

## The OFFICIAL ORGAN of the AMERICAN GHESS FEDERNTION

PUERTO RICO INIERNATIONAL TOURNEY
E. S. GHAMPIONSHIP TOURNEY RRIZE AW ARDS

MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS ........... ISAAC KASHDAN ADDEND TO GRIFFITH AND WHITE \& . FRED REINRELD PLACHUTTA INTEREERENCE IN THE BNDGAMB CURIOUS CHESS FACTS

TH, C. L. KOK

The
CHESS REVIEW

Official Organ of the American Chess Federation

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## Check and Double Check

## As We Go to Press We Learn:

That invitations to the annual Hastings Christmas Congress have been extended to Dr. A. Alekhine, R. Fine, E. Eliskases, Dr. M. Vidmar, M. Feigin, Sir G. A. Thomas, W. Winter, Miss V. Menchik, T. H. Tylor, and A. Reynolds. The burning question is: Will Reuben repeat his triumph of last year? Will he outrank Alekhine as he outranked Flohr?

That Lajos Steiner has progressed as far as the Phillipine Islands in search of Australia, his latest letter being postmarked Manila. Also that due to visa difficulties he had to cancel several of his simultaneous exhibitions but played two clock games with Panoff in Russia, winning the first and losing the second; gave two exhibitions in Japan where he was forced to stay an extra week due to his ship being delayed (won 18, drew 0 , lost 1 and won 12, drew 0 , lost 1) ; discussed with prominent Japanese officials the possibility of holding an Olympic Team Tournament in conjunction with the Tokyo Olympic Games of 1940, and is glad to be able to report that they are really considering this step, although chess interest is not very great among the Japanese, their favorite board game being Shoji, a distant relative of the royal game.

That according to Kmoch, Fine is writing the book of the recent Amsterdam Tournament in which he tied for first with Euwe.

That Buenos Aires, in addition to welcoming President Roosevelt and the Inter-American Peace Conference, also played host to the Argentine Inter-Provincial Team Tournament which will be discussed in the January issue.

That an English newspaper account of the Alekhine-Capablanca dispute at Nottingham run under the headline "A Chess Hitch," reads:
"There was a surprising development in the International Chess Congress being held at University College, Highfields, yesterday, there being a heated dispute between two of the masters as to who should seal the final move at the adjournment.
"The greatest interest in the day's play was in the match between two former world champions, Capablanca and Alekhine, and it was in this game that the hitch occurred.
"At 6 o'clock, the hour at which play should cease for the afternoon, most of the players were deeply immersed in their games, some of them going on for another quarter of an hour.
(Continued on Last Page)

# Plachutta Interference in the Endgame 

By Th. C. L. Kok

(Continued from November C. R.)
No. 3. Th. C. L. KOK Residentiebode, 1-6-34

Black


In Diagram No. 3 we have an ending with only seven thematic pieces. All the pieces are necessary, and all of them participate in the play.

The solution is: 1 K -B4 (threat 2 R-R7 mate), R-B4; 2 R-R7ch, R-R4; 3 RxRch, KxR; 4 P-K7, R-K8; 5 B-Q2ch!, etc. If instead 1 $\therefore$.. K-R4; 2 P-K7, R-K8; 3 B-Q2ch follows immediately. The best defense is 1 . . . K-R6; 2 R-R2 (threatening 3 B-K7ch, K-R5; 4 R-R2 ch, R-QR6; 5 RxRmate), K-Rs (upon $2 \ldots$ R-QR8 follows 3 P-K7, R-K8; 4 P-K8(Q), RxQ; 5 B-B1ch, K-R5; 6 R-R2ch, R-QR6; 7 RxRmate); ** 3 P-K7, R-K8; 4 B-K3!! (the sacrifice on the critical square). If 4 R(B) xB; 5 P.K8 (Q) ch, RxQ; 6 R-R2mate. And if $4 \ldots \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{K}) \times B ; 5$ R-R2ch, R-QR6; 6 P-K8(Q)ch, K-R4; 7 Q-Kt5mate.

Plachutta interference may occur between bishop and queen as well as between two rooks. It may also occut between two bishops, but then one of the bishops must be made available by means of a pawn promotion. This probably

[^0]is an impossibility! An example utilizing bishop and queen is shown in Diagram No. 4.

No. 4. Th. C. L. KOK
Residentiebode, 1-6-34 Black


After I P-Kt7, Black cannot play 1 . . . Q. $\mathrm{K} t 8 \mathrm{ch}$ due to $2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 6, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ (if $2 \ldots$ Q-Kt3ch; 3 K-R5, etc.) ; 3 P-Kt8 (Q)ch, QxQ; 4 R-Kt8 ch followed by 5 RxQ , etc. Therefore 1 P-Kt7, B-R7; and now White can sacrifice the rook on the diagonal intersection square by 2 R-K 5 ch! If Black captures with the bishop then 3 P-R8 (Q) ch followed by 4 P-Kt8 (Q)ch; while if the rook is captured by the Queen then 3 P. $\mathrm{Kt} 8(\mathrm{Q}) \mathrm{ch}$ followed by $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 8(\mathrm{Q}) \mathrm{ch}$. In neither variation does White emerge with a superior material force, and therefore the knight is necessary in addition to the thematic pieces to enable White to win.

Variation A: $2 \ldots$ Ber; 3 P-R8(Q)ch, BxQ ( . . K-K2; 4 Q-R7ch, K-Q3; 5 P-Kt8 (Q)ch, KxKt; $6 \mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{Kt})$-R7ch and wins); 4 P-Kt8 (Q) ch, K-K2; 5 Q-B7ch, K-K1; 6 Q-Q7 ch, K-B1; 7 Q-KB7mate.

Variation B: $2 \ldots$ QxR; 3 P-Kt8 (Q)ch, QxQ (...K-K2; 4 P-R8(Q)!, $\mathrm{QxQ}(\mathrm{Kt8})$ best!; 5 Q-B6ch, etc.) ; 4 P-R8(Q)ch, K-K2; 5 Q-B6ch, K.K1; 6 Q-B7ch, K-Q1; 7 Q.Q7 mate.

The great strength of the queen does not leave much freedom for compositions of this type. The two rooks appear to be much more plastic material with which to illustrate the theme. With the rooks one can work with two free pawns utilizing at least one rook indirectly to prevent pawn promotions.

No. 5. Th. C. L. KOK Tijdschrift - May, 1936

Black


White to Play and Win
The answer to 1 P-R7 would be $1 \ldots$ R-R5; and 1 P-Kt7 would be met by 1 . . . R-Q8ch followed by . . . R-KKt8. Therefore in order to win we must place a White piece upon the intersection square of the 2 rook lines: 1 B Q4!! The threat is 2 P.R7 followed by 3 PR8(Q) mate, as well as 2 P-Kt7 followed by 3 P-Kt8 (Q) mate. After $1 . \ldots$ RxQP; 2 P-Kt7, RxRP; 3 P-Kt8(Q)ch, White will win because one of the rooks must fall. The bishop sacrifice therefore must be accepted and we obtain the following variations:

Variation A: $1 \ldots \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{Q}) \times \mathrm{B} ; 2$ P-R7, RQKtsch; 3 K-B2, R(B)-B5ch; 4 K.Q2 (not 4 K-Q1?, R-Kt8ch; 5 K-Q2, R-QR5; 6 P-Kt7, RKKt8), R-Kt7ch; 5 K-K3, R-Kt6ch; 6 K-B2, R-R6; 7 P.Kt7, K-B1; 8 P-Kt8(Q) ch, K-Kt2; 9 Q-Kt8ch followed by I0 P-R8 (Q)ch, etc.

Variation B: $1 \ldots \mathrm{R}$ (B) xB; 2 P-Kt7, RQ8ch; 3 K-Kt2 (3 K-R2 is also good, but not 3 K-B2, R-KKt8; 4 P-R7, R-B4́ch! followed by

R-B1), R(Q4)-Q7ch; 4 K-Kt3! (not 4 KR3 or 4 K -B3 due to 4 . . P-Kt5ch!; 5 K-Kt3, R-QKt8ch; 6 K-B4, R-KKt8; 7 P-R7, R-R7), R-KK. 8 : 5 P-R7, K-K1; 6 P-R8(Q)ch, K-B2; 7 Q-KB8ch, followed by 8 P-Kt8(Q) ch, etc.

In Diagram No. 6 one black rook attacks the KBP, preventing its promotion, while the other black rook indirectly prevents the promotion of the QRP due to the threat of ... RQR3ch. To win it is necessary to bring the Bishop to the critical square (KB6) and the maneuver commences with I B-Kt5ch! If Black takes the B immediately $1 \ldots \mathrm{R}\left(\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{t}}\right) \times \mathrm{BB}$ (the other rook of course cannot leave the KB file) ; then White wins by 2 P-B8 (Q) ch, RxQ; 3 P. R7 and mate cannot be prevented. The object of the Black P on Q5 is now clear. Without its presence Black could win by alternate rook checks along the B and Kt files.

No. 6. Th. C. L, KOK Tijdschrift-May, 1936 Black


The main line of play, however, is:
1 B-Kt5ch
K.B1
2 B-B6!
$R(B) \times B$

If . . . R (Kt) $x$; 3 P-B8(Q) ch followed by 4 P-R7, etc.

## 3 R-R8ch!

Not 3 P-R7?, R-QR3ch; 4 K-Kt4, R(Kt)-KB3; 5 R-R6, K-Kt2! ; 6 P-R8(Q)ch, KxQ; 7 P-B8(Q) ch, RxQ: 8 RxRch and draws.

## 3... <br> K B 2

The play on ... K-Q2 is about the same. $\begin{array}{lll}4 & \text { P.R7 } \\ 5 & K . K+4\end{array} \quad$ R-QR3ch

## 5 K.Kt4 <br> R(Kt)-QKt3ch

Best! If $5 \ldots \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{Kt})-\mathrm{KB} 3$ ? ; 6 P-R8(Q), Rx Q; 7 RxR , Rxp; 8 R -R7ch, ete. If the Black K had been at Q2 then 6 P-B8(Q), RxQ; 7 RxR, RxP; 8 R-B7ch, etc.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
6 \text { K-B4 } & \text { R-QB3ch } \\
7 \text { K-Q3!! } & \ldots
\end{array}
$$

Capturing the $P$ allows Black to draw by perpetual check. Neither will 7 K-Q5 do because of ...R-R4ch; 8 K-K4, R-K3ch; 9 K-Q3 (not 9 KxP, R-Q3ch; 10 K-B4, R-QB3ch; 11 K-Kt4; Rx RP!; 12 P-B8(Q), R-Kt2ch with perpetual check on R2 and Kt2. Nor 9 K-KB4, R-KB3ch; followed by . . RxKBP), R-QR6ch; $10 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B4}$, RQB3ch; $11 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ and White keeps on going in a circle. If in this line $10 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{QB} 2, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 7 \mathrm{ch} ; 11$ K-Kt1 or Q1, R.(K)-QR7; 12 R -QB8ch, KxR; 13 P-B8(Q) ch, K-Kt2; 14 Q-B7ch, K-R1! drawn. Also $10 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ would not have helped, $10 \ldots$ R-QR7ch; 11 K-Q1 (if K-Q3; $12 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 6 \mathrm{ch}$ ), R KB3! and the mating threat plus the attack on the KBP prevents 13 P-R8(Q) and forces 13 P B8(Q) which only draws.

| 7 K. |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 8 K- 4 4! | R-R6ch |
| 9 K-B5 | R-K3ch |

To answer 10 P-B8(Q) with $10 \ldots$ R-KB6ch etc.
10 K-Kt5!
11 K-B4
12 P-R8(Q)
13 RxR
14 K-K4
15 R-R7ch and wins
(To be continued)
(Translated from Tijdschrift-1. B. S.)

# U. S. Championship Tournament 

Special Prize Awards

1st Brilliancy Prize- $\$ 40.00$
To A. S. Denker (vs. Horowitz)
2Nd Brilliancy Prize- $\$ 30.00$
To I. A. Horowitz ( $\nu s$. Reshevsky)
3Rd Brilliancy Prize- $\$ 30.00$
To S. Bernstein (vs. Reshevsky)
4th Brilliancy Prize- $\$ 15.00$
To W. Adams (vs. Bernstein)
Honorable Mention
To M. Hanauer (vs. Kashdan)
Best Played Game Prize- $\$ 25.00$
Shared equally by:
I. Kashdan (vs, Kupchik)
R. Fine (vs. Kashdan)

Honorable Mention
S. Reshevsky (vs. Treysman)
U. S. Championship Tournament
May, 1936

SICILIAN DEFENSE

| 1. A. Horowitz White |  |  | A. S. Denker Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-K4 | P-QB4 | 20 | Q-K3 | Q-B5 |
| 2 | Kt.KB3 | P-K3 | 21 | R-Kt3 | P-R3 |
| 3 | Kt -B3 | P-Q3 | 22 | BxKt | BxB |
| 4 | P.Q4 | PxP | 23 | KR-Kt1 | R-K1! |
| 5 | KtxP | P-QR3 | 24 | KR-QB1 | B-Kt4 |
| 6 | B-K2 | Q-B2 | 25 | P-B4 | P-K4! |
| 7 | O-O | P-QKt4 | 26 | P-B3 | PxP |
| 8 | P-QR4 | P-Kt5 | 27 | Q-K2 | P-B4! |
| 9 | Kt-R2 | Kt-KB3 | 28 | KtxP | RxKP! |
| 10 | B-B3 | B-Kt2 | 29 | Q-B1 | Q-Q4 |
| 11 | R-K1 | QKt-Q2 | 30 | Kt-Q4 | R-K6 |
| 12 | KtxKtP | B.K2 | 31 | R-B2 | Q-B5 |
| 13 | P-B3 | Kt-K4 | 32 | R-Q1 | QR-K1 |
| 14 | B-Kt5 | O-O | 33 | R-Kt2 | B-R5! |
| 15 | Kt-Q3 | KtxBch | 34 | R-KKt1 | P-Kt4 |
| 16 | PxKt | QR-Kt1 | 35 | R-Kt4 Qx | ( Q 5 ) ! |
| 17 | K-R1 | B-R1 | 36 | P×Q | RxBP |
| 18 | Q-Q2 | KR-B1 | 37 | Q-Kt2 | RxKt |
| 19 | R-KKt1 | K-B1 |  | Resigns |  |

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# Curious Chess Facts 

By Irving Chernev

In a tournament game played for the Championship of Berlin in 1933, Sæmisch was under such extreme time-pressure as to have only 4 minutes in which to make 20 moves. His opponent, Gumprich, had a half-hour at his disposal, but became so confused at the rapidity of Sæmisch's play that he lost the game!
A. Steiner, playing against E. Colle at Budapest, 1926, inadvertently knocked his King over with his sleeve, and erroneously replaced him at KKt square instead of KR square where he belonged. During the game, he played a combination which forced a win, but which would not have been sound with the King on KR square.

Unfortunately for Colle, he did not realize the discrepancy until the game was over, and his protest to the committee was turned down, as the rules did not cover such a situation. This accident relegated Colle to 7 th place instead of 3rd.

## The Manhattan Merry-Go-Round

In the championship Tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, played in 1935:

Platz beat Willman; Willman beat MacMurray; MacMurray beat Kashdan; Kashdan beat Kupchik; Kupchik beat Richman; Richman beat Hassialis; Hassialis beat Horowitz; Horowitz beat Denker; Denker beat Jackson; Jackson beat Simonson; Simonson beat Schwartz; Schwartz beat Cohen; Cohen beat Tenner; Tenner beat Platz.

Start all over again and continue until exhausted. (This proves that every one is better than every one else.)

## U. S. Championship Tournament May, 1936 <br> SICILIAN DEFENSE

| W. Adams |  |  | S. Bernstein |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :---: |
| White |  | Black |  |  |  |
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 13 | Q-K2 | KtxBch |  |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 14 | RPXKt |  | Kt-Q4

## Puerto Rico International Tourney

From November 16 to 22 the Puerto Rican Chess Federation held an international tournament in which I. Kashdan (U. S. A.), F. J. Marshall (U. S. A.) and Dr. A. Seitz (Germany), matched their skill against five Puerto Rican stars: Rafæl Cintron (their champion), Pedro A. Gotay, Francisco Benitez, Miguel R. Cancio, Jr., and Francisco Prieto. The San Juan C. C. was the scene of action.

Marshall jumped into the lead at the start, then Seitz overtook him, Kashdan remaining in the background due to a number of unfinished games. When these had been scored on the right side of the ledger, however, he as sumed the lead and held it to the finish.

In annexing premier honors, Kashdan won
every game except his last round encounter with Seitz, which developed into a short draw. Seitz also went through the schedule undefeated. Marshall finished in third place, losing to Kashdan and drawing with Seitz.

Puerto Rican Tourney
November, 1936 QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
. Kashdan White

| White |  |  | Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 13 | B-KB4 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 14 | R-Q1ch | K-K2 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | Kt - 3 3 | 15 | B-Kt3 | P-QR3 |
| 4 | Kt-B3 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 16 | P-R4 | K-B2 |
| 5 | P-QR4 | QKt-Q2 | 17 | P-QR5 | B.K2 |
| 6 | P-K4 | P-K4? | 18 | B-B7 | KtxP |
| 7 | PxP | Kt-Kt5 | 19 | Kt-R4! | P-QKt4 |
| 8 | P-K6! | PxP | 20 | PxP e. p. | B-Kt2 |
| 9 | BxP | QKt-K4 | 21 | RxKt! | BxR |
| 10 | QxQch | KxQ | 22 | KtxP | B-QB3 |
| 11 | KtxKt | KtxKt | 23 | R-Q6 | Resigns |
| 12 | B-K2 | P-B4 |  |  |  |


|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Won | Lost | Drawn | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | I. Kashdan |  | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 61/2-1/2 |
| 2 | A. Seitz | 1/2 |  | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | $6-1$ |
| 3 | F. J. Marshall | 0 | $1 / 2$ |  | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | $5-2$ |
| 4 | R. Cintron | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ |  | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 3 | $31 / 2.31 / 2$ |
| 5 | F. Benitez | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 |  | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 |  |  | 2 | $3-4$ |
| 6 | P. Gotay | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | $3-4$ |
| 7 | M. Cancio, Jr. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | $1-6$ |
| 8 | F. Prieto ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | 0 | 7 | 0 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & -7\end{array}$ |



Standing (left to right): Eduardo Robert, Jr., Rafæl Pæz, Antonio Rodriguez Seated: Isaac Kashdan, Rev. Paul Morondo, Mrs. Marshall, Frank J. Marshall

# My Best Games of Chess 

By I. Kashdan

Hastings, England
December, 1931
ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE (Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. Kashdan<br>White<br>Dr. M. Euwe<br>Black

1 P.K4
Kt-KB3
Alekhine's Defense, which had quite a vogue in the 20 's, but is infrequently seen today. The idea is to induce an early advance of White's Pawns, which may become weak. But the loss of time through the Kt moves is a serious handicap, and White should obtain the advantage.

$$
2 \text { P-K5 }
$$

The most forceful move. If $2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ turns into the Vienna Game, or . . . P-Q4 will also equalize.

| 2 |  | Kt.Q4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | P-QB4 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 4 | P-Q4 | P-Q3 |

Essential at this point. Not 4 . . . Kt-B3?; 5 P-Q5!, KtxKP; 6 P-B5, Kt(Kt3)-B5; 7 P-B4 winning a piece.

## 5 PxP

The simplest, maintaining a slight advantage in the possession of the center and generally freer game. 5 P-B4 leads to complications, after . . . PxP; 6 BPxP, Kt-B3; 7 B-K3, B-B4; etc. The resulting position is more to Black's liking, and gives him good chances to play against the Pawns.

$$
5 . K
$$

$6 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ is a shade better, to delay the favorable development of Black's QB. However, the threats which Black builds up with his next few moves should not prove effective.

| 6 | P- | B-Kt5 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 7 | B-KR | B-R4 |
| 8 | B-K2 | Kt-B3 |
| 9 | P-Q5 | $\ldots$ |

Deliberately losing time to induce the exchange of Bishop for Knight. The continuation requires careful treatment and leads to interesting play. $90-\mathrm{O}$ was a good alternative, as if then . . . BxKt; $10 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{KtxBP}$ ? 11 Q -K2ch wins.
9... BxKt

Not . . . Kt-K4?; 10 KtxKt, BxB; 11 QxB, Px Kt; 12 QxPch, etc. Retreating the Kt is evidently inferior.

| 10 BxB | Kt-K4 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 11 B-K2 | Q-R5 |

11 B-K2
Q-R5
KtxBP would lose a piece because of 12 BxKt, KtxB; 13 Q-R4ch. But now the attack on the Pawn becomes more acute.

$$
120.0!
$$

This was part of the plan started with the 9 th move, and it is an important point that the P can still not be taken. If instead 12 P-QKt3, Q-B3! with threats along the diagonal would be difficult to meet.

12
2 . . .
P-Kt4
If . . . Kt(Kt3) xP; 13 P-B4 wins. If . . . Kt (K4)xP; 13 P-KKt3!, Q-K5 (QxRP; 14 BxKt, KtxB; 15 Q-R4ch as before) ; 14 Kt -B3 (R-K1 is also very strong), and the Kt must fall. The text is very aggressive, though Black is hardly justified in such storming tactics. However, if 12 . . . B-K2; 13 P-B4! and Black's pieces become badly misplaced.

## 13 Q-B2 <br> R-KKt1

Continuing his plan of direct attack. If now $13 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{K} 4) \times \mathrm{xP} ; 14 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ !, Kt-R4; $15 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$, and again the Kt is lost.

| $14 \mathrm{Kt-Q2}$ | P-Kt5 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $15 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | KtxKtP |
| 16 Q-K4ch? | $\ldots$. |

Up to this point White has obtained a clear positional advantage, which is jeopardized by this ill-considered move. Correct was at once $16 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4 ; 17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ (there is hardly anything better); $18 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 2, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 4 ; 19 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$, when the Pawn is lost. Black has no real attack despite the menacing looking open file. The difference in the text move will be made apparent in the next note.

| 16 | B-K2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 17 Kt -B3 | Q.R4 |
| 18 B-B4 | P.KB4! |

The point is that 19 Q -K6 will not do because of ... R-Kt3. The Queen must retreat, and as a result White has lost two full moves, which naturally makes the game more critical.
19 Q-B2
0.0 .0
20 KR-K1
....

Threatening B-Q3. The weakness of Black's Pawns is still an important factor, though the attack has gained in strength due to the extra tempos.

20
Kt-Q2
Getting this piece in play and concealing a clever idea.

Dr. M. Euwe

I. Kashdan

## 21 Kt -R2

If $21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{Kt5})-\mathrm{K} 4!$; 22 KtxKt , PxKt; 23 BxKP, KtxB; 24 RxKt, B-Q3! with a dangerous attack.
$21 \ldots$
Q-B2
22 B-Q3
KtxKt

The exchange relieves White's game, and the two Bs soon take command of the situation. If 22 . . QR-B1; 23 KtxKt , PxKt; 24 B-R6, RK1; 25 BxP!, R-R1; 26 B-Kt6 wins the exchange. Or $23 \ldots$ RxKt; 24 P-KKt3, Q-Kt2 (if QR-Kt1; 25 BxBP!, RxB; 26 B-K6 followed by BxR wins) ; $25 \mathrm{~K} \cdot \mathrm{~B} 1$, and the BP cannot be saved.

| 23 | BxKt | P-B5 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 24 | B-B5 | R-Kt4 |
| 25 | B-R3 | $\ldots .$. |

Now White's $K$ side is secure, and he is ready for effective play against the KBP. The pressure on the K file and against the pinned Kt becomes very useful.

$$
25: \begin{aligned}
& 25 \\
& 26-\dot{K} 4
\end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned}
\text { P-B6 } \\
\text { Q-Kt2? }
\end{aligned}
$$

An unsound sacrifice which loses off-hand. But there is no good reply. If . . R-Kt2; 27 $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ (threatening $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{R} 6$ as well as QxBP ) ; Px P; $28 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 6, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$; $29 \mathrm{QxB}, \mathrm{QxQ}$; $30 \mathrm{RxQ}, \mathrm{RxB}$; 31 KxP . The threat then is QR-K1 followed by doubling the Rooks on the seventh to which there is no adequate defense.
27 QxB
28 K-R1

## RxPch

The only move, but of course amply sufficient. 28 . . . . R-Kt1?
Allowing a mate, but there is no good continuation, and the only alternative was to resign.

$$
29 \text { Q-K8ch Resigns }
$$

Bled Tourney, 1931
FOUR KNIGHTS GAME
(Notes by I. Kashdan)
A. Nimzowitsch

White
1 P-K4
2 Kt -QB3
3 Kt -B3
I. Kashdan

Black P.K4

Kt-KB3
4 P-QR3
An odd move, but typical of Nimzowitsch. He liked to play a backward game, and would often set up defensive formations with White. He would open at times with 1 P-K3 or 1 P-QKt3, with that idea.

$$
4 \ldots \quad \text { P-Q3 }
$$

The normal move in the Four Knights Game, B-Kt5, has been prevented. Black can turn it into a Scotch, with colors reversed, by $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4}$. The text is slower, but quite good.

## 5 B-B4

Inferior, as Black can gain control of the center by the following exchange. 5 P-Q4 was in order, and would have retained a slight initiative for White.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \\
& 6 \\
& \text { Kitx } \dot{K} t
\end{aligned} \quad \text { KtxP! }
$$

6 BxPch, KxB; 7 KtxKt, P-Q4 would be better for Black, who has the two Bishops and real attacking chances, while his K is quite secure.

| $6 \ldots$ | P-Q4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7 B-Q3 | PxKt |
| 8 BxP | B-Q3 |
| 9 P-Q4 | Px |

$\ldots$ KtxP would have prevented the doubling of the Ps, but I did not consider the weakness to be serious, and it is compensated by the active two Bs. $9 \ldots \mathrm{KtxP}$; 10 KtxKt, PxKt; $11 \mathrm{QxP}, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ (but not $12 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ ??, BxP ch! wins), would have lead to perfect equality.

| 10 BxKtch | PxB |
| :--- | ---: |
| 11 QxP | O.O |
| 12 O-O | P-QB4 |
| 13 Q-B3 | Q-Q2 |

The Queen obstructs the Bishop, but as the latter belongs at Kt2, that is no objection. Black wishes to be in position for . . Q-B3 or . . Q-B4 should the weak P be attacked. KKt5 is an additional good square with considerable attacking chances.

## 14 P-QKt3

As the long diagonal can be readily blocked, the fianchetto proves meaningless, $14 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 5$ followed by 15 Kt -B4 would have offered more prospects of equalizing.

| 14 | B-Kt2 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 15 | B-Kt2 |
| 16 | Q-Q3 |

As the Rook can be opposed on the open file, this only leads to a general exchange. Stronger was . . . P-QR4, when the threats of . . . B-R3 and . . . P-R5 would weaken White's Ps and create targets for the Bs and Rs.

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| 17 KR-K1 | R×Rch |
| :--- | ---: |
| 18 R×R | R-K1 |
| $19 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | R×Rch |
| 20 KtxR | Q-K3 |

Now Black threatens . . . BxRP for if 22 p. Kt3, P-KR4 and the B cannot be trapped. P-B5 followed by . . B-R3 is also a strong possibility.
21 Q-Kt5
22 P-R3
B-K5

If 22 Q-Kit8ch, K-B2; 23 QxRP, BxBP! ; 24 Kt $\mathrm{xB}, \mathrm{QxK} \mathrm{tP}$, which combination actually occurs on the next move. Nimzowitsch apparently did not realize the danger, but refrained from taking the RP because of $23 \ldots$ Q-Q4. This would also be annoying, as it threatens . . . BxRP or BxBP or . . . Q-Q8.

A. Nimzowitsch

Losing a Pawn, and it is a curious oversight for the man who was known as a keen tactician. A defensive move such as 23 Q-K2 was in order, though Black always has the better winning chances.

| 23. | BxBP! |
| :---: | :---: |
| 24 KtxB | QxKtP |
| 25 Kt -K3 | QxB |
| 26 QxP |  |

The game is still far from easy. The extra $P$ is doubled, and White has an outside passed $P$, which may become most dangerous.

26 . . . Q-Kt4ch
The plan is to combine the advance of the $P$ with direct threats against the K in order to gain time. If . . . P-B5; 27 P-QR4 (but not 27 KtxP, Q-B8ch), P-B6; 28 Q-Q4, Q-R7; 29 K-K1 (better than 29 QxQBP, QxRP etc.), and it is difficult for Black to make any headway.

## 27 K-K1

If $27 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Kt} 8 \mathrm{ch} ; 28 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5 ; 29 \mathrm{Q}$ Q4, Q-B8; and now White is tied up, and can offer little resistance to the advance of the BP. If then $30 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 31 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ; 32$ Q-R8ch, K-Q2; 33 Q-R4ch, K-K2 etc.

27
28 K.Q2
The threat was $28 \ldots$ B-B6ch; 29 K-Q1, QQ6ch and mate in 2.

28
29
30 QR8
P-B5
P-B6ch

Forced, for if $30 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q1}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \mathrm{ch} ; 31 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{KI}, \mathrm{Q}-$ Q7ch; $32 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 7$ wins the Kt.

$$
30 \ldots \text { B-B5 }
$$

$30 \ldots$ P-B7 is very enticing, and if 31 KtxP , B-B6ch forces mate, but, unfortunately, 31 K Q2 is a complete defense, after which the $P$ cannot be saved. Another false try is 30
Q-Kt8ch; 31 K-K2, Q-Kt7ch; $32 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 7$; 33 Q-Q5ch, and now wherever the $K$ goes either Q-K4ch, Q-B5ch, or Q-B6ch will win the advanced $P$.

The idea of the text is to exchange the $K$, which is well placed for defense. The resulting $Q$ endgame requires exact play, but Black's advantage must prove sufficient to win.

31 Q.K4
But not 31 Q-Q5ch?, QxQ; 32 KtxQ, P-B7! and the $P$ queens.

```
31
1...
BxKt
32 PxB
```

If $32 \mathrm{QxB}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} t 8 \mathrm{ch} ; 33 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 7$ wins, as White has no checks.

| 32 | $\mathrm{Q}^{-}$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 4$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 33 | Q-B2 | $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4$ |
| 34 | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$ |

Now threateuing . . . QxRP, which at this point would have been answered by QxPch! Black's plan is to bring his $K$ to the $Q$ side, either winning the QRP, or by protecting the $B P$, freeing the $Q$ for action.

```
35 P.QR4
36 K-K1
Q-B5ch
```

If 36 Q-Q3, Q-B3!; 37 K-Q1 $\quad \ldots$ P-B7 is threatened), QxRPch; which would win with little further trouble.

36
7 P-Kt4

K-Q3

In order to obtain a second passed pawn, but it gives Black an extra $P$ on the KR fle, so hardly improves matters. There is little for White to do as his $Q$ evidently must remain fixed.
${ }_{38}^{37} \underset{\mathrm{PxP}}{ }$
PxP
39 P.K4
K-B4
topping the $P$ and threatening, curiously enough, to win the Q by $40 \ldots Q-K t 8 \mathrm{ch} ; 41$ $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Kt} 7 \mathrm{ch}$; as either $42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ or $42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ would allow a mate.

$$
40 \text { K-K2 K.Kt5 }
$$

$40 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ ? would be a blunder because of 41 QxQ, PxQ; 42 P-K5, K-Q4; 43 P-R5 and White wins. But the text puts White in "Zugzwang", and he must lose one of his pawns.

```
4 1 \text { P.Kt5}
4 2 ~ P \times P ~ e . ~ p . ~
P-R4
42 PxP e. p.
P×P
43 Q-Kt1ch
-•
```

There is nothing better, but now Black can easily avoid the checks, and the sequel requires little explanation.

| 43 | KxP |
| :--- | ---: |
| 44 Q-R2ch | $K-K t 5$ |
| 45 | Q-Kt1ch |
| 46 | Q-Kt7 |
| 47 | Q-Kt3 |

# Addenda to Griffith and White 

By Fred Reinfeld

## ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

As an afterthought, we hark back in this article to Columns 1-4.

## Column 2

After the moves:

| P-K4 | Kt-KB3 | 7 | B-K3 | B-B4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 P-K5 | Kt-Q4 | 8 | Kt-QB3 | P-K3 |
| 3 P-QB4 | Kt-Kt3 | 9 | B-K2 | Q-Q2 |
| 4 P-Q4 | P-Q3 | 10 | Kt -83 | 0.00 |
| 5 P-B4 | PxP | 11 | 0.0 |  |
| 6 BPxP | Kt -B3 |  |  |  |



White
The column continues only with the move 11 . . P-B3.

In Das Neuromantische Schach, Tartakower suggests 11 . . . B-KKts as a possible alternative, with the continuation: $12 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KKts}, \mathrm{BxB}$; 13 QxB, KtxQP; 14 BxKt, QxBch; 15 K-R1 "with advantage to White." It is not clear that the position is in White's favor after 15 ...R-Q2; 16 KtxBP, R-Kt1, but at all events Kmoch (Nacbtrag to the Handbuch, P. 89) has pointed out a stronger, if more complicated line of play for Black beginning with 12 KtxBP!; 13 RxP, Q-K1! 14 B-B2, P-KR3! 15 $\mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{PxKt} ; 16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{RS}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Kt1}$ with a satisfactory game. $17 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 5$ would be repulsed by . . . Kt (B3) xKP; $18 \mathrm{KtxBP}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$ and too many of White's pieces are en prise! To sum up: after 11 O.O (as above) Black gets a satisfactory game with 11 ... P-B3 or 11 . . B-KKts, but not with 11 .... B-K2 (see The Chess Review, October, 1936).

## Column 2

The first 11 moves are as given above. The column continues as follows:

| 11 | P.B3 | 14 BxKt | KtxKtch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 PxP | PxP | 15 RxKt | $\mathrm{RP} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| 13 P-Q5 | Kt-K4 | 16 PxP | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$ |

## Black



Note (e) omits at this point the interesting variation given by Tartakower in Das Neuromantische Schach: $16 \ldots$ Q-Kt2; 17 Q-KB1, BxP; 18 RxP, B-B4ch; 19 K-R1, QR-B1; 20 RxRch, RxR; 21 B-B3, Q-Q5 and Black regains his $P$ with a fine game. But the text is also quite good. In eicher variation, the power of the Bs on the open board is bound to regain the P sacrificed.

| $17 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Qch}$ | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{Q}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $18 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | B Kt2 |
| $19 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt5}$ |

And the column concludes with the remark "Black has the better position." However, since the soundness of the whole opening depends in a large measure on the game quoted, I prefer to give the student something more tangible, by quoting some more moves:

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| 20 R-Kt3 | B-Q5ch! | 24 | Kt-Kt1 | KR-Q1 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 21 K-R1 | BxB | 25 | R-Kt3 | B-Q5 |
| 22 KtxB | BxP | 26 | Kt-B3 | R×RP |
| 23 R-QKt1 | R-Q7 |  |  |  |
| and Black won (de Veer-Treer, Correspond- |  |  |  |  |
| ence 1927-8). |  |  |  |  |

## Column 3

This commences with the moves:

| 1 | P-K4 | Kt-KB3 | 7 | B-K3 | B-B4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | P-K5 | Kt-Q4 | 8 Kt-QB3 | P-K3 |  |
| 3 | P-QB4 | Kt-Kt3 | 9 | B-K2 | B-K2 |
| 4 | P-Q4 | P-Q3 | 10 Kt-B3 | O-Q |  |
| 5 | P-B4 | PxP | 11 | $0-0$ | P-B3 |
| 6 BPxP | Kt-B3 |  |  |  |  |

Black


Here the column continues with 12 Kt -KR4, but there is another continuation which is at least as good as this one, namely:

$$
12 \text { Q-K1 }
$$

In a game Berndtsson-Takács, Kecskemet 1927, White played the inferior 12 PxP, BxPbringing the hostile KB into action against the QP. White's task in this variation is to preserve a broad but pliable P center, and at the same time to avoid making moves which increase the scope of Black's pieces.

The seemingly strong 12 answered by $13 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ !

| 13 R-Q1 | Kt.B7 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 14 Q-B2 | KtxB |
| 15 QxKt | $\ldots$. |

And White has the better game (L. SteinerTakảcs, Vienna 1927).

## Column 4

This consists of the opening moves of the game Znosko-Borowski vs. Alekhine, Paris 1925 -which is rightly called "an extraordinary game."

After the introductory moves:

| 1 | P-K4 | Kt-KB3 | 7 | B-K3 | B-B4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | P-K5 | Kt-Q4 | 8 | Kt-KB3 | P-K3 |
| 3 | P-QB4 | Kt-Kt3 | 9 | Kt-B3 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 4 | P-Q4 | P-Q3 | 10 | R-B1 | P-B4 |
| 5 | P-B4 | PxP | 11 | P-QR3 | PxP |
| 6 | BPxP | Kt-B3 |  |  |  |

Znosko-Borowski, evidently ambitious for more than mere equality ( $12 \mathrm{KtxP}, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$; 13 KtxKt, QxQch; 14 RxQ , PxKt etc.), played: 12 B-Kt5
A. Alekhine

E. Znosko-Borowski

Whereupon Alekhine sacrificed his $Q$ with ${ }_{13} 12 \times \dot{B} \times \mathbf{P} \quad$ PKt!
But this move, which is passed over in the column without comment, is a mistake, so much so that Alekhine writes in his authoritative notes in Auf dem Wege zur Weltmeisterschaft:
"A hasty move, which ruined most of my interest in the further course of the game and certainly contributed to my finally allowing my opponent to escape. Correct (and originally intended) was $13 \ldots$. PxP, whereupon the game might have taken the following course:

I 14 BxKt (if 14 PxKt, RxB and wins), Px $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{Q} ; 15 \mathrm{QxQ}, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch} ; 16 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$, PxB followed by . . . B-B4ch or . . RxP etc.

II $14 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 5$ ! PxR $=\mathrm{Q}$; 15 BxQ , Kt-B7ch; 16 $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ; 17 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$, B-B4ch; $18 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 3, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ threatening . . B-Q6 or simply . . . KtxP.

In either case Black would have had a material advantage as well as dangerous threats and would unquestionably have won-a result which can only be achieved after the all-too'simple' text-move after a rather prolonged struggle."

We turn now to consider a number of variations which, though basic alternatives to the early moves of the variation, are completely ignored.

## Columns 1 to 4

After 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3 P-QB4, Kt-Kt3; 4 P-Q4, P-Q3; 5 P-KB4 Black almost invariably plays $5 \ldots$ PxP; etc. There is, however, no reason why he should not first play 5... B-B4 if he wishes. Against this move Tartakower recommends 6 B-Q3, but Dr. Euwe has refuted this move in an instructive analysis which shows how White may easily get a bad game if his center Ps entail too many obligations:

## A BATTLE ROYAL!

Amsterdam C. C. Masters Tournament October, 1936
FOUR KNIGHTS' OPENING

## Dr. A. Alekhine

 White| 1 | P-K4 | P-K4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 | Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 4 | B-Kt5 | B-Kt5 |
| 5 | O-O | O-O |
| 6 | P-Q3 | P-Q3 |
| 7 | Kt-K2 | Kt-K2 |
| 8 | P.B3 | B-R4 |
| 9 | Kt-Kt3 | P-B3 |
| 10 | B-R4 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 11 | P-Q4 | R-K1 |
| 12 | B-Kt3 | PxP |
| 13 | PxP | B-K3 |

The KP could not be captured. See why.

| 14 Kt-Kt5 | BxB |
| :--- | ---: |
| 15 QxB | Q-Q2 |
| 16 P-B3 | P-KR3 |
| 17 Kt-R3 | R.K3? |
| Better is | R. |

Kt3 at once.

| 18 | Kt-B4 | Kt-Kt |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 19 | BxKt | B-Kt3 |
| 20 | QR-Q1! | QR-K1 |
| 21 | K-R1 | P-Q4! |
| 22 | P-K5 | KtR2 |
| 23 | Kt-B5 | P-B3 |

To gain freedom for the Black pieces. 24 P-KKt4! PxP
$25 \mathrm{BxP} \quad \mathrm{Kt}$. 33 26 Q-Q3 K-R1 27 R.KKt1 B-B2

| 28 | P-B4 | Q-B2 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 29 | QR-KB1 | BxB |
| 30 | BPxB | Kt-K5! | 31 P-Kt5

See how KtxRP would be refuted. 31
32 Kt -Q6 $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}$

Dr. M. Euwe
Black

| 33 K-Kt2 <br> 34 KtxQch <br> 35 KtxP |  | KtxQ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | K-K |
|  |  | R-K |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| the battleground. |  |  |
| 36 | P-KR4? | P- |
| 37 | PxP? | RxP |
| 38 | K-R3 | KtxP |
| 39 | R-B1 | R-QB3 |
|  | KR-K1 | Kt. |

Black invites a wholesale exchange because the ending is won.

| 41 R×R $\quad$ PxR |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 42 R-QB1 | .. |

White rightly refuses to liquidate all the pieces.

| 42 |  | KtxKtch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43 | PxKt | R-K3 |
| 44 | K-Kt4 | K-B2 |
| 45 | R-B3 | P-R4 |
| 46 | K-B3 | K-Kı3 |
| 47 | R-R3 | KxP |
| 48 | RxP | K-B4 |
| 49 | P.R4 | P.Kt4 |
| 50 | R-R8 | R-K5 |
| 51 | R-KB8ch | K-K4 |
| 52 | R-K8ch | K-Q5 |
|  | R-QKt8! |  | 53 R-QKt8! draw. $53 \ldots$ P-B4! 54 P.Kt4 P.B5 55 P-R5 R-K6ch 56 K-B2

R-K6ch
R-QRS
57 R-KKt8 P-B6
58 RxP R-R7ch!
59 K-B3 P-B7
60 R-Kt1 and resigns.

## AN INTERESTING BLINDFOLD GAME (Both sides playing sans voir) Washington, D. C. November, 1936

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING
S. Reshevsky

Black
I. S. Turover

White

| 1 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | P-QB4 |
| 3 | P-B3 | KKt-B3 |
| 4 | P-K3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 5 | B-Q3 | Q-B2 |
| This type of devel- |  |  | opment for White is known as the Colle System.


| 6 | Q-K2 | P-K4 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 7 | PxKP | KtxP |
| 8 | KtxKt | QxKt |
| 9 | Kt-Q2 | B-Q2 |
| 10 | P-K4 | O-O-O |
| 11 | Kt-B3 | QR4 |
| 12 | Kt-Kt5! | Q×Qch |
| 13 | BxQ | B-K1 |
| 14 | P-K5! | Kt-Q2? |

Better was . . . KtK5. The text should lose the exchange.

|  | P.K6! | Kt-K4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | P-KB4 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 17 | P-B5! | Kt-K4 |
| 18 | B-KB4 | P-KR3 |
| 19 | BxKt | PxKt |
| 20 | P-B6! | B-Q3 |
| 21 | PxKtP | R-Kt1 |
|  | B-Kt4? |  |
|  | Here W | te fal- |
|  | rs. B-B6 | would |
|  | ave won | ex |
|  | hange. |  |
|  |  | P-B4! |
|  | The cor | de |
|  | nse! |  |

1 P-Q
3 P-B3
4 P-K3
5 B-Q3
Thin
nown
6 stem
6 Q-K
7 PxKP
$8 \mathrm{KtxKt} \quad$ QxKt
9 Kt -Q2 B -Q2
$\begin{array}{lll}10 & \text { P-K4 } & \text { O-O-O } \\ 11 & \mathrm{Kt} \text {-B3 } & \text { Q-R4 }\end{array}$
12 Kt-Kt5! QxQch
13 BxQ
B-K
?

| 23 | BxB | RxB |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | BxP | RxKtP |
| 25 | O-O | K-Q1 |
| 26 | R-B2 | K-K2 |
| 27 | QR-KB1 | 1 B.Kt4! |
| 28 | R-K1 | P-Q5 |
| 29 | PxP | PxP |
| 30 | R-Q2 | R.Kt1 |
| 31 | 1 R-K4 R | $\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{Kt})$ - $\mathrm{Q}^{1}$ |
| 32 | K-B2 | B-B3 |
| 33 | R-Kt4 | K-B3 |
| 34 | B-82 | RxP |
| 35 | R(Kt) CQP | XP R $\times$ R |
| 36 | RxR | BxP! |
| 37 | B-Kt3 | R-K5 |
| 38 | R-Q6ch | K-K2 |
| 39 | R-KKt6 | R-KKt5 |
| 40 | R-K6ch | K-Q1 |
| 41 | R-Q6ch | K-B2 |
| 42 | R-Q3 | B-B3 |
| 43 | B-Q5 | BxB |
| 44 | RxB | R-QB5 |
| 45 | R-Q2 | K-B3 |
| 46 | K-Kt3 | P.QR4 |
| 47 | R-Q3 | P.Kt4 |
| 48 | R-QB3 | RxRch |
| 49 | PxR | P-QKt5 |
| 50 | PxP | PxP |
| 51 | K-Kt4 | K.Kt4 |
| 52 | KxP | K-R5 |
| 53 | P.R4 | K-R6 |
| 54 | P-R5 | Kxp |
| 55 | P.R6 | P.Kt6 |
| 56 | P-R7 | P-Kt7 |
| 7 | P-R8(Q) |  |
|  |  | P-Kt8(Q) |

Drawn

## 

## CHESS TIME CLOCKS

| 6 B-Q3? | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 7 QxB | PxP |
| 8 BPXP | P-QB4! |
| 9 P-Q5 |  |

If $9 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3$, PxP; $10 \mathrm{KtxP}, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$ wins at least a $P$.

9 . . .<br>P-K3

And the double threat of . . PxP or Q-R5ch wins a P.
(To be continued)

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# Canadian Section 

by F. W. Watson

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

## A Merry Christmas to Everybody

The favorite old chorus of "Jingle Bells" is again in sway, and like a bugle call its tuneful notes carry a warning message in most cases: "Just so many shopping days before Christmas." A time for Yuletide folks to plan celebrations, exchange greetings and give parcels of presents. For some, it means a long trek through snow to a department store to exchange a parcel. Department stores bring visions of a likely plight of the average chess player, there at a book counter with mind at sea, fishing for a gift sug. gestion of something a chess friend can usemaybe a chess book; a set of pieces; perhaps a subscription to The Chess Review-or, last but not least, just a cigar! Getting away from department stores, one should not overlook the bell jinglers. Far be it for a chess player to interpret a few oranges and a game of chess as a Merry Christmas. Any good-hearted philanthropist, whether a chess player, golf player, politician or what else? knows the true meaning of Christmas, and of the hospitals, homes for kiddies minus a daddy to play Santa Claus and other such worthy objects of assistance. In time of war, people may be urged to give until it hurts! But why only then?

## Hero of Philadelphia!

"Clap hands, here comes Horowitz." And so it was that upon his arrival in Toronto a rousing ovation greeted the conqueror of Philadelphia's recent A. C. F. Congress. Thus, the test of Toronto's chess ability was ushered in for a thorough checking on the night of last October 27th. It is natural to surmise that the bulk of the opposition deliberately contemplated netting points to their own advantage, and such as it might have been-'twas nigh to naught! With an appreciable audience of en-
thusiastic spectators in attendance, no less than twenty-six sparring partners fidgeted with their hands and fumbled with chess pieces as Mr. Horowitz commenced action against the first line of aspirants. The New Yorker experienced little trouble maneuvering his way to the majority side of a $231 / 2-21 / 2$ count, conceding victory to J. H. Belson and K. Kerns, with one draw to J. S. Morrison. Toronto club players' time average: approximately seven minutes per board! Moral: "The rub to tarnish a glowing star may sometimes serve to add more polish.'" The chess association of Toronto is to be praised once more for the continued fulfillment of its endeavor to promote entertainment for the chess public in its vicinity. The elaborate community hall at St. Andrew's Church provided ample space for the occasion.

## Miscellaneous News

Annual elections at the Toronto Chess Club list officers for ensuing year in order of: Honorary Presidents, W. A. J. Case and F. A. Moure; Vice-President, M. L. Cole; Treasurer, R. G. Hunter; General Secretary, J. P. ErichsenBrown; Tournament Secretary, D. E. Reid; Match Secretary, R. G. Hunter; Directors, E. B. Smith, S. D. Ballard and S. W. Stock; Press Agent, F. W. Watson; Curator, J. Mitchell. A King's Gambit Tournament is the club's latest attraction.

Toronto's Queen City Club announces news of a recent visit to London, Ont., made by C. A. Crompton, club member, who in the company of Messrs. M. Sim and B. Freedman, local promoters, filled a lecture and simultaneous engagement. This youthful Toronto player is reported to have lost only two games against eighteen players, after giving a very fine lecture on the French Defence. W. N. Wilson and A. F. Whitehead are the reported victorious London players.

The appended account from Malcolm Sims' chess column, Oct. 31st, gives a splendid detailed writing of a startling Queen City-Varsity match: "Honors were easy in an exciting fifteen board match at Hart House last Monday, when Queen City players were visitors and shared the points with Varsity, $71 / 2$ each. C. A. Crompton got a snap win over R. B. Hayes at top board. This was offset by A. D. McConnell's commendable success against P. Auer-

## News Events

## Pennsylvania Chatter

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chess Ass'n the following officers were elected: President, Wm. A. Ruth; Vice-President, H. B. Oster; Secretary, I. Goldstein; Treasurer, H. Morris. P. B. Driver was appointed Tournament Director.

The Executive Committee of the Ass'n released a ranking list of the first 20 players in Philadelphia, and we give the first 10 :

1. J. Levin
2. B. Winkelman
3. A. Regen
S. Drasin
J. Gordon

The Erie C. C. defeated the German C. C. of Buffalo, N. Y., in a 9-man match held at Buffalo on Nov. 15th, by the score of 7-2.
bach at the second table. An indefatigable worker for chess, B. Freedman has no time to delve in chess books, but a natural ability carries him far, and he notched a point for Queen City at third board. The individual results follow, with Queen City players given first: Crompton 1, Hayes 0; Auerbach 0, McConnell 1; Freedman 1, Campbell 0; Underhill 1, Mendelssohn 0 ; Tighe 1 ; Moure 0 ; Rover 0 , Morrison 1; Jotham $1 / 2$, Smith $1 / 2$; Gottlieb 0, Bayly 1; Westergrad 1, Lewis 0; Spence 0, Graham 1; Jellings 0, Kaplansky 1; A Zimmerman 0, Paisley 1; I. Zimmerman 1, Watson 0; Wisebloom 1, Duncan 0; Day 0, Scott 1."

Final scores of Montreal chess club championship award laurels to winning average of $121 / 2-11 / 2$ as tallied by W. H. Rawlings, with B. Blumin's count of 12-2 second best.

Winnipeg chess continues to flourish, as indicated by recent accounts respecting the latest of its monster tourneys now in progress-the Garwell Club winter event, involving forty players, and the City championship with fiftythree entries! In the Garwell feature, opening rounds brought as early leaders in respective sections: T. R. Johnston and G. Regal, Sec. 1; C. D. Courbould and A. Shrug, Sec. 2; C. Blondall and C. Scott, Sec. 3; W. J. Shaw and R. Doe, Sec. 4. Reports of the City tournament are not available-pending deferred games and adjournments.

DON'T FORGET TO
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## Empire State News

The advent of the Winter season witnesses the usual heightening of chessic activities.

The Manhattan C. C. began its annual championship tournament with twelve entrants: S. S. Cohen, A. S. Denker, E. S. Jackson, I. Kashdan, Dr. H. Kline, A. Kupchik, D. MacMurray, Dr. J. Platz, E. Schwartz, A. Simchow, O. Tenner and R. Willman. The Directors have allotted a total of $\$ 170$ in prize money. The field is a very strong one and keen competition is expected. It is too bad that I. A. Horowitz, A. Kevitz and A. C. Simonson could not participate. Horowitz is at present on tour and will not return until December 19th. Kevitz could not get away from his business activities. Simonson did not return from the Pacific Coast until after the tournament had started. Their presence would certainly have turned the event into a super-tournament.

Twenty-eight players divided into 4 groups will contest the preliminaries of the Marshall Chess Club Championship Tournament. The first two in each group will meet with the four prize winners of last year in a final round-robin to determine the club champion.

In a nine board match held at the rooms of the Marshall Chess Club, the team representing that club defeated a picked team from Elizabeth by the score of $51 / 2-31 / 2$.

The score:

| Marshall C. C. | Elizabeth C. C. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 E. Martinson ..... 1 | M. Fishbone . .... 0 |
| 2 J. S. Battell ...... 1 | L. Ault ....... |
| 3 T. A. Dunst ...... 1 | D. Meisel |
| 4 D. McClellan $\ldots . . .1 / 2$ | J. D. Neuss ..... $1 / 2$ |
| 5 M. S. Isaacs ......1 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | B. Anderson ..... $0^{1 / 2}$ |
| 6 J. S. Szold | S. Katz |
| 7 K. Darby | S. Horowitz |
| 8 Mrs. Rivero ...... 0 | L. Neidich |
| 9 C. E. French ..... 0 | B. Williams |
| 51/2 | $31 / 2$ |

The championship tournament of the I. L. Rice Progressive C. C. is scheduled to commence December 24. Entries are expected to reach a total of 40 . The Tournament Committee intends to select the 10 strongest and seed them. The other 30 will be expected to eliminate each other until six remain to join the 10 seeded players in the Major Tournament. $\$ 100$ will be distributed in prizes.

The Club's quarters are being enlarged to twice its present space, and its new facilities will be formally made available for use on December 24, 1936.

George N. Treysman, dark horse of the recent U. S. Championship Tournament, has opened a club at 323 E. 13th St., N. Y. C. The "Modern Chess Club," as it is called, plans an active program including weekly simultaneous exhibitions, a club championship to begin December 10th, and entering a team in the Metropolitan Chess League.

A tournament for the Amateur Champion. ship of Queens County is being sponsored by the Queens C. C., 58-11 39th Ave., Woodside, N. Y. $\$ 100$ in prizes is being offered. Entrants must be bona fide residents of Queens County. Playing hours are Fridays at 8 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M. Mr. Fritz Brieger has been appointed Referee.

## Texas Jottings

The tournament for the championship of the city of Dallas finds J. C. Thompson 7-0, E. Hartsfield 7-1, and D. E. Moore 6.1 leading the race.

| Texas Championship Tournament September, 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE |  |  |  |  |  |
| C. Hrissikopoulos |  |  | W. N. Kendall |  |  |
| White |  |  | Black |  |  |
| 1 | P.K4 | Kt-KB3 | 16 | QxP | Kt-Q2 |
| 2 | P.K5 | Kt-Q4 | 17 | K-R1 | K-R1 |
| 3 | P-QB4 | Kt-Kt3 | 18 | R-B3 | B-B4 |
| 4 | P-Q4 | P-Q3 | 19 | Q-Q2 | Kt-K4 |
| 5 | P-KB4 | PxP | 20 | R-R3 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 6 | BPxP | Kt -B3 | 21 | BxKt | PxB |
| 7 | B. K 3 | B-B4 | 22 | R-Q3 | Q-B3 |
| 8 | Kt -QB3 | P.K3 | 23 | Q-Q1 | QR-K1 |
| 9 | B-K2 | B-K2 | 24 | P-QR3 | B-K6 |
| 10 | Kt -B3 | 0.0 | 25 | P.QKt4 | Q-R5 |
| 11 | O-O | P-B3 | 26 | Kt -K2 | R-K4 |
| 12 | Kt-KR4 | $P \times P$ | 27 | Kt-Kt3? | QxKt! |
| 13 | KtxB | PxKt | 28 | R×B | Q $\times$ R |
| 14 | P-Q5 | Kt-Q5 |  | Resigns |  |
| 15 | BxKt | PxB |  |  |  |

## Chess in Ohio

Dr. H. H. Slutz of Cincinnati has donated a trophy for the Southern Ohio Championship Tourney. This affair is an annual event, the winner meeting a representative from Northern Ohio for the State title.

A tourney for boys under sixteen was held in Cincinnati on the municipal playgrounds. It was divided into junior and intermediate sections with 12 entries in the former and 14 in the latter. Paul Cate took first prize in the Junior Division with Pierson Davis as runnerup. William Bohnenkamper annexed the honors in the Intermediate Division and Albert Becker was second.

## Horowitz Concludes Tour

I. A. Horowitz is due to conclude a tour that lasted over two months and took him through New Engand, Canada, the Middle West and the Middle Atlantic States with a simultaneous exhibition at the Manhattan Chess Club on Saturday evening, December 19th.

Since the exhibition is in the nature of a "welcome home" event, the Directors of the Manhattan C. C. have declared the club open that evening to visitors as well as members. Members may take a board free of charge and will receive seating preference, while non-members wishing to play against Mr. Horowitz must pay a fee of 50 c .

## Correspondence Chess

The Collingwood Sales Co., 149 Collingwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., has sent us a sample of their Chess Recording Boards. The board is unique in that it is equipped with special registering columns that eliminate errors in record keeping. It should prove very useful to correspondence players and problemists who desire to keep track of a number of changing positions.

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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2^{\prime \prime}$ | high, $1^{\prime \prime}$ ba | \$15 |
|  | high, $11 / \mathrm{s}^{\prime \prime}$ base | \$20 |
|  | high, $11 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ base | \$25 |

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# Selected Games 

Puerto Rican Tourney
November, 1936
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| F. J. Marshall White |  |  | F. Prieto Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P.Q4 | P.Q4 | 14 | B-B6 | B-Q2 |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-K3 | 15 | Kt-K5! | R.K3 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 16 | B-Q5 | B-R5 |
| 4 | Kt - 3 | Kt-KB3 | 17 | QxB | QxB |
| 5 | B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 | 18 | QxP | Q-Kt2 |
| 6 | P.K3 | BxKtch | 19 | QxQ | RxQ |
| 7 | PxB | 0.0 | 20 | BxKt! | RxB |
| 8 | PXP | PxP | 21 | P-Q5! | Kt-Kt3 |
| 9 | B-Q3 | R-K1 | 22 | Kt-B6 | P.Kt4 |
| 10 | Q-B2 | Kt-B1 | 23 | KR-Kt1 | R-B4 |
| 11 | 0.0 | P-QKt3? | 24 | P-QR4! | P-R4 |
| 12 | P.K4! | PxP | 25 | P-R5 | Resigns |

13 BxP
R-Kt1

## A RARIS AVIS!

Amsterdam C. C. Masters Tournament October, 1936
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
H. Kmoch

White

| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 |
| 4 | B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 |
| 5 | P.K3 | B-Kt5 |
| 6 | PxP | PxP |
| 7 | B-Q3 | P-B4 |
| 8 | KKtK2 | P-B5 |
| 9 | B-B2 | P.KR3 |
| 10 | B-KR4 | O-Q |
| 11 | O-O | B-K2 |
| 12 | P-B3 | P-QKt4? |

Fine apparently underestimates Kmoch and sacrifices a pawn for complications.
13 KtxKtP R-Kt1
14 KtxP RxP
15 Kt -B6! Q-K1
16 KtxBch QxKt
17 Q-B1 R-Kt3
Not . . . Q-R6; B-K1-B3, etc.
$18 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$
B-Kt2
19 Q-Q2
R-K1
20 KR-K1 Q-R6
21 QR-Kt1 R×R
22 RxR B-B3
23 B-B2 K.R1
Preventing Q-B1 which is playable with the Black K on Kt1.

| 24 | B-Q1 | K-Kt1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 25 | Q-Kt2 | Q-R4 |
| 26 | Q-Kt4 | Q-R2 |
| 27 | B-B2 | R-Kt1 |
| 28 | Q-Q6 | RxRch |

R. Fine

Black

| 29 | BxR | Q-Kt2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 30 | Q-R3 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 31 | Q-Kt4 | Q-R2 |
| 32 | B-B2 | $\mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{B})-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
| 33 | B-KKt3 | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt1}$ |
| 34 | Q-Q6 | $\mathrm{Kt}(3)-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | 35 Q-Kt4

White is in time trouble at this point.
35 P-KR3 Kt-Kt3

37 Q-B5 Q-Kt2
38 Q-Kt4 Kt-R3
39 Q-Q6 Kt-Q2
40 Q-R3 Kt-Kt5
41 B-Kt1 Kt-Q6
42 B-Q6? P-R4
43 K-B1?
The correct line of play should have been Q-Q6 followed by P-K4, etc.

| 43 | K. | Kt-Kt3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 44 | Q-R5 | K-R2 |
| 45 | B-B2 | Kt-B1 |
| 46 | B-R3 | Kt-R2 |
| 47 | K-K2 | Kt-Kt4! |
| 48 | KtxKt | BxKt |
| 49 | B-Q6 | B-R3 |
| 50 | Q-R3 | P-B6? |
| 51 | QxP | Kt-B8ch |
| 52 | K-B2 | Q-Kt4? |
| 53 | BxPCh! | KxB |
| 54 | QxKt | Q-K7ch |
| 55 | K-Kt1 | QxRP |
| 56 Q-K1 | $\cdots \cdots$ |  | the time limit.

## FINE MUST HAVE SEEN THIS ONE Match Hungary vs. Holland Board 6

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

## A. Gereben <br> (Hungary) <br> White

|  | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P.K3 |
| 3 | Kt-KB3 | P.Q4 |
| 4 | B-Kt5 | B-Ktich |
| 5 | Kt -B3 | PxP |
| 6 | P-K4 | P-B4 |
| 7 | P-K5 | PxP |
| 8 | Q-R4ch | Kt -83 |
| 9 | 0.0.0 | B-Q2 |
| 10 | Kt-K4 | B.K2 |
| 11 | PxKt | PxP |
| 12 | B-R4 | Kt-Kt5! |
| 13 | QxKt!! |  |
|  | Stronger | ven-is |
| 13 | Q-R3, | t-Q6ch? |
|  | RxKt, B | Q; 15 Kt |
|  | Ph, K-B1 c. | $16 \mathrm{RxP} \text {. }$ |
| 13 |  | $B \times Q$ |
| 14 | KtxPch | K-B1 |
|  | RxP |  |

A. D. deGroot<br>(Holland)<br>Black

White secures 3 pieces for the $Q$ and a strong attack. 16 KtxBch K-K1

Not . . . K-Kt2?; 17 R-Kt4ch, K-R3; 18 B-Kt5ch, K-R4; $19 \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{Q})-\mathrm{K} 5$ !
17 Kt -B6ch K-B1 18 Kt -K5 P-KR4 $19 \mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{K}) \cdot$ Q7ch

K-Kt2
$20 \mathrm{BxP} \quad$ KR-QB1
21 K-Kt1 B-B6!
22 R-K4 BxP!
23 KxB Q-Q7ch 24 K-Kt1 P-QKt4! 25 B-QKt3 Q-Q6ch 26 K-R1 Q-B6ch Drawn by perpetual.

BEFORE HE PLAYED THIS ONE
Amsterdam C. C. Masters Tournament October, 1936
QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED
R. Fine White

| 1 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3 | P-B4 | P-K3 |
| 4 | Kt-B3 | PxP |
| 5 | P.K4 | B-Kt5 |
| 6 | B-Kt5 | P-B4 |
| 7 | P-K5 | PxP |
| 8 | Q-R4ch | Kt-B3 |
| 9 | O-O-O | B-Q2 |
| 10 | Kt-K4 | B-K2 |
| 11 | PxKt | PxP |
| 12 | B-R4 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 13 | QxKt | BxQ |
| 14 | KtxBPch | K-B1 |
| 15 | RxP | Q-R4 |
| 16 | KtxBch | K-K1 |
| 17 | Kt-B6ch | K-B1 |

Up to this point the moves have been identical with the game above, Gere-ben-de Groot.
18 BxP
An improvement by Fine. It brings out another plece, and keeps Black's KR out of the game.
18
19 K.Ḱt1 P.KR4
20 KR-Q1 B-K2
The threat is . . . BxKt; BxB, Q-KB4 ch, etc.
21 Kt -Q7ch
K-K1
E. Grunfeld Black
22 B-KKt3! R-KKt1
23 P-KR3 R-Kt2

24 P-R3 P-Kt4
25 B-Kt3 P-Kt5?
26 PxP $\quad$ BxP
$\begin{array}{lll}27 & \text { B-K5 } & \text { RxP } \\ 28 & \text { R×B } & \text { QxR }\end{array}$
29 Kt -B6ch K-K2
30 R-Q7ch K-B1
$\begin{array}{ll}31 \text { B-Q6ch } & \text { QxB } \\ 32 \text { R×Q } & R \times P\end{array}$
33 R-Q3 K-K2

34 KtxP R-KB8ch
35 B-Q1
Not K-R2?, R-QB4 ! wins a plece.

| 35 | R-KKt1 | R-KKt1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 36 | Kt-Q4! | P-K4 |
| 37 | Kt-QB6ch | K-K3 |
| 38 | K-R2! | RxB |
| 39 | RxR | R-Kt4 |
| 40 | Kt-B4ch | PxKt |
| 41 | Kt-Q4ch | K-B3 |
| 42 | R-KB1 | R-QR4ch |
| 43 | K-Kt1 | R-R5 |
| 44 | Kt-B3 | R-K5 |
| 45 | R-K1 | R-K3 |
| 46 | RxR | PxR |
| 47 | K-B2 | P-K4 |
| 48 | K-Q3 | K-B4 |
| 49 | Kt-Q2 | K-Kt4 |
| 50 | K-K4 | K-R5 |
| 51 | KxP | KxP |
| 52 | KxP | Resigns |

# Problem Department 

By R. Cheney

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

## THEME PALAESTRA

Our Christmas collation contains a goodly number of delightful and mysterious packages, all gifts to the solver but which he must first untie! After removing the deceptive wrappings from these baffling donations, you are quite likely to discover that you have penetrated only the outer covering and that there are reams of concealing swathings still to be unwound. But just remember that much of the sport is in untying the packages and don't be discouraged by the knots.

No. 548 by Simon Costikyan is a theme creation which the author hopes is a new discovery. While we believe that his idea has been anticipated by Shinkman and numerous other worthies, we are nevertheless giving the nexus of it as phrased by Mr. Costikyan:
'The mating piece is pinned. To unpin it the White king moves to a square where he is subject to check by discovery. Thercupon the mating piece which is now unpinned, intervenes on the line of check, at the same time discovering mate by double check." Mr. Costikyan is to be commended upon his admirable attempt to add to the lore of problem ideas, and upon this pretty example.
No. 549 is an exceedingly skillful four-fold Schiffman. Combination of the Schiffman defense with crosscheck play is a rarity, and yet Mr. Deiss has dexterously obtained it.

No. 550 is the first published effort of a fifteen-year-old composer, Carl Diesen of Cloquet, Minnesota, whose talent surely merits encouragement.

No. 554 by A. J. Fink is a promotion novelty especially suited to beguile the Yuletide hours, and similarly No. 556 by K. S. Howard, a pawn-disclosure specialty, displays unique handling.

In No. 555 A. D. Gibbs successfully jousts with the redoubtable "London Theme" and has yet to find the theme he cannot subdue.

No. 557 by W. Jacobs is an adroit conception, revealing successive decoying of two black rooks for unpin.

No. 560 is by F. Palatz with typical strategy in one of this master's cleverest miniatures which, as the composer explains, illustrates "tempo-duell."
No. 563 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs, is a surprising Christmas novelty which should enthrall all lovers of the unorthodox problem. In the retro-mate the solver must prove by retro-analysis from the position as given that either White or Black has moved last, and therefore it is either Black-to-move-and-mate-in-two or White-to-move-and-mate-in-two. Then the solution proceeds. The Grasshopper (inverted Queen) moves in same lines as the Queen, but only by hopping over one man of either color, to the square beyond, and has power only over that square. Thus $1 \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{g} 6) \mathrm{g}^{3}$ now covers only d 6 and g .

We believe that No. 564 by P. L. Rothenberg will prove an ideal holiday pastime, and the author suggests it will amply revenge the perpetration of No. 492 by G. E. Carpenter which we reproduced in the September Quoted Section.

No. 565 concerns what is known in problem terminology as "anti-block," and with Nos. 566 and 567 demonstrates a variety of defenses. A move is known as an anti-blocking move when a Black man which is adjacent to the king of the same color and which acts
as a block in the threat, moves from its square, thus destroying the threat by removing the block and giving the black king a flight square. This idea is usually combined with Black or White self-interference, as in No. 565 and with self-blocking by Black. In the majority of problems of this type, the anti-blocking move forms a new self-block on another square adjacent to the Black king, as in the examples given herewith.

Nos. 568 and 569 are two particularly piquant examples from an article by N. Easter on "A Line Opening Theme." In this theme, following the key, each of Black's main defenses opens a White line which enables mate. Obviously, the theme is broad and flexible enough to permit blending with an endless gamut of ideas, such as self-interference, selfblocking, self-pinning, etc.

No. 570 by K. S. Howard introduces us to a highly specialized device known as "anticipation of unpin." As an introduction to the theme, we quote from some recent notes by T. R. Dawson. "In normal directmate problems, White unpins Black with deliberate intent for one reason only-to relieve impending stalemate. However, he often unpins Black incidentally, without intention, while pursuing some other aim. If the unpinned Black man is able to interfere actively with White's aim, provision has to be made first before the unpin occurs." This gives us the clue, and it is with problems in which this provision is an integral part of the strategic play that we are concerned.

No. 570 shows three unpinning mates, and the motive behind the key is the forcing of Black selfinterferences which provide for the unpin of the Black Queen. This idea has been extended into problems of five moves, but we give two three-move examples, Nos. 571 and 572 by W. D. Ellison. In No. 571, the motive behind the anticipating-unpin key is the anticipation of check by Black, which is here gloriously worked out. In No. 572 this idea is exhibited in a totally different matrix and with brilliant added variations.

It is a real pleasure to reproduce No. 573, a recommended problem sent to us by George N . Cheney of Syracuse, N. Y., nephew of the famous composer of identical name who died seventy-five years ago at the disastrous Battle of Blackburn's Ford. Gems of this lustre are all too few nowadays and this early American composer shows us that a work of high genius endures undimmed by the efforts of posterity.

To all solvers, composers and readers we extend cordial greetings and heartiest good wishes for a joyous holiday season!

## NOTES AND NEWS

Greetings and felicitations to R. J. Bermudez, a comparative newcomer to our pages, who wins the Honor Prize with his Problem No. 508!

Ladder Prizes are won by H. B. Daly and P. Rothenberg who tie with a score of 84 polnts. Our congratulations to them, and also to Dr. Gilbert Dobbs and I. Kashdan who receive the dollar prizes for the most accurate and complete solutions.

Dr. Dobbs scored the maximum of 25 points on the Quoted Section and appended keen comment. I. Kashdan, international master and perhaps the most rapid solver in America, does not surprise us with his lead score of 85 points on the Original Section.

As a result of the experience of the past issues we concur with the opinion expressed by several solvers that the dollar prize might be more justly awarded to the winner of the Ladder rather than to the very strong solvers who return invariably high scores and so may receive the prize month after month. Certainly, it is true that while the present custom maintains, many solvers will feel totally out of the running. Therefore, in addition to the Book Prize offered by the Editors, the Ladder winner or winners (if tied), will reccive a dollar Prize. This innovation takes effect with the February issue in which the December solutions appear, and we earnestly hope it will satisfy all.

Remember! The Ladder includes points for ALL problems-Original and Quoted.

Solvers who send solutions to all the direct-mate originals are again urged to vote for the Honor Prize problem. Critical comments on the problems will be greatly appreciated, and receive publication when concise and apposite.

To all our solving friends, readers and associates, a Merry Christmas and a Joyous New Year!

## SOLUTIONS

No. 493. E. Foschini. 1 Sc8. Attractive theme-royal self-pins.-G. Dobbs.
No. 494. C. Gavrilov. 1 Rgs. Sort of sliding pin mates.G. Dobbs.

No. 495. A. F. MacKenzie. 1 Sc6. Classic, symmetrical waiter.-G. Dobbs.
No. 496. Vincent 1 . Eaton. 1 Bf 7 . Threat 2 Rg . ch

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{ll}
\mathrm{Rg} 4 ; 2 & \mathrm{Bg} 7 \mathrm{ch} \\
\mathrm{Rh3} & 2
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Rh1; } 2 \text { Qal! }
\end{aligned}
$$

Bd3: 2 QxB
There are a number of short mates, which, however, are inherent to this delectable hide-and-seek theme.-P. Rothenberg.
No. 497. R. Chency. $1 \mathrm{Kb2}$. Threat 2 Re3 (or Rxe2) ch. Bi6; 2 Rd4ch!
Kd6; 2 Sc4ch
BxP; 2 Rxe2ch
$\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{S} ; 2 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Sch}$
No. 498. H.' Guttman. 1 Qc3. Threat 2 Qh8 mate.
${ }_{1} \ldots$ Pes; ${ }^{2} \mathrm{OH}^{\mathrm{C}}$
These lighter problems of the London Theme are neater.-G. Plowman.
No. 499. O. Wurzburg. $1 \mathrm{Qd7}$, waiting.
$1 \ldots . \mathrm{Sf} 4: 2 \mathrm{Og} 4 \mathrm{ch}$
$1 . . \mathrm{Scs}: 2 \mathrm{Qh} 3 \mathrm{ch}$
$\mathrm{SeS}:{ }^{2} \mathrm{Qh3} 3 \mathrm{ch}$
S else $; 2$ Od6ch
Kf4; 2 Od4ch

- Rfs: 2 QxR

A
A
iovely
Rfs miniature.-P. Rothenberg. Three blocks with waiting key in a miniature is something of a task.-Ed
No. 500. Dr. G. Erdos. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~Kb} 6$. Threat 2 Sf 6 mate.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{QxB} ; 2 \mathrm{Qa1!} \\
& \mathrm{SxB} ; 2 \mathrm{Oxh6} \\
& \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B} ; 2 \mathrm{Rg} 6 \\
& \mathrm{RxB} ; 2 \mathrm{BCS}
\end{aligned}
$$

All hail the new London Theme and success to the Viennese group.-G. Dobbs. Compares well with the other London Themers presented.-P. Rothenberg.
No. S01. C. M. Fox. 1 Sts, Pg4; 2 KdS, PxS; 3 Bc4, Pb4: $4 \mathrm{Sb} 1 . \mathrm{Bxf} 3$.
The order of moves is perfect, and the problem is perfect.-H. B. Daly. Tricky! Why all the bait lumber?-P. Rothenberg. Decidedly Foxy in its subtle modus.-G. Dobbs.
No. 502. R. J. Bermudez. Cooked by 1 Qd7. Intention: 1 Qc4.

No. 503. V. L. Eaton. 1 Pd4.
Clever en passant interference-G. Dobbs. Both of Eaton's two-movers are excelient.-G. Plowman. Some pretty R interference.-H. Hausner.
No. 504. V. L. Eaton. 1 Qc1. Very pretty cross check.P. Rothenberg. Nice changed mate after 1 Pf4ch.

No. 505. W. Patz. No solution after 1 Sd 4 , Sb4!
No. so6. K. S. Howard. Cooked by 1 Sd3ch. Intention: 1 Bc 1 .
No. 507. O. Wurzburg. 1 Sc8. The Wurzburg touch is the master's touch.-P. Rothenberg. Has the Wurzburg artistic touch.-G. Dobbs.
No, 508. R. J. Bermudez. 1 Sa4, KxS: 2 Qc4!
Pas: 2 Sc3ch
Pc4; 2 Qe8ch
PxP; 2 Kb 3
This receives my vote. A rich Meredith with a sacrifice as a waiting move, followed by quiet waiting moves. The model mate, in one variation, comes as a surprise.- P . Rothenberg.
No. 509. V. L. Eaton. 1 Kc6. Threat. 2 Sc3ch

A real problem. White and Black pins, half-pins. and unpins galore. First by far in my opinion.G. Plowman. Looks as though he started a "Cheney" but shifted gears in a different difec-tion.-G. Dobbs,
No. 510. Dr. G. Erdos. 1 Be7, Threat; 2 Sf6 mate
BxP; 2 Qbs!
Good original strategy but ${ }^{\prime \prime} \mathbf{2}^{2}$ Stoch
heavy.-G. Dobbs. I still think small is very better-G. Plowman. These over-populated problems, however laudable the theme, are frequently annoying.-P. Rothenberg.
No. 511. A. D. Gibbs. 1 Kg , Threat: 2 Sc 7 ch

The best by far of 'Mr. Gibbs' several versions.G. Dobbs.

No. 512. K. Hajek. 1 Rd8, Threat: 2 QxSch
BxS: 2 Rh8
1 ..... Qc1 or $\mathrm{g}^{2} ; 2$ Pf4
Solvers did not seem to admire the beautiful Bristol continuation after $1 . \cdots$ BxS which distinguishe this fine creation.-Ed.
No. 513. C. S. Kipping. ${ }_{1} \mathrm{Bd} 3, \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~b}) \mathrm{d} 6 \mathrm{ch} ; 2 \mathrm{Rb} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ $1 \cdots S(f) \mathrm{d} 6 \mathrm{ch} ; 2$ Rf7ch 1...: Pg4; 2 Rf1ch Bold echo-cross checker.-Dobbs. Probably harder to compose than to solve. Pinning key weak.-G. Plowman.
No. 514. A. Qualkowitzer. 1 Bb 6 , Threat Rd3ch

| . . . $\mathrm{BxB} ; \mathrm{P}_{2} \mathrm{Qa3}^{3}$ <br> . . ., PxB; 2 Pc7 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Duals nicely eliminated. "This is probably the best London Themer in this issue. The 1... PxP variation is superb.- $\mathbf{P}$. Rothenberg.
No. s15. W. K. Wimsatt. 1 Bf8, Bcs or Pcs; 2 Bh6 PxS: 2 Se2ch B else; 2 Se2ch Pe3: $2 \mathrm{Se}_{7}$
Perhaps I should have given this second choice. Good key.-G. Plowman. One fair model mate.P. Rothenberg. Neat bit of play by the minor quartette.-G. Dobbs.
No. 516. G. Dobbs. 1 Qd2, Kds; 2 QxPch, Kc6; 3 Be2

Qesch
1.... Ke4; 2 Qg5, Pd2; 3 Be2

Nicely echoed and pretty symmetry.-P. Rothenberg. Very difficult, but not too perfect a solution. -G. Plowman.
No. S17. E. McCarthy. Intention:
$\mathrm{Ka4}, \mathrm{Be3}: 2 \mathrm{KxP}, \mathrm{Kc1}: 3 \mathrm{Od} 3!$
1..., Kb2: $2 \mathrm{Qd} 3!, \mathrm{Kc1}: 3 \mathrm{KxP}$
$1 \cdots, \mathrm{~Pb}_{1} ; 2 \mathrm{Oc} 3 . \mathrm{Ka} 2 ; 3 \mathrm{Qd} 3!!$

$$
\text { Ka2: } 2 \text { QxP mate }
$$

Belse: $2 \mathrm{KxP}, \mathrm{Ka1}$ or Bc3: 3 Oftch
Cooked by $1 \mathrm{Kb4}, \mathrm{Bc} 3 \mathrm{ch} ; 2 \mathrm{KxB}, \mathrm{Pb} 2 ; 3 \mathrm{Qa6}$ or 24 Also 1...., Be3ch; 2 Kxp (dual), Ket ; 3 Qd3!
........ Ka1; 3 QxBch
$\mathrm{Pb}_{2} \cdots ; \mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{B}}$ any: 3 Qc2ch
B else: $2 \mathrm{KxP}, \mathrm{Ka1}, \mathrm{Be} 3$; 3 Qfich
Ka2; 2 OxP mate
$\mathrm{Kb} 2 ; 2$ Qe2ch, Any; 3 KxP

## Original Section

547
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.


Mate in 2

548
SIMON COSTIKYAN New York City


Mate in 2

549
EDWARD L.. DEISS
Covington, Ky .


Mate in 2

S50
CARL DIESEN
Cloquet, Minn.


Mate in 2

551
B. M. MARSHALL Shreveport, La.


Mate in 2

552
FRED SPRENGER New York City


Mate in 2

553
R. J. BERMUDEZ

Aguascalientes, Mexico


Mate in 3

554
A. J. FINK

San Francisco, Calif.


Mate in 3

555
A. D. GIBBS

Rochester, N. Y.


Mate in 3

## Original Section (cont'd)



Mate in 3

557
W. JACOBS

New York City


Mate in 3

558
F. R. SARIEGO

Caguas, Porto Rico


Mate in 3

559
GEO. B. SPENCER
St. Paul, Minn.


Mate in 3

560
F. PALATZ

Hamburg, Germany


Mate in 4

561
W. K. WIMSATT

Washington, D. C.


Mate in 4

562
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.


Mate in 5

DR. GILBERT DOBBS Carrollton, Ga.


Retro-Mate in 2

564
P. L. rothenberg New York City


Self-Mate in 7

## Quoted Section

565
M. SEGERS


Mate in 2

566
G. MENTASTI
"L'Italia Scacchistica"-1935


Mate io 2

567
O. STOCCHI

1 Pr. "La Don. dei Guiochi" 1933


Mate in 2

568
N. EASTER

British Chess Magazine June, 1933


Mate in 2

569
N. EASTER

British Chess Magazine June, 1933


Mate in 2

570
KENNETH S. HOWARD
British Chess Magazine-1936


Mate in 2

571
W. D. ELLISON British Chess Magazine - 1936


Mate in 3
W. D. ELLISON

British Chess Magazine-1936


Mate in 3

573
GEORGE NELSON CHENEY London Era, 1861 (Recommended by G. N. Cheney, Syracuse, N. Y.)


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No. 518. M. Charosh. 1 Bd3, Gd4; 2 Bg6, Gh7; 3 Kc7. Gb7: 4 Bf7, Ge4: 5 Ge3 mate
Ingenious and subtle single line maxi-my voteG. Dobbs. The mating move is indeed a power-house.-P. Rothenberg. Mate is nicely formed with a minimum of force.-G. Plowman.
No. 519. J. F. Tracy. 1 Ra4, PxP; 2 Rd4, B any; 3 Qg8ch, BxQ: 4 Sf6ch, Kf7; 5 Kds . KxS mate
1 .... Bf7; 2 Qg8ch, BxQ; 3 Sf6ch, Kf7; 4 Rd4, PxP; S Kds, KxS mate
The play is good and accurate though the mate is fairly obvious.-G. Dobbs. Not as formidable as some of the Tracy suis.-P. Rothenberg.

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"Alekhine continued to study the board and made his last move about $6: 15$ P. M. He then protested that his attention had not been called to the time and he had revealed his next move instead of sealing it ready for the re-start.
"Play should have resumed in the match at 8 P . M., but owing to the dispute there was no further play. The matter went before the Committee, Capablanca eventually making a sealed move about 8:40 P. M. The whole matter was then adjourned until a decision by the British Chess Federation is reached
"The controller of the tournament, Mr. A. J. Mackenzie, announced later that a bell had been provided, and would be rung sharply at two o'clock and again at six o'clock, and where play was necessary in adjourned games in the evening at 8 P. M. and 10 P. M. He hoped that would be satisfactory."
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[^0]:    ** The analysis in this sub-variation is the author's but the play for both sides may be improved upon, If 1 K-B4, K-R6; 2 R-R2, RQR8; 3 P-K7, R-K8; 4 P-K8(Q), R-B6cht!; 5 $\mathrm{KxR}, \mathrm{RxQ}$ is much better for Black. The win in this line cannot be definitely demonstrated. BUT there is a definite win possible as follows: $1 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 6 ; 2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 2$, R-QR8; $3 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 2!$ ! and the queening of the pawn cannot be prevented. -S. S. C.

