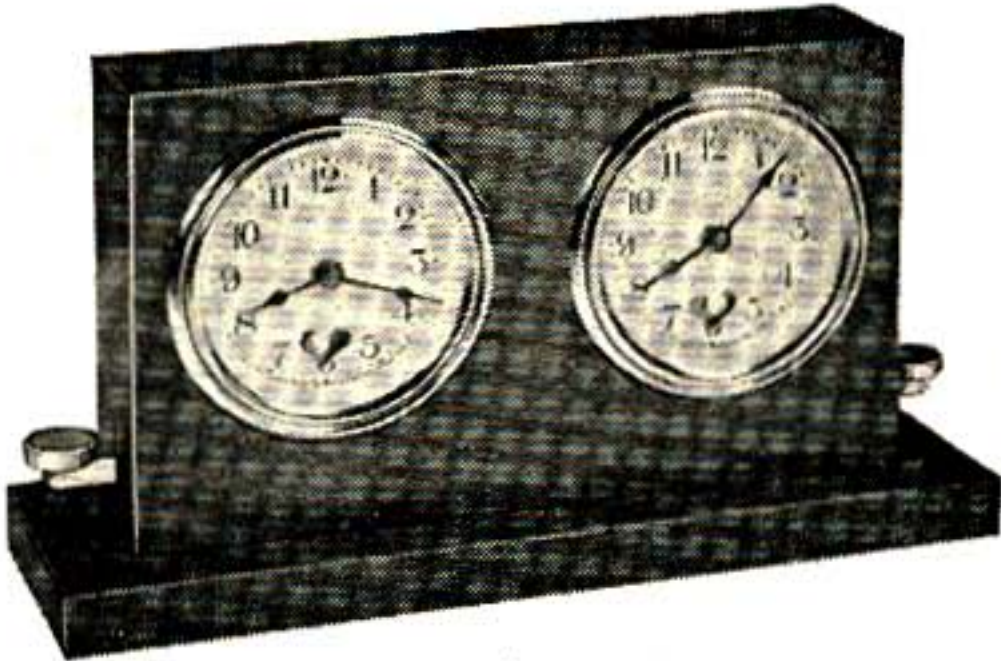
Nottingham Chess Congress August, 1936 ENGLISH OPENING				Nottingham Chess Congress August, 1936 QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED			
J. R. Capablanca White		E. D. Bogolubow Black		S. Reshevsky White		Dr. M. Vidmar Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K4	25 KtxP	B-K4	1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 KtxP	KtxKt
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	26 Kt-K6	QR-R1!	2 P-QB4	P-QB3	15 QxKtch	B-K2
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	27 KtxRch	RxKt	3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	16 B-Q5	QR-Q1
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	28 Q-Kt5	BxKP!	4 P-K3	P-K3	17 B-KKt5	RxB
5 P-Q3	P-Q3	29 QxKtP	BxPch	5 B-Q3	PxP	18 RxR	O-O
6 B-Q2	P-B4	30 K-Kt2	B-K5ch	6 BxBP	P-B4	19 R-Q7	B-Q1
7 R-Kt1	Kt-B3	31 P-B3	BxPch	7 O-O	P-QR3	20 R-QB1	B-B2
8 P-QKt4	O-O	32 K-R3	BxP	8 Kt-B3	P-QKt4	21 Q-K3	Kt-Kt1
9 P-Kt5	Kt-K2	33 QxQch	RxQ	9 B-Kt3	B-Kt2	22 R-K7	BxKt
10 Q-B2	P-KR3	34 KR-KB1	B-K3ch	10 Q-K2	Kt-B3	23 QxB	P-KR3
11 P-K3	P-R3	35 K-Kt2	B-B4	11 R-Q1	Q-Kt3	24 B-KB4	B-Q3
12 P-QR4	P-QB4	36 P-R6	B-K5ch	12 P-Q5	PxP?	25 R-Kt7	Q-Q1
13 PxP	RxP	37 K-R3	R-KKt2	13 P-K4!	PxP	26 R-Q1	Resigns
14 KKt-K2	Kt-B3	38 R-Kt6	B-B4ch				
15 Kt-Q5	KtxKt	39 K-Kt2	B-K5ch				
16 BxKtch	K-R2	40 K-R3	R-K2				
17 P-KR4	Q-K1	41 B-B4	R-KB2				
18 K-B1	Kt-K2	42 BxB	RxR				
19 P-QR5	KtxB	43 BxP	R-B6ch				
20 PxKt	Q-B2	44 K-R2	P-Kt4				
21 Q-B4	P-B5	45 PxP	PxP				
22 KtPxP	B-Kt5	46 BxP	P-Kt5				
23 R-KKt1	B-B6						
24 P-K4	PxP						

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By I. KASHDAN

U. S. Championship Tournament
New York, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. Kashdan A. Kupchik

White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
5 B-Kt5	B-K2

The Orthodox Defense. On the looks of things, Black gets a more backward game than in the Cambridge Springs or Slav Defenses, and the text is about the least aggressive of Black's choices. But he has a sound formation, with no real weaknesses, and White has never demonstrated a lasting advantage if properly continued.

6 P-K3	O-O
7 R-B1	P-B3
8 B-Q3	.....

Black waits for this move in order to play ... Pxp with gain of time. White can delay it for a time by 8 Q-B2, R-K1; 9 P-QR3, P-QR3; 10 B-Q3, but the net result is about the same.

8	Pxp
---------	-----

This temporarily yields the center, but Black relies on the later ... P-K4 or ... P-QB4 as an equalizing measure.

9 BxBP	Kt-Q4
--------	-------

Black rightly tries to exchange a piece or two, in order to free his game.

10 BxB	QxB
11 O-O	R-Q1

More consistent is 11 ... KtxKt; 12 RxKt, P-K4. If then 13 Pxp, KtxP; 14 KtxKt, QxKt; 15 P-B4, Q-K5, with an even game. Less good is 15 ... Q-K2; 16 P-B5! or 15 ... Q-B3; 16 P-K4, etc. Interesting is 13 P-K4, Pxp; 14 QxP, R-K1; 15 P-K5, and now KtxP? will not do because of 16 KtxKt, QxKt; 17 R-K3! winning. But 15 ... Kt-B1 followed by ... B-K3 is sufficient.

12 Kt-K4
----------	-------

Now matters will be more difficult for Black, as either ... P-K4 or ... P-QB4 is answered by BxKt, isolating the QP.

12	KKt-B3
----------	--------

The exchange now involves some loss of time, but it is still Black's best plan.

13 Q-B2
---------	-------

If 13 Kt-Kt3, or Kt-B3, ... P-B4 is effective. The text involves several Queen moves, but accomplishes the object of delaying Black's break in the center.

13	KtxKt
14 QxKt	Kt-B3

If here 14 ... P-QB4; 15 KR-Q1, Pxp; 16 QxQP, with a marked advantage in development. Or 15 ... Kt-B3; 16 Q-K5, Pxp; 17 KtxP, and White has all the better of it.

15 Q-B2	P-QKt3
---------	--------

Eventually necessary, but it creates weaknesses on the Queen side, of which White can make good use.

16 Q-K2
---------	-------

In order to answer ... B-Kt2 with 17 B-R6, and play against the weakened BP, which will be hard to advance at this stage.

16	Kt-Q2
----------	-------

To be able to retake with the Knight after ... P-QB4; Pxp. The move is sufficient evidence that Black did not gain time by driving the Queen.

17 KR-Q1	B-Kt2
18 B-R6	BxB
19 QxB	P-QB4

At last! But White still has the superior game, because of his greater pressure on the Queen's wing.

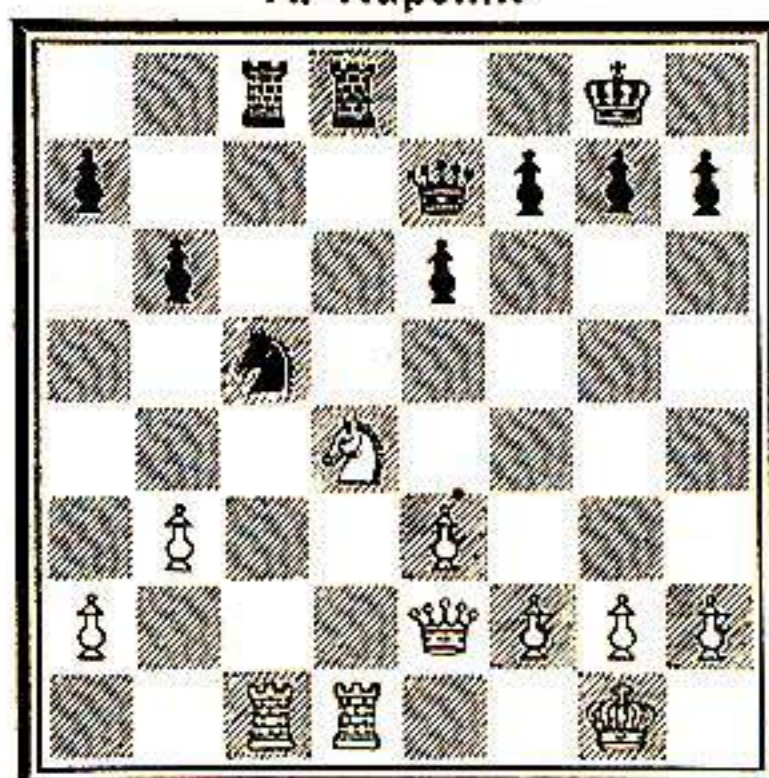
20 P-QKt3
-----------	-------

A useful tempo. White wants his opponent to exchange Pawns, as that will get his Knight to a better post. The text prevents ... P-K4, which would be followed by 21 PxKP, KtxP; 22 KtxKt, QxKt; 23 QxRP! and White's QKtP is not en prise.

20	Pxp
21 KtxP	Kt-B4
22 Q-K2	QR-B1?

The most natural looking move, but here it is a mistake, which costs at least a Pawn. Best was 22 ... Q-Kt2, when White can establish his Knight very strongly by 23 P-QKt4, Kt-K5; 24 P-Kt5, followed by Kt-B6, with definitely better prospects for the endgame.

A. Kupchik



I. Kashdan

23 P-QKt4	P-K4
-----------	------

The point is that if 23 ... Kt-K5; 24 Kt-B6! RxRch; 25 QxR, Q-Kt2; 26 Kt-K7ch! wins. The text is the only move to save the exchange.

24 Kt-B5	Q-B3
25 RxRch	RxR
26 KtxP	KxKt

If the Kt moves, 27 Kt-R5 and the Black King is too exposed.

27 PxKt	PxP
28 RxP	Q-Q3

The best chance to obtain some counter play but White can easily maintain the position, and keep the extra Pawn.

29 R-B1	Q-Q7
30 Q-Kt4ch	K-B1
31 Q-QB4	.....

Now everything is defended, for if . . . Q-Q8ch? 32 RxQ, RxR; 33 Q-B1, etc.

31	K-Kt2
32 P-KR4	.....

This leads to some difficulty. P-KR3 would have been simpler, and more secure.

32	R-Q3
33 Q-B2	.....

And here 33 R-B2, Q-K8ch; 34 K-R2 would have been more effective than the text, which loses some ground.

33	Q-Kt5
----------	-------

The exchange of Queens would lead to a fairly easy win in the ending.

34 Q-KB5
----------	-------

Now the strongest method, to force an exchange of Pawns. But not 34 Q-QB5?? R-Q8ch! 35 K-R2, QxP mate!

34	QxP
35 QxKPch	R-B3
36 R-B2	K-Kt3
37 R-Q2	R-K3

Allowing an exchange, which makes things easier. But Black has little to do. If 37 . . .

P-KR3; 38 P-Kt3, Q-QKt5; 39 Q-Q4, to be followed by Q-Kt4ch, etc.

38 R-Q6	RxR
---------	-----

If 38 . . . Q-QB5; 39 P-B4! threatening mate, and also P-B5ch, wins the Rook by force.

39 QxRch	P-B3
40 Q-Q3ch	K-R3
41 Q-Q4	.....

This forces the exchange of Queens, or the gain of a second Pawn, winning quickly in either case.

41	Q-Kt4
----------	-------

If 41 . . . QxQ; 42 PxQ, K-Kt4; 43 P-B3, K-B4; 44 K-B2 wins. Now White can exchange by Q-KB4, but the capture is at least as strong.

42 QxP	Q-Kt4
43 Q-KB7	Q-K4
44 P-R4	P-B4

This allows a forced exchange of Queens, but Black is hopelessly lost in any case, as there is no chance for perpetual check.

45 Q-B8ch	K-Kt3
46 Q-Kt8ch	K-R3
47 Q-Kt5ch!	Resigns

For after 47 . . . KxQ; 48 P-B4ch, K-B3; 49 PxQch, KxP; 50 K-B2 wins. Or 48 . . . QxP; 49 PxQch, KxP; 50 P-R5, and the Pawn cannot be stopped.

U. S. Championship Tournament
New York, 1936

CARO-KANN DEFENSE
(Notes by I. Kashdan)

H. Morton	I. Kashdan
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 PxP	.....

Alternatives are 3 P-K5, B-B4; 4 B-Q3, BxB; 5 QxB, P-K3, followed by . . . P-QB4, or 3 Kt-QB3, PxP; 4 KtxP, B-B4, or Kt-B3, with an even game in every case.

3	PxP
4 B-Q3	.....

More enterprising play is 4 P-QB4, leading to complications after Kt-KB3; 5 Kt-QB3, Kt-B3; 6 Kt-B3, B-Kt5; 7 PxP, KKtxP; 8 B-QKt5, Q-R4; 9 Q-Kt3, etc. With the text, White seeks to restrain Black's QB, and plays for simple development.

4	Kt-KB3
5 P-QB3	.....

Delaying Kt-KB3 until Black shuts in his Bishop by . . . P-K3. 5 . . . B-Kt5, is playable anyway, but Black is quite content to develop the Bishop on the Queen side.

5	Kt-B3
6 B-KB4	P-K3
7 Kt-Q2	P-QR3

Preparing for . . . P-QKt4, which is useful either in supporting a Knight at QB5, or to start a Queen side attack by . . . P-Kt5.

8 KKt-B3	P-QKt4
9 Kt-K5	B-Kt2
10 Q-K2	.....

Preventing . . . Kt-QR4 (with the idea of . . . Kt-B5) when 11 BxPch! PxP; 12 QxPch, Kt-Q2; 13 P-QKt4 would win.

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10 KtxKt

11 BxKt

11 PxKt would not be favorable to White, as he cannot do much on the King side, and Black would gain good squares for his pieces.

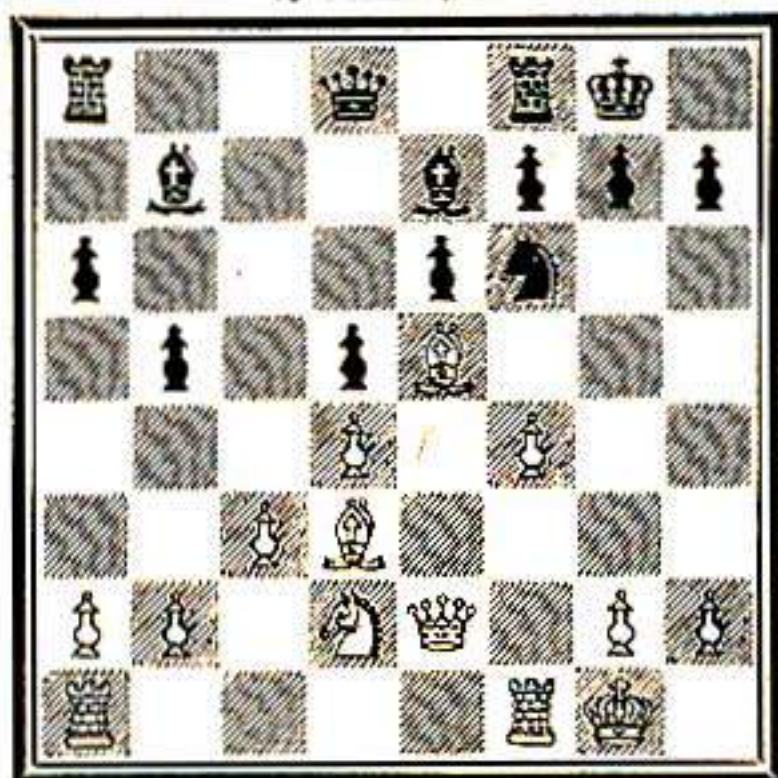
11 B-K2

12 O-O O-O

13 P-KB4

Planning a direct attack, but it does not turn out well. 13 B-Kt3 should have been played first, or 13 P-QR3 to safeguard the other wing.

I. Kashdan



H. Morton

13 P-Kt3

13 Kt-Q2 is too risky because of 14 BxPch! KxB; 15 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1; 16 BxP!! KxB; 17 R-B3, B-R5 (this and Black's next move are practically forced) 18 Q-Kt4ch, B-Kt4; 19 PxB, with a powerful attack for the piece. But after the text Black threatens . . . Kt-Q2 and . . . P-B3, which compels the exchange of White's Bishop.

14 BxKt BxB

15 Kt-Kt3

15 P-QR3 was in order, to prevent . . . P-Kt5. Black now has a slight advantage, owing to the two Bishops. The text leads to some exact and very interesting play.

15 P-Kt5!

The proper idea. It opens the lines, and creates targets which can be readily attacked. White's resources had to be carefully examined.

16 Kt-B5

16 PxP, Q-Kt3; 17 P-QR3, BxPch; 18 KtxB, QxKtch, would leave Black with the better endgame, as he can eventually establish two passed Pawns in the center, whereas White's Queen side Pawns are relatively ineffective.

16 B-B1

17 BxRP

Not 17 KtxRP, PxP; 18 PxP, BxKt; 19 BxB, Q-R4, followed by . . . QxBP and the QP falls.

17 BxB

An interesting attempt which just falls short is 17 PxP; 18 PxP, Q-R4; 19 BxB, QxBP; 20, B-Kt7, BxPch; 21 K-R1, R-R2 (if QxKt; 22 QR-B; followed by BxR, with the exchange ahead) 22 Kt-Q7! (but not 22 QR-B1, Q-K6! 23 QxQ, BxQ, remaining a Pawn up) R-Q1; 23

QR-B1, Q-K6; 24 Q-Kt5! or 23 . . . Q-R4; 24 B-B6 retaining a material advantage.

18 KtxB PxP

19 PxP Q-R4

20 Kt-Kt4 KR-B1!

Black could have regained his Pawn at once by . . . BxPch; 21 PxB, QxKt, but then White would have an easy game to defend by 22 KR-Q1, R-Q2, etc. Black's plan must be to win the Pawn without exchanging his Bishop, which will be very useful in the further play. That this plan would prove feasible had to be foreseen when 15 . . . P-Kt5 was played, and is the justification for the entire maneuver from that point.

21 Q-Q2

The best. Not 21 KR-B1, RxP! 22 RxR, BxPch wins. Or 21 Q-Kt2, Q-R6! 22 QxQ, RxQ, which will soon win both Pawns.

21 R-B5

22 P-QR3

A necessary precaution. If 23 KR-B1, BxPch; 24 PxB, QxKt! 25 QxQ, RxQ; 26 R-Q1, QR-R5 wins the Pawn.

22 QR-QB1

23 KR-B1 Q-B2

Threatening . . . BxPch, as well as RxBP.

24 Kt-R2

If 24 Kt-R6, BxPch! 25 QxB (evidently not 25 PxP, RxRch, etc.) Q-Kt2; 26 Q-Q2, QxKt; and the threat of Q-B3 and P-Q5 will win the QBP. Again there is a pretty idea which will not work: 24 . . . Q-R2; 25 Kt-B5 (not 25 Kt-Kt4, RxBP! as in the game), R(B)xKt; 26 PxR, QxPch; 27 Q-B2! B-Q5!? 28 QxB!! (on 28 PxP, RxRch; 29 RxR, QxRch; 30 Q-B1, QxRP is a winning endgame), RxQ; 29 PxR, QxPch; 30 K-R1, QxP; 31 P-QR4! and though Black is two Pawns ahead, there is little to do about the dangerous RP.

24 Q-R2

25 Kt-Kt4

This loses quickly, but a Pawn must fall, and Black's position will remain greatly superior. If 25 Q-Kt2, RxQP! 26 PxR, BxPch; 27 K-R1, BxQ; 28 RxRch, K-Kt2; followed by QxP, and the two Pawns plus are sufficient to decide.

25 RxBP!

26 RxR

26 R-Q1 was better, but after R(B)-B5! the Pawns begin to drop. The text loses at least the exchange.

26 BxPch

27 K-R1 BxR

28 Q-QB2 R-B5

Resigns

As . . . BxKt is threatened, in addition to . . . BxR.

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Addenda to Griffith and White

By FRED REINFELD

One of the great desiderata of all chess players is a book on the openings which will be accurate, thorough and up-to-date. The search for such a book is about as likely to be successful as the quest for the Philosopher's Stone; yet the perennial demand for a first-class book on the openings is based on the real needs of practically every player, be he master or tyro.

The only book in the English language which comes even remotely near the ideal is "*Modern Chess Openings*" by Griffith and White. To cavil at the imperfections of such a work is ungrateful; the assembling of so much information at so reasonable a cost is a task for which the chess world *must* be grateful. However, I have found that this work contains lacunæ and errors, which while slight when compared to the total scope of the book, are nevertheless calculated to mar the value of this compendium for all but master players. In this and future articles I shall therefore call attention to such lines of play as unquestionably call for revision or elaboration. My purpose is not to supersede *Modern Chess Openings*, but to enhance its value.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Column 3

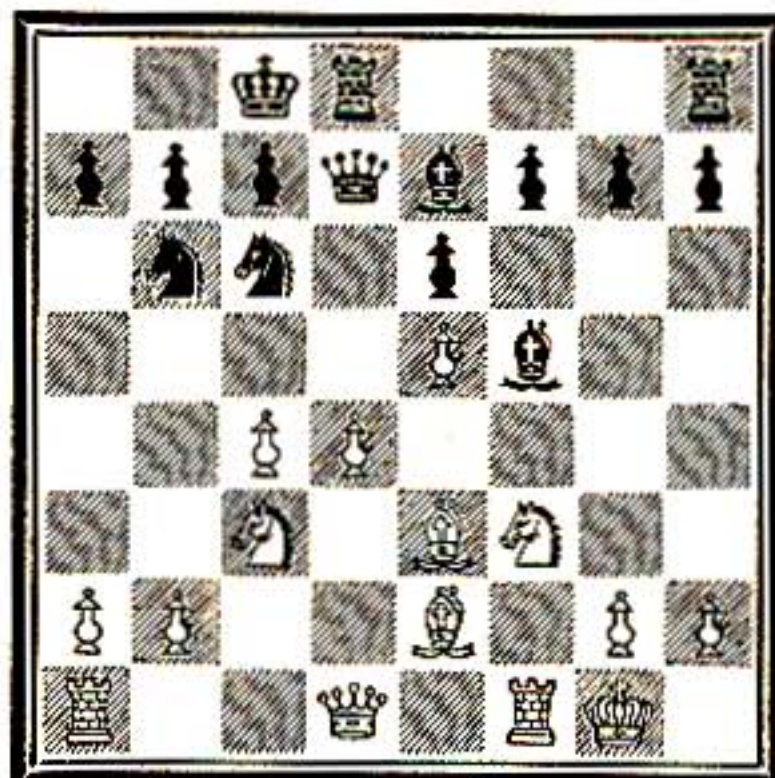
After the moves:

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	6 BPxP	Kt-B3
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	7 B-K3	B-B4
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	8 Kt-QB3	P-K3
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	9 B-K2	B-K2
5 P-B4	PxP	10 Kt-B3	....

there is no mention of the plausible continuation 10 . . . Q-Q2; 11 O-O, O-O-O (similar to the line of play in Column 2). It is worth

noting that the previous edition gave this line in Note (b) to Column 1 as a suggestion of Tartakower's.

Black



White

From this point Tartakower continued his analysis (*Die Hypermoderne Schachpartie*, P. 452) with

12 P-Q5!	PxP	RxB wins!	
13 BxKt	RPxB	16 KtxB	PxKt
14 PxP	Kt-Kt5	17 RxP	B-B4ch
15 Kt-Q4!	P-Kt3	18 K-R1	KtxQP

If 15 . . . B-B4; 16

"and White's attack is fully tamed." However, in an important article on this opening (*Wiener Schachzeitung* 1927, P. 18) Grunfeld pointed out that White now wins a piece by 19 P-K6!! (19 . . . PxP; 20 RxKt, PxR? 21 B-Kt4).

Column 5

This consists of the moves:

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	8 P-B5	KKt-Q2
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	9 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	10 P-QKt4	O-O
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	11 Q-B2	R-K1
5 PxP	KPxP	12 QKt-Q2	B-Kt5
6 B-Q3	B-K2	13 Kt-K5	Kt-B3
7 B-K3	P-Q4		

the column (Zubareff-Torre, Moscow 1925) is now broken off without any comment.

The game continued 14 QR-Kt1? KtxKt! 15 PxKt, P-Q5! and Black has the initiative. But it is clear that the simple 14 KtxKt, PxKt; 15 O-O is considerably in White's favor because of the weakness of Black's Q side. The moral to be drawn from this line of play is that . . . P-Q4 is an inferior move for Black.

Column 7

This proceeds as follows:

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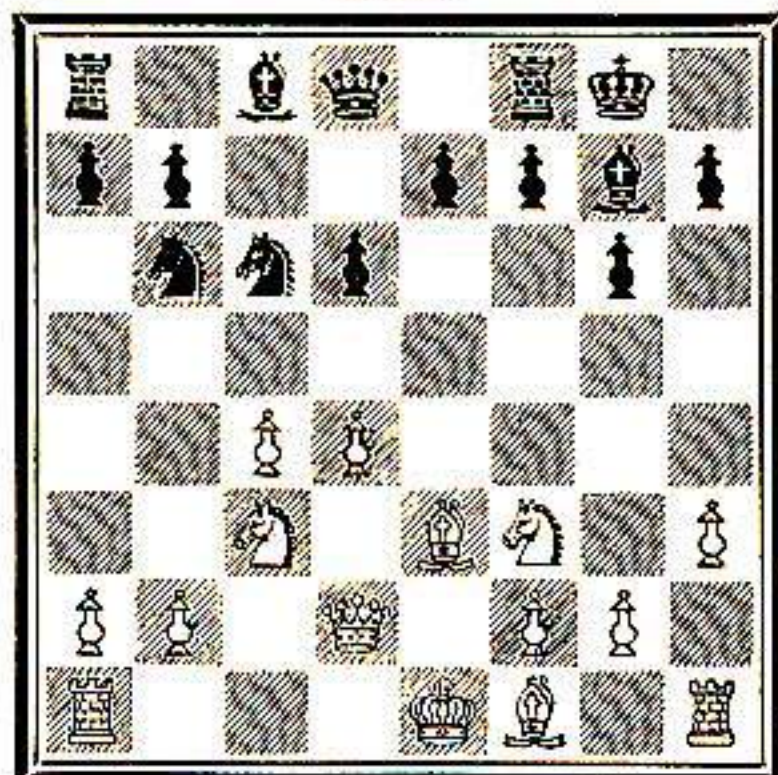
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3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	8 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	9 P-KR3	O-O
5 PxP	BPxP	10 Q-Q2

Black



White

This is a variation which gives scope for some very intricate play. I do not quite understand why the line recommended for White in the previous edition has been dropped here (7 P-Q5, B-Kt2; 8 B-Q4). The game being quoted (Yates-Alekhine, Dresden, 1926) continued:

10	P-Q4	14 B-R6	B-B4
11 P-B5	Kt-B5	15 BxB	KxB
12 BxKt	PxB	16 Kt-K2	B-Q6
13 O-O	Kt-Kt5	17 KR-Q1	....

with advantage to White. I recall that when I first saw this game, the move 10 . . . P-Q4 (with its underlying idea of play on the white squares) seemed rather artificial in combination with the K side fianchetto. The suspicion was confirmed by a subsequent article by Kmoch (*Kagans Neueste Schachnachrichten*, 1927, P. 131), who recommended (see Diagram 2) 10 . . . P-K4! which is decidedly more in accordance with the whole trend of Black's previous play. Kmoch gives the following possible continuations: 11 PxP, KtxP; 12 KtxKt, BxKt (and Black has an excellent game, since . . . P-Q4 can hardly be prevented) *e. g.*:

(a) 13 B-K2, B-K3; 14 P-QKt3, P-Q4!

(b) 13 R-Q1, B-K3; 14 P-QKt3, R-B1; 15 B-Q4 (if 15 B-K2, P-Q4!), BxB; 16 QxB, R-K1; 17 B-K2, P-Q4; 18 PxP (not 18 KtxP, BxKt; 19 PxP, R-B7, etc.), BxQP; 19 KtxB, KtxKt; 20 QxKt, QxQ; 21 RxQ, R-B7; 22 R-Q2, R-B8ch; 23 R-Q1, R-B7; drawn.

The above is all Kmoch's analysis, and he adds: "It is quite possible that Black's moves may be improved on, while White's moves here are practically all forced." One final point: Kmoch's suggestion of 6 P-QKt3 instead of 6 B-K3 seems of doubtful value, to judge from

the game Winz-Danielsson, Warsaw 1935 (see the *Tournament Book*, P. 173).

Column 8

There is an indication left here for note (g), but there is no note (g)!! The game quoted in the column is Maroczy-Colle, Bled 1931 and the position at the close is somewhat in White's favor:

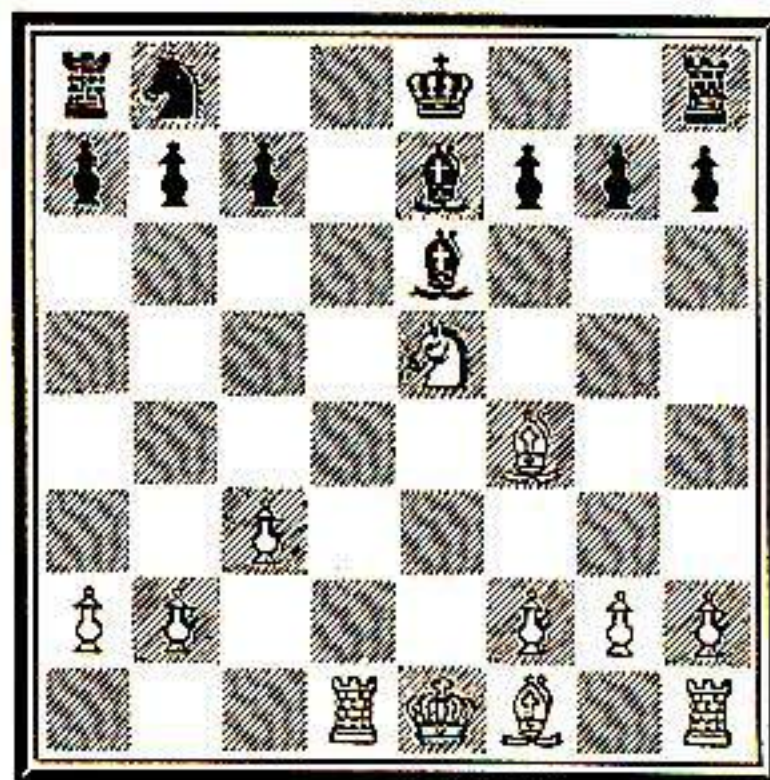
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	8 PxP	RPxP
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	9 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	10 B-Q3	B-R3
4 P-B5	Kt-Q4	11 O-O	B-K2
5 Kt-QB3	KtxKt	12 R-K1	BxB
6 QPxKt	P-K3	13 QxB	R-R4
7 B-K3	P-QKt3	14 B-B4	O-O

Column 9

After the moves:

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	continuation,	
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	6	P-Q3
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	7 BPxP	KPxP
4 P-B5	Kt-Q4	8 Kt-B3	B-K2
5 Kt-QB3	KtxKt	9 B-KB4	PxP
6 QPxKt	....	10 KtxP	QxQch
there is a note giving	Soultanbeieff's	11 RxQ	B-K3
		with equality.	

White



Black

But Tartakower has shown (*L'Echicquier*, 1932, p. 1711) that this apparently simple position is *not* even. He continues with:

12 B-B4	BxB	fearfully cramped.
13 KtxB	Kt-R3	20 RxB
14 Kt-R5!	QR-Kt1	21 RxQR
15 O-O	O-O	22 B-B4
16 R-Q7	B-Q1	R-Q7 can be answered by . . . R-Q1!
17 B-K3	P-QKt3	22 . . . R-QB1
18 Kt-B6	R-R1	if 22 R-K1; 23 BxP,
19 KR-Q1	Kt-Kt1	R-K7; 24 K-B1, Rx
19 . . . B-B3 would		P? 25 R-Q6! wins.
avoid any immediate		23 R-Q7
material loss, but		and White wins a P.
would leave Black		

(To be continued)

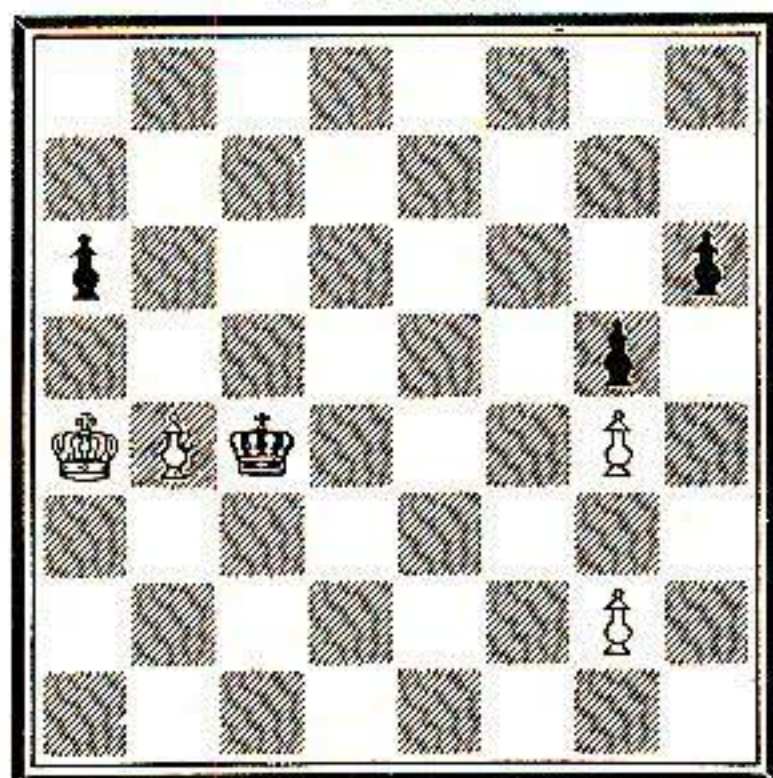
Additional Philadelphia Games

In the diagrammed position, Black to move, Morton conceded Dake a draw. Actually, there is a forced win possible.

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

H. Morton



A. W. Dake

1	K-Q5!	6 K-R4	K-B5
2 K-R5	K-B6	(If 6 K-Kt3, K-Q6!)	
Diagonal	opposition!	7 K-R3	K-B6
3 K-R4	K-Kt7!	8 K-R4	K-Kt7!
4 P-Kt3	K-B6	9 P-Kt5	PxPch
5 K-R3	K-Q5!	10 KxP	K-B6!

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

I. A. Horowitz

S. Bernstein

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-QB4
4 Kt-B3	. . . . .

Simple and unenterprising. 4 P-Q5 inviting the Blumenfeld Counter Gambit (4 . . . P-QKt4) would undoubtedly lead to interesting positions.

4	PxP
5 KtxP	P-Q4
6 B-Kt5	PxP
7 P-K3	B-K2
8 BxP	O-O

8 . . . P-K4 followed by the exchange of Queens would leave White ahead in development.

9 O-O	P-QR3
10 Q-K2	Kt-Q4

With the idea of simplifying. Otherwise, after White continues KR-Q1 and QR-B1 it will be difficult for Black to find a suitable continuation.

11 BxKt
---------	-----------

If 11 BxB, KtxKt!

11	BxB
12 B-K4!	Kt-Q2
13 KR-Q1	Q-K2
14 QR-B1	R-Kt1

To relieve the pressure exerted on the KtP, and possibly with the idea of eventually continuing . . . P-QKt4.

15 B-Kt1	P-B4
----------	------

To prevent Kt-K4, but this weakens the Pawn formation.

16 P-QR3	Kt-Kt3
----------	--------

The threat was 17 KtxKP!

17 B-R2	B-Q2
---------	------

If 17 . . . K-R1 with . . . P-K4 to follow, then 18 P-QR4 as played is effective.

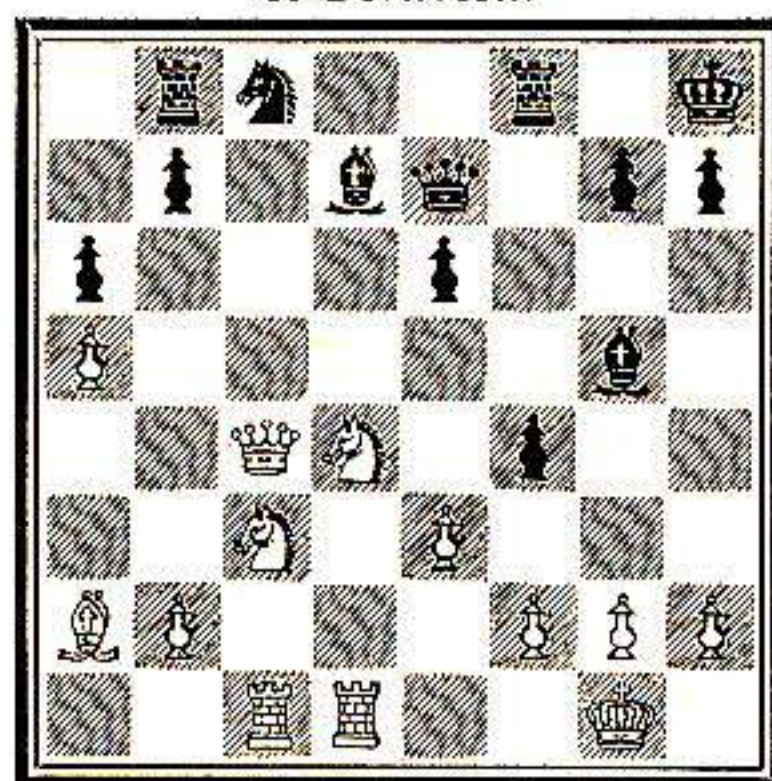
18 P-QR4!
-----------	-----------

To retard Black's development by driving the Kt, or after 18 . . . P-QR4, to gain QKt5 and subsequent command of the Black squares for the White Kt.

18	K-R1
19 P-R5	Kt-B1
20 Q-B4	P-B5!!

If 20 . . . P-K4; 21 Kt-B3 followed by 22 Q-B7 and if 20 . . . Kt-Q3; 21 Q-Kt4! The text injects life into what was rapidly becoming a forlorn hope.

S. Bernstein



I. A. Horowitz

21 Kt-K4!?
------------	-----------

This certainly is in line with the spirit of the previous play, but the simpler 21 PxP, BxP; 22 R-B2 followed by 23 R-K2 might have yielded more fruitful results sooner. Any misstep on White's part here would have been fatal: 21 Q-B7, PxP (among others); 22 QxR, B-B5 and Black has at least a draw by 23 . . . BxPch, followed by . . . Q-R5ch, etc.

21	PxP
22 KtxB	PxPch
23 K-R1	QxKt
24 Kt-B3!	. . . . .

The point. Black's Queen and Bishop are simultaneously attacked.

24	Q-Kt4
--------------	-------

24 . . . RxKt; 25 PxR, B-B3; 26 Q-K2 and White has an adequate defense, with an exchange to the good.

25 Q-B7

Threatening 26 QxR, but not 26 QxB, or 26 RxB, P-B8(Q)ch, etc.

25

26 B-B4!

Kt-R2

QR-B1

If 27 . . . KR-B1; 28 Q-B4!

27 BxQ!!

RxQ

28 BxB!!!

. . . .

Of course not 28 RxR, BxB! Black had counted on the rejoinder 28 . . . P-B8(Q)ch, regaining his piece to give him a slight advantage, but now makes the discovery that 29 RxQ, RxB; 30 Kt-K5 wins outright.

White now barely manages to escape by a close shave.

28

29 RxR

RxR

30 Kt-Q2

P-K4

R-Q1

If 30 . . . P-K5; 31 Kt-B1 is sufficient.

31 R-B7

P-R4

32 P-KKt3

Kt-B3

33 R-B8

RxR

34 BxR

P-K5

35 K-Kt2

P-K6

36 Kt-B4

Kt-K2

37 BxP

Kt-B4

38 B-K4

Resigns

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

(Notes by H. Morton)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

H. Morton

White

D. Wiener

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	ch, etc.
2 P-QB4	P-K3	25 K-Kt1
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	26 Q-Kt3 K-R1
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	27 B-Kt4 R-Q1
5 P-K3	B-K2	28 BxB RxR
6 Kt-B3	O-O	29 R-K7 R-Q4
7 Q-B2	P-B4	30 R(K1)-K6
8 R-Q1	PxBP	If now Black continues . . . Q-QB1 at once, White wins by
9 BxP	Q-R4	31 RxKt, PxR; 32
10 P-QR3	PxP	Q-K3 (threatening to
11 PxP	Kt-Kt3	win Q), R-Q1; 33 Q-
12 B-R2	QKt-Q4	R6 and mate is
13 B-Q2	KtxKt	forced.
14 BxKt	Q-QKt4	30 Q-B8ch
15 Kt-K5	R-Q1	31 R-K1 Q-B3
16 R-Q3	P-QKt3	32 R(K1)-K6 Q-B8ch
17 O-O	B-Kt2	33 R-K1 Q-B1
18 R-K3	QR-B1	34 Q-Kt4
19 P-QR4	Q-K1	Threatens mate by
20 KtxKBP	KxKt	R-K8ch, KtxR; Q-
21 BxPch	K-B1	KB8.
22 BxR	RxB	34 P-KR3
23 KR-K1	Q-B3	35 RxR QxR
24 P-B3	B-Q3	36 Q-B8ch Kt-Kt1
25 R-K6	. . . .	37 R-K8 K-R2

The threat is 26 RxKt, PxR; 27 QxRP, Q-Q4; 28 Q-R8ch, Q-Kt1? 29 QxPch followed by QxB

40 Q-K4ch Resigns

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

I. Kashdan

White

D. H. Mugridge

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 PxB	R-Kt3!
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	20 B-Q4	Q-Kt4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	21 KR-Kt1	P-R4
4 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	22 P-QR4	P-R5
5 P-K3	P-K3	23 B-B1	PxP
6 KtxKt	PxKt	24 RPxP	K-B2
7 Kt-Q2	P-KB4	25 B-Kt2	R-R3
8 P-QR3	B-Q3	26 P-R5	QR-R1
9 P-B5	B-B2	27 PxP	R-R7!
10 P-QKt4	O-O	28 BxP!	Q-R4
11 B-K2	Kt-Q2	29 K-B1	PxB
12 Kt-B4	P-QKt4	30 QxKP	R-R8ch
13 PxP e. p.	PxP	31 K-Kt2	R-R7ch
14 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	32 K-B1	R-R8ch
15 O-O	Kt-Q4	33 K-Kt2	R-R7ch
16 Q-B2	B-Q2	34 K-B1	R-R8ch
17 Kt-K5	R-B3!		
18 P-Kt3	BxKt		Drawn

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz

White

W. P. McHale

Black

1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-K4	B-K2
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	15 Kt-Kt3	P-QR4
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	16 B-Q2	Kt-B4
4 P-Q4	P-Q3	17 B-QB3	Q-Q2
5 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5	18 Kt-B5	B-B3
6 PxP	KPxP	19 P-B4	Kt-Kt3
7 B-K2	Kt-B3	20 BxB	PxB
8 O-O	B-K2	21 B-Kt4	Q-R5
9 P-Q5	BxKt	22 Q-B3	Kt-Q2
10 BxB	Kt-K4	23 Q-KR3	K-R1
11 B-K2	O-O	24 R-B3!	Q-B7
12 Q-B2	B-B3	25 Q-R6	R-KKt1
13 Kt-Q2	Kt(Kt3)-Q2	26 QxPch	Resigns

A. C. F. Congress

August, 1936

VIENNA GAME

S. Mlotkowski

White

B. F. Winkelman

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	19 Kt-B3	B-B5
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	20 Kt-Q1	QxRP
3 P-KB4	P-Q4	21 Q-B3	Q-R8ch
4 PxKP	KtxP	22 K-Q2	R-K5
5 Q-B3	Kt-QB3	23 K-K2	QR-K1
6 KtxKt	Kt-Q5	24 K-B2	BxBch
7 Q-B3	PxKt	25 KtxB	Q-R5
8 Kt-K2	Kt-B3	26 B-B4	Q-Q2
9 Q-B4	KtxP	27 P-KKt4	R-B5ch
10 QxKP	Q-K2	28 K-Kt1	B-K5
11 P-Q4	Kt-Kt3	29 R-R2	Kt-R5
12 Q-Q3	B-Kt5	30 B-K2	B-B6
13 B-Q2	O-O-O	31 R-KB1	P-KKt4
14 O-O-O	Q-Q2	32 B-Q1	BxB
15 B-K3	B-Q3	33 RxR	PxR
16 P-KR3	B-KB4	34 KtxB	R-K8ch
17 Q-Q2	KR-K1	35 QxR	Kt-B6ch
18 R-K1	Q-K3		Resigns

Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

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

The Dominion Title

Boris Blumin is Canada's chess champion. To him goes the 1936 title, the first prize, the trophy and the glory that goes with it. The new champion deserved to win. For those who will have their little petty arguments or dislikes and likes, it may be well to make clear



F. W. WATSON

Toronto and was soon established as a player of exceptional calibre. In the following years Boris settled in Montreal and became city champion on three occasions: 1933, 1934 and 1936; finished second in 1935 Montreal championship, and third in 1935 Dominion tournament.

The final standing:

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
B. Blumin	10	1	0	10
M. Fox	9	2	0	9
J. Belson	9	2	0	9
H. Morrison	9	2	0	9
R. Drummond	5	5	1	5½
H. Opsahl	5	5	1	5½
J. Therien	5	6	0	5
Schaffer	3	6	2	4
Hayes	2	7	2	3
Cradock	2	8	1	2½
H. Jordan	2	9	0	2
W. Wilson	0	8	3	1½

The Canadian Congress Compendium, 1936

EVENT: Dominion Chess Congress.

TIME: August 28th-September 12th.

PLACE: Toronto, National Exhibition—Automotive Building, Mezzanine floor.

ENTRIES: Twelve players—with representation from Montreal, Quebec, Tem-

iskaming, London and Moose Jaw respectively assigned to: B. Blumin and M. Fox; J. Therien; H. Opsahl; W. N. Wilson and H. W. Jordan.

Toronto comprised a field of six players!

WINNER: B. Blumin (Montreal).

Eleven rounds of play necessitated two sessions per day with rounds scheduled for 2:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Time limit: 20 m. p. h. 66 games were played; white won 31, black won 30 and 5 games were drawn (!). Draws occurred in the 5th, 6th, 8th and 10th rounds; two in 5th round.

The Queen's Pawn, the Ruy Lopez, Giuoco Piano, French Defense, English and Reti openings were mostly favored.

The shortest game—15 moves! Time: Forty-three minutes, Queen's Pawn, won by Blumin (black) in 10th round against Opsahl.

The longest game—78 moves. Time: Seven hours, eight minutes! King's Pawn, Schaffer-Morrison in 1st round; one adjournment. 12 games were adjourned; reports indicate that no games were adjourned in rounds 3, 8 and 10.

The black forces suffered most in 11th, final round, scoring 1 against 5; the white forces suffered most in 10th round, scoring ½ to 5½!

Drummond and Opsahl shared honors for compiling a fifty per cent score. Blumin's only reverse was with white against Belson in 1st round—39 moves, Queen's Pawn.

Fox experienced two defeats, the first with white against Blumin in 4th round—60 moves, one adjournment—French Defense; the second was with white against Morrison in 9th round—41 moves, one adjournment, English opening.

Belson played to his first loss with white against Fox in 5th round—43 moves, one adjournment, Queen's Gambit Declined; a second defeat came in 6th round with black against Morrison—41 moves, French Defense. Morrison lost two games, one in the 5th round with black against Blumin—41 moves, one adjournment, Queen's Gambit Declined; with a surprise reversal in 7th round, playing black against Drummond—56 moves, one adjournment, English opening.

Progressive score-board showed leaders from 3rd round as: Fox, Belson, Morrison and Therien, each with 3 points, with Blumin next and alone at 2 points. 4th round: Belson, Morri-

son and Therien, tie with 4 points; Blumin and Fox, 3 points (Blumin defeated Fox). 5th round: Blumin, Fox, Belson, Morrison and Therien, tie with 4 points (Blumin defeats Morrison, Belson loses to Fox, and Therien was beaten by Opsahl to fade in next three rounds with consecutive losses). 6th round: Blumin, Fox and Morrison—5 points; Belson—4 points (Morrison defeats Belson). 7th round: Blumin and Fox—6 points; Belson and Morrison—5 points (Drummond defeats Morrison!). 8th round: Blumin and Fox—7 points; Belson and Morrison—6 points. 9th round: Blumin—8 points; Fox, Belson and Morrison—7 points (Morrison defeats Fox). The 10th and 11th rounds added points in respective rotation with Blumin holding the margin.

Major tournament results: 1st and 2nd divided between K. Kerns, Toronto, and Abie Yanofsky, 11-year-old Winnipeg prodigy; cup play-off won by Yanofsky. 3rd and 4th divided by I. Schochet and M. Allen, Toronto. Senior Boys: 1st, A. Yanofsky, Winnipeg; 2nd, A. Breckels, Toronto; 3rd, G. Gottlieb and I. Zimmerman, Toronto.

The Toronto Chess Association supervised all necessary arrangements, etc., with direction of tournament entrusted to Malcolm Sim.

Election of executive officials to the Canadian Chess Federation for the ensuing year include: C. A. Crompton (Toronto), President; C. Robillard (Montreal), C. De Wet (Winnipeg), R. Gingras (Quebec), H. W. Jordan (Moose Jaw), as Vice-Presidents; R. Trotier (Quebec), Secretary; B. Freedman (Toronto), Treasurer.

Dominion Championship 1936 QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White

Black

B. Blumin

J. H. Belson

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 R-R4	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	22 Q-B3	Q-Kt4
3 P-B4	P-QKt3	23 P-QKt4	Kt-B3
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	24 P-R3	P-R4
5 Q-B2	B-Kt5	25 R-QKt1	PxP
6 B-Q2	O-O	26 PxP	P-K4
7 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	27 K-B1	P-Q5
8 Q-Q3	Kt-QR4	28 BxKt	QxB
9 B-Kt2	BxQKt	29 Q-R1	P-B6
10 QxB	Kt-K5	30 P-Kt5	Q-B5ch
11 Q-B2	KtxB	31 K-Kt2	P-B7
12 KxKt	Q-K2	32 R-QB1	Q-Q4ch
13 P-Kt3	P-QB4	33 P-K4	QxKtP
14 PxP	QxP	34 P-B4	P-Q6
15 P-K3	QR-B1	35 PxP	P-Q7
16 QR-QB1	KR-Q1	36 P-K6	PxR(Q)
17 K-K2	P-QKt4	37 PxPch	K-R1
18 P-KR4	BxKtch	38 QxQ	Q-K7ch!
19 BxB	PxP	39 K-R3	R-Q8
20 P-R5	P-KR3	Resigns	

News Events

Texas State Championship

Thirty-two players entered the contest to determine the championship of the Lone Star State, held this year at Dallas from September 5 to 7. They were divided into four groups of eight; the two highest in each group entered the championship round robin, the next three in each group qualified for the Class A Tourney and the rest played in the Class B Tourney.

Prior to the commencement of the tournament, W. N. Kendall played eight simultaneous blindfold games, winning 4, losing 2 and drawing 2.

W. N. Kendall and J. W. Stapp from Group I, C. P. Gray and Edgar Hartsfield from Group 2, J. C. Thompson and C. Hrissikopoulos from Group 3, and F. H. McKee and Henry Koch from Group 4 won their way into the championship finals. The round robin that followed witnessed a tie for first place between Edgar Hartsfield and J. W. Stapp, with Hartsfield being acclaimed the champion by virtue of his better record against the three leaders. J. Allan Anderson of Ft. Worth acted as referee.

The final standing:

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
E. Hartsfield	4	1	2	5
J. W. Stapp	4	1	2	5
W. N. Kendall	4	2	1	4½
J. W. Thompson	4	3	0	4
C. Hrissikopoulos	3	3	1	3½
F. H. McKee	3	4	0	3
C. P. Gray	2	3	2	3
H. Koch*	0	7	0	0

*Lost to Kendall and withdrew.

The leading scores in the Class A Tourney were C. Villareal 9½-1½, R. West 7-3, Dr. R. S. Underwood 6-4, O. Brantley 6-4, C. G. Webb 5-5.

H. L. Kornrum won the Class B Tourney, score 8-1, with F. Scott in second place 7-2.

(Continued on Page 248)

(Continued from Page 225)

Tournament. He is scheduled to play two serious clock games in Moscow and will give a number of simultaneous displays enroute in Siberia and Japan.

Reuben Fine writes that he and Flohr will participate in a tournament in Oslo, and from there he intends to go to Russia. This, in conjunction with the advice of mutual friends that Reuben actually has \$10.00 deposited to his credit in a Russian bank, may shed some light upon a previously dark secret. Now we know why Reuben took up the study of Russian last fall!

Problem Department

By R. CHENEY

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

THEME PALAESTRA

If you have solved problems without an appreciation of themes, you have missed the true edenic joy of solving. How to know themes? Very simple; solve with one eye on the Theme Palæstra. Beginning with this issue, this feature will endeavor to instruct and entertain, initiate and enmesh the wily solver in the fascinating arcana of theme study. Yes, we promise not to be technical. Nor long-winded. Come inside the composer's brain with us, and see what makes those baffling stratagems evolve.

First, let us consider No. 506 by K. S. Howard, a succinct example of what is known as "pawn-one-two" play. Does this give you an idea? Pawn-one-two—two distinct variations from a pawn—and there you have it! But first we must find a key. Oh, yes!—and so, Mr. Solver, it is still up to you.

Next, look at No. 493, a new theme, creation of Dr. E. Foschini of Italy, and apparently a very fertile one. It may be enunciated as follows: The Black King is given two flights. Two Black pieces control a White battery. As the Black King occupies a flight square he pins one of the controlling Black pieces, allowing the battery so to discharge that the battery fore-piece interferes with the non-pinned Black control piece, inflicting mate from the battery hind-piece.

In No. 495 by A. F. MacKenzie we have a related, although different, theme. Here MacKenzie uses self-obstruction of the controlling Black pieces, so that after each Black self-obstruction the battery fore-piece may interfere with the remaining unobstructed Black piece, enabling the hind-piece to deliver mate.

In No. 494 by C. Gavrillov, the theme as proposed by the author is "Two mates with the Queen in the line of pin," and a sparkling task it is! Does this give a clue to the key? We hope so.

Now, scan No. 498 by H. Guttman. Here is news, for just to hand we have a letter from Dr. G. Erdos of Vienna with the following stirring announcement:

"A new problem school constituted in Vienna intends to open up new paths in the invention and study of problem ideas. Among the various studies already considered is a theme which it desires to name the "London Theme" in honor of English composers. The London

Theme is characterized in the following way:

"By decoying one or several Black men the first or second move of a new threat is made possible; moreover, due to the decoys, one or several new partial defenses to the new threat are created. By the decoys no disturbing Black moves but positional hindrances must be removed."

For example, in No. 498 the Key: 1 Qc3 threatens 2 Qh8 mate, therefore 1 . . . Pe5 (the decoy) which allows 2 Qh3 with a threat of 3 Qc8 mate. After 2 Qh3 comes the partial defense 2 . . . Pe6 (another decoy), foiling the threat, but allowing 3 Qa3 mate! Incidentally a marvelous switchback!

Now with the elements of the theme in hand, you can solve Nos. 510, 512, 514 and 500, all charming variants of the London Theme.

Finally, examine No. 497, the first known example of the R. Cheney theme, and with pure mates in the main line! The theme idea consists in a pin by Black which is changed to a half-pin by White's following move; whereupon either one of White's half-pinned pieces is captured by a Black piece, thus releasing the remaining White piece which delivers mate with an interference unpin (Brede) effect. If this seems involved, solve the problem.

In passing we might state that No. 497 shows the maximum thematic content for this theme.

No. 511, an original by A. D. Gibbs, also with maximum thematic content, is perhaps the most stimulating attainment of this theme to date.

Well, having undergone your novitiate, let us know how you like the experiment. And if you have any questions, command us.

SOLUTIONS

No. 463 by M. Charosh. 1 Sd3. Neat presentation of a familiar theme.—G. Dobbs. This style of two-mover was in vogue forty years ago, but to me it has no interest as it does not illustrate any particular theme.—K. S. Howard.

No. 464 by M. Charosh. No solution. After 1 Pc6, Sc2, 2 Sc4, Se3! and no mate. The intended mutual interference of S and B is cleverly arranged.—Ed.

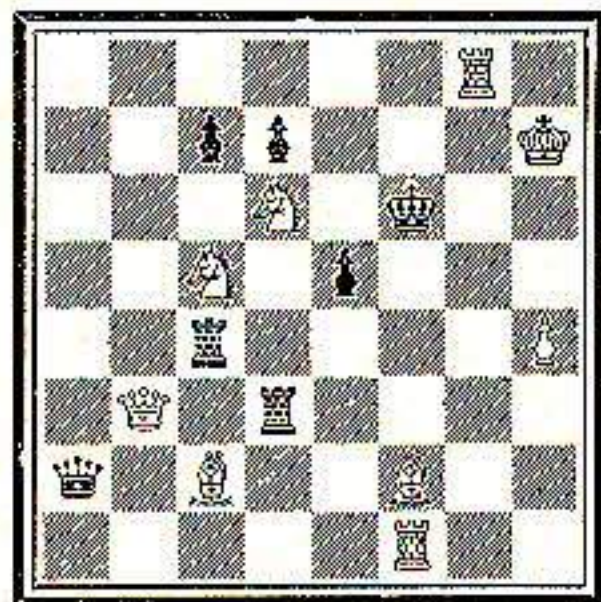
No. 465 by W. Jacobs. Cooked by 1 Rb8, Ra6; 2 Qa2! and 1 Qd1. Threat: 2 Qxh5 3 Qe5 mate. If 1 . . . Rf3; 2 QxR. 1 . . . Re3. 2 SxR! 1 . . . R elsewhere on file A. 2 Pe5ch. Intention: 1 Qc3, RxQ; 2 Rb8! 1 . . . PxQ; 2 Se3.

No 466 by J. F. Tracy. 1 Rd1! RxP; 2 Qe3ch! 1 . . . Rg5; 2 Qg6! 1 . . . Rh5; 2 Qh7! 1 . . . BxP; 2 QxBch. 1 . . . Ba2; 2 Pc3. Threat 2 QxR. Highly praised by many solvers and received an almost unanimous vote for honor prize. Unfortunately this gem of sacrificial strategy is completely anticipated by A. F. MacKenzie—cf. No. 143 in "Chess Lyrics." The two positions are identical with the exception of a single black pawn, therefore ineligible for honor prize.

Quoted Section

493

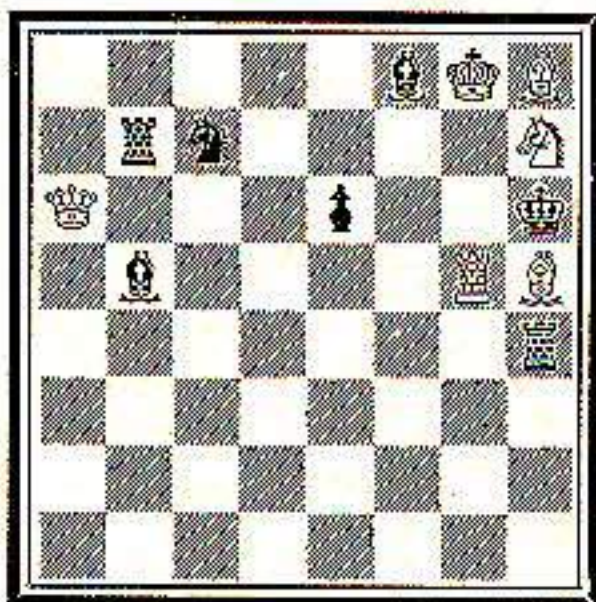
DR. E. FOSCHINI
Australasian Chess Review
(Foschini Theme)



Mate in 2

496

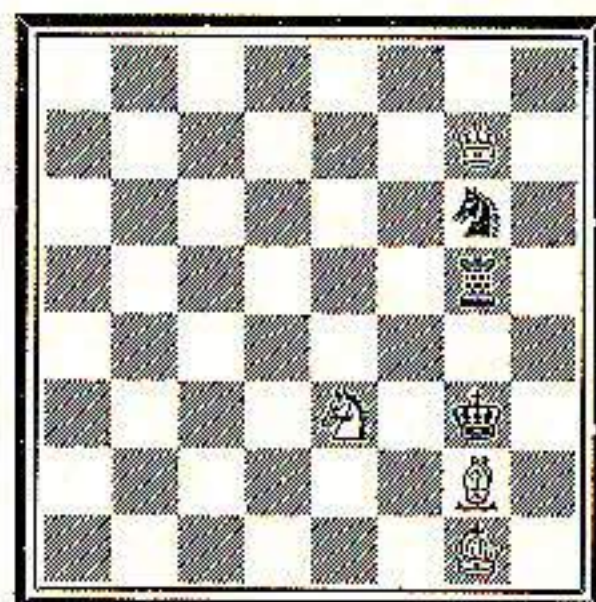
VINCENT L. EATON
Ajedrez Espanol Ty. 1935



Mate in 3

499

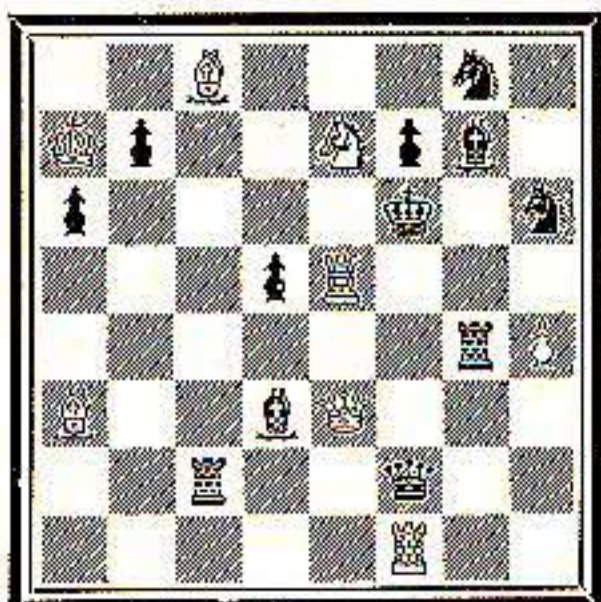
OTTO WURZBURG
Schachminiaturen No. 322



Mate in 3

494

C. GAVRILOV
Xadrez Brasileiro
June, 1936



Mate in 2

497

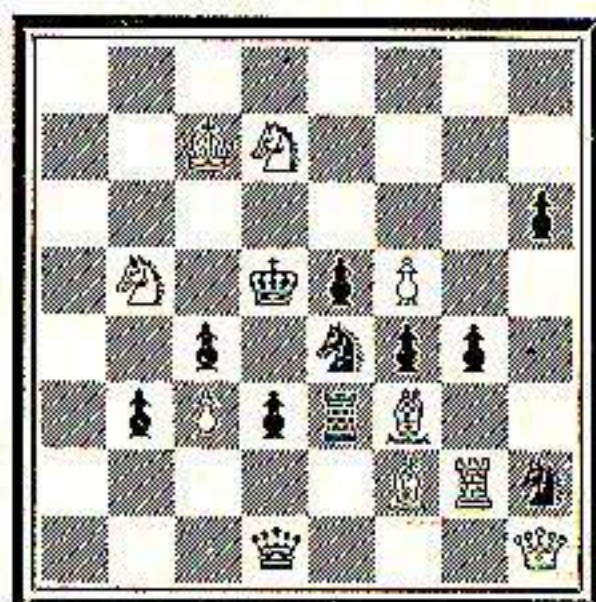
R. CHENEY
Russian Ty. June, 1936
(R. Cheney Theme)



Mate in 3

500

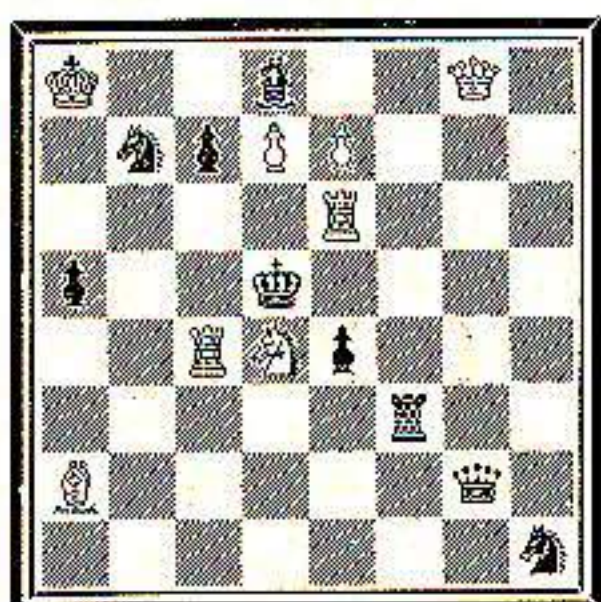
DR. G. ERDOS
Source?
(London Theme)



Mate in 3

495

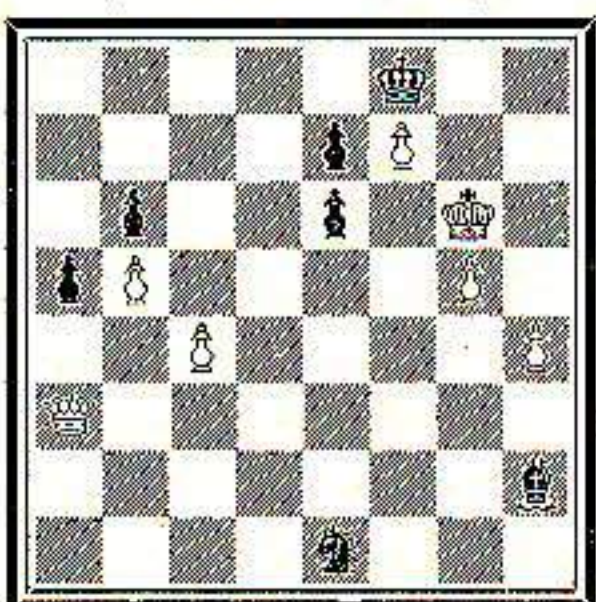
A. F. MACKENZIE
Chess Lyrics



Mate in 2

498

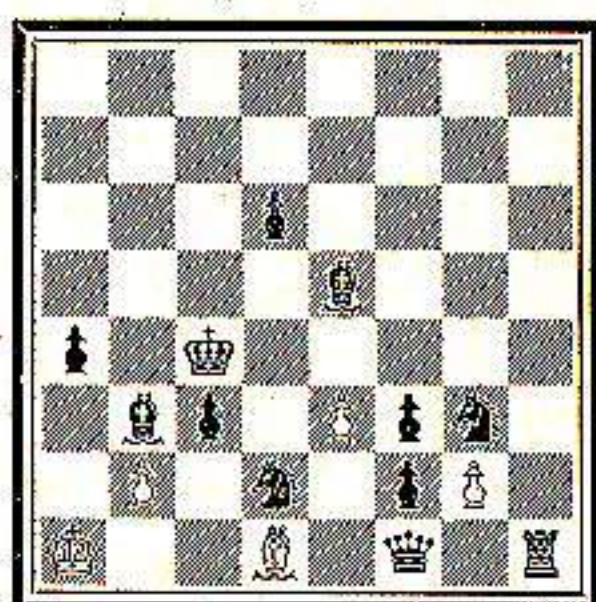
H. GUTTMANN
Source?
(London Theme)



Mate in 3

501

C. M. FOX
British Chess Magazine
April, 1934



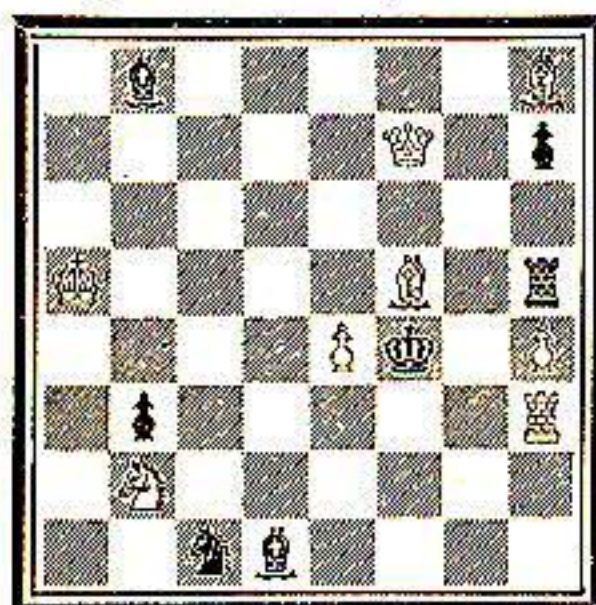
Black Plays and Helps
White Mate in 4

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE NOVEMBER 10th, 1936

Original Section

502

R. J. BERMUDEZ
Aguascalientes, Mexico



Mate in 2

505

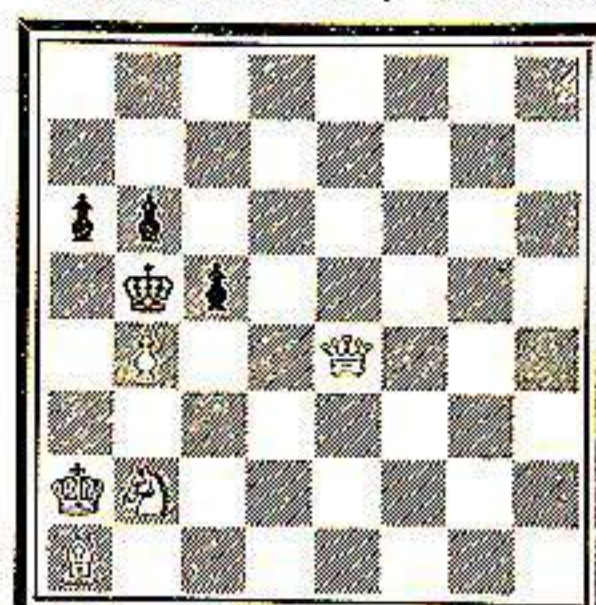
WILLIAM PATZ
Irvington, N. J.



Mate in 2

508

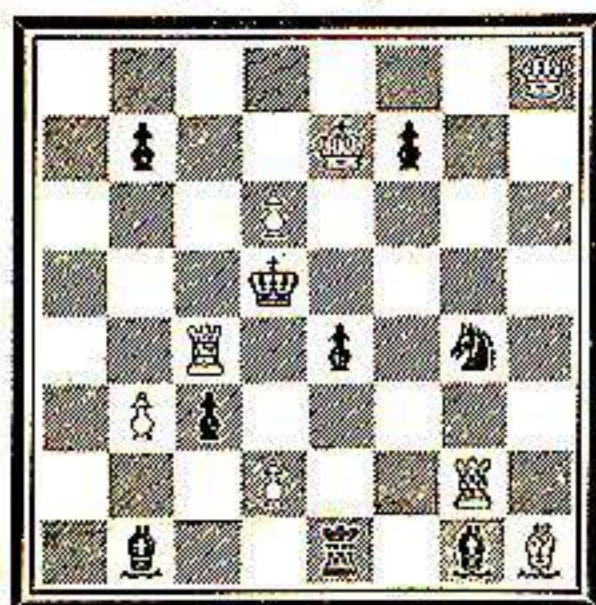
R. J. BERMUDEZ
Aguascalientes, Mexico



Mate in 3

503

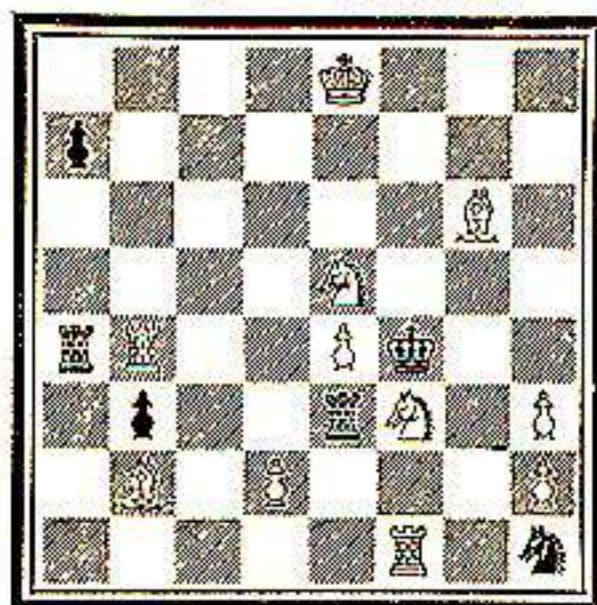
VINCENT L. EATON
Washington, D. C.



Mate in 2

506

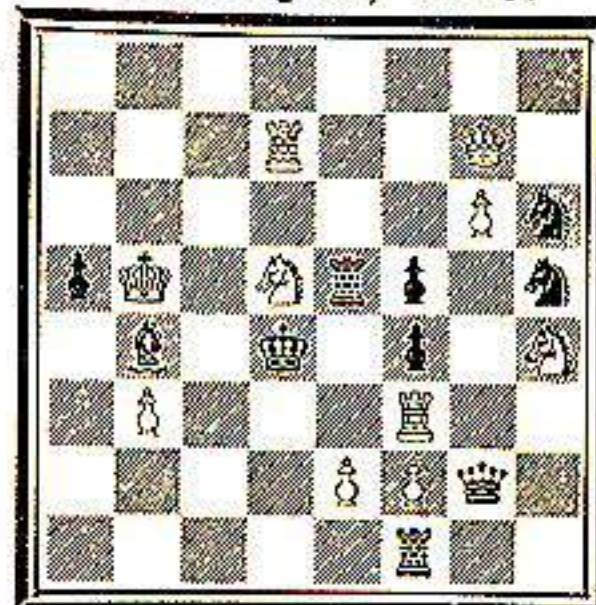
KENNETH S. HOWARD
Erie, Pennsylvania



Mate in 2

509

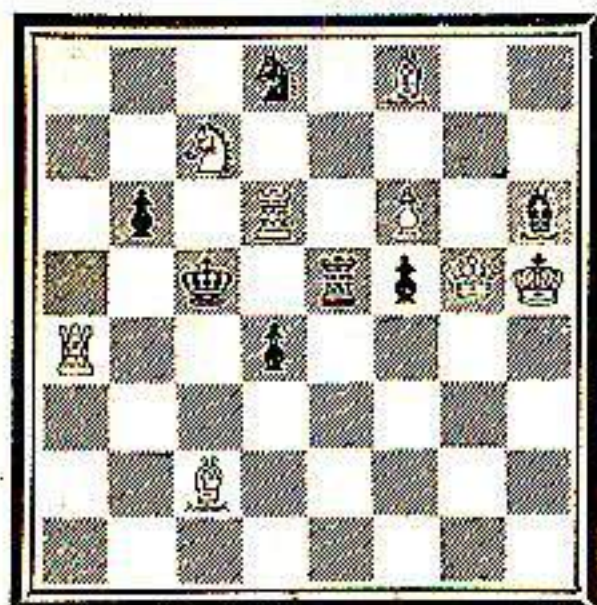
VINCENT L. EATON
Washington, D. C.



Mate in 3

504

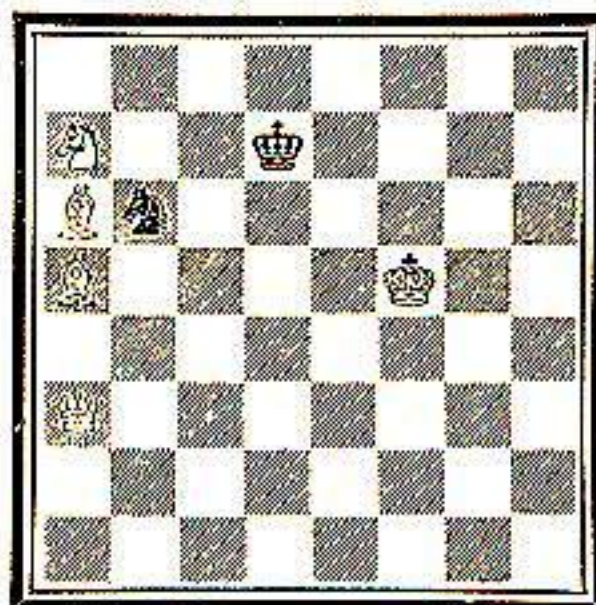
VINCENT L. EATON
Washington, D. C.



Mate in 2

507

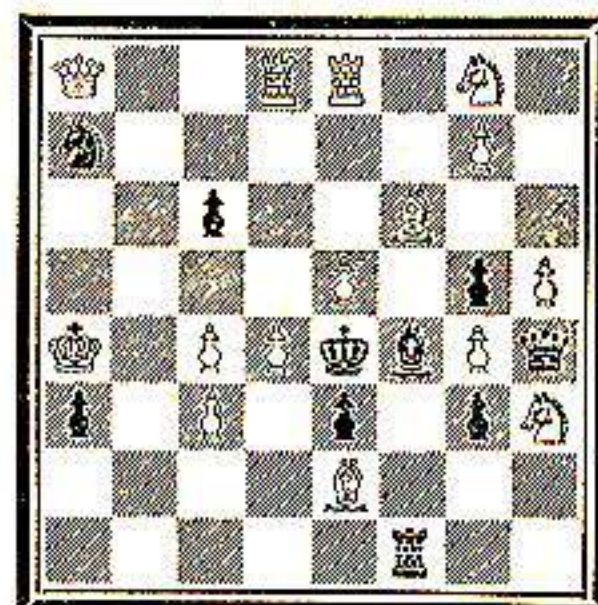
OTTO WURZBURG
Grand Rapids, Michigan
(Dedicated to Alain C. White)



Mate in 2

510

DR. G. ERDOS
Vienna, Austria
(London Theme)



Mate in 3

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE NOVEMBER 10th, 1936

Original Section (cont'd)

511

A. D. GIBBS
Buffalo, New York
(R. Cheney Theme)



Mate in 3

514

A. QUALKOWITZER
Vienna, Austria
(London Theme)



Mate in 3

517

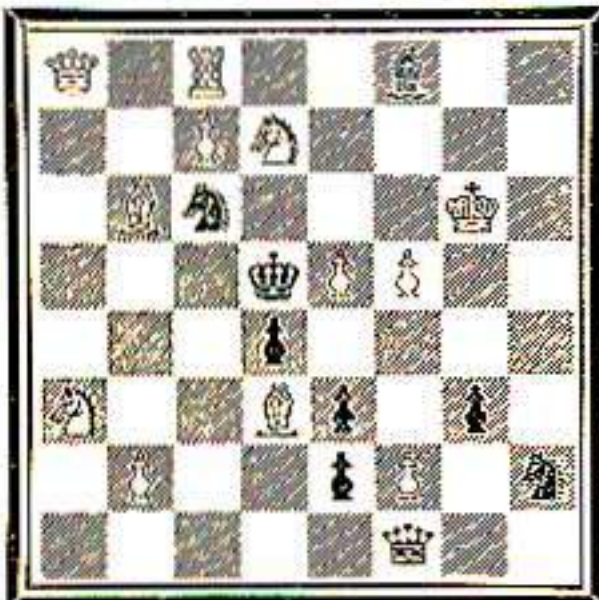
E. McCARTHY
Rochester, New York



Mate in 4

512

K. HAJEK
Vienna, Austria
(London Theme)



Mate in 3

515

W. K. WIMSATT
Washington, D. C.



Mate in 3

518

MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, New York



White MAXImates in 5

513

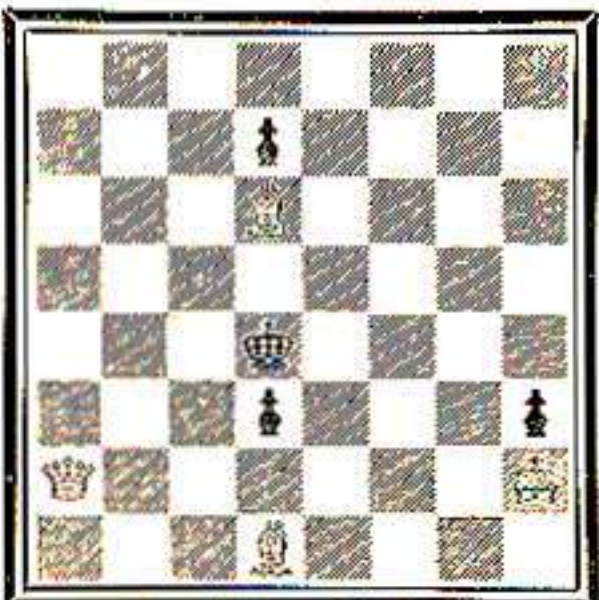
C. S. KIPPING
Wednesbury, England



Mate in 3

516

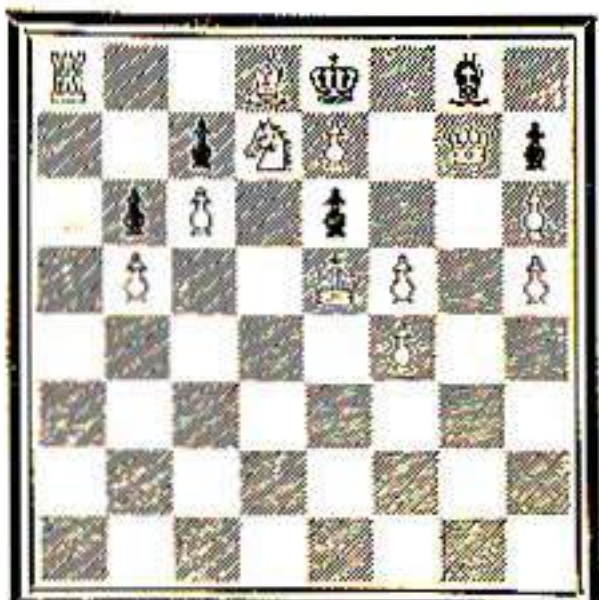
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Georgia



Mate in 4

519

J. F. TRACY
Ontario, California



White SELFmates in 5

- No. 467 by J. F. Tracy. 1 Bf6. Threat: 2 Qc6 mate. 1 . . . PxB; 2 Rd6ch. 1 . . . BxR; 2 Qb5ch. 1 Kc4; 2. Qd4ch.
The short threat is rather strong, but otherwise good.—G. Dobbs. I dislike the short threat, and there is not enough to the problem to counterbalance this defect.—K. S. Howard. The models after 1 . . . BxR and 1 . . . Kc4 are commendable.—Ed.
- No. 468 by J. F. Tracy. Cooked by 1 Qxf7, Sc7; 2 Kxc8! Threat: 2 Qe6 mate. Intention: 1 Re3. Threat: 2 Rd3 mate. 1 . . . Kd5; 2 Qxf7ch. 1 . . . PxB; 2 Rd4ch. 1 . . . Pe4; 2 BxPch. 1 . . . S any; 2 Rd3ch.
- No. 469 by A. Chicco. 1 Rg5. The play of the two Black Knights is fine—two self-blocks, two pins and two interferences.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 470 by C. Mansfield. 1 Se8. Here, too, the alternate interference is good.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 471 by M. Segers. 1 Qf8. Fine changed cross-checker.—G. Dobbs. The try 1 Sd5 given by several solvers is defeated by 1 . . . QxP.—Ed.
- No. 472 by G. Latzel.
1 Rg4, Pf5; 2 Rf4, Rg6; 3 RxR etc.
1 . . . Rh5; 2 Rf4, Rf5; 3 RxR etc.
1 . . . Ra6; 2 Rg3ch, PxB; 3 Rh8ch, etc.
1 . . . Pe5; 2 Re4, Rg6; 3 RxR etc.
Splendid oddity featuring a series of Roman interferences. Note the waiting strategy after the key.—Ed.
- No. 473 by J. Halumbirek.
1 Bh7, Kf8; 2 Ra7, Ke8; 3 Relch, Any; 4 Bb1 etc.
1 . . . Kd8; 2 Bf5, Ke8; 3 Relch, Kd8; 4 Rd7 ch, etc.
3 . . . Kf8; 4 Bb1 etc.
The moves are well-timed and the play somewhat deceptive on account of the static S. E. corner.—G. Dobbs.
- No. 474 by S. Steiner.
1 Ba4, BxB; 2 Sg6ch, Ke6; 3 Qc6ch.
1 . . . Bb3; 2 Sf7ch, Kf5; 3 Qd5ch.
1 . . . Bc2; 2 Sd7ch, Ke6; 3 Qe4ch.
1 . . . BxP; 2 Sf2ch, Kf5; 3 Qf3ch.
The four lines are handsomely forced—a splendid sui.—G. Dobbs. The offerings of the Queen along the diagonal are pretty.—P. Rothenberg.

NOTES AND NEWS

Solvers are to be congratulated on the excellent response to our challenge, and a number of splendid sets of solutions were received. *Prizes go to Burnett B. Wisegarver, who scored 23 out of 26 possible points on the Original Section, and H. B. Daly, who scored the full 18 points on the Quoted Section, and gave all significant variations.* By "complete solutions" we mean all significant variations down to the mating move. In case of tie the set of solutions with best appended comments will receive the prize.

In deference to many solvers who have requested that we continue the Ladder, we are running an informal ladder in which only the previous score and current points obtained are given. We are not able to run an orthodox ladder in which the points for each problem are separately listed, as this requires too much space. The informal ladder gives you just as much chance to climb and see your score grow. So join the merry throng before the scores begin to mount.

Honor Prize to J. F. Tracy for his No. 467. Congratulations to this last surviving member of America's band of famous old-time composers!

INFORMAL LADDER

B. Wisegarver, 41; G. Dobbs, 38; W. Patz, 35; H. B. Daly, 32; I. Burstein, 32; G. Plowman, 32; P. Rothenberg, 32; A. Sheftel, 32; J. F. Tracy, 32; M. Gonzalez, 30; H. Hausner, 29; W. Vanwinkle, 27; K. Lay, 24; M. Hertzberger, 23; A. Tokash, 23; W. Towle, 22; I. Burn, 17; K. S. Howard, 17; G. Berry, 8; P. Papp, 7; W. Rawlings, 7; J. Turner, 7.

(Continued from Page 243)

At the annual business meeting of the Texas Chess Association, Lubbock was chosen as the site for the 1937 tournament and new officers were elected as follows: Dr. R. S. Underwood, Lubbock, President; J. C. Thompson, Dallas, Vice-President; C. Gordon Webb, Lubbock, Secretary-Treasurer.

Empire State News

The annual tourney for the New York State Championship was held this year at Poughkeepsie from August 31 to September 5. I. Kashdan successfully defended his title, going through the schedule with 10 victories and 1 draw. Herman Helms, the only contestant to hold Kashdan in check, also went undefeated and finished in a tie for second and third with G. Shainswit, champion of the Empire City C. C. The leading scores: I. Kashdan 10½-½, H. Helms 9-2, G. Shainswit 9-2, E. Martinson 7½-3½, J. Soudakoff 7-4, J. S. Battell 6-5.

In the Class A tourney run simultaneously with the championship, Lynn H. Bryant, President of the Binghamton Chess Club, took first place with a score of 4½-1½, and secured possession of the Poughkeepsie C. C. Cup.

The Marshall Chess Club is once again sponsoring a tournament for women. Last year's tourney was such a splendid success that plans for the current tourney have become somewhat more ambitious. The tourney will be open to all women whether members of the Marshall C. C. or not. In fact, out-of-town women will be especially welcome. The preliminaries will start the middle of October and the finals sometime in January. Mrs. Adele Rivero, last year's winner, Mrs. Mary Bain, Mrs. Wm. Slater, Mrs. Rafael McCready, Miss Helen White and Miss Edith L. Weart, who reached the finals last year, will be exempt from the preliminary rounds. The Hazel Allen Trophy will again be placed in competition and it is hoped that the winner this year will be officially recognized as the leading American woman player and sent to represent this country in the International Ladies Tournament to be held in Stockholm next summer in conjunction with the International Team Tournament.