## REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM
E. ZEPLER

Chelmsford, England


WHITE MATES IN FIVE MOVES

## The OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

This Issue Features A Generous Selection of Games from the American Chess Federation Congress at Boston The U.S. S. R. Championship
and Other Tourneys

## The

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ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ SAMUEL S. COHEN

Associate Editors:<br>FRED REINFELD<br>BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

> Problem Editor: R. CHENEY
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## CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

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J. B. SNETHLAGE JAMES R. NEWMAN
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N. I. GREKOV IRVING CHERNEV<br>D. MAcMURRAY<br>EDITH L. WEART

## BY THE WAY

## THE A. C. F. CONGRESS

This year's congress at Boston (treated in detail in another part of this issue) was a great success in many ways. The steady growth of interest in chess was mirrored in the numerous summaries and articles in the Boston press by John F. Barry, Charles Sumner Jacobs and Frank Perkins.

The coverage by the New York Times was not up to its high level, but chess players were grateful for its large and splendid selection of some of the best games.

An unfortunate aftermath of the tourney was the accident which occurred to Mrs. Bain, Mrs. McCready and Miss Weart. They were returning from Boston during the rainy spell, and their car skidded on a slippery pavement, going into a telegraph pole. The car overturned, pinning Miss Weart, who luckily escaped with a fractured shoulder. Mrs. Bain suffered a fractured vertebra, necessitating the wearing of a cast for several months. We do not know the extent of Mrs. McCready's injuries, but we extend to all three Iadies our best wishes for their complete and early recovery.

## CHESS IN THE NEWS

During a recent radio news broadcast, we heard about a customs guard in a Southeastern European country who caught two train travelers in the act of smuggling some valuable diamonds into another country. They had hit on the novel method of concealing the diamonds in a small travelers' chess set. When asked to explain his method of detection, the guard replied, "I can play chess, you know. I took a casual look at the position on the board, and at once realized that such a position could never have arisen in a real game!'

## AS OTHERS SEE US <br> (Melbourne Leader)

In a letter to the Daily Sketch, recently a typist, E. S., of Stockport, wrote:-"My chief is a chess fiend. He keeps a set of men and a board always at the office. The morning after Chess Club night he will put up last night's match. The intricacies of the game are beyond me, but if he won I've only to murmur, 'Yes, yes, oh, splendid!' at suitable intervals, and I am the best secretary a man ever had. Alas! if he lost, I can neither type nor spell nor punctuate correctly-in fact he is a philanthropist for employing me at all."

## ANTIQUITY OF CHESS <br> (New York Times)

When two people with a long evening ahead sit across a checkered board, while a single
lamp throws weird shadows from thirty-two odd-shaped pieces of ivory, this bustling era slips away. What if half an hour may pass before a hand is lifted? Chess has a tempo of its own; it belongs to the ages.

A thousand years ago Italian clerics willingly underwent penance for "sporting away their evenings amidst the vanity of chess." Centuries before in desert tents, bearded Arabs manoeuvered craftily with rukb (rook) and al-fll (ele-phant-now the bishop) in the pastime they called shatranj. Before them were the Persians, who gave the game their word for king-sbabto be corrupted through transliteration into "chess." And the Persians, in turn, were indebted to Hindustan.

That, at least, is the background most widely accepted in the literature of chess-a literature more extensive than that of any other sport. Last week a new research contribution was offered. At the excavation of Tepe Gawra, in Northern Irac, diggers for the University of Pennsylvania Museum reported discovery of a collection of terra-cotta figures closely resembling some of the chessmen used in various stages of the game's development. The pieces, wellworn, appeared in strata 6,000 years old, indicating that the Mesopotamians of 4000 B. C. might have played with them. Chess experts were dubious of this extension of their game's pedigree; it was probably some other game, they suggested.

## FILM GOSSIP

Unless Ray Milland is suppressed, he will have all Hollywood playing chess in another month or two.
(Jimmie Fidler in the New York Post)

EXTRA!! MAN BITES DOG!
This is our immediate reaction to the follow. ing headline in the New York Sun:

CHESS MOVING AT SNAIL'S PACE Boston Play Demonstrates There's One Game That Has Not Gained Speed.

## A Bound Volume of

 THE CHESS REVIEWMakes a Handsome Gift 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936 Available 1937 Volume Now Ready For Delivery $\$ 3.50$ PER VOLUME

## Miniature Games

MIND TRIUMPHS OVER MATTER!<br>Boston, 1892<br>DANISH GAMBIT

| F. K. Young White |  |  | L. Dore Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-K4 | P-K4 | 12 | RxKt ! | PxR |
| 2 | P-Q4 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 13 | Kt-K5! ! | PxB? |
| 3 | P.QB3 | P×P | 14 | Q-R5ch | P.Kt3 |
| 4 | B-QB4 | Kt-KB3 | 15 | Kt-B6ch! | BxKt |
| 5 | Kt-KB3 | KtxP | 16 | KtxKtPch | Q-K2 |
| 6 | 0.0 | Kt -Q3 | 17 | RxQch!! | BxR |
| 7 | KtxP! | Ktx B | 18 | Kt-K5ch | K-Q1 |
| 8 | R-K1ch | B.K2 | 19 | Kt-B7ch | K-K1 |
| 9 | Kt-Q5 | Kt-B3 | 20 | Kt-Q6ch | K-Q1 |
| 10 | B-Kt5 | P-B3 | 21 | Q-K8ch! ! | $\mathbf{R \times Q}$ |
| 11 | QR-B1! | P-QKt4 |  | Kt-B7 mate! |  |



Fortunately, White has just enough pieces left to force mate!

> A NEAT QUEEN SACRIFICE Hastings Premier Reserves Tourney December 1937-January 1938

INDIAN DEFENSE
E. Koenig L. Prins

White Black


There has been a great deal of chess activity in Illinois of lare. In May, a ceam representing Illinois played a 1 --board match with Missouri, the latter winning by $91 / 2-41 / 2$. The following week, however, illinois defeated Wisconsin by 14-8 with one game to be adjudicated.

# THE A. C. F. CONGRESS 

By Fred Reinfeld

Although it lacked the imposing entry list of the National Championship Tournament, the recently completed congress at Boston had compensating features. There was a wider geographical distribution of players, the welcome appearance of new talent and a strong conviction that Boston and more generally New England chess are certain to benefit from this tournament.

## THE PRELIMINARIES

There was a total entry of 42 players, an increase over that in last year's Chicago Tournament. The players were divided into six sections with seven participants apiece, the first two in each section qualifying. The following summaries give the salient details:

| SECTION |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Score |
| and ( |  |
| P. Rosenzweig ( $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y} . \mathrm{C}$. |  |
| 3. W. W. Adams (Boston) | $31 / 2-21 / 2$ |
| 4. W. L. Murdock (Cazenovia, |  |
| 5. J. Rauch (Montreal) |  |
| 6. K. Holland (Chicago) |  |
|  |  |

The defending Champion, Polland, was naturally the favorite in this section, and qualified easily, despite a loss to Adams. That Rosenzweig, a young newcomer, made the grade, came as something of a surprise, but a wellearned one. The other favorite in this section, Adams, played inconsistently, as may be seen from the fact that he played finely against Polland and stumbled against weaker players. Murdock is a promising player who missed a good chance to qualify by losing his last three games-after he had won his first three!! Holland's score is not at all discreditable, when one considers how much time he had to give to the details of Federation policy.
(Black gives up the center. moves bis Queen early and often and otherwise neglects bis development. Punishment is swift and certain.)
A. C. F. Congress

Boston-July, 1938
ENGLISH OPENING

| D. Polland White |  |  | P. Rosenzweig Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 | 7 | P.K4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | P-Q4? | 8 | Kt-B3 | Kt-Kt5? |
| 3 | PxP | KtxP | 9 | B.Kt5ch | Kt-B3 |
| 4 | P-Q4 | P-QB4 | 10 | 0.0 | B-Q2 |
| 5 | PxP | Q-R4ch | 11 | R-B1 | Q-R4 |
| 6 | B-Q2 | QxBP | 12 | Kt-Q5 | R-B1 |


| 13 | P-KR3 <br> R-B5 <br> Kt-B4 <br> Kt-K6 | Kt-B3 | 17 | Kt-K5 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Q-Kt3 | 18 | R-K1 |  |
| 15 |  | Q-R3 | 19 | $B \times Q$ |  |
| 16 |  | Q-Kt3 | 20 | Q-R4 |  |
| A. C. F. Congress |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston-July, 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |
| DUTCH <br> P. Rosenzweig White |  |  | EF | NSE |  |
|  |  |  | W. Murdock Black |  |  |
| 1 | P.Q4 | P.KB4 | 14 | Kt-R4 | K-Kt2 |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | P-K3 | 15 | QR-B1 | R-R1 |
| 3 | P-KKt3 | Kt-KB3 | 16 | Kt-B5 | BxKt |
| 4 | B-Kt2 | B.K2 | 17 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | Kt -B2 |
| 5 | P-B4 | 0.0 | 18 | PxP | KPxP ? |
| 6 | 0.0 | Kt-K5 | 19 | P.K6 | Kt-Q3 |
| 7 | P-Kt3 | B-B3 | 20 | B-Kt2ch | K-Kt3 |
| 8 | B-Kt2 | P-Q4 |  | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{R}$ | QxB |
| 9 | Q-B2 | Kt-B3 | 22 | P-B3 | P.Kt3 |
| 10 | R-Q1 | P-KKt4 | 23 | Kt-Q7 | B-Kt2 |
| 11 | Kt-K5 | Kt-K2 | 24 | P-K4 | P-B4 |
| 12 | B-QR3 | Kt-Q3 | 25 | PxPch | $\mathbf{K t}$ (3) $\times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 13 | Kt-QB3 | P-B3 | 26 | P.KKt4 | Resigns |
| SECTION II |  |  |  |  |  |
| Players |  |  |  |  | Score |
| 1.-2. I. A. Horowitz (N. Y. C.) . . $51 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.-2. C. Jaffe (N. Y. C.) ........ $51 / 2$ - $1 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.4. H. B. Daly (Boston) . . . . . . . 31/2-21/2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.4. A. Martin (Providence) . . . . 31/2-21/2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Dr. H. Kline (Bayonne, N. J.) . 2 - |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. | H. J. Brauconnier (Springfield, |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mass.) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 -5 |  |  |  |  |
| 7. | L. H | way (Bo | n) |  | $0-6$ |

The favorites triumphed quite easily in this section.

A. C. F. Congress<br>Boston-July, 1938<br>RUY LOPEZ<br>(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

| I. A. Horowitz | A. Martin |
| :---: | :---: |
| White | Black |


| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 5 | O-O | B-K2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 6 Q-K2 | P-Q3 |  |
| 3 | B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 7 P-B3 | B-Q2 |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 8 P-Q4 | O-O |  |

Horowitz has adopted a variation which has the advantage of being less analyzed and hence less stereotyped than the more customary lines in this opening. Black's last move threatens to win a P by $9 \ldots \mathrm{KtxQP}$ : or $9 \ldots$ PxP etc.

## 9 B-B2 <br> Q-K1

With this move, Black initiates a policy of holding the center a la Steinitz and regrouping his pieces on the back lines. For a skilful example of this policy, one should study the game Levenfish-Alekhine in the latter's My Best Games of Chess.

| 10 | P-KR3 | R-Q1 | 13 Kt K1 | B-B3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 11 | R-K1 | K-R1 | $14 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ | QKt-K2 |
| 12 | QKt-Q2 | Kt-KKt1 | 15 Kt K3 | P-B4 |

All Black's strategy centers about inducing White to play P-Q5; but the latter concentrates on simply improving the position of his pieces and remaining with a fine, free game. The exchange on the following move is questionable, as White is bound to obtain a dangerous attack.

| 16 Kt-Kt4 | BxKt | 20 | P-Kt5 | B-K2 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 17 PxB | Kt-B3 | 21 | $\mathrm{Kt-R4}$ | P.KKt3 |
| 18 P-Q5 | $\mathrm{Kt-Kt1}$ | $22 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt2}$ | P-B3 |  |
| 19 P-KKt3 | Q-Q2 | 23 R-R1 | K-Kt2? |  |

Plausible, but it has fatal results. . . . Q-K1. should have been played, for the text allows White to break through on the KR file with a bang!


24 Kt-B5ch!!
P×Kt
If $24 \ldots \mathrm{~K}$-R1; 25 RxPch ! KxR; 26 Q -R1ch etc.

25 R×Pch!! | K×R |
| :--- |
| 25 Q-R5ch |$\quad \mathrm{Kt-R3}$

If $26 \ldots$ K-Kt2; 27 P-Kt 6 wins at once.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
27 \text { QxKtch } & \text { K-Kt1 } \\
28 \text { Q-Kt6ch } & \text { K-R1 } \\
29 \text { B-K3 } & \text { Resigns }
\end{array}
$$

Aside from the enjoyable character of this witty combination, it is of interest because it shows that American players can be just as brilliant as the Europeans-when given the opportunity!

## SECTION III

Players Score

1. I. Kashdan (N. Y. C.) ....... 5 -1
2. J. W. Collins (N. Y. C.) ..... 41/2-11/2
3.-4. G. Barnes (Minneapolis) .... 31/2-21/2
3.-4. H. Lyman (Boston) ......... 31/2-21/2
3. S. Epstein (Spotswood, N. J.). 2 - 4
4. W.M.P. Mitchell (Brookline,

Mass.)
$11 / 2-41 / 2$
7. T. Barron (N. Y, C.) $\qquad$$1-5$

Kashdan qualified easily, though he had a close call from Barron. He would have qualified even if he had lost the game, however. The other qualifier was Collins-a very creditable achievement indeed.
A. C. F. Congress

Boston-July, 1938
SICILIAN DEFENSE

| I. Kashdan White |  |  | W.M.P. Mitchell Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-K4 | P-QB4 | 14 | P.QR4 | P×P |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 15 | KtxP | B-Kt2 |
| 3 | P.Q4 | PxP | 16 | P-QB4 | P. 84 |
| 4 | KtxP | Kt-B3 | 17 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | Rs. ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 5 | Kt-QB3 | P-Q3 | 18 | B-Kt4 | R-B3 |
| 6 | B.KKt5 | P-KR3 | 19 | Q-K3 | Kt-B2 |
| 7 | B-R4 | P.K3 | 20 | Kt-B5 | B-QB1 |
| 8 | B-K2 | B.K2 | 21 | Kt-K4 | R-B1 |
| 9 | O-O | O.O | 22 | KtxP | B-Q2 |
| 10 | E-Kt3 | P-R3 | 23 | Kt-Kt7 | Q-B1 |
| 11 | Q-Q2 | KtxKt | 24 | BxKt | QxB |
| 12 | QxKt | P-QKt4 | 25 | RxB | Resigns |
| 13 | KR-Q1 | Kt-K1 |  |  |  |

## A. C. F. Congress

Boston-July, 1938
QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED (in effect)
S. Epstein
White
J. W. Collins Black

| 1 | P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 | 20 | B-B5 | B.Q4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Kt-QB3 | P-K3 | 21 | QR.K1 | RxR |
| 3 | P-K4 | P-Q4 | 22 | PxR | Q-K2 |
| 4 | KPxP | PxP | 23 | B.K4 | BxB |
| 5 | P-Q4 | B-K2 | 24 | RxB | Kt-K3 |
| 6 | B-Kt5 | P-B3 | 25 | P-KKt3 | P-QB4 |
| 7 | Kt.B3 | $0-0$ | 26 | K.Kt2 | P-QKt4 |
| 8 | B-Q3 | QKt-Q2 | 27 | P-QR4 | P-QR3 |
| 9 | O-O | R-K1 | 28 | PxP | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| 10 | R-B1 | PxP | 29 | K-B1 | Q-Kt2 |
| 11 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$ | Kt.Kt3 | 30 | P.Kt3 | Q-Q4 |
| 12 | B.K2 | B.K3 | 31 | K-K2 | R-R1 |
| 13 | Q-B2 | QKt.Q4 | 32 | R-K3 | R-R8 |
| 14 | KtxKt | KtxKt | 33 | Q-Q3 | Q-R1 |
| 15 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | QxB | 34 | QxP | Q-R7ch |
| 16 | P-QR3 | QR.Q1 | 35 | K-Q3 | Q-Kt8cn |
| 17 | B-Q3 | P-KR3 | 36 | K-K2 | Q-B8ch |
| 18 | KR-K1 | Q-B3 | 37 | K-Q2 | Q $\times$ Q |
| 19 | R-K5 | Kt-B5 |  | Resigns |  |

## SECTION IV

Players Score
1.-2. B. Blumin (Montreal) ....... $5-1$.
1.-2. A. E. Santasiere (N. Y. C.) ... $5-1$
3. W. B. Suesman (Cranston, R. I.) $3-3$
4.-5. J. Fliegel (Boston) .......... 21/2-31/2
4.-5. J. Soudakoff (N. Y. C.) ...... 21/2-31/2
6.7. N. R. Bellome (Waterbury, Conn.)
$11 / 2-41 / 2$
6.-7. D. Mayers (Newtown, Conn.). 11/2-41/2

Santasiere made up for last year's flasco at Chicago by qualifying with some very fine chess. Blumin (Canadian Champion) was a susprise to some, but his obvious capability made an immediate impression. Suesman was a disappointment, after his fine play in the qualifying section of the National Championship.

| A. C. F. Congress Boston-July, 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDIAN DEFENSE |  |  |  |  |  |
| B. Blumin |  |  | A. E. Santasiere |  |  |
| White |  |  | Black |  |  |
|  | P.Q4 | Kt-KB3 |  | PxQ | RxR |
| 2 | P.QB4 | P.KKt3 |  | R×R | Kt -Q6 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 25 | B-Q2 | R-Kt1 |
| 4 | Kt -B3 | B.Kt2 | 26 | R-Kt1 | P-QR4 |
| 5 | P.KKt3 | 0.0 |  | Kt-K2 | P-R5 |
| 6 | PxP | KtxP | 28 | P.QKt4 | PxP |
| 7 | B.Kt2 | P-QB4 |  | PxP | P-R6 |
| 8 | O-O | KtxKt |  | Kt-Q4 | P-R7 |
| 9 | PxKt | Kt - $\mathrm{B}^{\text {a }}$ |  | R-QR1 | R-R1 |
| 10 | B-K3 | Q-R4 |  | K-B1? |  |
| 11 | Q-B1 | R-Q1 |  | The adva | e of the |
| 12 | R-Q1 | B.B4 |  | KtP dr | s for |
| 13 | B-Q2 | Q-R5 |  | hite. |  |
| 14 | P.K3 | B.K5 | 32 |  | P-B4 |
| 15 | Kt-Kt5 | BxB | 33 | K-K2? | K-B2 |
| 16 | KxB | P-Kt3 | 34 | P-B3? | K-K2 |
| 17 | Q-Kt1 | P-KR3 | 35 | P.B4 | K-Q3 |
| 18 | Kt -B3 | P-K4 | 36 | 6 B-B3 | K-Q4 |
| 19 | PxBP | PxP | 37 | Kt-Kt5 | BxB |
| 20 | B-K 1 | P-K5 | 38 | KtxBch | K-B5 |
| 21 | Kt-Kt1 | Kt-K4 | 39 | K-Q2 | KtxKtP |
| 22 | Q-Kt3 | Q×Q |  | Kt-Q1 | K-Kt6 |


| A. C. F. Congress |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston-July, 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DUTCH DEFENSE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B. Blumin |  |  | J. Fliegel |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | P.Q4 | P.KB4 | 20 | KtxP |  | B.QB1 |
| 2 | P.KKt3 | Kt.KB3 | 21 | KtxBch |  | QxKt |
| 3 | B.Kt2 | P-K3 | 22 | Kt -Q6 |  | QxPch |
| 4 | P-QB4 | B-K2 | 23 | K-R1 |  | B-K3 |
| 5 | Kt-QB3 | 0.0 | 24 | KtxR |  | BxKt |
| 6 | Kt-R3 | P.Q3 | 25 | QxP |  | Q-K1 |
| 7 | 0.0 | P.K4 | 26 | QxBch! |  | QxQ |
| 8 | PxP | PxP | 27 | R×Q |  | K×R |
| 9 | Q-Kt3 | P-B3 | 28 | B-B8 |  | P-QR4 |
| 10 | Kt-KKt5 | Q-Kt3 | 29 | P-Kt5! |  | PxP |
| 11 | Q-B2 | P.KR3 | 30 | BxP |  | R-R2 |
| 12 | Kt-B3 | B-Q3 | 31 | P-B6 |  | Kt-R3 |
| 13 | B-K3 | Q.B2 | 32 | R-Q1 |  | P-Kt5 |
| 14 | P. $\mathrm{B}^{\text {5 }}$ | B-K2 | 33 | R-Q7ch |  | K-B3 |
| 15 | P.QKt4 | B-K3 | 34 | BxKt |  | R×B |
| 16 | Kt-KR4 | Kt-Kt5 | 35 | P-B7 |  | R-B3 |
| 17 | Kt-Kt6 | KtxB | 36 | R-Q6ch |  | R×R |
| 18 | PxKt | R-B2 | 37 | P-B8(Q) | and | wins |
| 19 | B-R3 | P-K5 |  |  |  |  |

SECTION V
Players

1. J. Moskowitz (N. Y. C.) .... $51 / 2-1 / 2$
2. G. Shainswit (N. Y. C.) .... 41/2-11/2
3.-4. B. Garfinkel (Buffalo) ...... 31/2-21/2
3.-4. B. Wolk (N. Y. C.) ......... 31/2-21/2
3. S. Broughton (N. Y. C.) ..... 3 -3
4. F. W. P. Lewis (Boston) . . . . . . 1 -5
5. R. B. Bellamy (Boston) ...... 0 - 6

Moskowitz distinguished himself by mowing down the opposition; Shainswit had rather more difficulty than was expected.

SECTION VI

|  | Players | Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H. Morton (Providence) | $5-1$ |
|  | B. Dahlstrom (Chicago) | $41 / 2-11 / 2$ |
|  | D. MacMurray (N.Y. C | $41 / 2$-11/2 |
|  | D. Marcus (Boston) | $3-3$ |
|  | J. Fulop (N. Y. C.) | $2-4$ |
| 5.-6. | A. D. Gring (Boston) | . 4 |
|  | Edelston |  |

This section witnessed the outstanding upset -MacMurray's failure to qualify. He missed two chances-losing to Dahlstrom in the first round, and losing to the same player in their play-off game, a merty little affair which went a mere 99 moves!
A. C. F. Congress

Boston-July, 1938 QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING
D. MacMurray

White
B. Dahlstrom

Black

| 1 | P-Q4 | P.Q4 | 25 | B.K2 | RxP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | B-Kt5 | Kt.KB3 | 26 | KR.Kt1 | R-B7 |
| 3 | P.K3 | Kt-K5 | 27 | R-Kt8 | R-Q1 |
| 4 | B.R4 | P-KKt4 | 28 | P-B4 | B-KKt2 |
| 5 | P.KB3 | PxB | 29 | R-Q1 | R×QP |
| 6 | PxKt | Pxp | 30 | K-B1 | B-Q2 |
| 7 | Q-R5 | P-K3 | 31 | R-KKt8 | B.KB3 |
| 8 | Q-K5 | R-Kt1 | 32 | Kt-Kt5 | RxRch |
| 9 | QxKP | P.KB4 | 33 | BxR | R-B8 |
| 10 | Q-B3 | Q-Kt4 | 34 | K-K2 | P-R3 |
| 11 | Kt-KR3 | Q-Kt5 | 35 | Kt-B3 | RxP |
| 12 | Q-B2 | B-R3 | 36 | R.Kt6 | R-KKt5 |
| 13 | Kt-Q2 | Kt-B3 | 37 | R×P | RxPch |
| 14 | P-B3 | Kt-K2 | 38 | K-B1 | R-Kt2 |
| 15 | R-KKt1 | Kt-Q4 | 39 | KtxP | B-Kt4 |
| 16 | Kt-QB4 | Q-K5 | 40 | R-R8 | B-QB3 |
| 17 | K-Q2 | P.Kt4 | 41 | Kt -B3 | B-B5 |
| 18 | B.Q3 | Q-Kt5 | 42 | P-R4 | R-Kt3 |
| 19 | Kt-K5 | KtxKP | 43 | Kt-Q4 | B.Q4 |
| 20 | KtxQ | KtxKtch | 44 | B-K2 | B.K6 |
| 21 | K-K2 | Ktx Q | 45 | R-R7ch | K-B3 |
| 22 | BxPch | K-K2 | 46 | Kt -B3 | R-Kt6 |
| 23 | KxKt | R-Kt1 |  | Resigns |  |
| 24 | P.R4 | P-R3 |  |  |  |

## THE FINALS

As was to be expected, the tournament turned out to be a three-cornered fight between Kashdan, Horowitz and Polland. The last-named seized the lead and held it for the first twothirds of the way; but then his two rivals overtook him and beat him out decisively by defeating him in their personal encounters.

The distinguished play of the two leaders fully earned them their places at the head of the field. Kashdan's fine showing was particularly gratifying, for he has been steadily dogged by ill-luck during recent years; he lost but one game, and that took four sittings and 127 moves!


Courtesy of J. E. Ackroyd

## JACK COLLINS

Horowitz's play was likewise preeminent, being reminiscent of his splendid achievement at Philadelphia in 1936. He is equally adept at carrying through a snappy attack or nursing home a slight advantage in a hair-splitting ending.

Polland is unquestionably a player of great capabilities, but he still has to overcome a certain nervousness which often tells against him at critical junctures. He is also handicapped by an inadequate knowledge of the openings. These two drawbacks often militate against him very strongly.

Blumin was the outstanding "find" of the tournament, and may well be satisfied with his excellent achievement in so important a tournament.

Santasiere has the unfortunate habit of playing better against the top players than against those further down in the tournament table. He has a horror of the banal, always strives for the original and the unusual and thus works much harder than the average player who readily accepts the plausible, the second-rate and the obvious. His perseverance has already become proverbial in Marshall Chess Club circles, and his marathon victory over Kashdan was a case in point.

Both Shainswit and Morton achieved a satisfactory standing, which represents a further development in their careers.

The other participants all played creditably in spots; the competitive strain and stress of such a tournament are enormous, and only the top-notchers can survive it successfully. The sportsmanlike attitude is therefore to praise the top men whole-heartedly, rather than pooh-pooh the tail-enders superciliously.

Because of the considerable amount of space devoted to the preliminaries, it has not been possible to give as many games from the Finals as the editors would have liked. We must therefore defer a more detailed consideration of the many fine games from this tournament until the next issue.
(A crucial game!)
A. C. F. Congress

Boston-July, 1938

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

 (Notes by Fred Reinfeld)D. Polland White
I. Kashdan Black

| 1 P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 | 5 P-K3 | QKt-Q2 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-K3 | 6 B-Q3 | PxP |  |
| 3 Kt-B3 | P-Q4 | 7 BxBP | P-QKt4 |  |
| 4 P-Q4 | P-B3 | 8 | B-Q3 | P-QR3 |

As usual, Polland has led off with his beloved 1 P-QB4, but by devious transpositions, Kashdan has steered the game into the channels of the Meran Defense, with which he has achieved some fine victories-in its orthodox form: 9 O-O, P-B4; 10 Q-K2, B-Kt2 etc. Polland therefore introduces complications:

| 9 | P-K4 | P-B4 | 11 KtxKtP | KtxKP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 | P-K5 | PxP | 12 KtxKt | PxKt |

The strongest move is now Stahlberg's 13 Q-B3: which gives Black greater difficulties than the line adopted here.

| 13 | O-O | Q-Q4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 14 | Q-K2 | QR-Kt1 |
| 15 | B-Kt5 | B-K2 |

A pretty way of losing is $14 \ldots$ B-Q3; 15 P-B4, BxKt?? 16 PxB, Kt-Q2; 17 RxP!! KxR; 18 Q-R5ch, P-Kt3; 19 BxPch, PxB; 20 QxR and R-B1ch butchers Black (analysis by Vadja).
16 P-B4
17 R-B3
$0-0$
P-R3

White threatened 18 BxKt, BxB; 19 BxPch etc. White's attacking possibilities must be given careful attention, but Black's strong position on the long diagonal offers a certain compensation.
18 R-R3
B-Kt2

If $18 \ldots$ PxB? $19 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ ! K-R1 (if $19 \ldots$. KtxB; 20 Q-R5) ; 20 PxP wins.

19 R-KB1
KR-B1
The continuation suggested in the previous note is no longer available.

| 20 | BxKt | $B \times B$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 21 | Kt-Kt4 | $K-B 1$ |

Prudently returning the extra $P$ in order to remove his $K$ from the danger zone. On 21 . . B-K2 White does not play 22 BxP (22 ... QxPch!) ; instead, 22 P-B5 yields a powerful attack.

| 22 KtxB | PxKt |
| :--- | :--- |
| 23 RxP | K.K2 |
| 24 P-QKt3 | $\ldots .$. |

A difficult choice; the alternative $24 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$, R-Kt1; 25 R-B2, B-B3; 26 R-R5 seems preferable, as it avoids the following inroad of Black's KR.

$$
24
$$

R-B6
Threatening. . . RxB.

$$
25 \text { R-R5 }
$$

P.B4

This should be answered by 26 R -Kt5 (not 26 BxBP? P-Q6 and Black wins a piece) with a good game. Instead, White miscalculates badly.

Kashdan


Polland

| 26 | R×P? | QxPch! |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 27 Q×Q | B×Q |  |
| 28 | R-K1 | B-R6 |
| 29 | R×P | R-Kt1ch |
|  | Resigns |  |

## A. C. F. Congress <br> Boston-July, 1938 <br> INDIAN DEFENSE <br> (Notes by Fred Reinfeld) <br> B. Blumin <br> Black

D. Polland

White
$\begin{array}{ll}4 & \text { B-Kt2 } \\ 5 & 0.0\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}5 & \text { O.O } \\ 6 & \text { P-Q4 }\end{array}$
B-Kt2
B-K2
O-O

| 1 | P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 | 4 | B-Kt2 | B-Kt2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | P-K3 | 5 | $0-0$ | B-K2 |
| 3 | P-KKt3 | P-QKt3 | 6 | P-Q4 | O-O |

The order of White's moves has been such that Black has been unable to have recourse to the usual simplifying move . . . B-Kt5ch.

```
7 Kt-B3
    8 Q-B2
    9 \mp@code { Q x K t }
```

Kt-K5
KtxKt
Q-B1
Superfluous; . . . P-QB4 or . . . P-Q3 are preferable alternatives.

10 R-Q1

## P-KR3

Doubtless to prevent B-Kt5, which might prove annoying, as it would create weaknesses
in Black's game ( . . . P-KB3) or else lead to exchanges which would emphasize White's lead in development.

## 11 P.Q5

This leads to no more than equality, and is pointless unless a further advance of the QP on move 13 is intended (and even this procedure is of questionable value). 11 Q-B2, with a view to P-K4, is more logical.

| 11 | Q-B2 | B-KB3 | 14 | B-B4 |  | P-B4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 12 | P-B3 | 15 | P-K4 |  | Kt-B3 |  |
| 13 | P×KP | QPxP | 16 | P-K5 |  | B-K2 |

Guarding against any disagreeable results which might arise from . . . P-KKt4. As might be expected, there now follows a blood-bath on the Q file.

| 17. | Q-B2 | 20 RxR | R-Q1 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 18 R-Q2 | QR-Q1 | 21 Q-Q1 | RxR |
| 19 QR-Q1 | $R \times R$ | 22 KtxR | ... |

If $22 \mathrm{QxR}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q1}$ with approximate equality. The text allows the more aggressive placement of Black's Kt in return for a similar improvement in the situation of White's Kt.

| 22 | O.-. | Kt-Q5 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 23 | Kt-K4 |  |
| 24 | P-QKt4 | K-B1 |

Blumin


Polland
White's last move is risky, and so is Black's reply!

| 24 |  | BxKt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | BxB | P-KKt4 |
|  | RPxP | RPxP |

This is as far as Black's speculations took him.

| 27 | Q-R5! | K-K1 | 30 | K-R2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 28 | Q-R8ch | K-Q2 | 31 B-Q3 | Kt-B6 |
| 29 B-K3 | Kt-K7ch | 32 Q-Kt7! | KtxP |  |

Black's material advantage is useless in face of the onslaught that follows.

That is why he should have played $29 \ldots$ Kt-Q8 instead.

33 QxBP
QxKP
Or $33 \ldots \mathrm{~K}$ Q1; $34 \mathrm{QxP}, \mathrm{Q}$ Q2; 35 Q -Kt6 with a winning game.

Kt-B6??
34 . . PxP was absolutely essential. 35 P-B6ch

K-Q1
A. C. F. CONGRESS

BOSTON, 1938

| 1.-2. | I. Horowitz . . . . . . . . . . |  | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | \|1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 | $9-2$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.-2. | 1. Kashdan ........... | 1/2 |  | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | \| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 8 | 1 | 2 | $9-2$ |
| 3.4. | B. Blumin | 1 | 0 |  | 0 | \| 1/2 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | $71 / 2-31 / 2$ |
| 3.4. | D. Polland . | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | \| 1/2 | 1 | \| $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | $71 / 2-31 / 2$ |
| 5. | A. E. Santasiere . . . . . . . | 0 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ |  | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | $6-5$ |
| 6. | H. Morton . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \|1/2 |  | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | $51 / 2-51 / 2$ |
| 7. | G. Shainswit ....... | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 | 0 |  | 1 | 11/2 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1/2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | $5-6$ |
| 8.-9. | J. Collins . . . . . . . . . . | 1/2 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | \| 1/2 | 0 ! | 1 | 0 |  | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | $4-7$ |
| 8.-9. | C. Jaffe . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 2 | $4-7$ |
| 10. | J. Moskowitz . . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 | 0 |  | $\|1 / 2\|$ | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | $31 / 2-71 / 2$ |
| 11. | P. Rosenzweig . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 0 | \| 1 | 0 | $1 / 2 \mid$ |  | 1 | 2 | 7 | 2 | $3-8$ |
| 12. | B. Dahlstrom | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  | 1 | 8 | 2 | $2-9$ |

If 35 . . . K-Q3; 36 Q-K8 wins.
36 Q-Kt8ch
37 Q-QR8!

Mate in two was threatened.
38 Q.Kt7ch
K-Q3
Or $38 . . . K-Q 1 ; 39$ Q-Kt8 mate!

| 39 Q-Q7ch | K-K4 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 40 P-B4ch! | P×P |
| 41 Q-B7ch!! | Q-Q3 |

If $41 \ldots$ B-Q3; $42 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Kt7}$ mate; or $41 \ldots$ K-B3; 42 QxPeh and if Black tries to save the Q, there is a mate in five.

| 42 | B×Pch | K-Q4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 43 | B×Q | B×B |
| 44 | Q-Q7 | Resigns |

A BAD OPENING IS FATAL
A. C. F. Congress

Boston-July, 1938
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
I. Kashdan
J. W. Collins
White
Black

## CONSOLATION TOURNAMENT

Players
Scores
1.
2.

101/2-1/2
2. W. W. Adams $71 / 2-31 / 2$
3. B. Wolk . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $7^{2}-4$
4.- 5. A. Martin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 -5
4.- 5. W. L. Murdock
$6-5$
6. H. B. Daly . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $51 / 2-51 / 2$
7. H. Lyman . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 - 6
8. B. Garfinkel . . . . . . . . . . . . $41 / 2-61 / 2$
9.-10. W. B. Suesman ........... 4 -7
9.-10. D. Marcus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 -7
11.-12. S. Epstein . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 -8
11.-12. J. Fliegel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 - 8

MacMurray went through this section like greased lightning, allowing only a draw to Martin.


Courtess of J. E. Ackroyd
At the left is CHARLES SUMNER JACOBS, whose brilliant reports of the tourney created so much interest; at the right GEORGE STURGIS, on whom most of the spadework of organizing the tournament devolved.

## CLASS A

## Players

1. J. Rauch . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 111/2- $1 / 2$
2. H. M. Woods . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11 -1
3.-4. W. M. P. Mitchell . . . . . . . . . $81 / 2-31 / 2$
3.-4. D. Mayers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 81/2-31/2
3. N. R. Bellome . . . . . . . . . . . . $71 / 2-41 / 2$
4. A. D. Gring . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7 -5
5. S. Broughton ................ $51 / 2-61 / 2$
8.-9. K. D. Holland . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 -8
8.-9. F. W. P. Lewis . . . . . . . . . . . 4 -8
6. R. B. Bellamy . . . . . . . . . . . . $31 / 2-81 / 2$
7. H. J. Brauconnier ........... 3 -9
8. J. Edelston . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 21/2-81/2
9. L. Holloway . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11/2-91/2

Like his fellow Canadian Blumin, Rauch distinguished himself by a fine performance. Woods was a good second.

## WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

 PlayersScores

1. Miss N. May Karff (Boston) . . 6 -0
2. Mrs. Mary Bain (N. Y. C.) ... 4 -2
3.-4. Mrs. Raphael McReady (Hacken-
sack, $N$. J.) ............. 3 -3
3.-4. Miss Edith Weart (N. Y. C.) - $3-3$
3. Mrs. Helen Kashdan (N. Y. C.) $21 / 2-31 / 2$
6..7. Mrs. Adeline Weyler (Providence, R. I.)
$11 / 2-51 / 2$
6.7. Miss Elizabeth Wray (N. Y. C.) $11 / 2-51 / 2$

The victory of Miss Karff (National Women's Champion) had been anticipated, perhaps not
to so overwhelming a degree. With this second convincing demonstration of her ability, she definitely proves her preeminence among women players.

Special prizes for brilliancy were awarded to Donald MacMurray in his game with Weaver Adams in the Consolation Masters class and to Mayers in class "A" for his win over Edelston. Santasiere took the prize for the hardest fought game, the one in which he defeated Kashdan in 127 moves! The prize for the best game by any player under 23 years old, went to George Shainswit.

In addition to the regular prizes there were some half a dozen additional awards offered by as many chess enthusiasts during the course of the tourney. These were for best played games and brilliant combinations in the various classes, the winners to be announced shortly. Among those making special donations, which included cash, books and chess sets, were John F. Barry who conducts the weekly chess column in the Boston Transcript, L. Holloway and W. M. P. Mitchell both of Brookline and also competitors in the tourney, Arthur Sandberg, a Boston attorney, Mrs. Geo. H. Babbitt, in memory of her late husband, of Providence, R. I. and James E. Ackroyd of the City Club.

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# A Day With Dr. Euwe 

By T. Liker

At Noordwijk, Euwe had to be content with fourth place-rather a disappointment for us Hollanders. But when the circumstances are taken into account, we must conclude that we really ought to be more than satisfied! It is simply incomprehensible how anyone can stand the strain that Euwe is subjected to!
8:00 A. M.: Off to school.
12:15 P. M.: Home for lunch. The telephone rings: "Please, Dr. Euwe, we had a team match yesterday and six games are adjourned; could you adjudicate these today, because it is so annoying waiting until we know the final score. Shall I give you the positions?"

12:35 P. M.: The telephone rings: "Dr. Euwe, this is Mr. Jansen speaking. I'd like to ask a question. Yesterday I played a match game and started off with 1 P-K4, my opponent answering with the Sicilian Defense. After 19 moves, he left your book and I got a lost game. What should I have really played?'

12:45 P. M.: The telephone rings: "Hello, this is Liket [editor of the Schaakwereld]. How about your column for number 51 ?" "I think I'll have it ready to mail to you tomorrow night." "But that will be too late. I must have the galleys tomorrow, otherwise we can't go to press in time." "All right then, I'll prepare the column tonight, after I return from Noordwijk."

12:55 P. M.: The telephone rings: "Dr. Euwe, I played over your game with Pirc from the paper and studied it very carefully. If you had played B-B4 instead of P-KB4, he would have had to play $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$ and I don't see what he could do after that." "Yes, you're quite right; but if he plays $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ instead of $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$, I lose my Bishop-which I naturally want to avoid."

1:12 P. M.: The telephone rings: "Oh, Mrs. Euwe, can I talk to Dr. Euwe? I've found a winning continuation in his adjourned game with Spiclmann." "No sir, impossible; he's running down the stairs at this very moment, on his way back to school--I don't even know whether he can make it in time." "Oh, what a pity! But I'll call again after school, otherwise it may be too late; he has to play off the game tomorrow."

4:10 P. M.: Back from school. A man sits waiting for him with the winning continuation.

4:15 P. M.: He greets his daughters. "Hello father, are you going away again? You know you promised to play that new game with us. When will we get around to it?" "As soon
as Noordwijk is over; good-bye." He rushes off in the car.

5:15 P. M.: Entrance of the Rembrandt Hotel at Noordwijk. An elderly gentleman approaches him triumphantly: "Hello, Dr. Euwe, don't you recognize me? My name is Pieterse. Don't you recall that in 1934 I played against you in your exhibition in Oudegeest? The game finally ended in a draw; the ending was very cute-would you like to see it?" "I would, but it will have to be some other time; Kmoch, the tournament director, has just told me that it is time to start play."

10:30 P. M.: The game is adjourned. Dinner at last.

11:15 P. M.: The car dashes off.
12:15 P. M.: Home. He finishes the column for the Schaakwereld.

1:15 P. M.: Goes to bed, intending to get up somewhat earlier in order to have time to analyze the adjourned game.

8:00 A. M.: Off to school, etc., etc.
9:00 A. M.: On the trolley. A man is reading his paper on the rear seat.

Conductor: "How did Euwe make out yesterday? Did he lose?"

Passenger: "No, the game was adjourned, but I think he has a bad game."

Conductor: "I'm afraid he's beginning to decline. Everyone passes his peak sooner or later."

Parsenger: "It does seem to be rather tiring for him!"

Conductor: "Tiring? What do you mean tiring?! Do you know what's tiring?--when you have to stand up all day on the trolley, selling tickets and giving the correct changethat's physical and mental labor. But a chess player . . . he just sits in his chair 'til the game is over
(De Schaakwereld-IIB.S.)

## A SELF-SACRIFICING QUEEN

Noordwijk International Tournament June, 1938
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| V. Pirc White |  |  | Dr. S. Tartakover Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 12 | RxKt | P.K4 |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P.K3 | 13 | Q-B2 | PxP |
| 3 | Kt -QB3 | P-Q4 | 14 | PxP | Kt-B3 |
| 4 | B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 15 | R-K1 | Q-Q3 |
| 5 | P-K3 | QKt-Q2 | 16 | Kt.Kt5 | B-Q2 |
| 6 | R-B1 | P.B3 | 17 | Q-Kt3 | Kt-Kt5? |
| 7 | Kt - B | 0.0 | 18 | BxPch | K-R1 |
| 8 | B-Q3 | PxP | 19 | R-R3 | Kt-R3 |
| 9 | BxP | Kt-Q4 | 20 | Q-Q3! | B-B4 |
| 10 | BxB | QxB | 21 | QxB! | P-KKt3 |
| 11 | 0.0 | KtxKt | 22 | RxKt | Resigns |

## My Favorite End-Game Compositions

By Irving Chernev WHO IS STALEMATED?

By bogdassaryanz
(White to move and draw)


Solution: $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R8}(\mathrm{Q}), \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7 \mathrm{ch} ; 2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt5}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$; 3 P-Kt7ch, KxP; 4 P-B6ch, K-B1 and White is stalemated; or $4 \ldots$ K-R2; 5 K-R5 and Black is stalemated!

## By GERBER

(White to move and draw)


Solution: 1 K-B5ch, K-Kt2; 2 B-R6ch! KxB; 3 P.Kt5ch, K-Kt2; 4 PxPch, K-R3; 5 R-Kt8! Kt-B6 (il $5 \ldots$ QxR White is stalemated) ; 6 RxQ, KtxRPch; 7 K-B4, Kt-Kt3ch; 8 K-B5, KtxR; 9 P.R4, Kt-Kt3 (Black's only move) and White is stalemated!

The National Intercollegiate Chess Association was organized several months ago with a view to arranging a match each year between the Champion teams of the Eastern and Western colleges, respectively, This year's match, between Brooklyn College and Wayne University, ended $71 / 2.61 / 2$ in favor of the former with one more game to be adjudicated.

## Mate In Two

This old geezer can't be good, So I'm quite sure I could Open very silly, then Settle down and easily win.

I have white, so let me see-I'll try Pawn to KB3.
No book stuff, I'll have some fun, Watch me get him on the ruf.

Pawn to King four he replies, A move once considered wise. Not so good against me thoI'm an expert, don't you know.

I'll move Pawn to King's Knight four, Bet he's ne'er seen that before. Gee whiz, I can hardly wait For my five and six move mate.

What's that--do I see him smile, Can it be he likes my style?
Slowly he drawls, "That's all now, Queen to Rook five, that's mate."-Wow!
-lack Cajarelli

BEWARE OF PREMATURE Q MOVES!
English Club Match, 1938
RETI OPENING

|  | A. V. Butler |  | A. Reynolds |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| White |  | Black |  |  |

## CHESS

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## The U.S.S.R. Championship

After the closest kind of struggle, the two preliminary sections ended with the following results:

Section I (Leningrad), M. Botvinnik 14-3, P. Romanovsky $111 / 2-51 / 2$, Bondarevsky, V. Makogonov and E. Rabinovich $101 / 2-61 / 2$.

Section II (Kiev), V. Panov 13-4, F. Bogatyrtchuk 11-6, Dubinin, A. Kotov and A. Chistiakov $101 / 2-61 / 2$.

As usual in Russian tournaments, the chess was of a high order and very enterprising.

> U. S. S. R. Championship
> Leningrad-June, 1938
> INDIAN DEFENSE
> (Notes by Fred Reinfeld)
N. Sokolsky

White

## M. Botvinnik <br> Black

| 1 | P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 | 9 P-QKt3 | B-Kt2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 10 B-Kt2 | QKt-Q2 |  |
| 3 P-Q4 | P-KKt3 | 11 Q-B2 | P-QR3 |  |
| 4 Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 | 12 QR-B1 | R-B1 |  |
| 5 P-K3 | O-O | 13 KR-Q1 | Q-K2 |  |
| 6 B-K2 | P-K3 | 14 Q-Kt1 | KR-Q1 |  |
| 7 O-O | P-Kt3 | 15 B-B1? | P-B4! |  |
| 8 PxP? | PxP | 16 PxP | PxP |  |

Evidently overawed by his great adversary, White has played the opening in ultra-conservative fashion, for example $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ ( 6 Q Kt3!), 8 PxP? (needlessly freeing Black's game), 10 B-Kt2 ( $10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 3!$ ) and $15 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 1$ ? (wherefore?).
Now he should at least play $17 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QR4}$, compelling Black to keep a watchful eye on the QBP. Instead, there follows a weak move which allows Black to have the advantage of the hanging Ps (freedom of action) without any of their drawbacks.
17 Kt-K2?
B-R3!

Taking the initiative.

$$
18 \text { B-R3 Kt-Kt5! }
$$

Threatening $19 \ldots$ BxP! 20 PxB, QxPch; $21 \mathrm{~K} \cdot \mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch} ; 22 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt1}, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 6 \mathrm{ch} ; 23 \mathrm{~K}-$ R1, Q-Kt8ch! and mate next move.

| 19 | Q-Q3 | QKt.K4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 20 | KtxKt | QxKt |
| 21 | Kt-Kt3 | Q-B3! |

Skilfully increasing his advantage; White cannot protect the BP with such moves as 22 R-B2, R-Q2 or Q-K2, for then comes $22 \ldots$ Q-R5; 23 P-R3, KtxKP. Hence White's next move (which is anything but handsome) is forced.

## 22 Kt -R1

P.Q5!

Black's position has become very powerful, and White seems to have no other move aside from:

## 23 Q-K2

Kt-K4!
Capturing the QBP would now cost White the exchange: 24 RxBP, RxR; $25 \mathrm{BxR}, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch}$ !

26 PxKt, BxBP; 27 Q.B2, BxR; 28 QxB, Q-Kt4ch etc.

| $24 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $25 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{B} \boldsymbol{R}!$ |
| $26 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | $\ldots$. |

Allowing the victorious advance of the QP; but if 26 B-Kt2, B-Kt5; 27 P-B3, B-K6ch; 28 Kt-B2, KtxPch; 29 PxKt, BxP; and White is lost.

$$
26 \ldots \text { P-Q6! }
$$

For if 27 QxKt? QxQ; 28 RxQ, P-Q7 etc.
27 Q-Q1
B-Kt5!
28 Q-R1
. . . .

Or 28 P-B3, KtxPch; 29 PxKt, BxP; 30 Q-Kt1, P-Q7; 31 R-Q1, B-K6ch or . . Q-Kt4ch winning.

| 28 |  | P-Q7! |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29 | R×Kt | Q8(Q) |
| 30 | R-K8ch | R×R |

Not 30 . . K-Kt2?? 31 B-B8ch! and White wins!

| $31 \mathrm{QxQ}(\mathrm{B6})$ |  | B-K7 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32 Kt -Kt3 | B-Kt2 | 37 | P.QR4 | B-Q6 |
| 33 Q-B6 | B-Kt4 | 38 | P-B4 | R-Kt8 |
| 34 Q-B1 | Q $\times$ Q | 39 | K-B2 | BxB |
| $35 \mathrm{~B} \mathrm{\times Q}$ | R-K8 | 40 | KtxB | $\mathbf{R \times P}$ |
| 36 B-K3 | R-R8 |  | Resigns |  |

(The winner of this game is one of the comers in Soviet Chess. His piquant combinative style is well exemplified bere.)

> U. S. S. R. Championship
> Kiev-June, 1938
> FRENCH DEFENSE
> (Notes by $\Lambda$. Chistiakov)
S. Belavenets

White


Thus far a well-known line in the MacCutcheon Variation, in which White usually continues 11 P-KR4, in order to develop the KR via R3.

## 11 Kt -B3

Kt-B3
12 KR-QKt1?
. . . .
After this White gets very little value from his Rs.

$$
12 \ldots \quad \text { Q-B2 }
$$

In order to counter-attack on the QB file, and also to develop his B.

13 Q-R4
If 13 Q-B4 (intending Q-B6), P-B4.

| 13 | B. | B-Q2 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 14 | Q-B6 | KR-K11 |
| 15 | P.KR4 | QR-B1 |
| 16 P.R5 | KtPxP |  |
| 17 | QxP | $\ldots$. |

White pursues his own designs, apparently oblivious of his opponent's possible utilization on the QB file.
17 ....
PxP
18 PxP
. . . .

Now comes a combination which takes White
by surprise. Black can play . . . Kt-Kt5, but he selects an even stronger move.


Belavenets
18 Kt×Kt
KtxQP!!
20 K-K3
Q-B6ch
If $20 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$, QxKt; $21 \mathrm{QxP}, \mathrm{RxP}$ and Black has a winning position. (This was far preferable to the text.-F. R.)

$$
21 \quad \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4
$$

R.B5

The alternatives were:
I 21 Kt -B3, R-K5 mate.
II 21 Kt-K2, R-K5ch; $22 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{QxKP}$; 23 P-Kt3, RxKt!

III $21 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$, R-K5ch; $22 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{QxKP} ; 23$ P-Kt3, P-R5! 24 R-Kt1, R-KR1; 25 Q-Q2, P-R6! 26 P-Kt4, P-R7; 27 R-R1, R-R6ch; 28 K-Kt2, RxPch; 29 K-B1, R-Ktsch; 30 RxR, PxR(Q)eh; $31 \mathrm{KxQ}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 7 \mathrm{ch} ; 32 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{BI}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 8 \mathrm{ch} ; 33 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$, Q-B6ch; $34 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 8 \mathrm{ch} ; 35 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 4$ and wins.

## 21 ن. $\dot{k 2}$ <br> R-KKt5

Hoping for 22 . . P P-Q5ch; 23 QxP, QxQch; 24 KtxQ, QRxKt; 25 P-KB3, R-KR5; 26 P-Kt3 and wins, or $22 \ldots$ Q-R4; 23 Q-B6, Q-B4ch; 24 K-B3 etc.

22 Resigns
R-K5ch!
(64)

THE FAVORITE FLOPS!
U. S. S. R. Championship

Leningrad-June, 1938

## RETI OPENING (Catalan)

M. Botvinnik

White
E. Rabinovich

Black

| 1 | Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 12 | B.B4 | KKt-Kt5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 13 | P-K4! | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| 3 | P. 84 | P-K3 | 14 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$ | P.B3 |
| 4 | P-KKt3 | B.K2 | 15 | PxKt | P×P |
| 5 | B-Kt2 | 0.0 | 16 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{Pch}$ | K-R1 |
| 6 | 0.0 | P.B3 | 17 | B-Q2 | B.K3 |
| 7 | QKt-Q2 | QKt-Q2 | 18 | B-R5 ? | Q.B1 |
| 8 | Q-B2 | P-QKt4! | 19 | Kt-Q2 | R-B3! |
| 9 | P-B5! | Q.B2 | 20 | P-KR3 | R.R3 |
| 10 | Kt-Kt3 | P.K4 | 21 | B.K4 | RxP |
| 11 | KtxP! | KtxKt | 22 | B.Kt2 | R-R3 |


| 23 | Kt-K4 | Q-K1! | 30 K-K2 | KtxQ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 24 KR-K1 | Q-R4 | 31 R-KR1 | Kt-Q5ch |  |
| 25 | P-Kt3 | R-KB1 | 32 K-Q2 | Q×R |
| 26 QR-Q1 | B-Q4 | 33 | B×Q | R×B |
| 27 R-K2 | Q-R7ch | 34 Kt-B3 | BxBP |  |
| 28 K-B1 | RxPch! |  | Resigns |  |
| 29 R×R | Kt-K6ch |  |  |  |

SNAPPY PLAY BY WHITE
U. S. S. R. Championship Kiev-June, 1938
CARO-KANN DEFENSE

| F. Bogatyrtchuk White |  |  | F. J. Dus-Chotimirsky Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P-K4 | P.QB3 |  | KtxP | R.K1 |
|  | P-Q4 | P-Q4 |  | B.KKt5! | B-Kt5 |
|  | Kt-QB3 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |  | Q-KB2 | R-K3 |
|  | KtxP | QKt-Q2 |  | KtxP! | K×Kt |
|  | Kt-KB3 | KKt-B3 |  | Q-R4 | P-KR4? |
|  | Kt-Kt3 | P.K3 |  | $21 . . . \mathrm{Q}$ | ch! 22 |
|  | B-Q3 | B.K2 |  | xQ, B•B4 i | a better |
|  | 0.0 | P-B4 |  | fense. |  |
|  | P-B3 | 0.0 |  | BxKtch | R×B |
|  | Q.K2 | P-QKt3 |  | Q-Kt5ch | R-Kt3 |
|  | Kt-K5 | B-Kt2 |  | RxPch! | K $\times$ R |
| 12 | P.KB4 | P×P |  | QxRch | K-K2 |
| 13 | PxP | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt1}$ |  | Q-Kt7ch! | Resigns |
|  | B-K3 | Kt-B3 |  | White's la | t move |
| 15 | KtxKt | BxKt | w | as stron | r than |
|  | P.B5 | P×P? |  | $\times B$, as $m$ | te in a |
|  | Better | B-Q4. |  | w is now | reed. |

U. S. S. R. Championship Leningrad-June, 1938 (White to move)

Chekhover


Budo
Being behind in material, White should doubtless have played for attack by P-B5. Instead, he embarks on a faulty combination:

| 35 | KtxQP?! | $R \times K t!$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 36 | P×R | $R \times R c h$ |
| 37 | QxR | QxR |
| 38 | P-Q7 | Q-Q6 |

And White resigns! For if $39 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 8 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}$ Kt2; $40 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 8(\mathrm{Q}), \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 8$ mate; whilst if $40 \mathrm{~K}-$ Kt1, KtxP etc. or $40 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 2$, KtxPch; $41 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$, Kt-K3 etc.

The Alekhine.Chatard Attack<br>IN THE FRENCH DEFENSE (Part IV)<br>By S. Belavenets and M. Yudovich

(For previous articles in this series, see Jannary'. February and March issues of The Chess Review.)

We now come to Variation D: 6... P.QB4 (after the moves 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kr-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4 B-Kt5, B-K2; 5 P.Ks, KKt.Q2; 6 P-KR4).

This move (6 . . P-QB4) has been the most popular mode of defense in the past few years of tournament play; for example, in the Moscow 1935 Tournament, it was adopted invariably against this attack-and with fair results for Black. Still, we believe that by correct and energetic play, White can obtain a clear advantage. He has two ways of proceeding: I 7 Kt-Kts? and 117 BxB !

## Variation I

## 7 Kt.Kt5?

This involves a number of dangerous tactical threats; but by playing exactly, Black can render the attack harmless.

$$
7 \ldots \quad P \times P
$$

With a view to giving up a piece for three Ps; this contimuation which has been little analyzed, is very strong.
(a) 8 Kt -Q6ch
K. 81
9 BxBch
$0 \times 8$

But not 9 . . KxB; 10 Q-R5, KtxP (White threatened $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Kt} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ as well as QxP mate): 11 KtxBch, QxKt; 12 QxKt (Pimenov-/agoriansky, Trades Union Congress 1937) and White won quickly.

10 KtxB

## Q.Kt5ch

Stronger than $10 \ldots$ Q-B4; $11 \mathrm{Kt-C6}, \mathrm{KtxP}$; $12 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 5, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 6 ; 13 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5 ; 14 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{Q}-$ Kifch; 15 P-B3. QxP with an obviously good game for white.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
11 \mathrm{Q} \cdot \mathrm{Q} 2 & \mathrm{QxP} \\
12 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} & \mathrm{Kt} \mathrm{\times P}
\end{array}
$$

Black has three Ps for a piece with a promising position; note that White cannot play 13 QxP, QxQ: 14 RxQ , QKt-B3 winning the Kt .

The premature character of 7 Kt -Kt5? is demonstrated even more convincingly by the more positional reply 7 . . . P.B3.
(b) $7 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 5$ ?
8 KPxP
P.B3

The aggressive $8 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ is surprisingly refuted by $8 \ldots$-. QR3! after which material loss is unavoidable for White; for instance 9 Q -R5ch. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Bl}$ and White's center crumbles, or 9 B -R6. K-B1 and there is no effective continuation of the attack. Hence White must resort to the text-but in that event 6 P -KRt and 7 Kt -Kt5 have been robbed of all logical import.

$$
8 . .
$$

## Ktxp

Black has an easy development now, hence

White must undertake something.

9 B.K84
10 Kt -B7
0.0!

P-K4!
This beautiful P sacrifice prevents White from getting out of his difficulties.

## Diagram V



Here are some likely possibilities:
I 11 PxKP, QxKt; 12 PxKt, QxB; 13 QxPch, K-R1; 14 PxB, QxPch; $15 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q1}$. QxBeh; 16 $\mathrm{K} \cdot \mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{Q}-135 \mathrm{ch}$ with advantage to Black.

II $11 \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 5$; $12 \mathrm{KtxR}, \mathrm{KtxP} ; 13$ Q-K2, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Kt} 5 ; 14 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3 . \mathrm{KtxR}$ with advantage to Black.

III $11 \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{Kt}$-Kt5; $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ ! 13 KtxR , BxB; 14 PxB, RxBch; 15 KxR , Kt-K6ch etc.

## Variation II

So we see that after 7 Kt -Kt5? Black gets a good game with 7 . . . P-B3 (to which Ryumin first called attention in 1936). Black's problem is much more difficult after $7 B \times B$ (sce Diagram VI). Black must now recapture with the K, for if $7 \ldots \mathrm{QxB} ; 8 \mathrm{Kt}$.Kts and Black must sacrifice the exchange without adequate compensation, e. g. $8 \ldots \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$; $9 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 7$, KtxP; 10 KtxR, PxP; 11 QxP, QKt-B3; 12 Q-Q2 or 9 ... PxP; 10 KtxR, Q-Ktsch; 11 Q-Q2, QxP; 12 R -BI-with advantage to White in either event.

But even after $7 \ldots \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{B}$, white obtains the edge by 8 P-B4, PxP; 9 Kt-Kt5, Q-Kt3; 10 QxP or $9 .$. Q-R4ch; 10 Q-Q2, QxQch; 11

Diagram VI


KxQ etc.; White has a strong grip on his Q4 and can advance effectively on the K side.

In his analysis in the Tournament Book of the game at Moscow 1935 between Levenfish and Menchik, E. L. Rabinovich recommends the following line of play as best for Black (see Diagram VI):

| 7 BxB | K×B | 10 | Q-Q2 | Q-Kt3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 P-B4 | P×P | 11 | $0-0-0$ | Kt-B4 |
| 9 QxP | Kt-QB3 | 12 | Kt-B3 | B-Q2 |

In our opinion, this "stereotyped" position is much in White's favor. The simple move 13 P-B5! menaces Black with immediate disaster, for if $13 \ldots$ P-KR3; 14 Q-B4 threatening 15 P-B6ch as well as 15 RxP .

Thus we see that 6... P-QB4 does not satisfactorily solve Black's difficulties. There is only one move which serves the purpose, namely $6 \ldots$. . PB.3. For a long time it was considered antiquated, but was successfully revived in the games Panov-Belevenets and Panov -Yudovich (Tiflis 1937).
(Translated from Schachmaty by S. N. Bernstein)

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE! Maehrisch.Ostrau-1937 QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

| -. Burda |  |  | J. Foltys Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 19 | QKtxP | PxP! |
| 2 | P.K3 | P.Q4 | 20 | PxKt | QxPch |
| 3 | B-Q3 | P-B4 | 21 | K-Kt1 | QxPch |
| 4 | P-QB3 | Kt-B3 | 22 | K-R2 | P-Kt6ch |
| 5 | P-B4 | B-Kt5! | 23 | KtxP | R-B7! |
|  | Kt-B3 | P.K3 | 24 | RxRch | BxR |
| 7 | 0.0 | B-Q3 | 25 | B-B1 | Q-B7ch |
| 8. | P.KR3 | B-R4 | 26 | K-R3 | B-B4ch! |
| 9 | P-R3 | 0.0 | 27 | Ktx | R-B6ch! |
| 10 | P.QKt4 | PXQP | 28 | Kt-B3 | RxKtch |
| 11 | BPxP | Kt-K5 | 29 | QxR | QxQch |
| 12 | BxKt? | PxKt | 30 | Kt-Kt3 | Q-B6! |
| 13 | P-Kt4 | B-Kt3 | 31 | R-QKt1 | Q-B1ch |
| 14 | Kt-Q2 | Q-R5! | 32 | P-K6 | QxPch |
| 15 | K-Kt2 | QR-B1 | 33 | K-R2 | B.Q3 |
| 16 | Kt-QB3 | P-B4 | 34 | R-Kt2 | BxKtch |
| 17 | B-Kt2 | P-K4!! |  | Resign's |  |
| 18 | QPxP | KtxKP! |  |  |  |

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## Women in Chess

New Women's Clubs-It must be in the air! Within two days we received letters from California and Massachusetts telling us of the formation of women's chess clubs. The one from California was from a former Marshall Chess Club opponent, one of the most promising of the club's younger women players, Mrs. William Davey. "We all know," she writesquite truthfully, too!--"about the difficulties of finding a quiet evening of chess, what with the emotional atmosphere of men's clubs in which 'no woman has ever set foot.' " The solution of the difficulty found by the women of Carmel, Calif., was the formation of their own club which meets every Thursday evening in, of all places, the American Legion Building. Miss Hester Schoeninger is the president and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Hillman, the treasurer.

Mrs. Davey's letter was closely followed by one from Miss Arlene A. Astle, of Lawrence, Mass., who also has formed a women's chess club. Details are, at present, lacking. Local women who would like to join should write Miss Astle at 497 Haverhill St.

More About Miss Karff-Reading our "just complaint," as she puts it, in our May column, Miss N. May Karff writes us more about herself. She was born in Europe but came to this country as a young girl. Her father taught her the game when she was eight. She has played on every possible occasion, but the women's tournament at Stockholm (where she finished sixth) gave her her first experience in tournament play. Her second such experience was in New York this Spring when she won the title of U. S. Woman Chess Champion. It is interesting to note that only one of the four prize winners in the National tournament is a native American, Mrs. Bain having been born in what was then Hungary (now Czechoslovakia) and Mrs. Rivero in Belgium.

New York Women's Chess Club: The annual double round robin tournament of this club has just been completed. Mrs. David Willard has retained her title of champion with the fine score of 18-4. Mrs. A. C. Forbes was second with $151 / 2-61 / 2$ and Mrs. A. J. Harper placed third with $141 / 2-71 / 2$.

$-E . L . W$.

The Collingwood Sales Co. of 149 Collingwood Ave., Detroit, has perfected a new loose-leaf chart especially useful for correspondence players, as it makes reference to pocket sets unnecessary and is therefore a great time-saver'. This device is known as "Pedrick Loose-Leaf Chess."

## An Important European Chess Collection Now In America

Those of our readers who are interested in the study of the early history and literature of our game will be interested to learn that one of the outstanding European chess libraries, that of Dr. Albrecht Buschke, formerly lawyer in Berlin, Germany, was recently brought to New York.

As we of course cannot describe in detail all the "jewels" of this collection containing more than 3,000 volumes (described in a mimeographed catalogue of 178 pages) and more than 1,500 autographs (not yet entirely catalogued) we hope the following remarks will give at least an approximate impression of the importance of this collection gathered by Dr. Buschke during the last 20 years, and reaching from the early 15th century (a Latin Cessoles MS., dated 1419) to modern times.

Cessoles is represented with some Incunabula editions, the very rare Spanish edition (Reyna, Valladolid, 1549) and some 15 th century Manuscripts.

The famous authors of the 16 th to 18 th centuries will generally be found in several copies of the first and the most important later editions, as Dr. Buschke often has variations not yet described in the bibliographies. Damiano is represented by the second edition (1518) and the fourth and sixth editions, not dated; Ruy Lopez in a fine copy of the original Spanish edition, 1561, and the two variations of the Italian translation, 1584; Selenus in four copies, one 1616, three 1617, but all somewhat different from each other, one copy interesting because given by v . d. Lasa to Howard Staunton when they played their match in Brussels 1853, another apparently a copy intended for presentation in the marvellous contemporary binding and on large paper nearly white. That in this collection Philidor's "Analyze des Echecs" appears in all three variations of the first edition (London 1749) goes without saying.

The list of periodicals is very extensive (17 mimeographed pages of the catalogue mentioned above) and comprises long runs of the most important and some very rare chess magazines. In the list of Tournament books we note some sets of original scores of tournament games.

As to the "Americana" of the collection, there are some items of outstanding value, for instance, the first American printing of Benjamin Franklin's "Morals of Chess" in the original issue of the Columbian Magazine for December 1786; Paul Morphy's chess column in the "New York Ledger" 1859-60; an autograph inscrip-
tion of Paul Morphy's on the fly-leaf of the first edition of Frere's Chess, 1867; a complete set of Morphy's and Fiske's Chess Monibly 1857 to 1861; a nearly complete set of Alain C. White's Christmas Books (lacking only two out of 43) etc. etc.

We understand that Dr. Buschke intends to make a Gesamikatalog of all chess works published before 1850 (with additions and corrections to v . d. Linde's bibliographical works), and to register all copies in America, of works which are not known to exist here in more than 10 copies in the possession of libraries or private collectors. Private collectors of chess books are cordially invited to send him their addresses and details of their collections (size, character of the collections etc.). His address is: 200 Hart Boulevard, West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, Phone Gibraltar 2-1398.

## Cross Country

(J. C. Thompson has not only done a great deal to promote chess interest in Texas; be is also one of the outstanding players in the South. west.)

Dallas Championship Tourney June, 1938 QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
J. C. Thompson White
F. H. McKee Black


AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE OF UNDERPROMOTION
Played by Correspondence, 1937-38
QUEEN'S PAWN
L. P. Spellman
A. G. Pearsall

White
Black

| White |  |  | Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Kt -KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 12 | PxP | PxP |
| 2 | P-Q4 | P.K3 | 13 | P.KR4? | B-Q3 |
| 3 | P.K3 | P.QKt3 | 14 | R.K1 | QKt-B3 |
| 4 | QKt-Q2 | B.Kt2 | 15 | Kt-K5 | B.Kt5 |
| 5 | P.KKt3 | P-Q3 | 16 | BxKt | Ktx B |
| 6 | B-Kt2 | B.K2 | 17 | Kt(5)-B3 | Q.Q3 |
| 7 | 0.0 | QKt-Q2 | 18 | K-Kt2 | R-B3 |
| 8 | P-B4 | P-Q4 | 19 | R-KR1 | R-Kt3 |
| 9 | P-Kt3 | 0.0 | 20 | Kt - $\mathrm{B}_{1}$ | P-B5 |
| 10 | B-Kt2 | Kt-K5 | 21 | Kt-K5 | PxKtP! |
| 11 | R-B1 | P.KB4 | 22 | KtxP | R-KB1 |


| 23 | R-82 | QxKt! | 37 | B-Q4 | P.Q4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 | $P \times Q$ | P-Q5 | 38 | B.K3 | Q.K5ch |
| 25 | P-R5 | KtxPch | 39 | K-82 | Q-K4 |
| 26 | K-R2 | KtxQ | 40 | R-Kt5 | Q.Kt7ch |
| 27 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ | 41 | K-B3 | P.Q5 |
| 28 | K $\times$ R | PxP | 42 | B.B4 | Q-B6ch |
| 29 | P.K6 | B.Q3ch | 43 | K.K4 | P.Q6 |
| 30 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ | P×R | 44 | B.K5 | Q-B7 |
| 31 | R-B7 | R-B6ch | 45 | B. B | P-Q7ch |
| 32 | K.Kt4 | P.K7 | 46 | K.K3 | P-Q8(Kt)ch! |
| 33 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ | P-K8(Q) | 47 | K-B4 | Q.B7ch |
| 34 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Pch}$ | K-B1 | 48 | K-K5 | K-Q2 |
| 35 | P.K7ch | K.K1 | 49 | P-R6 | Q.K6ch |
| 36 | K×R | Q-QKt8 |  | Resign |  |

(This game is featured by one of the finest finishes ever produced by an amateur.)

INDIAN DEFENSE

|  | B. Altman White |  | Amateur Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P.Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 14 | P.Q5 | K-Kt2 |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P.K3 | 15 | Q-Q2 | QR.K1 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 16 | P.KR4 | P.KR4 |
| 4 | Q-Kt3 | P-B4 | 17 | P-Kt4! | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| 5 | P.QR3 | $8 \times \mathrm{Ktch}$ | 18 | Kt-R2 | R-R1 |
| 6 | P×B | P-Q3 | 19 | KtxP | R.R4 |
| 7 | B.Kt5 | 0.0 | 20 | B.K2 | R-R2 |
| 8 | Kt.B3 | P-QKt3 | 21 | P.R5 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| 9 | R-Q1 | Q-K2 | 22 | Kt-R6 | K.R1 |
| 10 | P.K3 | B-Kt2 | 23 | BxP | R.KB1 |
| 11 | B-Q3 | QKt-Q2 | 24 | Kt-B5 | Q-K1 |
| 12 | Q-B2 | P.Kt3 | 25 | BxKtch | KtxB |
| 13 | P.K4 | P.K4 | 26 | Q.Kt5 |  |

(See Diagram)
Black's next move allows a brilliant win, but there are no good alternatives. After the game, White indicated the following variations: $26 \ldots$ (2-Q1: $27 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$ and now:

I $27 \ldots$ R-Kt1 (if $27 \ldots$ KtxB; 28 QxKt! and mate follows) : $28 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt}$ ! ! PxB (or $28 \ldots$ B-B1: 29 RxRch, KtxR: 30 R-KR1! PxB; 31 RxKtch, KxR; 32 Q-R6 mate); 29 QxKtch!


Altman
QxQ; 30 RxReh, KxR; 31 R-R1ch and mate next move.

II $27 \ldots$ B-B1; 28 Kt-R6, KtxB (if $28 \ldots$ Q-K2; 29 QR-KKt1, B-Q2; 30 BxP! QRxB; 31 QxKtch! Qx(Q; 32 R -Kts mate) ; 29 QxKt, Q-Q2 (if $29 \ldots \mathrm{Q} . \mathrm{K} 2$; $30 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt8}$ ! etc.) : $30 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} \overline{5}$, P-B3; 31 (Q-Kt6, Q-B2; 32 RxRch, QxR; 33 RKR1: and mate is unaroidable.

```
26
```


## Ktxp

White now announced mate in five:

| 27 | Q-Kt7ch! | R×Q |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 28 | B-Kt6ch | K-Kt1 |
| 29 | Kt-R6ch | K-R1 |
| 30 | KtxPch | K-Kt1 |
| 31 | R-R8 mate |  |

31 R-R8 mate

The fourth match between Minnesota and Winnipeg ended in a clear-cut victory for the American Team by a score of 18.9 with two games unfinished. The series is now 3.1 in favor of the Minnesota team, a fine achievement considering the strength of their Canadian opponents and international character of the competition.


| DRUEKE'S |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DELUXE |  |  |  |
| No. | Size | Squares | Price |
| 254 | $25^{\prime \prime} \times 25^{\prime \prime}$ | $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | \$20.00 |
| 154 | $20^{\prime \prime} \times 20^{\prime \prime}$ | $2^{\prime \prime}$ | 11.00 |
| 165 | $25^{\prime \prime} \times 25^{\prime \prime}$ | 21/2" | 10.00 |
| 164 | $23^{\prime \prime} \times 23^{\prime \prime}$ | 21/4" | 9.00 |
| 163 | $21^{\prime \prime} \times 21^{\prime \prime}$ | $2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 6.50 |
| 162 | $18^{\prime \prime} \times 18^{\prime \prime}$ | 13/4" | 5.50 |
| 161 | $15^{\prime \prime} \times 15^{\prime \prime}$ | $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ | 4.50 |

Nos. 161 to 165 are inlaid boards with Walnut and Maple squares, Walnut Border and Back, Shaped Edges, Lacquer finish. Nos. 154 and 254 are made of the finest veneers with Walnut Burl and Carpathian Elm Burl squares, Rosewood Border and Walnut Back. They are shaped and finished with a rubbed lacquer finish.

## Game Studies

(A very interesting game, despite the carly exchange of Queens. The wonderfully barmonious cooperation of Black's pieces bears comparison with the artistic games of a Rubinstein or Tarrasch.)

West Side Y.M.C.A. Championship
December 11, 1937
ENGLISH OPENING
(Notes by Sidney N. Bernstein)
N. J. Hogenauer

White
1 P-QB4
$2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3$
3 P-Q4 4 KtxP 5 Kt-QB3
S. N. Bernstein Black
P-QB4
Kt-QB3
P×P
Kt-B3
P.K4

An over-agressive and quite inferior move, as it creates bad weaknesses at Black's. Q3 and Q4. Better was $5 \ldots$ P-K3 and if 6 P-K4, B-Kt5.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
6 \mathrm{Kt}(4)-\mathrm{Kt} 5 & \text { B-Kt5 } \\
7 \mathrm{Kt} \text { Q6ch } & \cdots \cdots
\end{array}
$$

The simplest way to maintain the advantage is 7 P-QR3, BxKtch; 8 KtxB.

> 7.... K-K2!

Not $7 \ldots$ BxKt; 8 QxB, Q-K2; 9 Q-Q1! with the double threat of $10 \mathrm{~B} \cdot \mathrm{Kt} 5$ (followed by Kt-Q5) and also 10 Kt -Kt5.

| $8 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $9 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | P -Q4 |
| 10 PxP | KtxP |

Or $10 \ldots$ QBxKt; 11 PxKt, PxP and Black is saddled with a weak QBP.

| 11 | KtxKt | QxKt |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 12 | BxBch | KtxB |
| 13 | Kt-K3 | QxQch |

Black is glad to exchange Qs; but the text is more favorable than the alternative method 13 ... Q-R4; 14 Q-Q6ch, K-K1! 15 Q-Q2 best, B-K3! $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3, \mathrm{Kt}$-B3; 17 QxQ , KtxQ; 18 P KKt3, which is certainly not in Black's favor. The text permits greater complications.

| 14 | RxQ | B-K3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 15 | P-QR3 | Kt-B3 |
| 16 | P-KKt3 | K-K2 |
| 17 | B-Kt2 | $K t-Q 5$ |
| 18 | R-Q2 | $\cdots$. |

Now White threatens 19 BxP-but Black has already determined to sacrifice the $P$ !


## $20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 2$

The alternative was $20 \mathrm{~B} \cdot \mathrm{R} 6, \mathrm{KR} \cdot \mathrm{Q1}$ and now White has two continuations (21 Kt-B1 is out of the question, as Black answers $21 \ldots$. PK5 with $22 \ldots$ B-Kt6 to follow, leaving White helpless):

I 21 K-Q1, B-Kt6ch; $22 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ (not $22 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1$, Kt-B7ch; 23 RxKt, BxR etc.), B-R7! $23 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ forced, R-B2! 24 B-Q3, B-Kt6ch; $25 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1$ forced, R-B8ch; 26 Kt-Q1, P-K5! 27 BxP, BxKt; 28 RxB (if 28 0-0? Kt-B6ch), Kt-B6ch.

## Bernstein



II 21 R-Q3, P-K5; $22 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 3 ; 23 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ (not 23 R-B7ch, K-B3; 24 RxRP? Kt-B7ch; 25 K-B1, KtxKtch; 26 PxKt, R-B8ch; 27 K-Kt2, RxR; $28 \mathrm{KxR}, \mathrm{B} \cdot \mathrm{R} 8!29 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 1, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 8 \mathrm{ch} ; 30 \mathrm{~K}-$ B2, R-B8 mate), B-R6 and White will be forced to return the P by P-B3, since he has no other plan to follow. Thus Black's sacrifice is justifled.

```
20
KR-Q1
B-Kt6!
```

Black reflected a long time here, 21 . . . KtB7ch; $22 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt6}$; K-B1 leads to nothing. In addition, White is threatening to get out of all his troubles with $22 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ and $23 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$.

## 22 B.K4

Forced; if 22 P-K3, Kt-B7ch; $23 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{ch}$; 24 KK-Q1, KitxPch! 25 PxKt, BxKt! winning easily.
22
P.B4
23 P-K3
. . .

Again the only move. If 23 B-Kt1, P-K5! 24 P-B3 (what else?), R-QB1 wins.

| $23 \underset{24}{\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{Kt}}$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $25 \mathrm{R} \mathrm{\times R}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
|  | $\ldots$. |

Necessary in order to free his pieces.

| 25 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $26 \mathrm{Kt-Q2}$ | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ |
| $27 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ | $\cdots$. |

Instead of castling, White keeps his $K$ in the center and near his Q side Ps. But nothing helps!
27
K-B3
28 R.K1
K-B4

Of course not $28 \ldots \mathrm{~K}$-K4; 29 KtxP etc. If now 29 P-Kt4ch, K-B5.

## 29 K-K2

R.QB1!

Seizing the file before White can do so, and forcing White's K to return.

$$
30 \text { K-Q1 P-QR4! }
$$

The next step is to paralyze White's $Q$ side majority (i.e. stop White's two Ps with the QRP). If 31 P-Kt3, R-B6.
31 R-K2
P-R5
32 R-K1
P-Kt4!

The next phase: threatening $33 \ldots$. P-Kl5 and then . . . R-B3-R3.

```
33 P-R3
34 P-Kt4ch
```

Desperation. White still has some tricks up his sleeve.

| 34 .... | K-B5 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 35 | R.R1 |
| 36 K-K2 | R-KR3 |
| R-QKt3 |  |

Of course not 36 . . . P-K6; 37 PxPch, PxP; 38 R-B1ch, K-Kt6; 39 R-B5! PxKt; $40 \mathrm{RxB}, \mathrm{RxP}$; $41 \mathrm{KxP}, \mathrm{KxP}$; $42 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 4 \mathrm{ch}$ and 43 RxP .

## 37 R-QKt1

Or 37 P-R4, RxP; 38 PxP, B-B5ch! (to stop R -B1ch later on) ; 39 K moves, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 6$ and wins. 37 7 . . . . R-QB3
Not allowing the slightest counterplay, which would be afforded White after $37 \ldots$. . B-R7; 38 R-QB1, RxP; 39 R -B5 threatening mate. The text, by menacing the occupation of the 7 th rank, forces White to cut off his own R from the K side by his next move.

| 38 K-Q1 | P-K6 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 39 PxPch | PxP |
| $40 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | B-K5 |

The finishing touch. If now $41 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{RxRch}$; $42 \mathrm{KxR}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 7$ !

| 41 R-R1 | R-B1 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 42 K-K1 | B-B6 |
| 43 KtxP | K×Kt |
| Resigns |  |

## Metropolitan Chess League <br> March, 1938

Manhattan C. C. vs. West Side Y. M. C. A. QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
(Notes by A. S. Denker)
A. S. Denker

White
J. W. Collins

Black

| 1 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 8 | 0.0 | QKt-Q2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-K83 | 9 | Q-K2 | Kt.K5 |
| 3 | P.B4 | P-B3 | 10 | B-Q3! | BxKt |
| 4 | Kt -83 | PxP | 11 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | KtXQBP |
| 5 | P-QR4 | B-B4 | 12 | Q-B2 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| 6 | P-K3 | P-K3 | 13 | $Q \times B$ | Kt-Q4 |
| 7 | BxP | B-QKt5 | 14 | B-R3 | P-QB4 |

The P sacrifice adopted here by White was played successfully in the recent World Championship Match. White gets a splendid development, and in addition is able to restrain Black from castling.

| 15 | PxP | Q-R4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | P.B6 | PxP |
| 17 | P.K4 | Kt (4)-B3 |
| 18 | Q-Q6 | P-B4 |
|  | Kt.K5 |  |

Threatening to win outright with Kt-B6. 19
$\mathrm{Kt} \times \mathrm{Kt}$
(see diagram)

## 20 BxP

A surprise. Black cannot play 20 . . . KtKt3? because of 21 Q-B6ch, which would have ruinous consequences for him. He must therefore play for an ending which offers only the most dismal prospects.


Despite the fact that all the Ps are on one side, the ending is lost for Black: his K has no mobility and his black squares are weak. The following play is instructive because of the White K's march and the gradual immobilization of the Kt.

| 33 | B $\times R$ | KtxR | 42 | K-Kt5 | K-Q1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 34 | B-K7 | Kt-Kt6 | 43 | K-B6 | P-B4 |
| 35 | K-B2 | Kt-Q5 | 44 | P-K5 | P-B5 |
| 36 | K-K3 | Kt-B3 | 45 | K-Kt7 | K-K1 |
| 37 | B-B6 | Kt-Kt1 | 46 | K-R7 | P-R3 |
| 38 | K-Q4 | Kt-Q2 | 47 | P-Ki4 | PxP E.p. |
| 39 | B-K7 | P-B3 | 48 | PxP | P-R4 |
| 40 | B-Q6 | K-B2 | 49 | P-B4 | Resigns |
| 41 | K-B4 | K-K1 | Zugzwang! |  |  |

## Played in Baltimore <br> INDIAN DEFENSE

## G. P. Jones <br> White <br> J. C. Quinn <br> Black

| 1 | P.Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 24 | R-Q2 | P.QR4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P.K3 | 25 | Q-B1 | R-Kt5 |
| 3 | Kt -QB3 | B-Kt5 | 26 | Q-Q1 | P.Q4 |
| 4 | Q-Kt3 | P-B4 | 27 | Q-QB1 | P-R5 |
| 5 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | Kt-B3 | 28 | B-Q1 | R-B5 |
| 6 | Kt -83 | Kt-K5 | 29 | R-B2 | R×R |
| 7 | B-Q2 | KtxB | 30 | QxR | P-R6 |
| 8 | KtxKt | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 31 | P-QKt3 | Q-Q3 |
| 9 | Kt(2)-K4 | B-Kt5 | 32 | P-B4 | P-Q5! |
| 10 | O-0.0 | Q-R4 | 33 | Q-Q2 | P-Q6 |
| 11 | P.K3 | P.B4 | 34 | B-B3 | P-K4! |
| 12 | Kt-Q6ch | K-K2 | 35 | P-KKt3 | P-K5 |
| 13 | KtxBch | KRxKt | 36 | B-Q1 | Q-B4 |
| 14 | Kt-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 37 | P-R3 | K-81 |
| 15 | Kt-Q4 | KtxKt | 38 | P-KKt4 | P-Kt3 |
| 16 | $\mathbf{R \times K t}$ | P-QKt4 | 39 | P×P | PxP |
| 17 | K-Kt1 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 40 | B-R5 | B-Kt2 |
| 18 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | QR-Kt1 | 41 | Q-QB1 | B-B6 |
| 19 | Q-B2 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | 42 | Q-KKt1 | B-K8 |
| 20 | $B \times R$ | B-B6 | 43 | B-Q1 | Q-B6 |
| 21 | B-Kt3 | B-B3 | 44 | Q-Kt2 | P-Q7 |
| 22 | R-QB1 | R-Kt4 |  | Resigns |  |
| 23 | R-Q1 | Q.Kt3 |  |  |  |

# Problem Department 

By R. Cheney

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

## NOTES AND NEWS

Hearty congratulations to C. A. Miller who wins the Ladder Prize after a close contest. Our best hopes for continued success!

To E. Zepler the Honor Prize for his fine prize-winning Roman, No. 1056, which has elicited much praise. Votes were tied between it and Dr. Dobbs' No. 1049, which unfortunately proved anticipated.

## FIFTH INTERNATIONAL MINIATURE TOURNEY

This tourney is again in progress for the fifth consecutive year, and all composers are urged to compete. There is a Three-Move section, a Four-Move section and a special section for miniatures of any length showing the Indian Theme. A prize of $\$ 5.00$ is offered in each section, Judge: C. S. Kipping or other authority to be later announced.

All problems are to be direct-mate miniatures (seven pieces or less) and available for publication in The Chess Review. Entries to be mailed before March 1, 1939 to R. Cheney, 1339 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Exchanges please copy.

## REVISED MINIATURE TOURNEY AWARD

As was to be expected, a number of cooks and anticipations were found in the Miniature Tourney problems. The most serious casualties were the prize-winner in the three-move section, No. 1033, cooked by 1 Sb 4 , and the top-ranking $4-\mathrm{er}$, No. 1048 , disqualified unfortunately by the ruinous dual after $1 \ldots$ Kc1. After the elimination of unsound and anticipated entries the award is:

## THREEMOVE SECTION

Prize-No. 17 (1034) by Dr. G. Dobbs.
8, 8, 5qs1, 8, 4Q3, 3p1S2, 8, 5K1k.
First Honorable Mention-No. 28 (1036) by Dr. E. Palkoska.
$8,8,1 \mathrm{~K} 6,6 \mathrm{~s} 1,7 \mathrm{~S}, 1 \mathrm{~S} 4 \mathrm{Q} 1,4 \mathrm{k} 3,8$.
Second Honorable Mention-No. 16 (1038) by Dr. G. Dobbs.
3K4, 8, 1p4B1, 2P5, 1Bk5, 8, 1Q6. 8.
Third Honorable Mention-No. 27 (1039) by Dr. E. Palkoska.
$3 \mathrm{~S} 1 \mathrm{k} 2,6 \mathrm{SK}, 5 \mathrm{~B} 2,8,3 \mathrm{~s} 2 \mathrm{R} 1,8,8,8$.
Fourth Honorable Mention-No. 36 (1040) by Otto Kunre.
$1 \mathrm{~B} 5 \mathrm{~K}, 8,5 \mathrm{k} 2,2 \mathrm{~S} 4 \mathrm{~B}, 6 \mathrm{P} 1,3 \mathrm{P} 4,8,8$.
Fifth Honorable Mention-No. 49 (1041) by Heinz Brixi.
$8,4 \mathrm{R} 3,8,8,4 \mathrm{~S} 2 \mathrm{k}, 8,7 \mathrm{~B}, 1 \mathrm{~B} 2 \mathrm{~K} 3$.
First Commended-No. 58 (1043) by Bill Beers.
6Q1, 1S2K3, P7, 8, 1k6, 1p6, 1S6, 8 .
Other Commendations-each promoted accordingly.

## FOUR-MOVE SECTION

Prize-No. 6 (1051) by Dr. G. Dobbs.
8, 3K4, 8, p1S1k3, 7p, 2S2R2, 8, 8 .

First Honorable Mention-No. 21 (1054) by J. F. Tracy.

8, 3R2B1, 8, 6K1, 4k3, 5p2, 8, 5B2.
Second Honorable Mention-No. 1: (1055) by George B. Spencer.
1s6, 1p6, kB6, 8, 2K5, 8, 8, 1R5B.

## ROMAN SECTION

Prize-No. 9 (1056) by E. Zepler.
4b3, 8, 8, 1B6, 8, 8, S6p, 5K1k. Mate in five.
First Honorable Mention-No. 52 (1058) by Joseph Belschan.
8, 8, 1R6, 8, 8, SK6, p2b4, k7. (Mate in four.)
Dr. Dobbs is to be congratulated on climbing over the heads of his less fortunate rivals to add to his tourney successes.
Solvers will be allowed until September 15th to submit additional claims of cooks or anticipations, after which the above awards will become final.

## INFORMAL LADDER

C. Miller 785, 94; **G. Plowman 784, 88; *1. Genud 725, -; **H. B. Daly 696, 80; J. Hannus 584, 77; H. Stenzel 576, 27; I. \& M. Hochberg 555, 94; "1. Kashdan 527, 114; Bourne Smith 478, 42; I. Burstein 462, 79; H. Medler 422, 90; *A. Tokash 414, -; V. Rosado 396, -; ***P. Rothenberg 394, 98 ; Dr. P. G. Keeney 374, -; **M. Gonzalez 318, 71; Bill Beers 311, 86; J. Schmidt 302, —; "W. Patz 292, 46; W. O. Jens 279, 57; W. Keysor 277, -; E. Korpanty 268, 63; H. Hausner 264, -; K. Lay 244, -; L. Greene 239, -; Dr. M. Herzberger 236, 一; K. Stubbs 222, 56; Lady Clara 217, -; J. Rehr 187, 36; I. Burn 164, 58; W. Jacobs 164, -; A. Grant 152, -; ${ }^{* * * D r . ~ G . ~ D o b b s ~ 146, ~ 111 ; ~ A . ~ S a x e r ~}$ 133, -; *A. Sheftel 132, 54; *L. Eisner 129, -; W. Neuert 126, —; B. M. Marshall 109, -; Nels Nelson 73, -; M. Gershenson 66, -; G. N. Cheney 60 , -; A. Palwick 56, -; B. Wisegarver 41, -; G. F. Todd 38, -; R. Dunbar 29, -; W. Van Winkle 27, -; W. Towle 22, -; K. S. Howard 17, -; P. Papp 16, -; J. Cohen 6, -; C. Parmelee -, 9; O. Wurzburg -, 34.
*Indicates winner of one previous ascent.

## SOLUTIONS

No. 1033 by H. F. Dixon
intention: 1 Bf2
Cooked lyy: 1 Sb 4
No. 1034 by Dr, G, Dobbs


No. 1035 by Bill Beers
Intention: 1 Sa 4
Cooked by: 1 Bd2ch
No. 1036 hy Dr. E. Palkoska $\begin{array}{lll}1 \mathrm{Qf} 4 \mathrm{Sany} & 2 \mathrm{Qf3ch} \\ 1 . . . K d 3 & 2 \mathrm{Qd2ch} \\ 1 . & 2 \mathrm{Qel} & 2 \mathrm{ch}\end{array}$
No. 1037 by 足r, G. Erdos
${ }_{1}$ Rf5 Ke4 2 Rg5ch
$\begin{array}{cc}1 . . . & \text { Kd3 } \\ \text { 1. } & 2 \mathrm{Re5ch} \\ 2 & \text { Re5ch }\end{array}$
Anticipated by J. B. of Bridgeport.-Otto Wurzburg.

## Original Section

No. 1087
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.


Mate in 2

No. 1088
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.


Mate in 2

No. 1089
JULIUS HEMEG
Brooklyn, N. Y


Mate in 2

No. 1090
BURNEY M. MARSHALL Shreveport, La.


Mate in 2

No. 1091
CHAS. E. ADAMS
Ocean City, N. J.


Mate in 2

No. 1092
PERCY BOWATER
San Marino, Calif.


Mate in 3

No. 1093
PERCY BOWATER San Marino, Calif.


Mate in 3

No. 1094
SIMON COSTIKYAN New York City


Mate in 3

No. 1095
HENRY S. EICHHOLZ Detroit, Mich.


Mate in 3

## Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1096
DR. G. ERDOS
Vienna, Austria


Mate in 3

No. 1097
R. E. McGEE

Hamilton, Ontario


Mate in 3

No. 1098
DR. LEON
Paris, France


Mate in 3

No. 1099
DR. F. PALATZ
Ladelund, Germany


Mate in 3

No. 1100
HYMAN STENZEL
Brooklyn, N. Y.


Mate in 3

No. 1101
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.


Mate in 4

No. 1102
ALEXANDRU DUMITRESCU Bucharest, Roumania


Mate in 4

No. 1103
HANS LANGE
Neuss am Rhein, Germany


Mate in 4

No. 1104
FRED SPRENGER New York City


Mate in 4

## Quoted Section

No. 1108
J. F. TRACY

Source?
(Recommended by B. M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.)


Mate in 3

No. 1109
J. $F$. TRACY

Pitt. Gaz. Times-1913
(Recommended by James Stichka, Ontario, Calif.)


Mate in 3

No. 1111
F. SACKMANN Munich N. N.-1910
(Recommended by C. S. Kipping, Wednesbury, England)


Mate in 3

No. 1106
G. Buchman

1 Pr. Ess. Arb. Sch. Club-1924
(Recommended by H. S.
Eichholz, Detroit, Mich.)


Mate in 2

No. 1112
V. MARIN Source?
(Recommended by C. A. Miller Yoe, Pa.)


Mate in 3

No. 1110
V. HOLST
III. Fam. JnI.-1911
(Recommended by C. S. Kipping, (Recommended by C. A. Miller Wednesbury, England)


Mate in 3

No. 1113
S. WALTER BAMPTON

Phil. Inq.-Yr.?
Yoe, Pa.)


White retracts his last move and plays self-mating in one.


Dallas has twice defeated Fort Worth this year in match play-by $8-\sigma_{n}$ and later by $51 / 2 \cdot 21 / 2$.

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