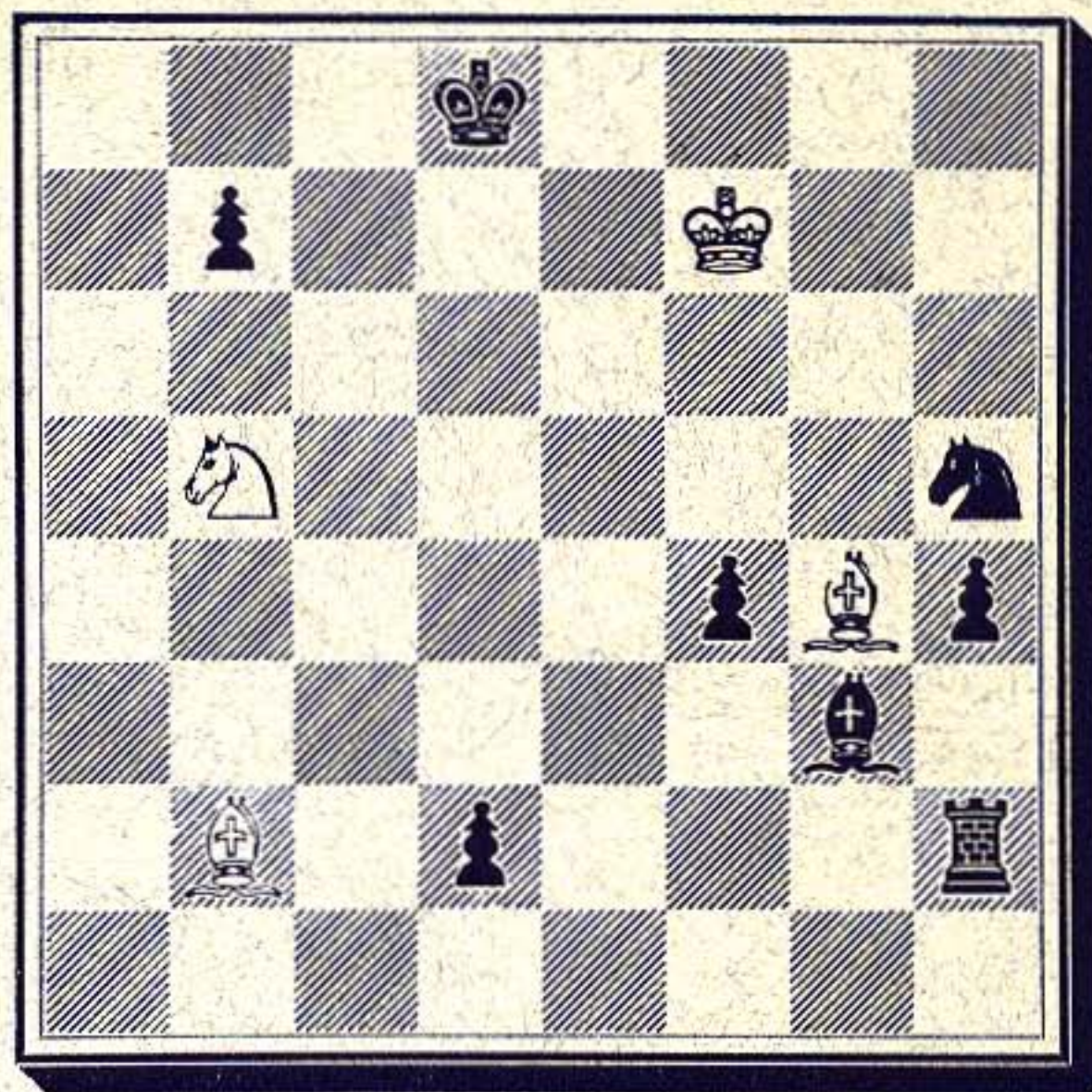


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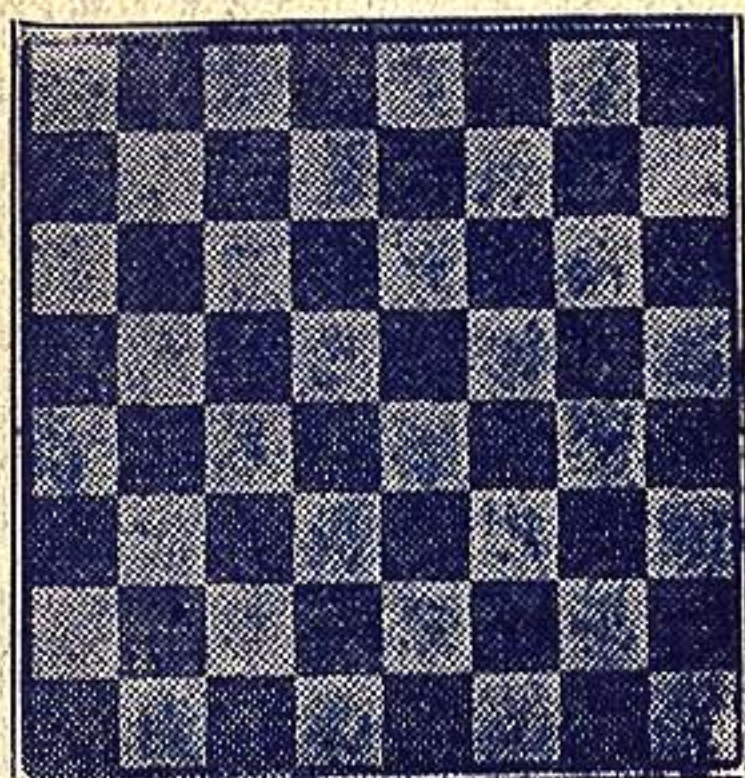
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The CHESS REVIEW

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ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ, *Editor*
S. S. COHEN, *Managing Editor*

FRED REINFELD, *Associate Editor*
BARNIE F. WINKELMAN, *Associate Editor*
R. CHENEY, *Problem Editor*
BERTRAM KADISH, *Art Director*

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

LAJOS STEINER	N. I. GREKOV
J. B. SNETHLAGE	IRVING CHERNEV
JAMES R. NEWMAN	D. MACMURRAY
PAUL HUGO LITTLE	EDITH L. WEART

BY THE WAY

GOOD NEWS!

With exemplary speed, plans have already been made for the forthcoming United States Championship Tournament. While some of the details are naturally still in the tentative stage, the following summary gives the progress to date:

Time. The tourney will start on April 2, after the preliminary tournaments have been completed in March.

Players: There will be three preliminary sections of ten players each, with the leaders (probably the first two players) qualifying for the Championship Tournament.

Exemptions: The following players have been seeded: Sammy Reshevsky, Frank J. Marshall, Reuben Fine, Isaac Kashdan, Israel A. Horowitz, David S. Polland, George N. Treysman, Albert C. Simonson and Arthur W. Dake. According to a cable recently received from Fine, it is doubtful whether he will be able to return to this country in time to participate. There will probably be some other changes in the list of seeded players.

Prizes: First Prize \$600; second prize \$400; third prize \$250; fourth prize \$150; fifth prize \$100.

Entry Fees: \$10 for participation in the Preliminaries, \$20 for the Finals (out-of-town finalists will pay \$10).

Entries: These should be sent to the Managing Director, Louis J. Wolff, 44 Wall Street, New York City, not later than January 31.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ANNOTATION

The following is an extract from a letter from Huxley St. John-Brooks, Editor of the *South African Chess Magazine*, to the Editor of the *A. C. R.*:

"I agree with what you say about annotations: . . . and . . . give me a pain in the back of the neck. Reinfeld is much better . . . Out here they rather run to the personal touch. For example:—

"I generally play Kt-Q4 here, but my opponent had been drinking hard, and was obviously off his game. I thought that by complicating, I might win a piece—which I did."

FINAL scores at Hastings: Reshevsky 7—2; Keres and Alexander 6½—2½; Fine and Flohr 6—3; Mikenas 5½—3½; Sir G. Thomas and Tylor 3—6; Fairhurst and A. Thomas 1—8.

"Or something like this:—

" 'Psychologically played. Dr. Katzenjammer is rotten at Bishop endings.' Or,

" 'Mr. Basil Sefton is noted for lack of knowledge of the openings; hence my choice of this complicated debut. But I generally beat Sefton, anyhow.' "

(From our lively contemporary *The Australasian Chess Review*.)

SUCCESS STORY!

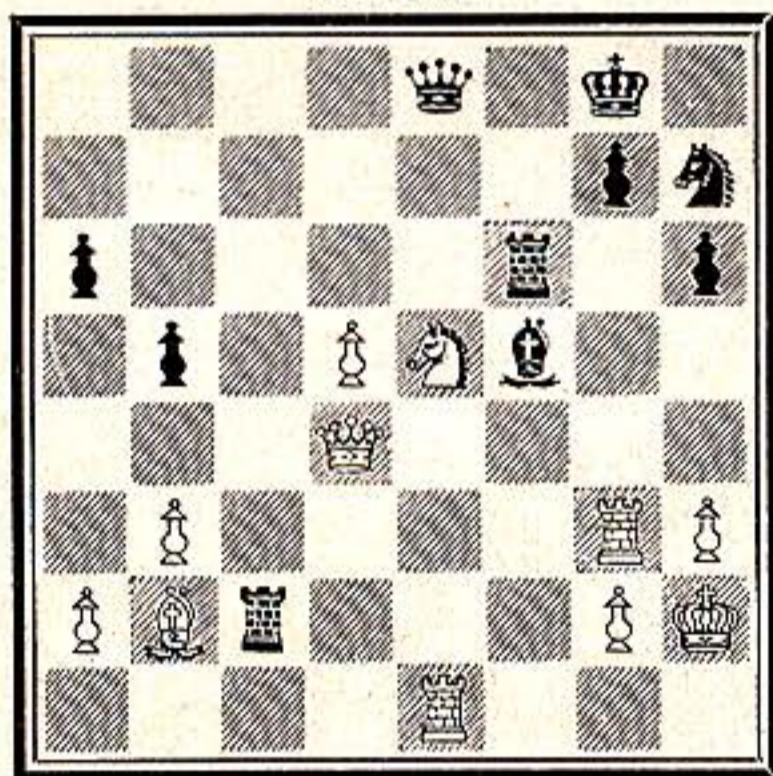
Montgomery Major, of Winnetka, Ill., tells this one on himself. In the recently completed Illinois State Championship (see *Cross Country*), he lost every game he played in the Preliminaries and in the Consolation Finals. And yet he won third prize in the Consolation Finals!! (page *Chernev's Curious Chess Facts!*). The explanation is, of course, that he won several games by forfeit.

A CURIOUS POSITION

Edmonton (Can.) Y. M. C. A. - October, 1937

(White to move)

Jackson



Evans

White now played a move which should have forced the game:

1 Kt-Kt4!

2 KtxRch

And now 3 RXPch! wins quickly.

3 QxKt?

And Black wins!

QxR

KtxKt

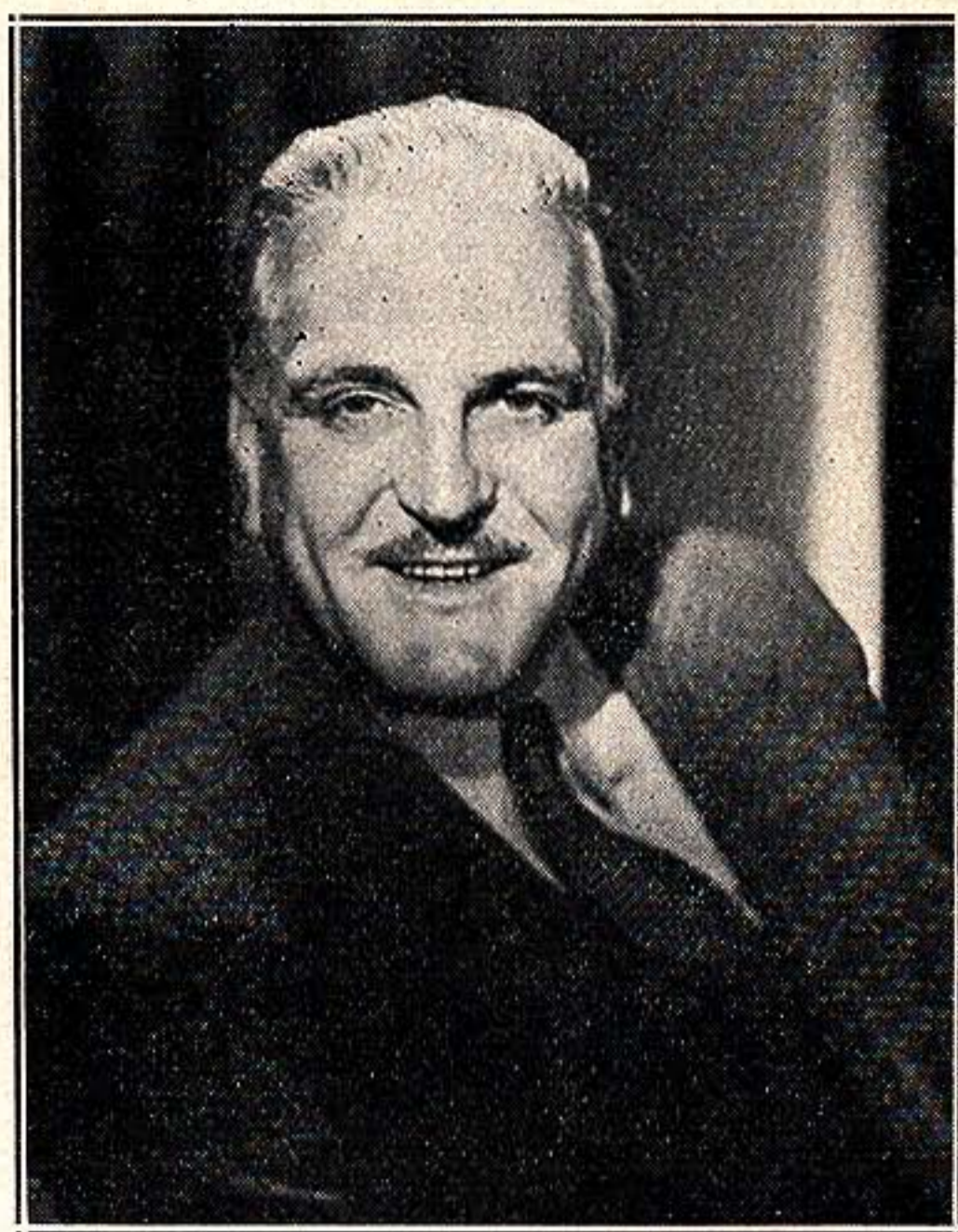
QxRch!

REMEMBER

TO RENEW

YOUR

SUBSCRIPTION



FRANK MORGAN, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Star

Learned chess in order to play it on trains while traveling with a dramatic company, the stage manager of which was a chess addict. He says a game "brushes the cobwebs" from the brain, as the player forgets everything else for the time being, while playing.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS

As usual, both intercollegiate organizations had their annual match competitions during the Christmas holidays.

In the H. Y. P. D. League, Harvard again triumphed, rather easily this time. The final team scores were: Harvard 10—2, Princeton 6½—5½, Yale 5—7, Dartmouth 2½—9½.

In the Intercollegiate Chess League, a much keener struggle was seen. The totals were: Brooklyn College 15½—4½, City College 14—6, Columbia 12½—7½, Cornell 8½—11½, N. Y. U. 6—14, Yeshiva 3½—16½.

Intercollegiate Chess League

Brooklyn College vs. N. Y. U.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

J. F. Donovan

White

A. Siegel

Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	13 P-Q5	Q-Q3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 PXP	QXP
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	15 Kt-Q5	KtxKt
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	16 BxKt	Q-Kt4
6 P-K3	P-B3	17 Kt-Kt5	P-KKt3
7 R-B1	O-O	18 B-B4	Q-R4
8 B-Q3	PxP	19 BxPch	RxB
9 BxP	Kt-Q4	20 KtxR	KxKt
10 BxB	QxB	21 RxB	RxR
11 O-O	KKt-B3	22 QxKtch	Resigns

The World Championship Match

By FRED REINFELD

Although I did not express that opinion in these columns, I fully expected Dr. Euwe to retain his title in the match which has just been completed as this is written. Now that the match is over, there is so much "I told you so!" and "What else could you expect?!" in the air, that it is not easy to remember that last September hardly anyone reckoned seriously with the possibility that Alekhine would regain his title.

And such an opinion seemed to square with the facts. In the two years which followed his gaining the title, Dr. Euwe had played some very fine chess, had improved his play in several important respects, had bolstered up a self-confidence which was sadly hacked away by the fact that so few players were ready to accept him as of world championship caliber. Alekhine, on the other hand, continued to play superman chess one day and trash the next day. He was unreliable and his play was unpredictable. We heard reports that he was in strict training, but we took this with a ton of salt; after neglecting himself for five full years, it did not seem likely that he would be able to impose upon himself the discipline which is a prerequisite for all great achievements.

The attitude of the masters present at the match seems to have been: Euwe should win, BUT you never can tell! Draw your own conclusions from the following statements made in *De Telegraaf* (quoted from the *Australasian Chess Review*):

Reshevsky: "I have no opinion."

Capablanca: "I will not say a word."

Fine: "I am going to assist."

Keres: "The last good move will win."

Eliskases: "As an assistant to Dr. Alekhine, I have to use the greatest discretion."

Flohr: "No matter what the result, the chess world will gain in aesthetic values."

Now as to the match itself. Some readers may recall that in connection with the previous match, I wrote that Alekhine's downfall was due to his playing like a gambler, whereas Euwe succeeded by taking *rationaly weighed* risks. In the recent match, Alekhine's play was as enterprising as ever, but his boldness did not pass the permissible. The first surprise turned out to be that he *had* really trained for the match, and as a result was in superb physical condition. His defensive play was amazingly

rich in resources, and he made it as hard as possible for his opponent to bring home an advantage. On the other hand, when Alekhine had the slightest advantage, he turned it to account with cruel and irresistible logic. He made mistakes, it is true—but he defended himself stubbornly against their consequences. For Euwe, on the other hand, mistakes generally proved deadly.

Euwe held his own until after the sixth game. In a strictly formal sense, the sixth game was not fatal, as it left the players tied at 3—3. In ordinary circumstances Euwe would at once have recovered from this defeat; but in this case it was so crushing (the briefest victory since the days of the Morphy—Anderssen Match) that one readily understands the Dutch master's cramped and almost hysterical attempt to achieve a victory at all costs. The result was a draw and three decisive losses in the next four games. After this catastrophe Euwe's fate was really decided, but he made a manful stand in the next ten games; although even here the drawn results of the 18th, 19th and 20th games had a powerfully depressing effect on him which at once became manifest. In each of these he played the first part splendidly, and obtained what was to all intents and purposes a won game. Yet somehow or other, Alekhine, defending himself with amazing resourcefulness, managed to hold his own and draw in each case.

The score had other effects. Playing with perfect self-confidence, Alekhine would gallop through the opening at the rate of ten moves a minute. Then, when the complications came, he would have ample time for study. Euwe, on the other hand, is by temperament a seeker after the best move in each position. Not only that, but he always had to handle the opening in such a way as to assure himself chances even where they should not be expected!—especially with the black pieces. The result was time-pressure, and what is worse, fear of time-pressure! This lack of time also explains the relative frequency with which he allowed Alekhine to escape the consequences of a bad move.

Thus the match has ended after almost three months of constant struggle. Every chess player can sincerely rejoice in Alekhine's victory and hope that it is but the beginning of a new and even more brilliant chapter in an already distinguished career.

As for Dr. Euwe, he has the consolation of knowing that the match was really much closer than the final and official score indicates. But results count; and Euwe will have to make up his mind, it seems to me, to devote all his time to chess or else to retire from the international arena. It is not generally realized that Euwe has accomplished wonders, for a man who gave only *part* of his time to chess. At all events, one can honestly say of Euwe (and the same has not been true of all champions) that he carried his honors with dignity and without arrogance, that he contributed mightily to an increase in the popularity of chess—and finally, he did not engage in any of the bitter polemics that have marred the careers of other champions.

Finally, there again arises the question of a new challenger. Will it be Euwe? Or Capablanca? Or Keres? Or Botvinnik? Or any of the other young masters? Perhaps Alekhine's forthcoming trip to Uruguay will provide the answer.

World Championship Match
(Eleventh Game)

Groningen - October 30, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Sammy Reshevsky)

Dr. M. Euwe Dr. A. Alekhine
White Black

(A well played game, quite interesting and full of complications.)

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 P-QR4	B-B4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	6 Kt-K5	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	7 B-Kt5	B-QKt5
4 Kt-B3	PxP	8 P-B3	P-KR3

A novelty, which should equalize.

9 BxKt PxP

This move weakens Black's position. I should prefer 9 . . . QxB and if 10 P-K4, B-R2; 11 BxP, O-O with a satisfactory game for Black.

10 KtxP(B4)	P-B4
11 PxP	QxQch
12 RxQ	B-B7

Best. If 12 . . . BxP; 13 P-K4, B-KKt3; 14 Kt-Kt5 threatening to win the exchange with Kt-B7ch or a P with Kt-Q6ch.

13 R-B1

The best reply. If 13 R-Q2, BxKt; 14 PxP, BxP; 15 Kt-Q6ch, K-K2; 16 KtxKtP, Kt-Q2; 17 P-K4, QR-B1 and Black regains the P with the better game.

13 B-Kt6

Not 13 . . . BxP? 14 R-R1! and wins.

14 Kt-Q2

White has nothing better at his disposal; if instead 14 Kt-Q6ch, K-K2; 15 KtxKtP, BxRP; 16 P-K4, B-B3 regaining the P with a superior position.

14	BxKt	16 P-K4	K-K2
15 RxP	BxP	17 B-Q3	R-Q1

18 K-K2	Kt-B3	21 Kt-Kt3	P-B4
19 K-K3	Kt-Kt5	22 Kt-R5	P-Kt3
20 B-Kt1	B-Kt4	23 BPxP	RPxP
24 Kt-B4		R-R8?	

Gets the R out of the game and gives White good winning chances. The indicated continuation was 24 . . . PxP; 25 PxP, QR-Kt1; 26 KR-QB1 and the game is slightly in White's favor.

25 Kt-R3

White could safely have captured the P: 25 KtxP, B-Q6; 26 R-Kt3 and Black has no compensation for the lost P. 25 . . . R-QKt1; 26 R-Kt3 is likewise in White's favor.

25	B-R3	29 K-B2	R-Q3
26 R-Kt3	Kt-Q6	30 PxP	RxP
27 PxP	KtxP	Drawn	
28 RxKt	RxKtch		

(Haagsche Courant)

World Championship Match
(Twelfth Game)

Amsterdam - November 1, 1937

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Sammy Reshevsky)

Dr. A. Alekhine Dr. M. Euwe
White Black

(This game was played in excellent style on both sides. A very short game, but none the less quite interesting.)

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	5 PxP	QxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	6 P-K3	P-B4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	7 P-QR3	BxKtch
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	8 PxP	O-O

9 Kt-B3 PxP

Also good here is 9 . . . P-QKt3; 10 P-B4, Q-Q3; 11 B-Kt2, B-Kt2; 12 B-K2, Kt-B3 with chances for both sides.

10 BPxP	P-QKt3
11 B-B4	Q-B3
12 B-Q3	. . . .

An alternative worth considering was 12 O-O, B-Kt2 (if 12 . . . B-R3; 13 Kt-K5, Q-B2; 14 B-Kt2 and White has a slightly better game); 13 B-Kt2, QKt-Q2; 14 KR-B1 with a good game.

12	QxQ
13 BxQ	B-R3
14 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2

Another way was 14 . . . R-B1; 15 B-Q1 (if 15 B-Q3, BxB; 16 KtxB, Kt-B3 and Black's position is preferable), QKt-Q2; 16 B-B3, KtxKt; 17 PxKt (if 17 BxR, Kt-Q6ch and wins), Kt-Q4 and Black's pieces are more effectively posted.

15 KtxKt	KtxKt
16 B-Kt2	QR-B1
17 QR-B1	KR-Q1
18 P-B3	. . . .

He has nothing better; if 18 P-B4, Kt-B3; 19 K-B2 (or 19 P-K4, B-Kt2; 20 P-K5, Kt-Q4!), B-Kt2 with equality.

18	P-K4
19 K-B2	. . . .

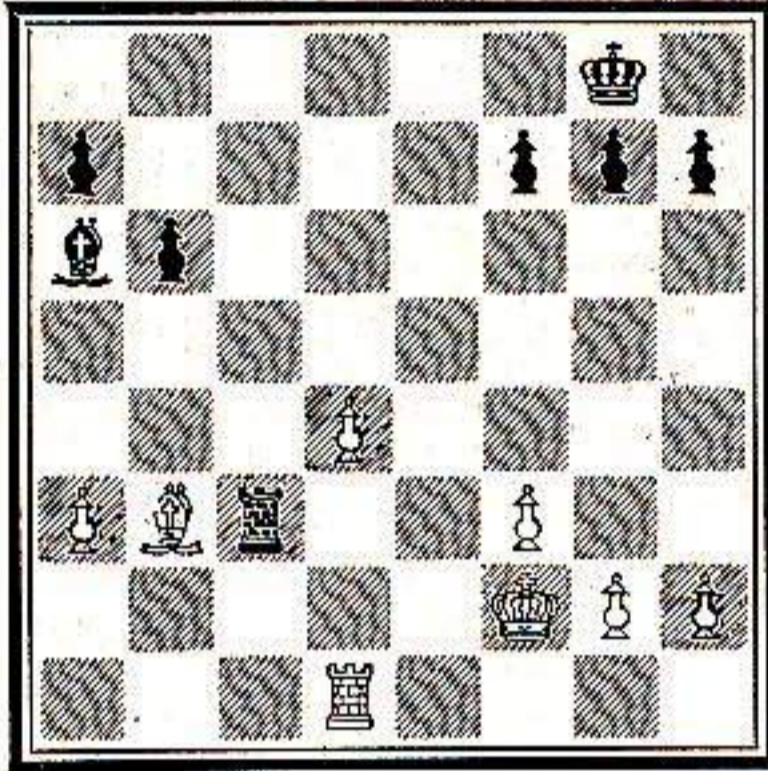
Or 19 PxP, KtxP! 20 BxKt, B-Q6 and the game is a draw.

19	PxP
------------	-----

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 20 BxP | Kt-B4 |
| 21 KR-Q1 | Kt-K3 |
| 22 B-Kt3 | RxR |
| 23 RxR | KtxB |
| 24 PxKt | R-QB1 |
| 25 R-Q1 | R-B6 |

A very promising alternative is 25 . . . B-B5; 26 B-B2, K-B1; 27 R-K1 (if 27 P-Q5, K-K2; 28 P-Q6ch, K-Q2; 29 B-B5ch, B-K3 with advantage to Black), P-KR3 and I prefer Black's position.

Dr. Euwe



Dr. Alekhine

26 P-Q5! Drawn

(If now 26 . . . RxB; 27 P-Q6, B-B1; 28 P-Q7, BxP; 29 RxB etc.; or 26 . . . B-B1; 27 P-Q6, B-Q2; 28 B-R4! with the same result.—F. R.)
Despite the unfavorable state of his score, Euwe's play was calm and well thought out at all times.

(Haagsche Courant)

(The best game in this group, and of the whole match.)

World Championship Match
(Thirteenth Game)
November 3—4, 1937
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
(Notes by Hans Kmoch)

Dr. M. Euwe		Dr. A. Alekhine	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 P-K3	P-K3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	7 BxP	QKt-Q2
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	8 Q-K2	Kt-K5
4 Kt-B3	PxP	9 O-O	B-QKt5
5 P-QR4	B-B4	10 B-Q3	BxKt
11 BxKt			

Up to this point the play had coincided with the ninth game (except for an unimportant transposition), which now continued 11 PxP, Kt xQBP; 12 Q-B2, BxB; 13 QxB, Kt-Q4; 14 B-R3 and White appears to have a fine game—although after 14 . . . P-QR4; 15 QR-Kt1, Kt-Kt5; 16 BxKt, PxP; 17 RxP, O-O! (18 RxP?? Kt-B4!) very little was left of White's attacking chances.

The text was recommended by Dr. Bernstein in his notes to the ninth game in *De Schaakwereld*.

11 . . . B.QKt5

THAT'S GRATITUDE!

After the exquisite pleasure of spending several hours in studying the many beautiful lines of play which evolved out of the thirteenth game of the last Championship Match, I was amazed to read the following in the communication of an amateur to one of the metropolitan chess columns:

"As a change from the heavy and cautious current games from Holland and Russia . . ."

Whatever criticism one might make of the Alekhine—Euwe and Botvinnik—Levenfish matches, there is one criticism which is hopelessly incongruous; namely, the criticism that the games were dull!

It reminds me of a passage from Schopenhauer's essay on Genius, where he has the following to say:

"Talent is able to achieve that which surpasses others' ability to perform, though not their ability to apprehend; it therefore immediately finds its appreciators. On the other hand, the achievement of genius goes beyond not only others' ability to perform, but their ability to apprehend; therefore these others do not directly perceive it.

"Talent is like a marksman who hits a target that the rest cannot reach; genius, one who hits a target which they cannot even sight: they therefore receive intelligence of it only indirectly—that is, late . . ."

In his letter, the amateur goes on to praise Zukertort in glowing terms. Zukertort was a genius—yet he was allowed to starve to death! . . . and as it happens, this year is the fiftieth anniversary of his death. In 1988, or thereabouts, someone will complain:

"As a change from the heavy and cautious current games from Nigeria and the Fiji Islands, let us look at the deathless brilliancies of the return match between Alekhine and Euwe!"—F. R.

Should Black play to win a P by 11 . . . BxKt P; 12 BxKB, BxKt, White would obtain a fine attacking game with 13 Kt-Q2 and 14 B-R3.

11 . . . BxB; 12 PxP is likewise favorable for White, because of his preponderance in the center and his open QKt file.

12 BxB PxP
13 P-Q5!

This powerful move justifies the previous exchange on B5. A quiet continuation would be inferior, for Black would maintain control of the important squares Q4 and K5 with 13 . . . Kt-B3.

13 . . . PxP

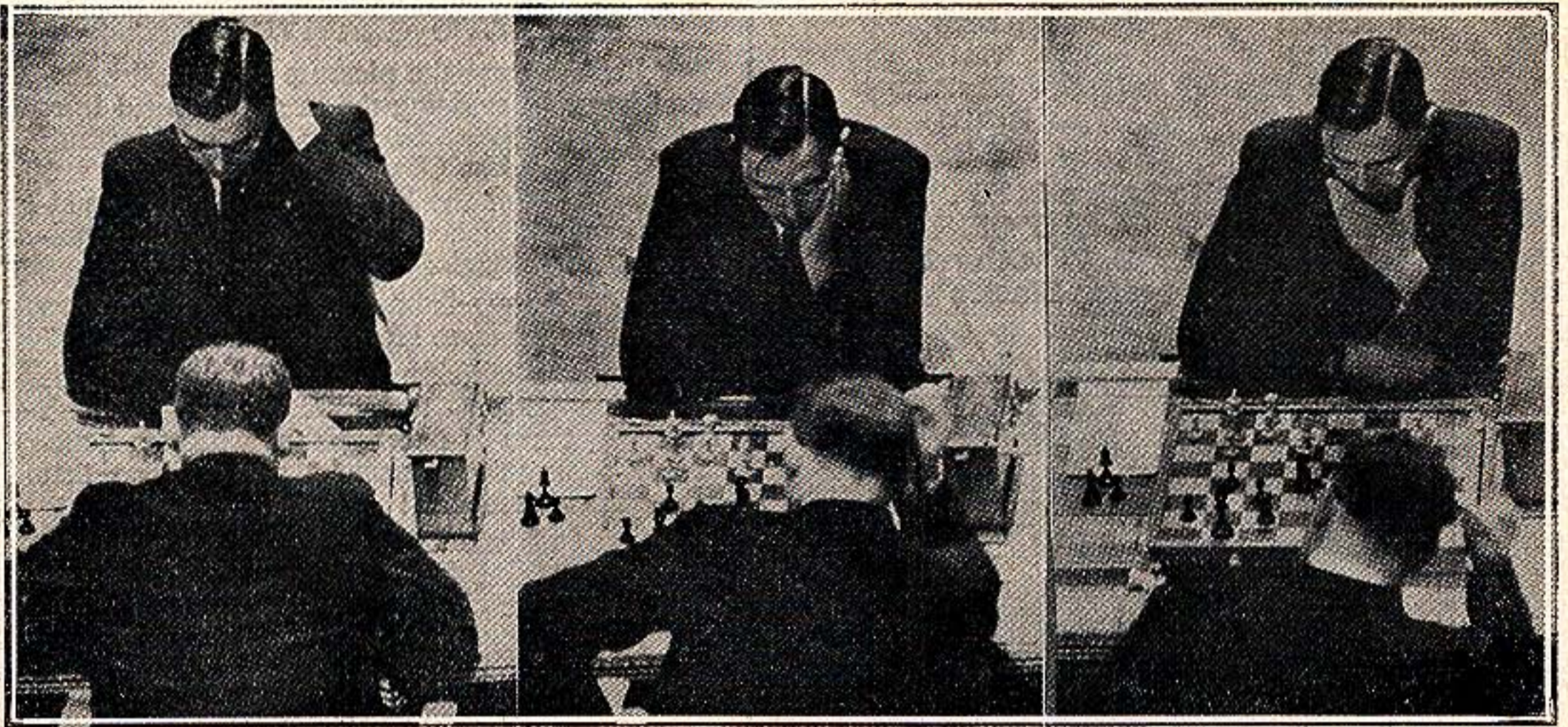
Best; after 13 . . . O-O; 14 PxP, PxP Black would have no compensation for the weakness of his Ps. And 13 . . . P-B4 would be of dubious value, as it would leave the B out of play, while White's passed P might become formidable.

14 Q-Kt5

This recovers the Pawn advantageously.

14 . . . Q-R4

The only good reply. Black had to protect not only the B, but the QP as well.



Courtesy G. B. Van Goor Zonen

15 QxKtP QR-Kt1
16 Q-B6 Q-B4

To parry the threat of Kt-K5.

17 Kt-Q4

17 Kt-K5 was also possible, but then Black would be able to castle: 17 . . . R-Q1; 18 R-Q1, O-O; 19 QxQ (not 19 QxP? QxQ; 20 RxQ, KtxKt and wins), BxQ; 20 KtxKt, RxKt; 21 B-Q2 and White stands better. The text is, however, more solid, as White's Kt is protected.

17 R-Kt3

After 17 . . . P-Kt3; 18 P-R5 Black would be at a loss for a good continuation, . . . R-Kt3 being impossible. The textmove, it is clear, gives Black good counterchances. White must exchange Qs.

18 QxQ KtxQ
19 P-R5!

Beginning a surprising combination. Less good would be 19 KtxP because of 19 . . . Kt-Kt6, when Black's positional superiority would amply compensate for the minus Pawn.

19 R-QR3

19 . . . R-Kt2 could be answered by 20 KtxP, for after 20 . . . Kt-Kt6; 21 R-R4 is possible, and the QRP cannot be captured.

20 Kt-B2! BxP

Not 20 . . . RxP? 21 RxR, BxR; 22 P-QKt4 and White wins a piece.

21 P-QKt4! BxP

It would seem that White has overlooked that the QR was protected.

22 B-Kt2!!

The brilliant explanation of White's combination. By sacrificing two Ps, White has secured the maximum effectiveness in the placement of his pieces. Black now finds himself in tremendous difficulties, and furthermore he cannot maintain his material advantage.

22 B-R4

There is nothing better. On 22 . . . RxR? there follows 23 RxR, Kt-Q6 (if 23 . . . P-QR4;

24 KtxB wins); 24 BxP, R-Kt1; 25 B-Q4 and White has a won game. Or 22 . . . R-QKt3? 23 B-Q4 and White wins at least the exchange.

23 BxP R-Kt1
24 B-K5

The seemingly stronger 24 B-Q4 would be met by the surprising rejoinder 24 . . . QR-Kt3! This leaves two Black pieces en prise, but neither one can be taken:

I 25 RxB? RxPch; 26 K-R1, Kt-K5! and it is difficult to parry the threat of 27 . . . R-Kt8ch and 28 . . . KtxP mate (after 27 P-R4, KtxPch; 28 RxKt, RxR; 29 RxRP Black has at least a draw).

II 25 BxKt? RxPch; 26 K-R1, B-B2! 27 P-B4, RxKt with a won game for Black.

However, 24 B-Q4 is not a bad move, if White answers 24 . . . QR-KKt3 with 25 P-Kt3.

24 Kt-Kt6
25 R-R4

If 25 R-R3, Kt-Q7; 26 KR-R1 (forced by the double threat of . . . KtxR or . . . Kt-B6ch followed by . . . KtxB), Kt-B5; 27 R-R4, QR-KKt3.

25 QR-KKt3
26 B-Kt3

A bit nervous because of the subtle threats for which he must keep a constant lookout, Dr. Euwe misses his cue here. With the simple 26 P-Kt3 (. . . Kt-Q7; 27 RxB etc.) White could have maintained the superior game. But now Black gets counterplay.

26 B-Kt3
27 R-KB4

To prevent some such continuation as 27 . . . P-Q5; 28 PxP, P-B5 followed by . . . RxPch.

27 P-KR4

Black is a P ahead, but his position is so riddled with weaknesses (five isolated Ps!) that passive play holds out no prospects. Hence the text, which is played to confuse White.

28 R-KR4

With 28 RxP, P-R5; 29 BxP, RxPch; 30 K-R1 (threatening B-Kt3), R(7)-Kt5; 31 R-K5ch, K-

B1; 32 B-K7ch White could have come out a P ahead.

28 P-R4

Preventing Kt-Kt4. And this passed P may become dangerous.

29 R x P

Very tardily—and yet too soon!—White re-establishes material equality. It would have been stronger to develop the KR, for example R-Q1 or R-Kt1.

29 R-QB3

Beginning a maneuver directed against the hostile K.

30 Kt-R3 P-Q5

31 P x P

After 31 R x P, P-Q6; 32 R-Q5, P-Q7; 33 Kt-Kt1, R-B7; 34 R-Q1, R-B8; 35 R x QP, R x Kt; 36 R x R, Kt x R; 37 R x B White should win. But Black has a better reply to 31 R x P in 31 . . . P x P; 32 P x P, B x Pch and White must answer 33 B-B2

REUBEN FINE ON THE OPENINGS ADOPTED

The Slav Defense was adopted twelve times and the opinions held of the two chief variations have been completely reversed on the basis of what has been learned from these games. After 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-QB3; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-B3; 4 Kt-B3, P x P; 5 P-QR4, B-B4; 6 Kt-K5, the reply 6 . . . QKt-Q2 is now considered to be completely refuted, while Bogolyubov's move 6 . . . P-K3 has been fully rehabilitated. Hence 6 P-K3 must be considered White's strongest continuation; the games played with this move indicated that Black invariably encounters great difficulties.

The Nimzoidian Defense was played seven times. Several procedures were adopted against it—including the fashionable move 4 Q-B2, but it may be asserted confidently that the defense satisfactorily survived all attempts to refute it.

The Queen's Gambit Declined (with 2 . . . P-K3) was seen four times; except in the 29th game, Black did well with it. In fact, Euwe won his only game with the black pieces using this defense in the final game.

The Queen's Gambit was accepted three times. In the customary variation, which was adopted in the 5th game, White is in a position to confront his opponent with extremely difficult problems, as was brought out in this game. Through transposition of moves the same opening appeared in the 14th and 16th games. This was in the form of the so-called Catalan Variation, which enables Black to equalize.

The Queen's Indian Defense was played twice, resulting in equality on each occasion.

The variation of the Reti Opening where Black plays . . . P-Q5 at the earliest opportunity, may be considered, on the basis of the 22nd game, slightly in White's favor.

The irregular opening adopted in the 28th game should have no terrors for Black, as Euwe's loss of it was due to a premature exchange of Queens in the later part of the game.

(if 33 K-R1? R x B! 34 P x R, R-R3 mate) and the game should end in a draw.

31 Kt x P
32 R-K1ch K-Q2

After 32 . . . R-K3; 33 R x Rch, P x R; 34 Kt-B4, Kt-K7ch; 35 K-B1, Kt x Bch; 36 R P x Kt, B-Q1; 37 R-R7 threatens 38 Kt-Q6ch followed by 39 R-B7 mate. In order to parry the threat, Black would have to leave his RP in the lurch with 37 . . . B-K2; but it is questionable whether White's plus-Pawn is enough to win.

33 K-B1

Preventing any combinations based on . . . Kt-K7ch.

33 R-B6
34 Kt-Kt1

Alekhine has defended himself magnificently under difficult conditions. One would think that Black has adequate counterplay.

34 R-B7
35 R-Q1 K-B3

The chief threat was 36 B-K5.

36 R-R6ch

This looks like a weak move.

36 R-Kt3

Seems to gain time, since an exchange would leave White with a bad game.

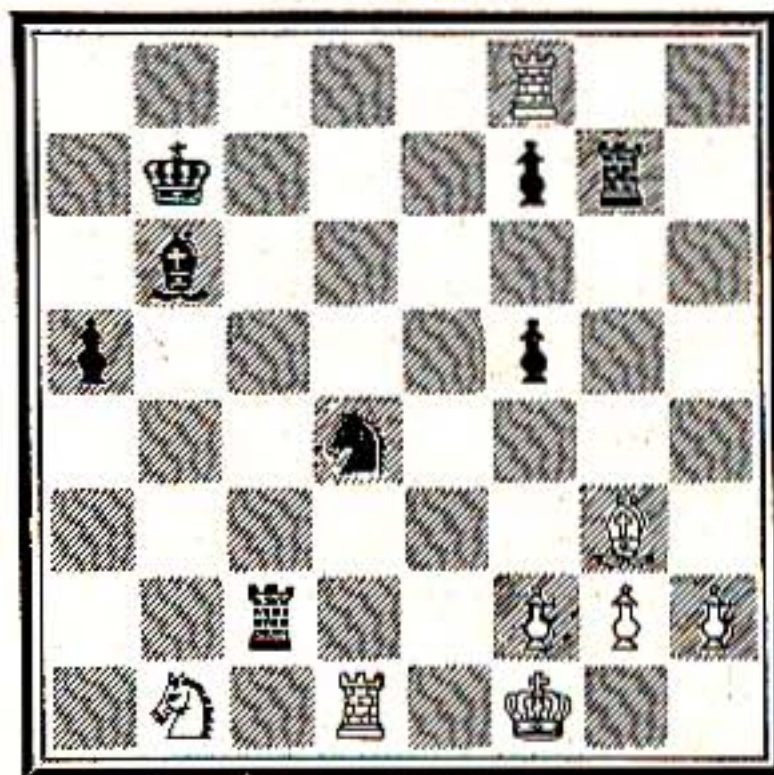
37 R-R8!

This was the point of White's previous move, White's R being placed very effectively on the last rank. White threatens advantageous simplification by 38 R-B8ch, K-Kt2; 39 R x R, Kt x R; 40 R-Q7ch and 41 R x P.

37 K-Kt2
38 R-KB8! R-Kt2

In order to prevent the loss of a Pawn, Alekhine resorts to a clever combination in time pressure—but there is a flaw.

Dr. Alekhine



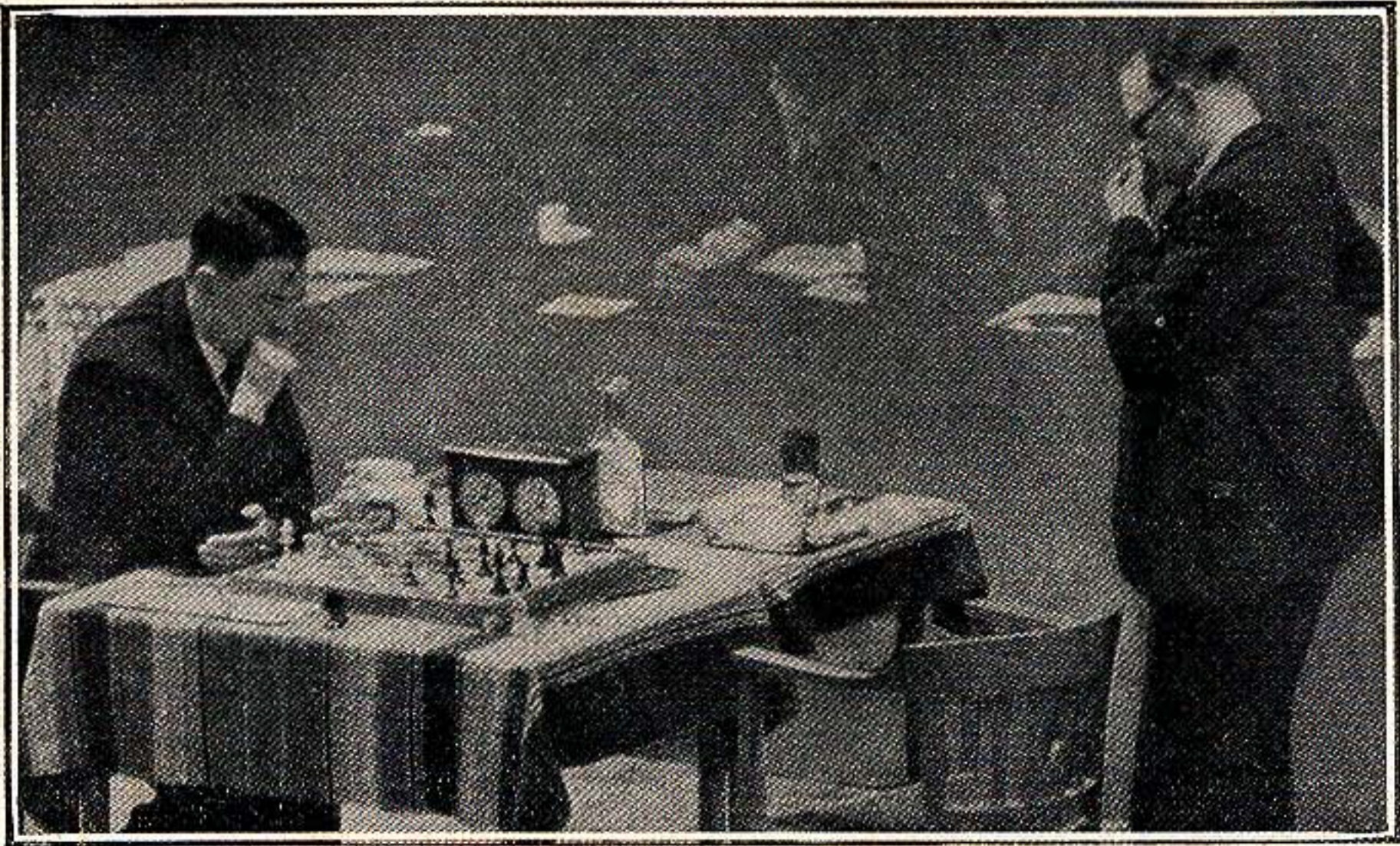
Dr. Euwe

39 B-K5! Kt-B6?!

Threatens . . . R x P mate. And White must not play 40 P x Kt? R x Pch; 41 K-K1, R-Kt8 mate. But White can now win at least the exchange.

40 R-Kt8ch

Although this move offers excellent winning chances, it must be considered a serious lapse, for 40 R-Q7ch would have decided quickly: 40



Courtesy G. B. Van Goor Zonen

A TENSE MOMENT; EUWE PONDERES, WHILE ALEKHINE LOOKS ON THOUGHTFULLY. FINE IS DIMLY DISCERNIBLE IN THE BACKGROUND

... K-B3 (if 40 ... K-R3; 41 R-R8ch, K-Kt4; 42 Kt-R3ch); 41 R-Q6ch, K-B2 (or 41 ... K-Kt2; 42 RxBch, KxR; 43 PxKt); 42 R-Q2ch, KtxB; 43 RxRch.

40 K-R2

The game was adjourned here, Euwe sealing his next move.

41 R-Q7ch

But now this is not so strong.

41 B-B2!

Only this problem move wards off immediate loss.

42 RxBch

This simplifying maneuver wins a P, and there is nothing better: 42 BxB, RxB! 43 RxRch, KxR leads to nothing. Likewise 42 PxKt, KxR; 43 BxR [not 43 RxB, RxR; 44 BxR(Kt7)], R-B8ch; 44 K-Kt2, RxKt etc.

42 KxR!
43 RxRch KtxB
44 R-B5 P-B3

Relatively best; if 44 ... Kt-Kt5, White answers 45 K-Kt1—but not 45 P-R3, Kt-R7ch; 46 K-Kt1, Kt-B6ch; 47 K-R1, Kt-K8 with unclear complications.

45 RxP

The ending is won for White, but it must be handled with great care. A great many Ps have already been exchanged, and one more exchange would probably make the win impossible.

45 R-QB2

After 45 ... P-B5; 46 Kt-Q2, R-KR2; 47 K-Kt1 (if 47 P-R3, P-B6 results in another exchange), R-Q2 and for the time being White's K cannot get into the game, for instance 48 R-R2, P-B6; 49 P-Kt3 (naturally not 49 PxP?? Rx

Kt!); and despite the fact that White will have more technical difficulties than in the actual game, his RP should eventually decide.

46 Kt-Q2 R-B7
47 R-Q5 K-B2
48 K-K2 R-Kt7
49 P-R3

Keeping Black's Kt out of Kt4.

49 K-B3
50 R-Q4 K-B4
51 K-K3 Kt-Kt3

Threatening to win a piece with 52 ... P-B5 ch; 53 K-Q3, RxKtch—or 53 K-K4, P-B4ch etc.

52 R-Q8 Kt-K2
53 K-Q3

R-Q3 at once would have been more accurate. White's task is to post his pieces more actively, but under the given conditions, this is a very arduous task, requiring plenty of time and patience.

53 R-Kt2
54 K-K3

Realizing that the K must remain near the Ps.

54 R-Kt7
55 R-Q3 Kt-Q4ch
56 K-B3 Kt-Kt5

Giving White the opportunity of forcing the exchange of a piece. Sooner or later Black would have had to make a concession: either exchanging a piece, or else relinquishing terrain.

57 R-B3ch! K-Q5

Other moves lose even more quickly: 57 ... K-Kt4; 58 Kt-B4 followed by 59 Kt-Q6ch and 60 KtxP—or 57 ... K-Q4; 58 Kt-B4 (threatening Kt-K3ch), K-Q5; 59 KtxR, KxR; 60 Kt-Q1ch winning even more easily than in the game.

58 R-Kt3! RxRch

Also after 58 . . . RxKt; 59 RxKtch White would have a won game. Alekhine selects the Kt ending, doubtless with an eye on the consideration that if all the Ps are exchanged off, White cannot win. This is based on the possibility of the weaker side's Kt being given up for enough Ps; but there is no chance for that here.

59 KtxRch K-K4
60 P-Kt3 Kt-B3
61 P-R4 Kt-Q1
62 Kt-B5 Kt-B2

White has a clearly won position.

63 Kt-Q3ch K-Q5
64 Kt-K1

Also possible was 64 K-B4 and if . . . KxKt; 65 KxP winning easily with the KRP. But Euwe was pressed for time and therefore rightly made a simple move.

64 K-K4
65 Kt-Q3ch K-K3
66 K-B4 Kt-Q3
67 Kt-B5ch K-B2
68 Kt-Kt3! Resigns

For if 68 . . . K-Kt3; 69 Kt-Q4, Kt-K5; 70 P-B3, Kt-Q3; 71 KtxP! KtxKt; 72 P-R5ch and wins.

Thus far the liveliest and most difficult game of the match. Both players have played most imaginatively, and the winner may well be satisfied with his achievement. The fact that he made some mistakes in the process, should not be held against him; for experience has shown that only by chance can even the greatest masters win such a complicated game by flawless play.

(De Schaakwereld)

(Alekhine at once comes back with a fine win!)

World Championship Match

(Fourteenth Game)

Zwolle - November 6-7, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED (in effect)

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

Dr. A. Alekhine Dr. M. Euwe

White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 P-KKt3	. . . .

This cannot be bad, but it allows rather an easy equalization.

3	P-Q4
4 Kt-KB3	PxP
5 Q-R4ch	QKt-Q2
6 QxBP	P-B4
7 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3
8 Q-Q3	PxP
9 O-O	B-K2

The Pawn cannot be held; if 9 . . . B-B4; 10 P-QKt4—or else 10 QKt-Q2 and 11 Kt-Kt3.

10 KtxP O-O

Not 10 . . . P-K4; 11 Q-Kt5ch. But the advance of the KP is bound to come.

11 Kt-QB3	P-K4
12 Kt-B5	B-Kt5
13 Q-B2	KBxKt

This was hardly necessary. The exchanges

give White much better chances on both sides of the board. In order was 13 . . . Q-B2; 14 B-Kt5, KKt-Q4!

14 PxB	BxKt
15 QxB	Q-B2
16 B-R6	. . . .

Alekhine at once proceeds to make good use of the Bs. The text threatens QBxP and thus forces a retreat.

16	QKt-Q2
17 Q-KKt5	Kt-K1
18 QR-Kt1	Kt-B4
19 Q-Kt4	R-Q1

Not 19 . . . P-B4; 20 Q-B4ch, K-R1; 21 B-K3 winning a Pawn.

20 B-Kt5	R-Q3
21 Q-QB4	P-QKt3
22 P-B4	. . . .

In order to open new attacking lines. Black must play with great care.

22	R-Kt3
23 QR-Q1	P-K5

This at least shuts out one of the Bs. Of course if 24 BxP, Kt-Q3 wins.

24 B-R4	P-Kt4
---------	-------

Cleverly played. If 25 QxKtP, Kt-Q3 followed by . . . Kt-B4. 24 . . . Kt-Q3 would be less effective because of 25 Q-Q5!

25 Q-Kt4	P-QR4
26 Q-R3	P-B4

Finally consolidating the position, but his Ps are still exposed to attack, especially as White commands the only open file. . . . R-Q3 would have been better.

27 B-Q8!	Q-R2
28 K-R1	R-QR3
29 R-Q5!	Kt-K3
30 KR-Q1	KtxB
31 RxKt	Q-KB2
32 R(1)-Q5	R-QB3

A last attempt at counterplay, both players being pressed for time. But Black will be given a jolt by his opponent's 34th move.

33 RxKtP
----------	---------

Far more effective than 33 QxP, when . . . Q-B3 would give Black some chances.

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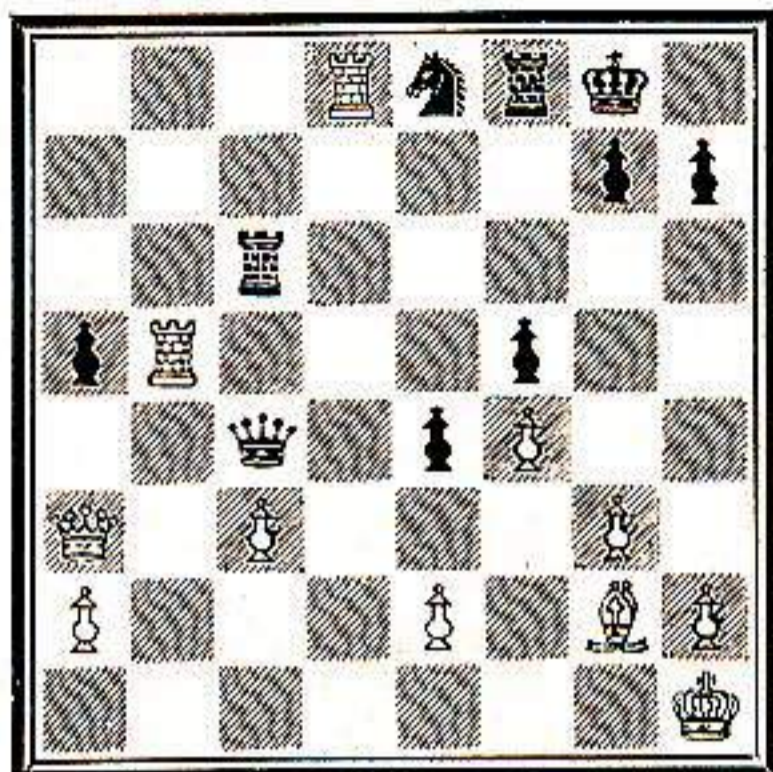
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33

Q-B5

If now 33 . . . Q-B3; 34 Q-Kt3ch, K-R1; 35 R(5)-Kt8! RxP; 36 RxKt! wins. The text is, however, no better.

Dr. Euwe



Dr. Alekhine

34 RxBP!

QR-B3

A sad necessity. For if 34 . . . RxR; 35 RxKt ch, K-B2; 36 Q-K7ch (not 36 Q-B8ch? K-Kt3; 37 BxP, QxBch!), K-Kt3; 37 BxP wins.

35 RxR
36 R-Q4

PxR
QxKP

White had an even simpler move in 36 Q-Kt3, but the ending is a fairly easy win, and Alekhine's treatment of it is convincing enough.

37 Q-Kt3ch	K-R1	45 K-R3	Kt-B4
38 RxP	Q-Q7	46 RxP	Kt-K2
39 Q-Kt1	QxBP	47 B-K4!	K-Kt2
40 Q-K1!	QxQch	48 R-K6	K-B2
41 RxQ	Kt-Q3	49 R-KR6	RxP
42 B-B6!	R-QKt1	50 RxPch	K-B3
43 R-K6	R-Kt8ch	51 R-R6ch	K-B2
44 K-Kt2	R-Kt7ch	52 R-R6	Resigns

World Championship Match
(Fifteenth Game)

Rotterdam - November 9-10, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

Dr. M. Euwe
White

Dr. A. Alekhine
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 R-Q1	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	13 P-K4	P-K4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	14 B-Kt5	P-KR3
4 Kt-B3	PxP	15 BxKt	QxB
5 P-QR4	B-B4	16 P-Q5!	KR-Q1
6 P-K3	P-K3	17 PxP	PxP
7 BxP	B-QKt5	18 Kt-R2!	B-K2
8 O-O	QKt-Q2	19 P-QKt4	P-QR4
9 Q-K2	B-Kt3	20 Q-B3	PxP
10 B-Q3	BxB	21 KtxKtP	Kt-B4!
11 QxB	O-O	22 RxRch	RxR

With 9 . . . B-Kt3, Alekhine improved on his previous handling of the defense in this variation. Euwe seized the only chance of getting any initiative by advancing his QP. Since Alekhine was loath to allow White's Kt to be planted at Q5, and since he did not care for . . . BxKt, the only remaining alternative was to reconcile himself to the weakening of his QBP. Euwe therefore undertook a maneuver

to hold back the QBP, preliminary to training his guns on it. Alekhine's 19 . . . P-QR4 was a necessary reaction to this plan, but the upshot was a passed QRP for White which certainly looks formidable.

And thus we arrive at the present position. Alekhine plays very cleverly, at this point, as he foresees that simplification will not (despite appearances to the contrary) enhance the power of the passed P.

23 Q-B4

KtxKP!

So that if 24 QxKt, BxKt; 25 QxB, P-K5 etc.!

24 KtxBP
25 KtxKt
26 KtxBch
27 P-R5

Kt-Q7!
RxKt
QxKt
Q-B3!

If White had had a chance to establish a flight square (P-KR3) he would now have very strong winning chances with his QRP. But as matters stand, his R must guard the first rank, and is thus badly hampered.

28 R-KB1	Q-Q1!	30 Q-R2	R-Q4
29 P-R6	R-Q5	31 Q-B4	R-R4

Euwe should now have continued with 32 P-R3 and 33 R-K1, leading to a sure and simple draw. However, he was in time difficulties, having played the opening very slowly.

32 R-Kt1?	Q-R1	38 R-Kt3!	Q-B5ch
33 Q-B7	QxP	39 P-Kt3	Q-QR5
34 R-Kt8ch	K-R2	40 Q-Q3	R-R7
35 P-R3	R-R8ch	41 K-Kt2	Q-R2
36 K-R2	Q-KB3	42 Q-K3	Q-B2
37 Q-B2ch	P-Kt3	43 Q-KB3	K-Kt2

Despite the loss of the P, White is certain of a draw, all the remaining Ps being on one side of the board. However, as several annotators have pointed out, he could at once force a draw at this point with 44 R-Kt7, Q-B5; 45 R-Kt6! R-R8; 46 K-R2! and Black must reconcile himself to a repetition of moves (because of White's threat of Q-B6ch followed by R-Kt8).

44 Q-Q5	R-R4	54 PxP	K-R3
45 R-Kt5	RxR	55 Q-Q1	P-K5
46 QxR	Q-B6	56 Q-Q4!	Q-B6ch
47 Q-K8	Q-Q5	57 K-Kt1	KxP
48 Q-B6	Q-Q6	58 Q-R8ch	K-Kt3
49 Q-B5	Q-K5ch	59 Q-Kt8ch	K-B3
50 K-Kt1	P-Kt4	60 Q-Q8ch	K-B4
51 P-Kt4	Q-Q5	61 Q-B8ch	K-K4
52 Q-B2	Q-KB5	62 Q-Kt8ch	Drawn
53 K-Kt2	P-R4		

(An interesting game, marred by time pressure.)

World Championship Match
(Sixteenth Game)

Rotterdam - November 11-12, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED (in effect)

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

Dr. A. Alekhine

Dr. M. Euwe

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 P-KKt3	. . . .

A new line of play evolved by Russian masters. Black's best policy seems to be 3 . . . B-Kt5ch, postponing the decision to play . . . P-Q4 or . . . P-Q3 according to circumstances (see Alatortsev—Levenfish in the July 1937 issue of The Chess Review).

3 P-Q4
4 B-Kt2 P x P

This hardly deserves the condemnation that has been heaped upon it, as one can hardly point out a preferable line of play. But the opening of the KB's diagonal, it is true, will involve difficulties for Black.

5 Q-R4ch QKt-Q2
6 Kt-QB3 P-B4

Another move which is necessary (else White's center will become too strong) but it leads to further trouble for Black, since it is clear that his opponent will be the first to occupy the open files.

7 Kt-B3 P-QR3
8 O-O B-K2
9 P x P B x P
10 Q x BP P-QKt4

Logical, but courageous just the same, in view of White's formidably posted KB.

11 Q-KR4 B-Kt2
12 B-Kt5 O-O
13 QR-Q1 Q-B2
14 R-B1 Q-Kt3
15 P-QKt4 B-K2
16 KR-Q1 B-B3

White threatened to win two pieces for a R by RxKt. Playing the KR to Q1 would not do, for then comes 17 B-K3, Q-B3; 18 Kt-K1 (not 18 Kt-Q5, KtxKt!), Q-B1; 19 KtxP, Q-Kt1; 20 Kt-B7 etc. The text allows White to win a P, but, as will be seen, Black has sufficient counterplay.

17 B-K3 Q-Kt2
18 R x Kt B x R
19 Kt-Kt5 Q-Kt1
20 B x R Q x B
21 KtxRP R-B1

Euwe has defended himself with great coolness in a trying situation, and in view of the threats . . . Kt-Q4 as well as . . . R-B5 followed by . . . Q-B3, it seems that Alekhine has overreached himself.

22 Kt-Kt5 R-B5

It seems that White is lost now, for example 23 Q-R3, Q-QB1; 24 B-Q2, B x P. But Alekhine has a way out.

23 Kt(3)-K4! RxRch

But here Black slips. He should have played 23 . . . RxKt; 24 KtxR, Q x Kt; 25 Q x Q, KtxQ; 26 R-B7, Kt-B3; 27 B-Kt5, B-Q3; 28 R-R7, B-K1; 29 P-QR3 and the game will doubtless end in a draw. Thus White's judgment in taking the RP on move 21 has been vindicated. In avoiding this line of play, Euwe runs into something worse.

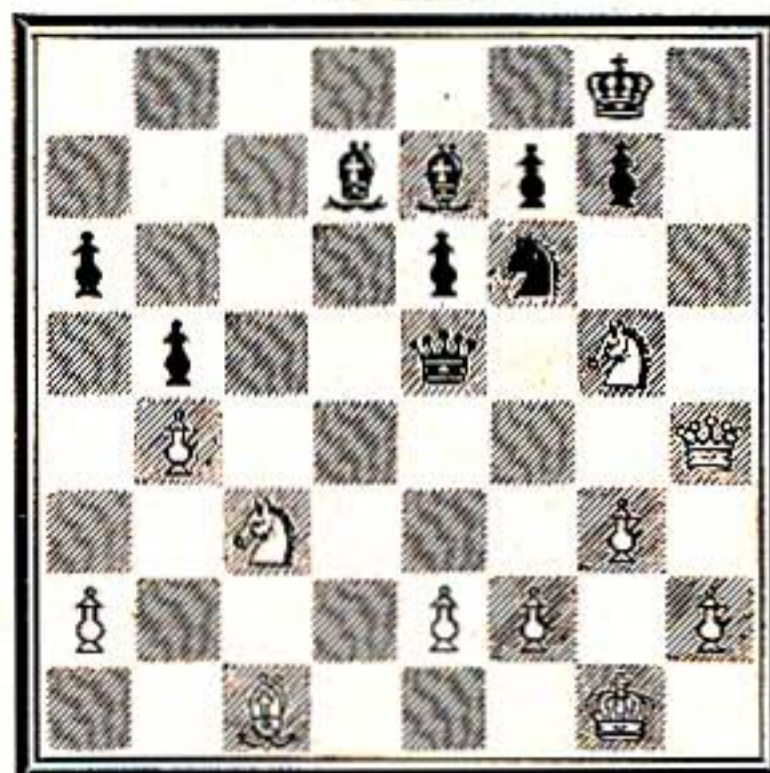
24 B x R Q-Q4

It is not clear whether 24 . . . Q-B3, recommended by some annotators, would have been any better. The most likely continuation would have been 25 B-Kt2! Q-B7! 26 B x Kt, B x B; 27 Q-R7ch (if 27 KtxBch, P x Kt; 28 Kt-K4, Q-B8ch; 29 K-Kt2, B-B3), K-B1; 28 KtxB, Q-B8ch; 29 K-Kt2, B-B3ch! 30 Kt(5)-K4! P x Kt; 31 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 32 Q x Pch, K-K1; 33 P-B3, B x Kt, 34 P x B, Q-Q7.

25 Kt-B3 Q-K4?

This looks plausible, but it is not good.

Dr. Euwe



Dr. Alekhine

26 B-Kt2?

Strangely enough, both players have overlooked 26 Q-R8ch! K x Q; 27 KtxPch, K-Kt1; 28 KtxQ, B x P; 29 KtxB and White should win the ending.

26 B-B3??

Going from bad to worse. Now Q-R8ch, etc., would surely win, Black's QB being unprotected.

27 P-QR3?? B-Q3

Aha!

28 P-K3 Q-KB4
29 P-K4 Q-Kt3

Not 29 . . . Q-K4? 30 Kt-Q1 winning the Q!

30 P-B3 Kt-Q2
31 Kt-R3 P-B3
32 Kt-B4 Q-B2
33 Q-Kt4

This soon leads to the loss of the extra P, although it is doubtful whether it could have been turned to account in any event, White's pieces being so poorly posted.

33 Kt-K4!
34 Q x P KtxPch
35 K-B2 Q x Q
36 KtxQ Kt-Q7!

Thus Black regains the P and has the better ending—but not good enough to win, as Alekhine interestingly demonstrates.

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37 Kt-Q4	KtxPch	51 Kt-R3	K-B3
38 KtxKt	BxKt	52 Kt-B2	K-B4
39 K-K3	B-Kt2	53 P-Kt4ch	K-K3
40 Kt-B5	B-B2	54 Kt-R3	K-B3
41 B-Q4	K-B2	55 B-Q4ch	K-Kt3
42 B-B5	K-Kt3	56 K-K4	B-B8
43 B-Q6	B-Q1	57 Kt-B2	B-Kt7ch
44 Kt-Q4	B-Q4	58 K-Q3	B-Q4
45 P-R3	B-Kt3	59 Kt-Q1	B-B6
46 B-B5	B-B2	60 Kt-B2	B-B5
47 Kt-K2	B-QB5	61 B-K3	B-Kt6
48 Kt-B4ch	K-B2	62 K-Q4	B-Kt1
49 P-KR4	P-Kt4	Drawn	
50 PxP	PxP		

World Championship Match
(Seventeenth Game)

's Gravenhage - November 14, 1937

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

Dr. M. Euwe Dr. A. Alekhine
White Black

(The notable features of this game are Euwe's clever Pawn sacrifice in the opening and his skilful handling of the endgame.)

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 P-K3	P-K3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	7 BxP	B-QKt5
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	8 O-O	O-O
4 Kt-B3	PxP	9 Q-K2	Kt-K5
5 P-QR4	B-B4	10 B-Q3!	BxKt

If instead 10 . . . KtxKt; 11 PxKt, BxP; 12 R-Kt1, P-QKt3; 13 BxB, PxP; 14 Q-Q3 regaining the Pawn advantageously. Alekhine has improved here on his play in the 9th and 13th games by castling instead of playing . . . QKt-Q2. Thus in these former games, the Pawn sacrifice was based primarily on the prevention of Black's castling; but here the sacrifice has its roots in purely positional considerations.

11 PxB	KtxQBP
12 Q-B2	BxB
13 QxB	Kt-Q4
14 B-R3	R-K1
15 QR-Kt1	P-QKt3

Now we see the point of Euwe's enterprising and far-sighted sacrifice: Black's Q side is subjected to well-nigh unbearable pressure. The text is a weakening which can hardly be averted, for instance 15 . . . Q-B1; 16 Q-Kt3, P-QKt3; 17 P-K4, Kt-B3; 18 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 19 Kt-Kt5 followed by Kt-K4-Q6.

16 KR-B1!	P-QR4
-----------	-------

Black is in a quandary; even returning the P by 16 . . . Kt-Q2; 17 RxP would not propitiate White, who could proceed with moves like P-K4 and R-Q6, or else doubling the Rs on the QB file. But the text results in a perceptible weakening of Black's position.

17 Kt-K5	Kt-Kt5
18 BxKt	PxB

This maneuver, with which Alekhine has plagiarized on his previous play, does not lead to the desired simplification (19 RxP, P-QB4!), as Euwe has a stronger line available.

19 KtxQBP!	KtxKt
20 RxKt	P-K4

There is a plausible idea behind this move, namely that an ending with four Ps to three—

all on the K side—will doubtless result in a draw (with all the Q side Ps having been exchanged off). Alekhine fears that if he plays 20 . . . RxP instead, there would follow 21 Q-Kt5, winning both QKtPs, and leaving an endgame with five Ps to four which White should win ultimately by creating a passed QP. But this is the ending that Black should have played for, as it would have allowed many drawing chances, and in any event would have been extremely laborious. The flaw in Alekhine's speculations regarding the text, is that the Q side Ps are not dissolved; and when the player with the material advantage has weaknesses on both sides to work on, the win is fairly certain.

21 QRxP	PxP
---------	-----

Praying for 22 QxP, QxQ; 23 RxQ, P-QKt4! regaining the Pawn.

22 RxQP	Q-Kt1
23 Q-Kt5!	R-QB1

Alekhine is as resourceful as ever, even in this miserable position! White can easily go wrong here, for example:

I 24 QxP? QxQ; 25 RxQ, R-B8ch and mate next move.

II 24 RxP? R-B8ch and wins.

III 24 R(4)-QB4, RxR; 25 RxR, Q-R2; 26 RxP, P-Kt3! winning the QRP. This is just the kind of ending that Alekhine wants.

24 P-Kt3!	RxR
25 QxR	P-R3
26 R-QKt4	R-R3
27 Q-Kt5!	Q-R1

Alekhine is said to have meditated on this move for more than half an hour. Of course if 27 . . . R-R4?? 28 QxR. If 27 . . . Q-QB1; 28 R-K4! K-B1 (or 28 . . . K-R2; 29 R-K8, Q-Kt2; 30 Q-B5ch, P-Kt3; 31 Q-B6); 29 R-QB4, Q-Kt2; 30 Q-KB5! and wins. Euwe's skilful play with the heavy pieces hereabouts is beyond praise.

28 R-Q4!	Q-QB1
----------	-------

White threatened to win outright with Q-Q3! The text provides for . . . R-R1.

29 R-K4	K-R2
---------	------

Hoping perhaps for the seemingly formidable 30 R-K8, Q-B8ch; 31 K-Kt2, R-R4! 32 Q-Q7, R-R2!

30 R-K7!	R-R4
----------	------

Or 30 . . . P-B3; 31 Q-Q3ch, P-B4 (forced; if 31 . . . K-Kt1; 32 Q-Kt6); 32 Q-Q4, Q-B1; 33 R-Kt7 winning easily. The rest is a luxury for Black, but he is so preoccupied with time pressure that he plays on.

31 QxP	Q-B8ch	37 Q-Q5	R-B8
32 K-Kt2	R-KB4	38 QxP	Q-B8ch
33 Q-Q4	Q-B7	39 K-B3	Q-Q8ch
34 P-K4	R-B3	40 K-B4	Q-Q7ch
35 R-K5	R-B3	41 K-Kt4	Resigns
36 P-R5	Q-K7		

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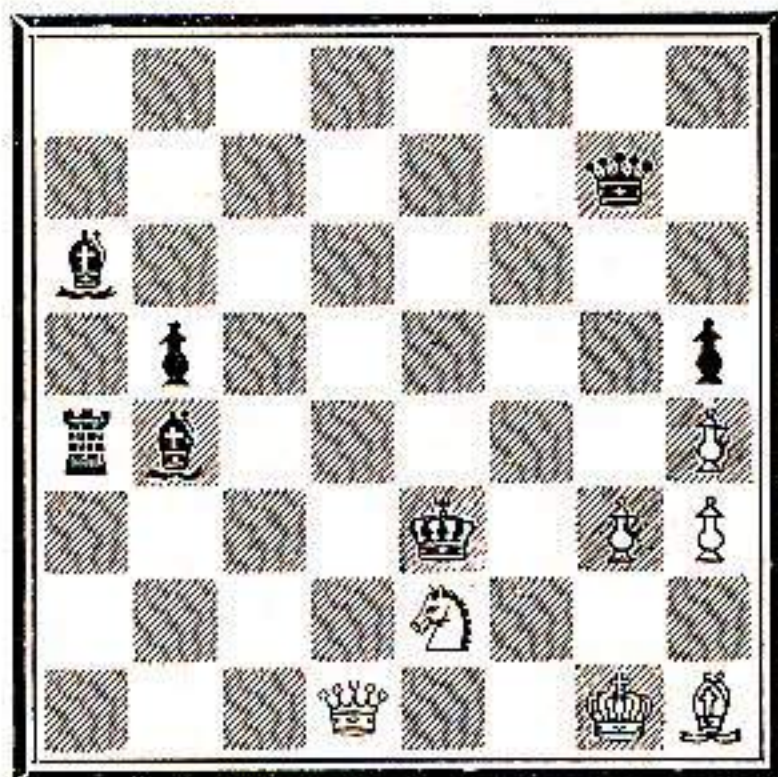
My Favorite End-Game Compositions

By IRVING CHERNEV

Here are two masterpieces of the modern Russian school: imaginative and original:

By KASPARYAN

(White to play and draw)

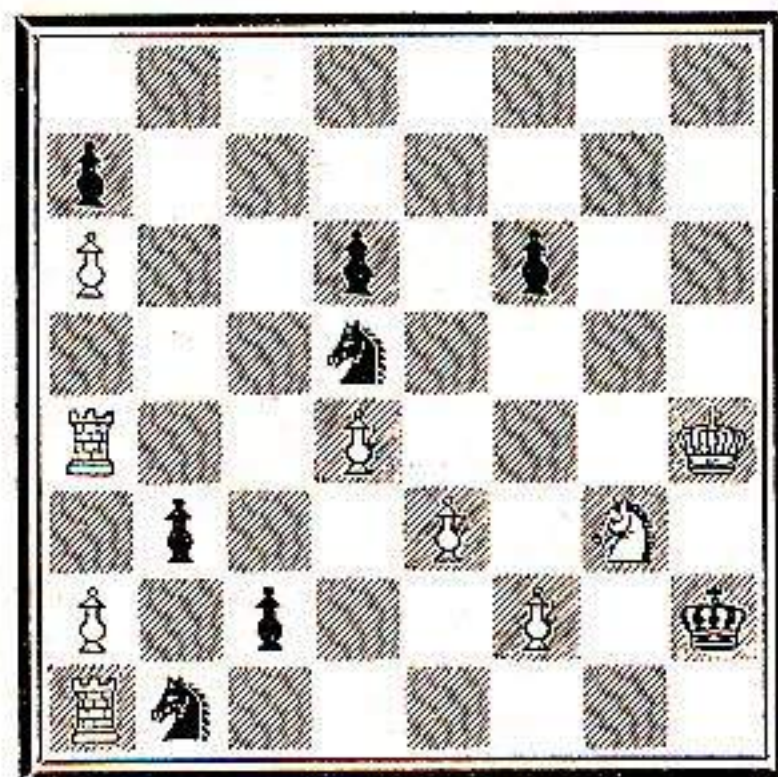


Solution: 1 Kt-B4 (threatening Q-Q3 mate, or Kt-Q5 mate), QxPch; 2 Kt-Kt2ch, K-K5; 3 QxR! (capturing this piece results in stalemate!), Q-R7ch (Black therefore tries to avoid the draw by giving up his own Q, but he finds that he's on a merry-go-round); 4 K-B2! Q-Kt8 ch; 5 K-Kt3! Q-B7ch; 6 K-R2! Q-Kt6ch; 7 K-Kt1! Q-R7ch; 8 K-B2! and so on and on, far into the night!

The humor of the situation does not detract from the magnificence of the conception!

By SIMKHOVICH

(White to play and draw)



Solution: 1 R-B4! P-Kt7; 2 RxP, PxR(Q); 3 P-B3ch, K-Kt8; 4 K-R3, KtxP forced; 5 R-R2! P-B4 (what else?—if the Kt at K6 moves, then 6 R-Kt2 mate; if the Kt at Kt8 moves, then 6 R-R1ch wins the Q; if 5 . . . QxQP or 5 . . . Q-B6; 6 Kt-K2ch); 6 P-B4, P-Q4; 7 P-R3!! QxRP; 8 R-Kt2ch! KtxR and STALEMATE!

A splendid composition!!

CHESS GETS A HEADLINE

Chess gets such niggardly mention in the daily press that we long-suffering chess players have learned to be grateful even for those rare articles which condescend to josh us with more or less humor. Lately a newspaper which rarely delves into such esoteric realms, entered the field by sending a representative to report the Harvard-Yale chess match at the Marshall Chess Club. This unique specimen of genius, whose skull conformations would doubtless offer priceless data for a study of prehistoric animals, shall be referred to here as Mr. Caveman, in order to save his family from the notoriety which naturally surrounds anyone who is connected with chess.

Mr. Caveman's usual job is writing thrilling, heart-throbbing, graphic, pulsating, etc., stories about such matters as the expansion of Joe Louis's muscles when he scratches his head; about the annual pigskin classic between Siwash and Eyewash, which will be attended by 123456789 spectators on a rainy day, in fact one of the rainiest in Buckwheat County; about the glorious finish made by Hank Pifflewhiffle when he came fifth in the One-eyed Potato Race in the Olympic Games of 1896; about the ingratiating appearance of What Say?, a pure-bred cocker spaniel (fancy that) who won a blue ribbon at last year's Dog Show by reciting *Little Boy Blue* backwards; about today's fourth race at Belmont, and who will win it; and many, many other nice red-blooded things.

Mr. Caveman, it appears, gazed with a jaundiced eye on the doings at the chess match. It was DULL. Not only that, but all chess players are in need of hair-cuts. And they all have water on the elbow. Isn't he cute, the little devil? But don't get us wrong: Mr. Caveman's wit is delicious. Take this winsome example:

"Is your uncle a master?" I asked, poising my pencil over my copy paper.

"No, that was the other uncle," he said. "He was a master mechanic. But this uncle I am talking about used to be the blind man who played checkers at Luna Park. Well, he wasn't blind and he wasn't my uncle. He was kinda a third cousin. But he could play checkers."

What we can't figure out about this witty gem is: would the article get first or second prize in an essay contest in a Home for the Feeble-Minded? Or, to put the same thought differently, we have full confidence in Mr. Caveman's ability to stand on his head in a folded Murphy bed while composing gags for a Class C picture and juggling three filled garbage pails without spilling their contents.

Perhaps Mr. Caveman's comment on *all* chess players is really a comment on *some* newspaper men.—F. R.

On December 10, Dr. Lasker gave an exhibition at the Swedish C. C. in Chicago; the final score was 21 wins, 5 draws and 1 loss (by adjudication).

An Interview with Dr. Lasker

By PAUL HUGO LITTLE

As we settled ourselves for the interview, Dr. Lasker characteristically took out a cigar and lit it, knitting his brows in absorption over the task. He was in excellent health and spirits, and appeared to be in far better physical condition than at Nottingham.

His first remark was about the Euwe—Alekhine match. He showed great confidence in Alekhine's powers, predicting an ultimate win for the former champion.

Naturally the conversation soon veered to a discussion of Championship Matches in general. Dr. Lasker was critical of the stand taken by Dr. Rueb of the F. I. D. E. in putting through Flohr's candidacy. The veteran commented that his own record in tournament play against the leading world masters (particularly against the three other world champions), since his loss of the title in 1921 to Capablanca was enough to qualify him as a candidate who ought not to be overlooked. Dr. Lasker feels that Dr. Rueb is a foe of the creative master.

"Moreover," he added, "the autocratic action of a sub-committee who know little of the masters' problems cannot be considered just or judicious. In appointing Flohr because he 'fulfilled the conditions laid down at Warsaw,' the committee apparently overlooked that many leading candidates, such as myself, were either not at Stockholm (or even at Warsaw!) or not consulted about these 'conditions.'"

"What then should be the rules for Championship Matches?" I asked. Dr. Lasker's opinion was admirably clear:

"We must disregard specious theorizing. As in all other sports, chess must be judged by results. Hence challengers should be determined by match and tournament play. The latter should be confined to leading candidates. The rules for qualification to these tournaments must be decided by a congress of masters who are authorized and representative. All negotiations must be public—no clandestine bargainings can be allowed. When these rules are formulated, the tournaments to follow will have to be conducted by them to the absolute letter. Race, age or creed must not interfere with qualifications. In the event of a tie among the voting body of masters in deciding such rules, the champion must be allowed the deciding vote."

A Championship Match every two years would be ideal, he continued. Backers would not be lacking for major events if chess could

be guided by an impartial, pragmatic spirit among those in authority.

The spread of chess throughout the world and its evident revival in leading countries, Dr. Lasker explained, are due to man's being forced to think seriously when confronted by problems, whether economic or spiritual. Chess satisfies the desire for penetrating meditation.

Dr. Lasker commented on the U. S. S. R. Workers' Tournament of a year ago. "For several months, 700,000 workers from the trade unions throughout Russia battled in elimination competition. Then a final tourney was held, and even Lilienthal was forced to take a lesser position, so splendid was the play of the younger Russian masters. This spreading of chess interest among the workers is wholesome and to be emulated."

The talk turned to innovations in chess, especially in the openings. "Do you think that the classical school can cope with the Hyper-moderns?" I asked.

Dr. Lasker's reply was, "As a matter of fact, the theories of Steinitz are actually justified by 'modern' methods of play. To be sure, the modern master needs great preparation for a tournament. With so many chess publications in existence, it is only natural to find a wider knowledge of the latest variations from the great competitions. I have trained intensively in the last three years and see no reason why I cannot acquit myself creditably." (Dr. Lasker's achievement of third place behind Botvinnik and Flohr in the great Moscow 1935 Tournament eloquently supports this modest statement!)

Dr. Lasker expects to compete in the coming Moscow Tournament in February, where all the leading Soviet masters will defend their national honor against the invading masters of other lands. Dr. Lasker spoke in glowing terms of the splendid treatment accorded to visiting masters in Russian tournaments.

Dr. Lasker has recently completed a book on sports, which touches on chess. It is now in manuscript. In it he reasserts his philosophy that chess is a struggle. "Since chess is a struggle in its very essence," Dr. Lasker concluded, "We must judge by the results of this struggle. And that is why we should have more fighting and less pamphleteering."

Despite his 69th birthday on December 24, Dr. Lasker is active and keenly aware of modern developments. There is reason to believe that he will be able to force many a worthy

opponent to tip his King in surrender, for a long time to come!

Chicago, Nov. 26, 1937

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A HARD FOUGHT BATTLE

A. C. F. Congress

Chicago - September, 1937

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

S. S. Cohen

D. H. Mugridge

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB3	31 RxB	R-Q1ch
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	32 K-K3	B-Q8!
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	33 R-B4	P-B4
4 KtxP	B-B4	34 R-QB1	Kt-B2
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	35 P-B4	P-Kt5
6 P-KR4	P-KR3	36 P-Kt3	K-K2
7 Kt-R3	Kt-B3	37 R-B5	Kt-K3
8 Kt-B4	B-R2	38 R-Q5	B-Kt5
9 B-B4	P-K4	39 R-K1	P-KR4
10 PxP	Q-R4ch	40 K-Q3	R-QB1
11 Q-Q2	B-Kt5	41 K-K4	R-B1
12 P-QB3	QxPch	42 R-K5	R-B7
13 K-Q1	B-K2	43 R-K3	RxP
14 R-K1	Q-B2	44 K-Q5	R-R3
15 Q-K3	P-QKt4	45 K-K4	B-Q8
16 B-Kt3	Kt-R3	46 R-Q5	B-B7ch
17 B-Q2	R-Q1	47 K-K5	R-B3
18 QKt-R5	KtxKt	48 R-Q2	B-Kt3
19 KtxKt	K-B1	49 R-QR2	P-R3
20 P-Kt3	B-QB4	50 R-Q2	P-R4!
21 Q-K2	B-Q6	51 R-QR2	R-R3
22 Q-B3	Q-Q2	52 R-K1	B-K1
23 B-K6	B-K5!	53 R(K)-QR1	P-R5!
24 Q-B4	B-B6ch	54 PxP	R-R4!
25 K-B1	QxBch	55 K-Q5	Kt-B2ch
26 QxQ	RxQ	56 K-K5	B-B2
27 KxR	PxB	57 R-QB2	Kt-R1
28 Kt-B4	K-B2	58 K-B5	Kt-Kt3
29 KtxP	BxP!	59 R-K1ch	K-B1
30 R-KB1	KxKt	60 R-Q2	R-R1

Resigns

The South Jersey Championship has been annexed by Harold Burdge of Atlantic City, while second and third prizes both went to Philadelphians, E. S. McGuire and E. Carlson. Burdge, who won all his games, will play a match of six games in the spring with the North Jersey Champion for the State Title.

NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS

Harold Morton has retained his title of New England Champion by defeating Weaver W. Adams by 5—2. Some of the best games of the match will appear in coming issues.

The Weymouth Chess Club finished in first place in the annual team tournament of the Old Colony League.

John T. Alexander of Brookline won first prize (7½—1½) in the Minor section of the City of Boston tournament with Joseph L. Strickland of the Boylston Chess Club in second place (7—2).

Chessplayers desiring to turn their libraries into cash are requested to get in touch with us. We will be glad to appraise any library and make a cash offer for it in whole or in part. Address: THE CHESS REVIEW, 55 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

The Elements of Position Play

By FRED REINFELD

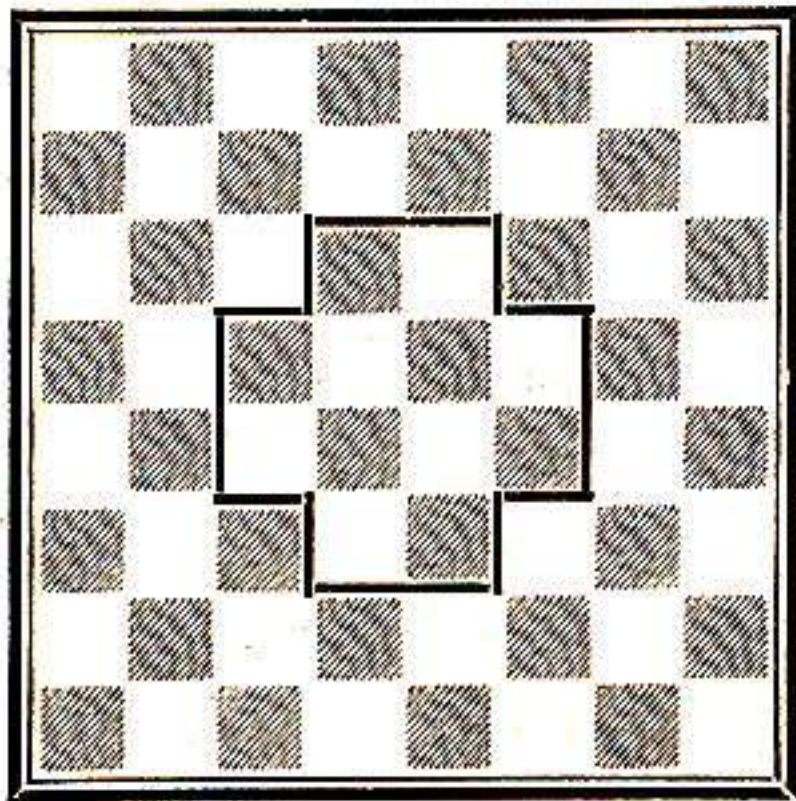
PART I

I. Some Fundamental Ideas About the Center

Chess manuals traditionally stress the importance of the center, and rightly so. A clear comprehension of the importance of the center is the logical preliminary to an understanding of position play.

1. What Do We Mean by the Center?

The center is the complex of squares which includes K3, Q3, KB4, K4, Q4, QB4, KB5, K5, Q5, QB5, K6 and Q6.



I The Center

The important Pawns (with reference to this area) are, therefore, the KP, QP and the BPs. As a rule only the KP and QP are called "center Pawns," the BPs being of subordinate importance for two reasons:

(a) The KP and QP, when placed at the fourth rank, control TWO squares in the center; the BPs, at the fourth rank, control only ONE square in the center. But, since we shall see later on that the center squares are the strongest—or the most important—or the most valuable—squares on the board, it follows that the KP and the QP have a greater value than the BPs. Further:

(b) The advance of the KP or QP opens up more avenues of development than does the advance of the BPs—and development, as we shall see later on, is another process which depends in great degree on the center.

2. What Kinds of Pawn Centers Are There?

For the purpose of this discussion, there are three kinds of Pawn centers:

(a) The "broad center"—made up of all four Pawns standing abreast, or of both the KP and the QP and one of the BPs (in all cases on

the fourth rank).

(b) The "classical center"—made up of the KP and QP standing abreast on the fourth rank.

(c) The "half center"—comprising a KP or QP standing on the fourth rank and generally opposed by an enemy Pawn standing on its third rank on an *adjacent* file.

We shall ignore, for the time being, the type of center where Pawns oppose each other in the same file and on their respective fourth ranks (as after the moves 1 P-K4, P-K4).

In *open* games, we often see a Pawn at White's K4 supplemented by a Pawn at Black's Q3 or KB3; and in *close* games (or *semi-close* games) a Pawn at White's Q4 supplemented by a Pawn at Black's K3 or QB3.

Before concluding this section, let us briefly define three types of positions mentioned in the previous paragraph:

An *open* game is one where both sides play P-K4.

A *close* game is one where neither side plays P-K4.

A *semi-close* game is one where one side plays P-K4 and the other side does not; here you encounter some such reply as . . . P-K3 or . . . P-QB4 or . . . P-QB3.

3. Why Is the Center Important?

Before we proceed to answer this question, we must clarify for ourselves the difference between the terms *center* and *Pawn center*. The *center* is the area of squares shown in Diagram I, while the *Pawn center* is an *aggregate of Pawns* contained within this area.

The *center* is important because, other things being equal:

(a) A piece placed in the center (especially K4, K5, Q4 or Q5) is posted where it can exert its maximum efficiency. You can test this easily and convincingly by counting the number of squares commanded by a Queen, a Bishop or a Knight when placed at K5, KB5 or at KR1.

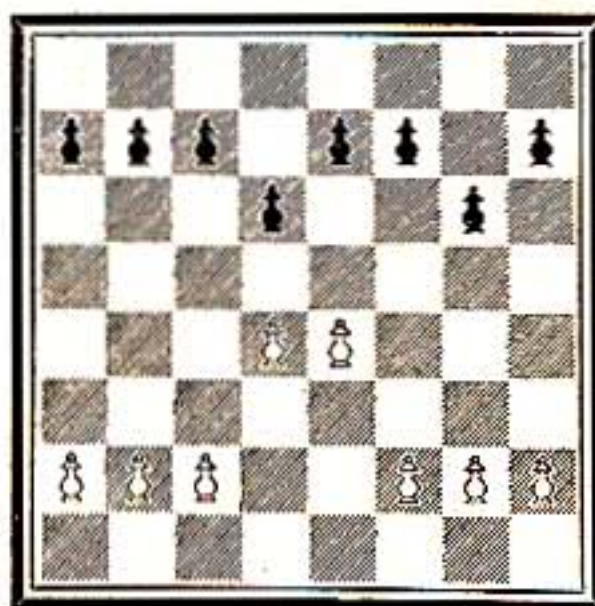
From this important feature of the center, we deduce the principle that:

(b) Pieces placed in the center can easily be transferred from one part of the center to another; also that pieces placed in the center can readily be switched as a rule to either wing.

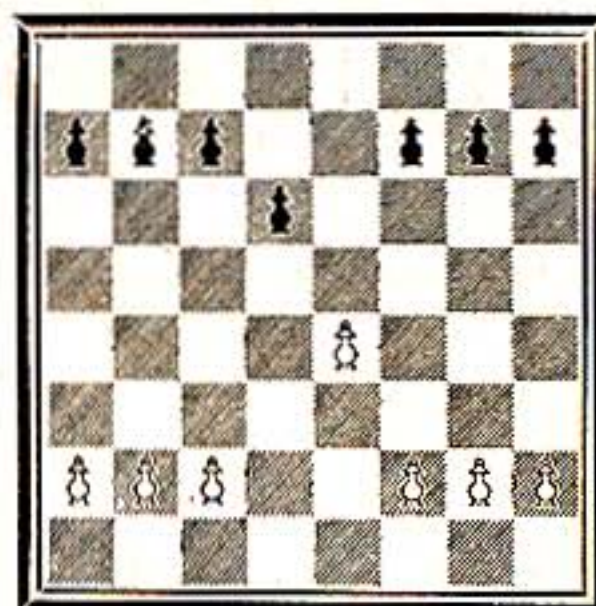
Stated in abstract form, as these principles usually are, they make very little impression on the imagination and the learning faculties of the inexperienced player. Paraphrasing principles (a) and (b), we may say that a player who



11a Broad Center



11b Classical Center

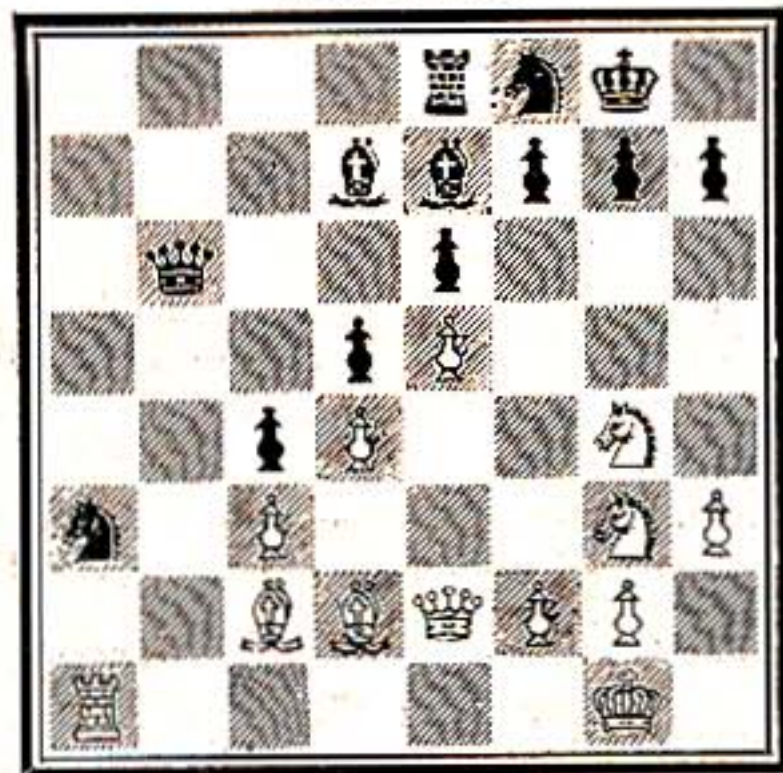


11c Half-center

has a strong grip on the center has excellent chances of success if he undertakes an attack against an opponent who has an infirm hold (or none at all) on the center; and conversely, a player who has only slight command of the center is only inviting disaster if he attacks a player who controls the center. (Of course, such general rules do not apply to extraordinary positions; but it is hardly conceivable that a player who does not command the center could arrive at a powerful attacking formation.)

Diagram III shows a powerful attack based on complete control of the center:

(White to move)
Nimzovich



III Enevoldsen
(Copenhagen 1933)

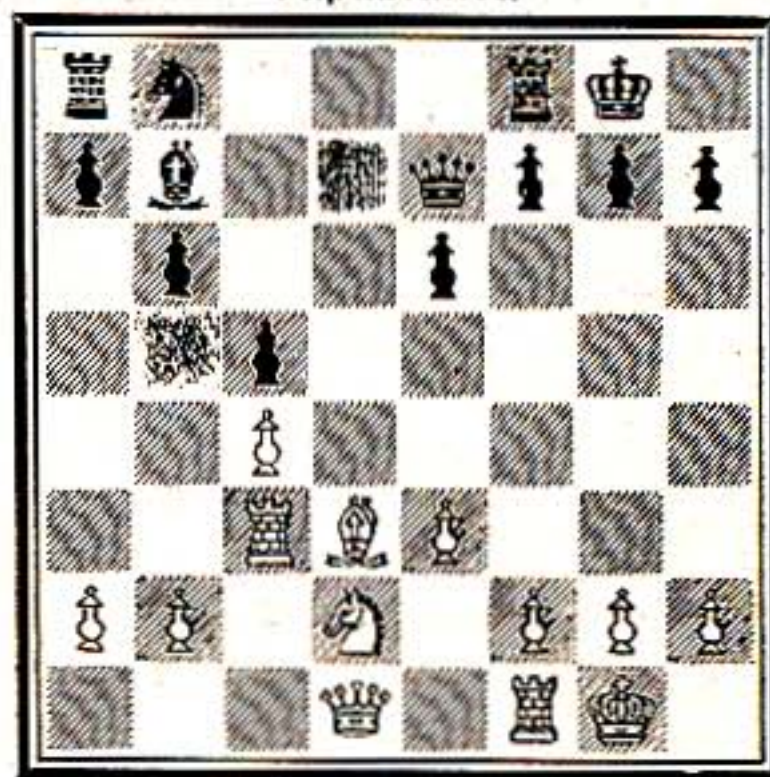
White controls the center and his pieces are trained on the K side. Black's forces are divided and ineffectual. There followed: 24 R x Kt! B x R; 25 Kt-R5, Kt-Kt3; 26 Kt(4)-B6ch! K-R1; 27 KtxKtP! R-KKt1; 28 KtxRP!! KxKt(Kt2); 29 Q-R5, P-B4; 30 P x P e. p. ch, K-B2; 31 Kt-Kt5ch and wins.

In Diagram IV we see the reverse principle at work.

(See diagram next column)

The position is about even: White is a bit ahead in development, but Black will be able to occupy the important Q file first. Instead of playing reasonably to dispute the Q file, White begins an unwarranted attack:

(White to move)
Capablanca



IV Marshall
(Berlin 1928)

14 Q-R5?	P-KR3
15 P-B4	Kt-Q2
16 P-K4	P-K4!

An embarrassing problem for White: after 17 P x P he will be left with a feeble KP. He has already lost command of his Q4, which is now a hole. If he advances 17 P-B5, then Black operates on the Q file, while White must lose time bringing the decentralized Queen back into the game, and he will have difficulty in protecting the backward KP.

17 Kt-B3	QR-K1
18 Kt-R4	

Another piece removed from the center; the threat of Kt-B5 is easily met by Black.

18	P x P!
19 R x P	Q-Kt4!

Forcing White to retreat.

20 Q-B3	Kt-K4
21 Q-B2	KtxB
22 R x Kt	R x P

White is lost, and he resigned 12 moves later. Now as to the Pawn center, which is important because:

(a) The advance of the KP and QP is usually necessary to assure an adequate development.

(b) The very existence of the Pawn center is a limitation of the opponent's mobility. This is an obvious corollary from the general impossibility of placing a piece on a square controlled

A Simplified Method of Pairing

By M. E. ZINMAN

When I entered tournament play for the first time, I noticed that the secretary had a rather cumbersome method of determining who was to play white or black. He had a book which had been imported from Germany which determined the pairings and the white and black players for a tournament consisting of four, five, six, etc., players. If the book was not to be found—which was often!—it was impossible for the players to determine for themselves who was to play the white side. Furthermore, the players themselves often did not understand the system, and if the secretary was not present, the game could not go on.

It occurred to me that there must be some simpler method of determining who was to play the white side. I submit the following scheme. We have used this system successfully for years at the Abraham Lincoln High School. I showed it to Kashdan and he told me that it was a decided improvement over the former method.

The method is simply this:

Let us say there are ten men in a tournament. Give each a number from 1 to 10. Number 6 plays 4. Which is to play white? Subtract 4 from 6. The answer is 2.

RULE: If the answer is even, the top man (the one with the lower number, that is No. 4) plays white.

If the answer is odd, the top man plays black.

PROBLEM: No. 9 plays No. 4. Subtract 4 from 9. Answer 5. The result is odd. Top man plays black.

Mr. Kashdan suggested the following rule which may seem simpler to some chess players:

If both opponents are odd, or if both opponents are even, the top player plays white.

If one opponent is even and the other odd, the top player plays black.

EXAMPLES: 4 plays 8: both even. Top man 4 plays white.
3 plays 9: both odd. Top man 3 plays white.
2 plays 7: one odd and one even. Top man 2 plays black.

What To Do About Pairings

No more worry about pairings. No long list for the secretary to organize. No more waiting for slow players to finish. Just play with the

by an enemy Pawn. It is this point, generally given so little attention in the manuals of instruction, which forms the subject of the discussion in the next issue.

first man that comes in on the evening of the tournament, subtract your number from his number, determine who is to play white and then go ahead. No more loss of time, incidentally, waiting for the book to show up or for the secretary to come in and determine the first mover. Of course, this does not apply to formal state, national or international tournaments.

Rapid Transit Tournament

For rapid transit tournament, this is a blessing. Recently, we had a rapid transit tournament at the Kings Chess Club in Brooklyn. The play started at 8 P. M. and was still going on when I left at 11:30. With the present system, all players have to wait till the last pair in each round are through. This will be necessary no longer. Play can go on without anyone's having to wait. All a person has to do is to challenge the first free player, figure out who is to play white, and then go ahead. If there is an odd player, he rings the bell for five minutes and then asks the first player finishing after that time to take his place.

We learn from Fred Reinfeld that the Y. M. H. A. of New York City has expressed its willingness to hold chess classes for beginners, as well as inexperienced and advanced players. Each course would consist of lectures, demonstrations and play under the personal supervision of Reinfeld, and, it is hoped, appearances by prominent chess personalities.

The fee for each course would be \$10.00, covering two semesters and entitling one to such privileges as attendance at first-class concerts, plays, dance recitals and movies at special rates.

As these courses will be possible only in the event of a substantial response, those interested should get in touch with Mr. Reinfeld at 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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Book Reviews

CHESSMEN

By DONALD M. LIDDELL Price \$5.00

(with the collaboration of G. A. PFEIFFER
and J. A. MANOURY)

Those who have been fortunate enough to see Mr. Pfeiffer's exhibit of beautiful chessmen at the Marshall Chess Club, will be prepared for the striking and diverse beauty of the 96 pages of halftone reproductions of chessmen in this volume. The sets are the product of the most varied nationalities, times and places: the Orient, Africa and the Polar Regions (among others) are represented; there are pieces in medieval and modernistic style, sets made by Eskimos and African natives, sets produced in the time of the Directory (the French—not the telephone book) as well as Soviet propaganda sets.

The text, instead of being the savorless catalog one might have expected, is written in a delightfully informal and anecdotal style. Incidentally, *Chessmen* is an appropriately choice example of the art of bookmaking, and will make a much appreciated gift, even if the recipient is not a chess player.—F. R.

(Orders filled by THE CHESS REVIEW)

FRED REINFELD: LIMITED EDITIONS VOLUME VIII: THE SEMMERING-BADEN TOURNAMENT

1937 Price \$1.00 (flexible cover)

While the merit of the games in this tournament is much higher than is popularly supposed, I was more than agreeably impressed by the excellence of Reinfeld's annotations, which are profound or epigrammatic in turn, according to the demands of the occasion. Reinfeld knows how to bring out the value of a game which in the hands of a routine annotator would seem colorless and dull. And another thing I liked about this volume was that it constitutes a further improvement in appearance and format over earlier volumes in this series.—I. C.

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SEMMERING-BADEN TURNIER 1937

By DR. J. HANNAK Price \$1.00

Like all the publications of the *Magyar Sakkvilág*, this booklet of 86 pages is gotten up in impeccable style. All the games of the tournament are given, with terse but meaty notes by Dr. Hannak. A book to be recommended to all readers of German.—F. R.

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The Alekhine-Chatard Attack

IN THE FRENCH DEFENSE

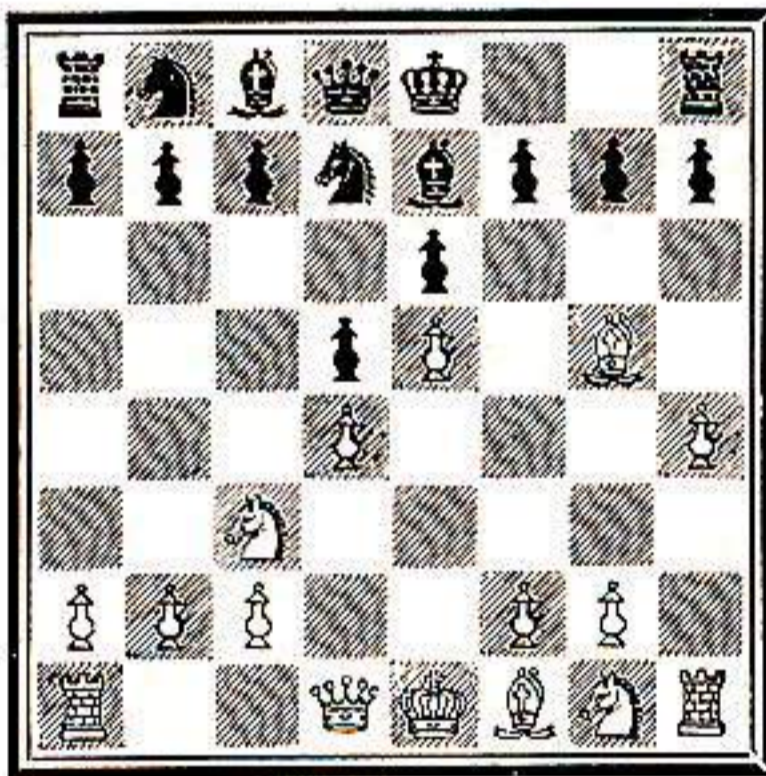
By S. BELAVENETS and M. YUDOVICH

(This article is the first of a series which clarifies the complex problems of one of the most complicated variations in the whole realm of the openings. This article is much simpler than the following ones, and therefore gives the inexperienced player an opportunity to orient himself. The two games given below appeared only in their opening stage in the original Russian text, but it seemed to me that publication of the complete scores would be a great help to the student.—F. R.)

The gambit attack originated by Chatard in the French Defense (first adopted by Alekhine against Fahrni at Mannheim 1914), has retained its vitality and sharpness to the present day. Recent tournament practice and theoretical research have failed to produce a clear and safe equalizing line for Black.

As a matter of fact, the acceptance of White's Pawn sacrifice after 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4 B-Kt5, B-K2; 5 P-K5, KKt-Q2; 6 P-KR4 (see Diagram I) is extremely dangerous for Black.

DIAGRAM I



Very striking in this respect is the game Riumin—Makaganov (U. S. S. R. Championship 1934), in which Black, after taking the Pawn, fell far behind in development and finally succumbed before an overwhelming attack. From Diagram I, the game took the following course:

6	BxB	tempi in develop-
7 PxB	QxP	ment, more than com-
8 Kt-R3	Q-R3	pensates for the sac-
9 P-KKt3	P-QB3	rificed Pawn.
10 B-Q3	P-KKt3	14
11 P-B4	P-Kt3	15 P-B5
12 Q-K2	P-R4	16 QxB
13 O-O-O	Q-Kt2	17 Q-K3
14 P-KKt4	. . . .	18 R-R2
White's powerful		19 QR-R1
position, resulting		20 Kt-R4!
from a lead of 7 or 8		21 Q-QB3!

22 P-B6	Q-Kt3	41 P-R4	Kt-Q2
23 KtxQKtP!	KtxKt	42 Q-Kt5ch	K-B2
24 Q-B5	R-B2	43 Q-R5ch	K-B3
25 QxKt	K-Q1	44 Q-R8ch	K-B2
26 Kt-B2	Kt-Q2	45 P-R5	KtxP
27 QxRP	P-B4	46 P-R6	KtxP
28 Kt-Q3!	PxP	47 Q-Kt7ch	K-Q3
29 Kt-Kt4	Kt-B4	48 P-R7	R-R1
30 Kt-B6ch	K-Q2	49 P-R8(Q)!	RxQ
31 Kt-K7	Q-K5	50 QxR	Q-K6ch
32 Q-Kt5ch	K-Q1	51 R-Q2	P-B4
33 Kt-B6ch	K-Q2	52 Q-Kt8ch	K-B3
34 Kt-R7ch!	K-Q1	53 Q-R7	Q-K5
35 Q-Kt8ch	K-Q2	54 R-Kt1	P-K4
36 Q-B8!	RxKt	55 R-Q3	Kt-K6
37 Q-K7ch	K-B3	56 K-Kt1	P-B5
38 QxR	QxKP	57 R-QB1	Kt-B5
39 Q-R8ch	K-B2	58 R-QKt3	Resigns
40 Q-R5ch	K-B3		

Generally speaking, tournament play offers no examples of a successful defense by Black after acceptance of the sacrificed Pawn. In this connection, the work of analysts and practical players of the French Defense has been along the line of conveniently refusing the "Greek gift" of White's KRP. In this series we shall examine the following continuations (see Diagram I):

- A. 6 . . . O-O
- B. 6 . . . P-KR3
- C. 6 . . . P-QR3
- D. 6 . . . P-QB4
- E. 6 . . . P-KB3!

Let us examine Variation A.

6 O-O

It is sufficient to glance at the position after this move to come to the conclusion that Black's King has become involved in a dangerous situation, while White's attack develops automatically, so to speak.

7 B-Q3 P-QB4
8 Kt-R3!

Less strong is 8 Q-R5, P-KKt3; 9 Q-R6, Kt-QB3; 10 Kt-B3, KtxQP! and Black can resist the attack.

8 R-K1

Tartakover recommends 8 . . . P-KR3, but as Nenarokov has shown, White secures an irresistible attack by 9 BxP, for if 9 . . . PxB; 10 Q-Kt4ch, K-R1; 11 Kt-KKt5 (threatening 12 Q-R5) and if 11 . . . K-Kt2; 12 KtxKPch wins. (If 8 . . . P-B5? 9 BxB, QxB; 10 BxPch!—F. R.)

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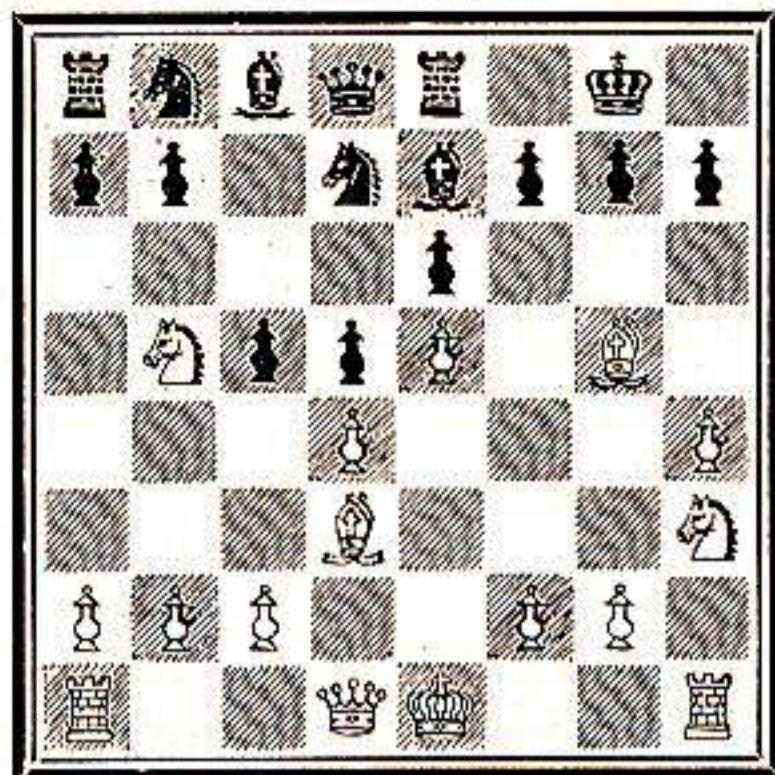
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9 Kt-Kt5

With an overwhelming position for White, as the Kt establishes itself at Q6.

DIAGRAM II



This position was arrived at in a game Bogolyubov—Spielmann, Vienna 1922, which continued:

9	P-B4	19 P-KKt4!	Kt-Kt3
10 Kt-Q6	PxP	20 Q-K2	Kt-B5
11 KtxR	QxKt	21 P-Kt4!	Q-K2
12 B-Kt5!	B-Kt5ch	22 BxKt	PxB
13 B-Q2	Q-K2	23 QxP	B-Q2
14 P-KB4	QxPch	24 PxP	R-KB1
15 Kt-B2	Q-K2	25 P-Kt5	Kt-Q1
16 P-R3	BxBch	26 P-B6!	PxP
17 QxB	Q-B4	27 Kt-K4!	PxP
18 B-Q3	Kt-QB3	28 PxP	Resigns

(Translated from "64" by S. Bernstein)

Game Studies

(A discouraging start for Levenfish)

Match (First Game)

Moscow - October 5, 1937

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE (in effect)

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

G. Levenfish

M. Botvinnik

White

Black

1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	5 B-Kt2	B-K2
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	6 O-O	O-O
3 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	7 P-Kt3	P-Q4
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	8 PxP	PxP

9 P-Q4

Reaching a position in the Queen's Indian Defense, and a difficult one at that. White must try to exert pressure along the QB file, and at the same time try to force P-K4.

9	QKt-Q2
10 B-Kt2	R-K1
11 R-B1	P-B3
12 Q-Q2	. . . . .

A weak move, probably based on some miscalculation. The Q would be much better placed at once at B2.

12 Kt-K5

12 . . . B-Kt5 (threatening . . . Kt-K5) also deserves consideration.

13 Q-B2 KtxKt

14 BxKt

B-Q3

Black is now well armed against P-K4, while the weak QBP can be easily protected.

15 KR-K1	Kt-B3
16 Kt-Q2	B-KB1
17 B-Kt2	R-B1
18 Q-Q3	R-B2
19 QR-Q1	P-Kt3
20 Kt-Kt1	. . . . .

Advancing the KP would still be unsatisfactory because the QP would then become weak and Black would have a strong square at his Q4. Preparing for P-K4 with P-KB3 could be met by . . . P-B4. Yet White—despite any risk that may be involved—should aim consistently at P-K4. A good preparatory move was 20 P-QR3, so that after 21 P-K4, PxP; 22 KtxP, the reply . . . B-Kt5 is impossible. White's hesitant policy gradually allows his opponent to obtain a decisive positional advantage.

20	B-B1
21 B-QR3	B-KB4
22 Q-R6	B-Kt2
23 Kt-B3	P-R4

Taking the initiative; White must now be prepared for . . . P-R5.

24 B-QB1	Kt-K5
25 KtxKt	. . . . .

Subjecting his QP to direct attack. The choice was, however, a very difficult one for White, because of the formidable Kt on K5.

25	PxKt
26 P-KR4	. . . . .

Definitely prevents . . . P-R5, but it will soon be clear that this seriously weakens White's castled position.

26	R-Q2
27 B-Kt5	. . . . .

After 27 P-K3, the reply . . . P-B4 would soon win the QP. But there would be an even better move in 27 . . . P-KKt4, obtaining a decisive K side attack, and incidentally demonstrating the weakness of 26 P-KR4.

27	B-B3
28 BxB	QxB
29 Q-B4	KR-Q1
30 R-QB1	. . . . .

He is still unable to play P-K3 because of . . . P-B4—or . . . P-KKt4.

30	R-Q3
31 Q-B3	QxQP

Obtaining a favorable ending. The attack with . . . P-KKt4 would not be so strong now, as White could bring back his Q to the K side, due to his avoidance of P-K3.

32 QxQ	RxQ
33 RxP	R-Q7

This occupation of the seventh rank soon results in the gain of a P.

34 P-R4	R-Kt7
35 R-B3	. . . . .

A mistake (due to time pressure) which at once leads to a decisive disadvantage. The indicated continuation was 34 R-B4, with some drawing chances.

35 R-Q5!

Threatening . . . R-Kt5; White has no opportunity for counterplay by attacking the KP, which is adequately protected.

36 R-K3 R-Kt5
 37 R-QB1 R(7)xKtP
 38 RxR RxR
 39 R-B4 R-Kt8ch
 40 K-R2 R-Kt7
 41 B-B1 R-R7

(Levenfish resigned without further play, the game having been resumed after adjournment with 41 . . . R-R7. Botvinnik demonstrated a win with 42 K-Kt1, R-R8; 43 K-Kt2, P-K6! 44 PxP, B-Q2 winning the QRP—for if 45 R-B7, BxP; 46 RxRP? B-B3ch.—F. R.)

(Haagsche Courant—J. B. S.)

(This is the game which the new Champion of the American Chess Federation considers his best at Chicago.)

A. C. F. Tournament
 Chicago - August, 1937
SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by David Polland)

D. MacMurray	D. Polland
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 P-QB4	Kt-QB3
3 Kt-K2	....

Wishing to get Maroczy's attack in the "Dragon" Variation.

3	Kt-B3
4 QKt-B3	P-K3
5 P-Q4	PxP

5 . . . P-Q4 leads to complicated play in the center, in which Black cannot avoid early exchanges.

6 KtxP	B-Kt5
7 KtxKt	KtPxKt
8 Q-B2	....

Instead 8 P-K5 leads to some critical play after 8 . . . Kt-K5; 9 Q-Kt4, KtxKt; 10 P-QR3, B-B1 etc.

8	P-K4
9 B-Q3	O-O
10 O-O	B-B4
11 P-QR3	P-QR4

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12 R-Kt1 R-Kt1
 13 Kt-R4 B-Q5

Having seen no way of getting his Kt to Q5, Black chose this line.

14 P-B5	P-Q4
15 B-KKt5	P-R3
16 BxKt	QxB
17 P-QKt4	....

Not quite liking 17 PxP, PxP; 18 P-QKt4, PxP; 19 PxP, P-K5—in which Black has a menacing attack to compensate for the passed Pawns.

17	RPxP
18 RPxP	PxP
19 BxP	B-R3
20 B-Q3	BxB
21 QxB	KR-Q1
22 Q-B4	....

Not 22 Q-R6? R-R1!

22	Q-B5
23 Q-R6	Q-K5



Black is reckoning on the reply 24 QR-K1, which he intends to answer with 24 . . . BxP ch!! 25 KxB, R-Q7ch; 26 R-K2, Q-Q5ch; 27 K-Kt3, R-Q6ch; 28 R-B3, Q-B5ch; 29 K-B2, Q-R5 ch; 30 K-Kt1, R-Q8ch; 31 R-B1, Q-Q5ch; 32 R-B2, RxRch; 33 KxR? Q-Q8 mate; but he sees in time that White can play 33 QxR!

He therefore revises the foregoing variation with 28 . . . P-Kt4; 29 P-R3, Q-B5ch; 30 K-B2, RxRch; 31 PxR, Q-R7ch; 32 K-B1 (if 32 K-K1 or K-K3, Q-Kt8ch and the Rook comes in on Q1 with check; or 32 K-K3, Q-Kt8ch; 33 R-B2, RxP! etc.), QxPch; 33 K-B2, RxP; 34 QxP, Q-R7ch; 35 K-K3, Q-Kt8ch eventually regaining the piece and remaining with a clear material advantage. But White overlooks the threat and plays . . .

24 Kt-Kt6	BxPch!
25 K-R1	R-Q7

Threatening 26 . . . B-Kt6; 27 R-Kt1, Q-R5; 28 P-R3, QxPch! and mate next move.

26 Kt-B4
----------	------

If 26 Q-R7, R-KB1 etc.

26	R-B7
--------------	------

. . . R-Q5 was also considered, but Black decides on a simplifying line.

27 Kt-Q6	Q-Q4
28 QR-Q1	B-Q5

29 R-B3 P-K5

30 R-B5

On 30 RxP Black intended 30 . . . Q-Kt4; 31 Q-B1, P-K6; 32 Q-B3, R-B7; 33 QxBP, P-K7.

30 Q-R7

31 QxQ

If 31 Q-B1, P-K6; 32 RxB, P-K7; 33 Q-K1, Q-Kt7 wins.

31 RxQ

32 KtxKP RxQKtP

33 P-R3 P-B3

34 R(5)-B1 B-K4

35 R-Q8ch K-R2

36 Kt-Q6 R(5)-Kt7

37 R-KKt1 R-Kt6!

Threatens mate.

38 R-KB1 R-Kt6!

Resigns

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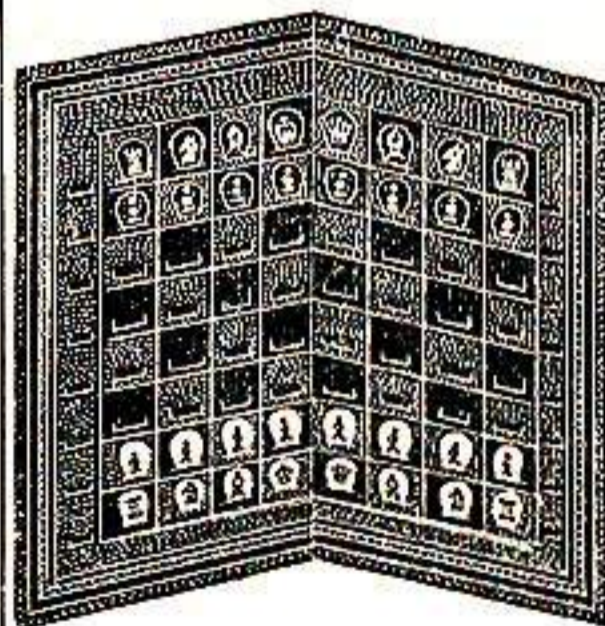
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In the Quoted Section we present problems recommended by two well-known composer-solvers, Burney M. Marshall and V. Rosado, and four stimulating Christmas enigmas which arrived with the Season's Greetings.

NOTES AND NEWS

Congratulations to W. Patz who wins the Ladder Prize and best wishes for a felicitous second climb.

Hans Lange wins the Honor Prize with his very deceptive No. 859. Even those who gave an incorrect key voted for this problem, which might have left a casuist in a dilemma! It

certainly must have been a fine problem for even the tries to attract votes!

We have received an interesting letter from C. S. Kipping who says:

"I point out anticipations for three reasons:

- I. To deter any composers from deliberate copying.
- II. To show the need for specializing and getting in touch with the curator of that section in which a composer wishes to do research.
- III. To give standing to the columns which I am able to study.

"In certain sections anticipations can be easily turned up and it often happens that composers who really effect some brilliant theme are shown to be anticipated much more easily than those who have done some 'pot-boiler.' In the latter case it is not worth testing for anticipations.

"To obtain originality in two-movers you must go in for complex blends or else take exotic loci (as for example in the half-pin and masked batteries at extreme and difficult distances from the black king). In three-movers there is still endless scope. Consecutive themes such as in Eaton's No. 856 (checks) or consecutive unpinning offer considerable scope and the general question of half-pins in three-ers offers vast possibilities if one considers the state of pin of the black pieces at white's second move instead of at mate. In this way all kinds of strange loci can be employed quite impossible in two-move form.

"The sooner the problem world represented by the expert composer looks on chess problems as an exact science in which research must be carefully done the sooner we shall cease to have this repetition of what has been already composed."

CORRECTION

Honor Prize Problem No. 778 by Fred Sprenger is sound. After 1 Kg1, Rg7; 2 Kh1, Rg1; 3 BxR and mates next move. We apologize to Mr. Sprenger for our mistaken statement in the December Notes and News, the result of not having a copy of the problem at hand and trusting to memory. *Mea culpa!*

Mr. Maxwell Bukofzer informs us that No. 867 in the November issue published minus the source and the author's name is one of his own compositions entered in the Densmore Memorial Tourney of 1918, and appears on page 172 of Alain C. White's 1918 Christmas book, "A Memorial to Densmore!"

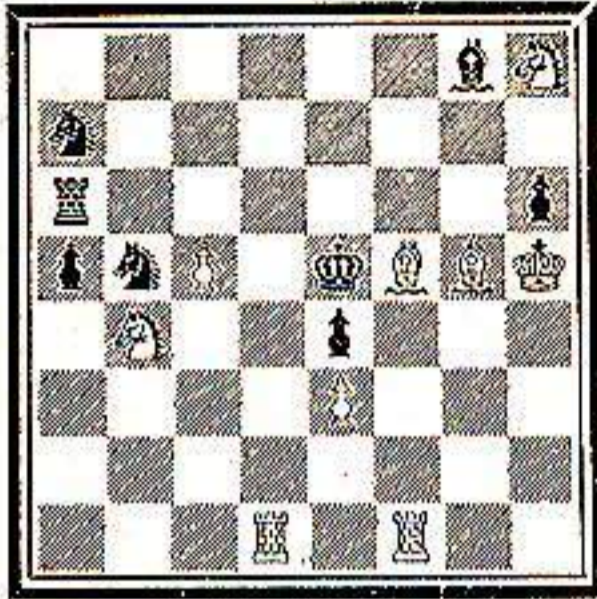
In reference to the White-Hume Collection Mr. Kipping also writes: "Any enthusiast in America who will pay all carriage can have a box of some 15,000 self-mates—a very large number of them quite unsorted." Will any of our fairy enthusiasts volunteer?

INFORMAL LADDER

W. Patz 580, 46; A. Sheftel 548, 44; I. Genud 508, —; *M. Gonzalez 479, —; **P. Rothenberg

Original Section

No. 898
BILL BEERS
 Willmar, Minn.



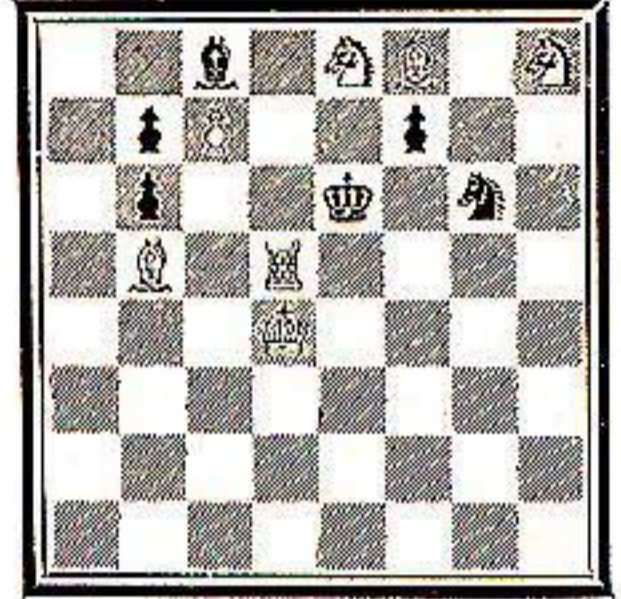
Mate in 2

No. 901
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
 Carrollton, Georgia



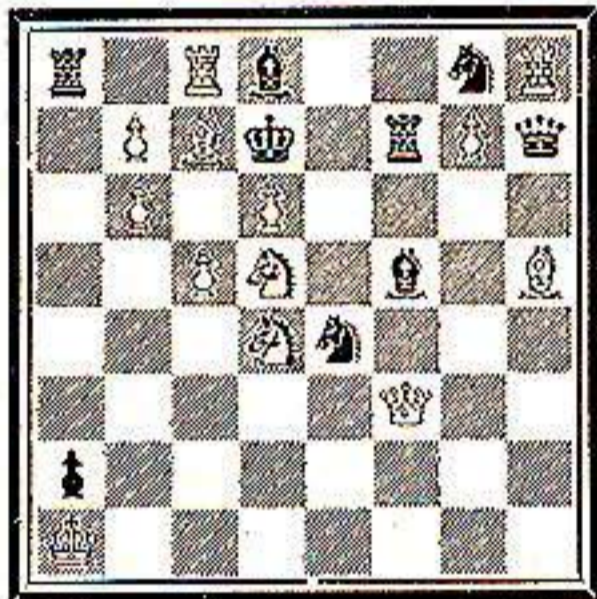
Mate in 2

No. 904
V. ROSADO
 San Diego, Calif.



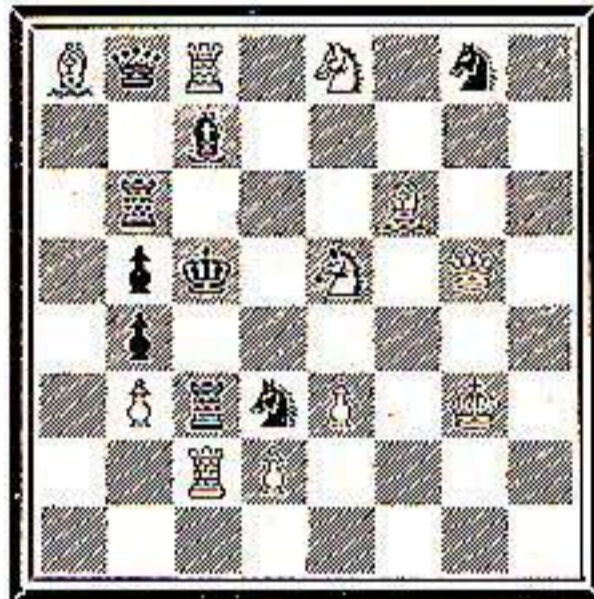
Mate in 2

No. 899
BILL BEERS
 Willmar, Minn.



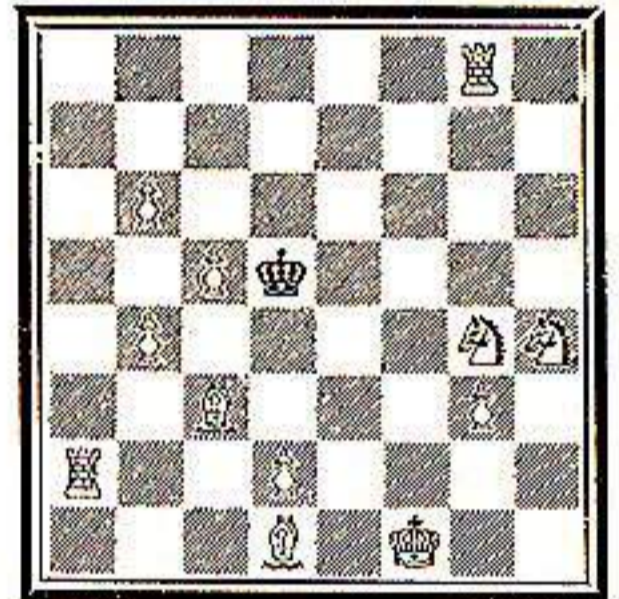
Mate in 2

No. 902
NELS NELSON
 Hopkins, Minn.



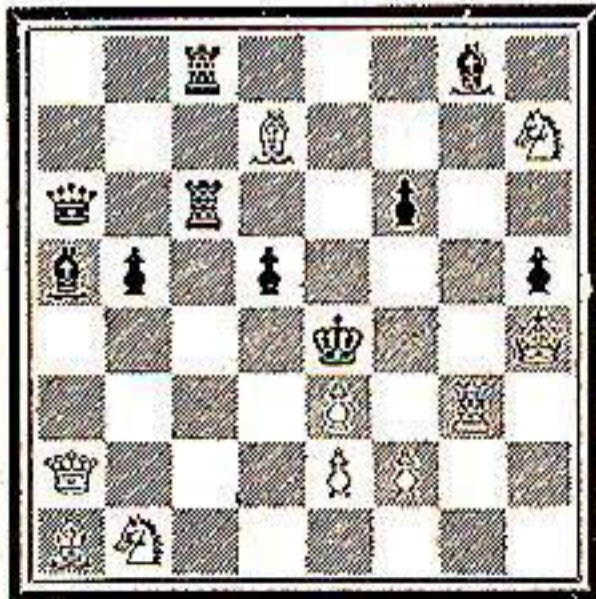
Mate in 2

No. 905
BILL BEERS
 Willmar, Minn.



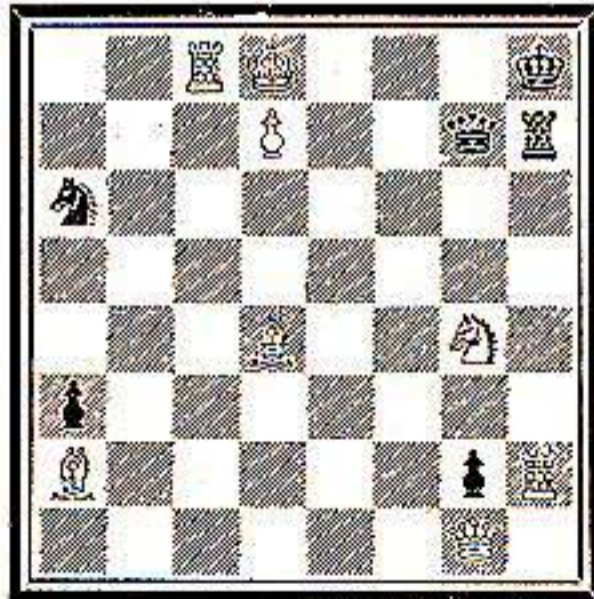
Mate in 3

No. 900
T. R. DAWSON
 Surrey, England



Mate in 2

No. 903
V. ROSADO
 San Diego, Calif.



Mate in 2

No. 906
VINCENT L. EATON
 Washington, D. C.



Mate in 3

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE FEBRUARY 10, 1938

Original Section (cont'd)

No. 907

A. J. FINK
San Francisco, Calif.



Mate in 3

No. 910

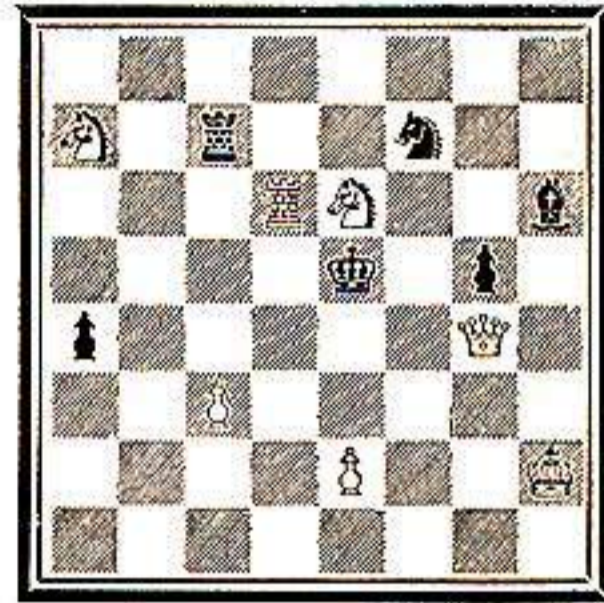
G. S. KIPPING
Wednesbury, England



Mate in 3

No. 913

J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Calif.



Mate in 3

No. 908

A. D. GIBBS
Rochester, N. Y.



Mate in 3

No. 911

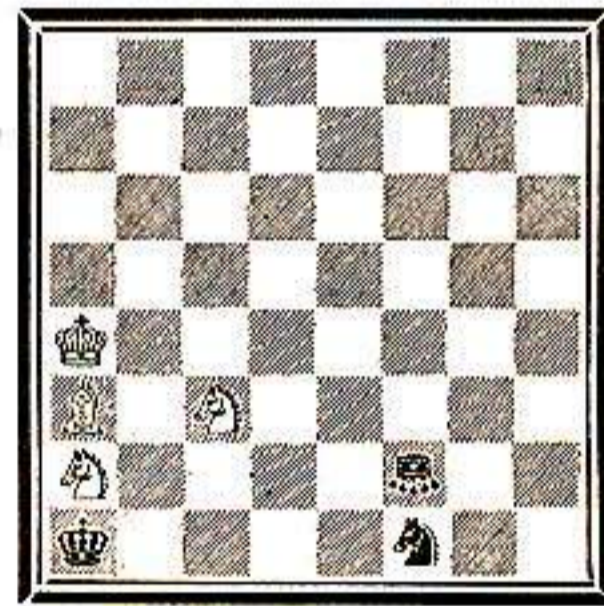
P. BOWATER
and
V. ROSADO
San Diego, Calif.



Mate in 3

No. 914

FRED SPRENGER
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 3

No. 909

MANUEL GONZALEZ
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 3

No. 912

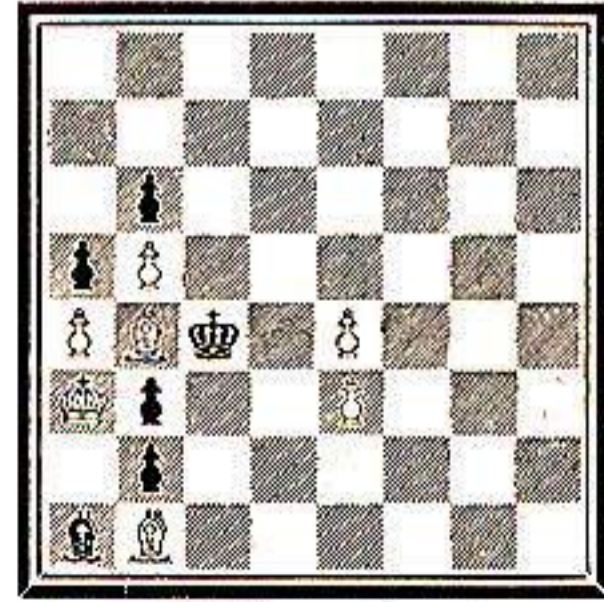
J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Calif.



Mate in 3

No. 915

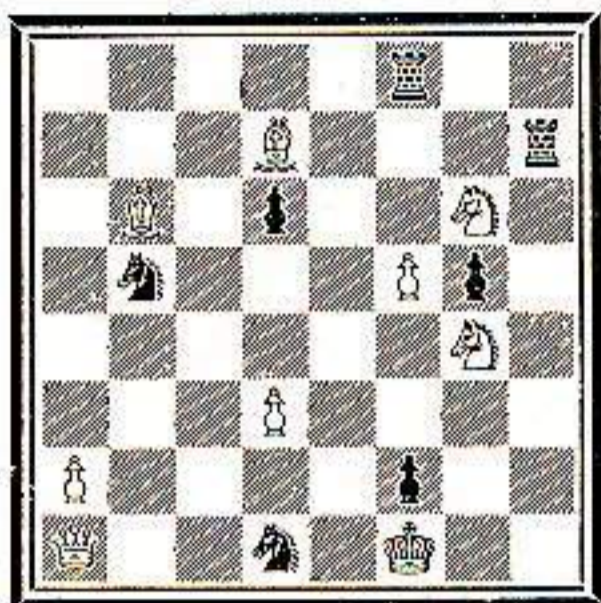
HANS LANGE
Neuss am Rhein, Germany
Dedicated to A. C. White



SELF-mate in 5

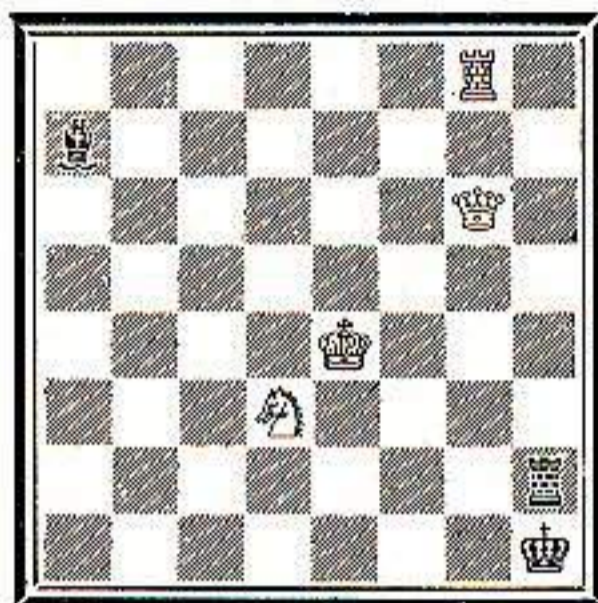
Quoted Section

No. 916
GEORGE N. CHENEY
 (Recommended by B. M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.)
 "Amer. Chess Nuts" - No. 94



Mate in 2

No. 919
A. CHERON
 (Recommended by V. Rosado, San Diego, Calif.)
 Source?



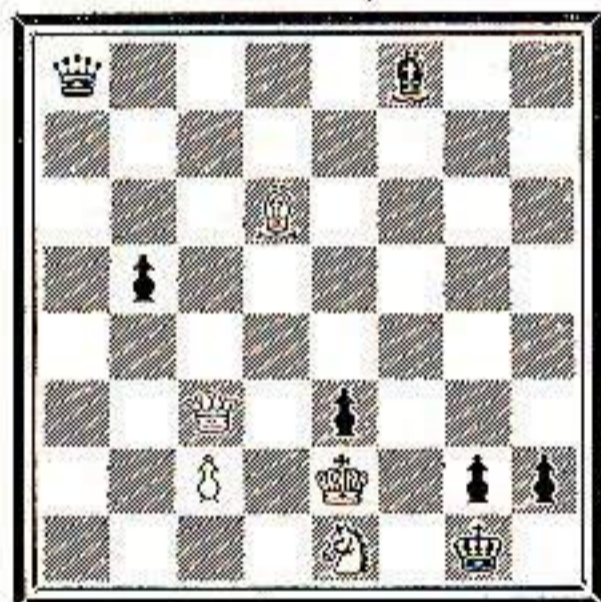
Mate in 3

No. 922
T. R. DAWSON
 Christmas - 1937



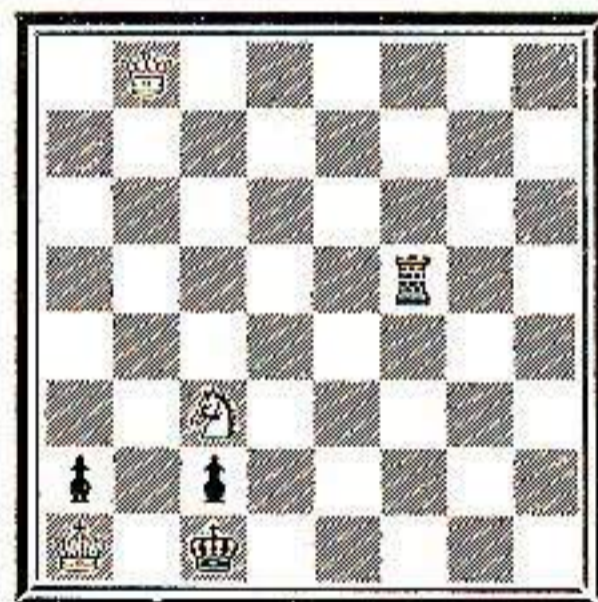
- I. Black plays and helps White mate in 2
- II. All men one rank higher and same

No. 917
GEORGE N. CHENEY
 (Recommended by B. M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.)
 "Amer. Chess Nuts" - No. 147



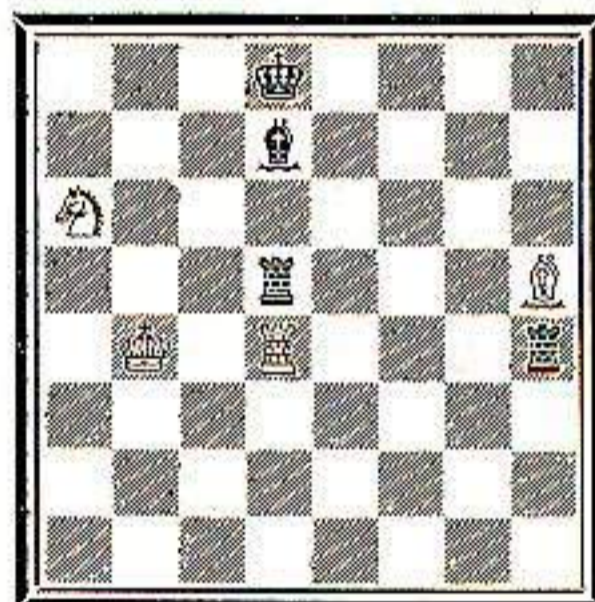
Mate in 3

No. 920
F. PALATZ
 (Recommended by V. Rosado, San Diego, Calif.)
 Source?



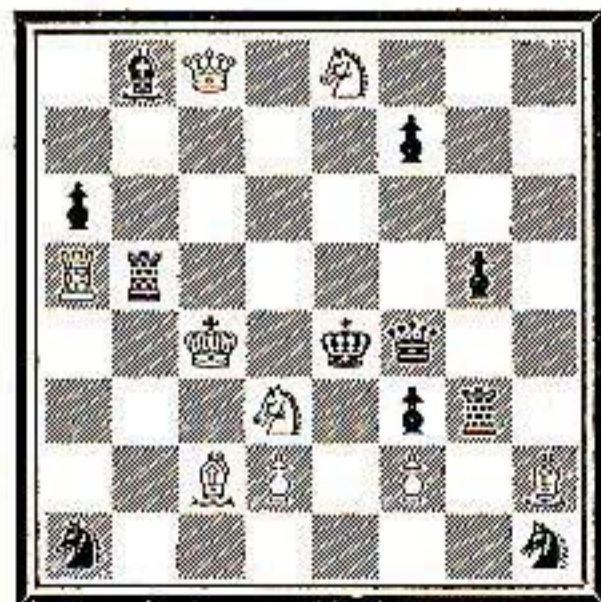
Mate in 3

No. 923
MANNIS CHAROSH
 Christmas - 1937



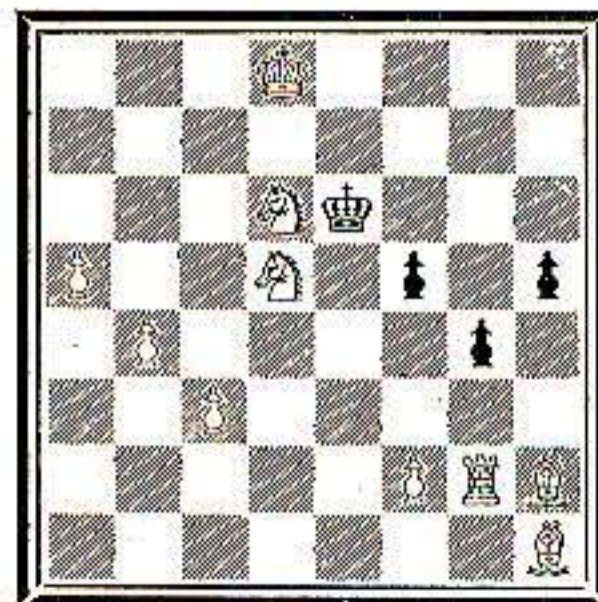
- I. Black helps SELF-mate in 2
- II. Move Sa6 to a7 and same

No. 918
GEORGE N. CHENEY
 (Recommended by B. M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.)
 "Amer. Chess Nuts" - No. 178



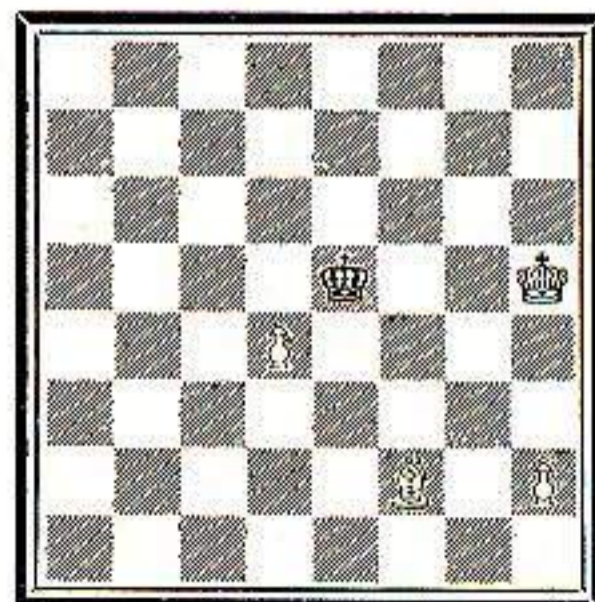
Mate in 3

No. 921
PERCY BOWATER
 Christmas - 1937



Mate in 3

No. 924
W. H. RAWLINGS
 Christmas - 1937



Retract White's last move; then retract Black's last move; Black now plays so that White may mate

461, 77; L. Eisner 436, 63; I. Rivise 387, 71; **Dr. G. Dobbs 349, 73; Bourne Smith 338, 26; Dr. P. G. Keeney 326, —; **G. Plowman 322, 57; C. Miller 282, 70; G. F. Berry 246, —; L. Greene 239, —; I. Kashdan 238, —; H. Stenzel 234, —; A. Tokash 231, 12; Dr. M. Herzberger 196, —; H. Hausner 197, 24; K. Lay 177, 30; W. Keysor 166, 21; W. Jacobs 164, —; J. Hannus 160, 53; Lady Clara 159, 58; **H. B. Daly; J. Schmidt 114, 24; E. Korpanty 110, 38; I. & M. Hochberg 108, 42; *J. F. Tracy 70, 60; M. Gershenson 66, —; G. N. Cheney 60, —; W. Neuert 60, —; A. Palwick 56, —; *I. Burstein 54, 61; V. Rosado 52, 65; B. Wisegarver 41, —; H. Medler 31, 52; W. Vanwinkle 27, —; B. M. Marshall 25, —; W. Towle 22, —; W. Jens 18, 21; I. Burn 17, —; K. S. Howard 17, —; J. Casey 16, —; P. Papp 16, —; J. Rehr 14, 14; W. Beers 10, —; E. Shortman 8, —; W. Rawlings 7, —; J. Turner 7, —; Mrs. F. C. Prindle —, —; A. Grant —, 61; R. Dunbar —, 29; R. Lauzon —, —.

*Indicates Winner of one previous ascent.

SOLUTIONS

- No. 844 by G. Mott-Smith. 1 Qf1
Key not difficult, but gives two flights.—W. Keysor.
- No. 845 by G. Mott-Smith
Intention: 1 Sb2
Cooked by: 1 Kd7
- No. 846 by S. Costikyan. 1 Ra4
Key is a forceful threat.—Bourne Smith. Strong key offset by strategy of the indirect mixed batteries.—W. Keysor.
- No. 847 by S. Costikyan. 1 Qa3
Good, seems original.—C. S. Kipping. Echo self-pins in fine style.—V. Rosado.
- No. 848 by Dr. G. Dobbs. 1 Rf5
Anticipated by L. Rothstein, Good Companion, Jan. 1920, and by F. Janet, 1919.—C. S. Kipping. Rather anticipated, but flight seems new.—C. S. Kipping.
- No. 849 by V. L. Eaton. 1 S(f6)e8
Tricky and good rook play.—C. S. Kipping. Two pretty blocks.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 850 by Bill Beers. 1 Qa8
Anticipated by W. A. Beers, Brisbane Courier, June, 1926. Anticipated by C. S. Lamy, Strategie, 1883.—C. S. Kipping. Very pretty line opening and self-pin.—L. Eisner. Super-elegant waiter with long-shot ambush key.—V. Rosado.
- No. 851 by R. L'Hermet
Intention: 1 Ra4
Cooked by 1 Qc4
- No. 852 by B. Marshall. 1 Be4
Unpin key may be original with this well-known check.—C. S. Kipping. Splendid thematic key.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 853 by Bill Beers
1 Rf1, Kh4; 2 Rg1
1 . . . , Pg5; 2 Sf8
1 . . . , Ph5; 2 Sd8
Ruined by duals.—Dr. G. Dobbs. Nice rook seesaw.—Bourne Smith.
- No. 854 by M. Bukofzer
1 Se2, PxP; 2 SxP, Kb4; 3 Sb5
1 . . . , d3; 2 Sc1, PxSch; 3 BxQ
Cute Meredith waiter.—V. Rosado. Easy lightweight.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 855 by Dr. G. Dobbs
1 Rg2, BxR; 2 Qg1ch
1 . . . , KxR; 2 Qc6ch
1 . . . , SxR; 2 Rg1ch
Anticipated by A. F. Mackenzie, Norwich Mercury, 1904. Anticipated by M. Havel, Weiner Schachzeitung, 1901.—C. S. Kipping. Fine key. Recommended for honor prize.—L. Eisner. Startling key.—W. Patz.
- No. 856 by V. L. Eaton
1 Ba7, BxQch; 2 KxQch
1 . . . , RxRch; 2 Kd7ch
1 . . . , Sd4ch; 2 Kd7ch
1 . . . , SxS; 2 Rf2ch
This seems quite original.—C. S. Kipping. The consecutive interference constitutes an attractive theme.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 857 by A. D. Gibbs
1 PxP, threat; 2 Sf5ch

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

Mr. E. B. Atwood of Austin, Tex., writes, "I appreciate the information as to the pronunciation of certain masters' names. But I beseech you to enlighten me on the pronunciation of Eliskases. None of the rules seem to work."

Despite the formidable appearance of this name, it is very simple to pronounce. The accent is on the *a*, which, incidentally, is pronounced as in *artist*. The first *e* and the *i* are pronounced as the corresponding letters in *merit*.

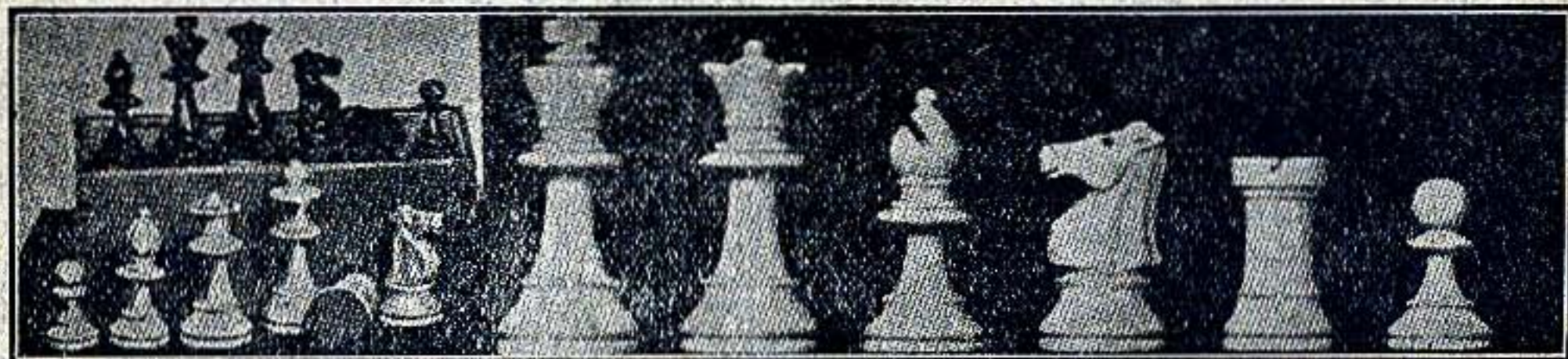
Our announced intention of making foreign names amenable to the American tongue has met with some violent denunciation. But we fail to see why *Mjassodoeff* (to take a particularly horrible example) is inherently more deserving of adoption than the simple *Myasodov*. If this be verbal mayhem, make the most of it!

The Manhattan Chess Club Championship is again taking an exciting course. As we go to press, the scores are S. S. Cohen and Dr. W. Palatz 4—2, I. Kashdan 3½—1½, R. Willman 3½—1½, A. S. Denker 3½—2½, J. Soudakoff 1½—3½, J. Newman and O. Tenner ½—4½.

- 1 . . . , RxB; 2 Qh8ch
1 . . . , Rf6; 2 Qc8
1 . . . , Rd7; 2 Qe6
Offering some tantalizing tries.—P. Rothenberg.
- No. 858 by C. S. Kipping and E. Davis
1 RxP(c3), threat; 2 Rc5ch
1 . . . , Sf7; 2 P=S
1 . . . , Qc1 2 Rd3ch
Pretty threat and neat variations by Black S.—V. Rosado.
- No. 859 by Hans Lange
1 Bc3, Pb6; 2 Bd4, Bf2; 3 Ba5
1 . . . , Bf2; 2 Bb4, Bc5; 3 BxB
1 . . . , Pf3; 2 Ba5ch, Pb6; 3 BxB
B darts about like a water-bug.—W. Patz. Pretty decoy showing B-R and B-P interference.—L. Eisner. The tries 1 Bd4 and 1 Be5 caught many solvers.—Ed.
- No. 860 by J. F. Tracy
1 Qg2, Kd4; 2 Sc4, Kc5; 3 Qd5ch
1 . . . , Kf4; 2 Sd3ch, Ke3; 3 Qf2ch
1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , Kf5; 3 Qg5ch
Bishop self-block variation is elegant.—V. Rosado.
- No. 861 by M. Bukofzer
1 Sc6, PxS; 2 BxRch, KxB; 3 QxR, SxQ mate
1 . . . , PxP; 2 Ba3, a5; 3 Bd2, PxB mate
The two-lines are nicely blended.—Dr. G. Dobbs.
- No. 862 by G. N. Cheney
1 d8=Bch, Kf4; 2 Bh4
- No. 863 by G. N. Cheney
Intention: 1 Qe1, Rc1 mate
1 . . . , Kb2; 2 Rc4ch
1 . . . , RxB; 2 Rc1
Apparently cooked by 1 Qxa3
Try: 1 Qd2 defeated by 1 . . . , Qc2
Is it possible that this is misprinted from the original?—Ed.
- No. 864 by G. N. Cheney
1 Ba8, fxg; 2 Kb7
1 . . . , Pf4; 2 Be4
- No. 865 by G. N. Cheney
1 Rh8, threat; 2 Rxh5ch
1 . . . , BxR; 2 Rg7
- No. 866 by S. S. Lewman
1 Qh8, RxP; 2 RxPch
1 . . . , Re3; 2 Qxd4ch
1 . . . , Pc5; 2 Qe5ch
- No. 867 by Maxwell Bukofzer
1 Pb4, Kc3; 2 Qa7
1 . . . , Kd5; 2 Qh8
- No. 868 by F. Baird
Solution in November "Palaestra."
- No. 869 by H. Rubesamen
1 Rh7, Sc3; 2 Rf4
1 . . . , Sd3; 2 Rg4
1 . . . , Sg3; 2 Rd4
1 . . . , Sh3; 2 Re4
- No. 870 by J. Kos
1 Qd2, Rf8; 2 Qd1, Rc8; 3 Qa4ch
1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , Re8; 3 Qa4ch
1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , Rh8; 3 Qa1ch
1 . . . , Kb8; 2 Qf4ch, Ka8; 3 Qa4ch
1 . . . , Rh8; 2 Qa5ch, Kb8; 3 Qe5ch

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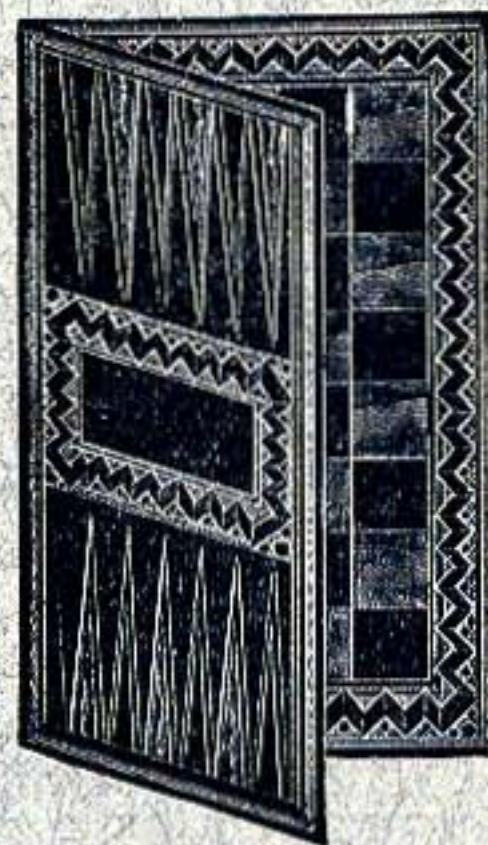
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