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## CHESS

## REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM HERBERT THORNE

St. Petersburg, Fla.


WHITE MATES IN TWO MOVES

The OFFICIAL ORGAN of The AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

## A NOTABLE GAMES NUMBER <br> with annotations by <br> EUWE KERES FLOHR <br> MARSHALL STEINER REINFELD and Others

# The CHESS REVIEW 

Official Organ of the American Chess Federation

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## BY THE WAY

## KASHDAN.HOROWITZ MATCH

I. Kashdan and I. A. Horowitz, co-winners of the recent A. C. F. Championship at Boston, will play a ten-game match early in October. At least two of the games will be played in Boston and Philadelphia, as these cities have expressed considerable interest in such a match. Contributions to the Match Fund may be sent to The Chess Review (where they will be duly acknowledged) and should be made payable to Fritz Brieger, Treasurer.

## A CHRISTMAS TOURNAMENT?

There is considerable talk among leading New York players regarding the feasibility of holding a master tournament this coming December, preferably during the Christmas holidays. If present intentions materialize, the tournament will be managed cooperatively by the players, without any intermediaries. This attempt to establish direct contact between the chess masters and the chess public is one which should do a great deal to foster the growth of chess interest in the United States.

## "THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE"

Fred Reinfeld, one of our editors, recently received the following comment on the correspondence between a majority of the players in the U. S. Championship Tournament and the Committee which was in charge of that tournament:

July 29, 1938
I am sure that the great majority of readers of THE CHESS REVIEW, and members of the Federation sympathized with the request of yourself and others to be reimbursed for your outlay in the New York tourney. I have often speculated about the question of how chess players lived, and have now discovered the answer: They don't! At least they don't make a living out of Chess.

Each tourney I think should be financed on its own merits, and if there is any surplus, it should be divided among the players. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." You and others labored; and all who witnessed the tourney, or will read the book of games which will eventually be published, will enjoy the results

We call the attention of our readers to a change in our special subscription offer as shown on the opposite page. Increased costs have forced us to raise the price. Nevertheless, it is still a very attractice offer-one which we recommend wholeheartedly to all chess players.
-and everybody except the laborers will reap a rich reward.

Personally I feel ashamed, and trust that the Directors of the Fund will even yet change their decision.

Yours sincerely, (signed) Dr. E. C. McCulloch

## THE AVRO TOURNAMENT

The General Dutch Broadcasting Company (Avro) informs us of an "agreement with the World-Champion, that the first prize winner of this [the Avro] tournament claims the right to play for the world-championship title."

In a recent interview which appeared in 64, however, Flohr asserts that "the rumor that the winner of the Amsterdam Tournament will play Alekhine for the world-championship is unfounded."

What goes on?!

## FINE TELLS THIS ONE ON HIMSELF

After the conclusion of a day's play in last year's Leningrad Tournament, Levenfisch came over to Fine and said, "There's a young fellow here named Tolusch who beats us all at rapid transit. Would you like to play him?" Fine of course gladly assented; but he must have been fatigued by the previous play, as he had to resign in fifteen moves! "Another one?" he said. By way of reply, his opponent looked at him disdainfully and walked away with an uncomplimentary mutter!

## A CURIOUS FINISH

A recent game between two amateurs led to the following position:

(White to Move)
The position is a draw on its merits, as White's Rook at Q3 must guard the Knight, which in turn cannot move. There followed:

K-B4??
$\ldots$ K-K2 would have drawn, as White has nothing better than returning the Rook to Q3. The text runs right' into mate.

38 P-R3!!
For if $38 \ldots$ RxKt; 39 R(1)-Q5ch, K-K5; 40 R-K5 mate!

$$
38 \ldots \quad \text { B-Q1 }
$$

Black is helpless: if $38 \ldots$ B-B6; 39 KtR4ch, K-K5; 40 R-K6ch and mate next move. If $38 \ldots \mathrm{R}$-Kt4; 39 Kt -R4ch similarly forces mate.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
39 & \text { R(1)-Q5ch } \\
40 & \text { R-K5ch } \\
41 \text { R-Q3 mate! } & \text { K×Kt }
\end{array}
$$



Left to right (seated) : R. B. Howland vs. S. W. Howland; (standing): H. Helms, C. Lansing Hays, James B. Hickey, Frank J. Marshall and Ralph B. Yurxa.
Taken Spring of 1938 at Mr. Howland's home in Rye, N. Y.

American chess suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Silas W. Howland at his home in Rye, on September 1st.

Mr. Howland, who was 59 years old, had distinguished himself by his skilful and able work as Chairman of the Committee which was in charge of the recent American Championship Tournament.

He brought to this work the same outstanding ability for which he was noted in his eminent business career; he thus deserves no small part of the credit for the increased chess interest in this country.

Mr. Howland was one of the most enthusiastic chess amateurs in the country, and despite the strenuous demands on his time, he played an excellent game. He was, for example, the only opponent to wrest a game from Capablanca during the latter's most recent exhibition at the Marshall Chess Club. Another aspect of his keen interest in the game was his magnificent chess library, one of the finest in the world.

## B. C. F. CONGRESS AT BRIGHTON

C. H. O'D. Alexander, whose first book was recently published in this country, has won the British Championship. His score was 8-3. At his heels were H. Golombek and E. G. Sergeant, both of whom scored $71 / 2-31 / 2$. Miss Vera Menchik, now Mrs. Stevenson, was the first woman ever to compete in the British Championship. Her score was $51 / 2-51 / 2$.

The Premier Reserves Tournament was played in two sections. Section A provided the stronger competition. Here E. Klein and P. M. List tied for first with 9-2. In Section B, F. Kitto and Dr. Seitz tied for first with $81 / 2-21 / 2$.

## THE PARIS TOURNEY

The tournament recently held in the French capital wound up with the following result: the winner was B . Hoenlinger 12-2 (no draws!) ; other leading scores were A. Gromer $111 / 2-21 / 2$; A. Baratz 11-3; M. Golmayo $91 / 2$ - $41 / 2$; F. Monosson 9-5. Znosko-Borovsky could only tie for seventh and eighth with the score of 8-6.

## HOROWITZ-ADAMS MATCH

Shortly before the commencement of the A. C. F. Congress, I. A. Horowitz contested a brief but interesting theoretical match with W. W. Adams, one of New England's outstanding players. Adams had White in all the games, which invariably began with his favorite opening 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 B-B4. Horowitz lost the first game, and then went on to win the remaining three.

Sir George Thomas distinguished himself in the recent Plymouth Tournament by tying with Alekhine for first prize with 6-1. Both players went through the tourney undefeated.

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## A CORRECTION

The concluding note to the game SpielmannSchmidt (July issue, P. 163) reads "For after 25 . . . PxB; 26 Q-B3 forces the game." This is incorrect, as Black has 26 . . B-B5. The proper move is 26 Q-Q3! (or even 26 Q-Kt1!).

## CONGRATULATIONS TO HERMAN STEINER!

Word reaches us from Los Angeles that Herman Steiner recently became the doting father of another baby boy. We say doting advisedly, as our staff statistician informs us that at the 1936 Championship, Steiner showed the picture of his other youngster (now about four years old) to no less than 32,457 people! With their mother's charm and their father's chess ability, the junior Steiners should soon be following in the footsteps of Morphy.

A new rendezvous for chess in midtown New York will make its bow Wednesday night, September 7th, at the Great Northern Hotel, 118 West 57th Street. This club operated for three years as the London Terrace Chess Club and will continue at the uptown address under the management of Ned Goldschmidt of 52 West 58th Street.

The Great Northern Chess Club will have sessions on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 8 to 12 and on Saturday afternoons from 1 to 6 . There is a charge of $\$ 2.00$ to join the club and subsequent charges of twenty-five cents for each session attended. The new clubroom is very large and magnificently decorated. It is located off the main lobby and all the facilities of the hotel are readily available.

The club has a roster of over fifty men and women members, mainly artists and professional people, and all grades of chess ability are represented. Several intraclub tournaments and social events are held through the season. A rental library is provided, several magazines are subscribed to and club bulletins are regularly issued.

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## Miniature Games


Black has played the opening very badly, and White is all set to take advantage of this. White's last move (instead of the more orthodox 8 Q-Q1) was played to make room for the KR.


If now $21 \mathrm{QxR}, \mathrm{Q}$-Q5ch draws.

| 21 Q-Q5ch! | K-Kt3 | 25 R-KKt3 | Resigns |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :---: |
| 22 R-K3 | P-R4 | If $25 \ldots .$. | P-KKt4; |  |
| 23 | R-KB3 | Q-Q1 | 26 R-KB3. |  |
| 24 Q-B7ch | K-R3 |  |  |  |

A QUEEN SACRIFICE OUT OF
A CLEAR SKY!
Milan-June, 1938
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (in effect)
E. Eliskases White

| 1 | P.Q4 | P-Q4 | 14 | P-Kt4 | R-B1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | B-B4 | Kt-KB3 | 15 | Q-Kt3 | Q.Kt3 |
| 3 | P-K3 | B.B4 | 16 | KR-Q1 | KR-K1? |
| 4 | P-B4 | BxKt | 17 | B-Kt5! | KR-Q1 |
| 5 | RxB | P-B3 | 18 | P-QR4! | P-QR4 |
| 6 | P.QR3 | P-K3 | 19 | PxP | QxP |
| 7 | Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 | 20 | KtxP! | R-B6 |
| 8 | B-Q3 | B.K2 | 21 | Q-R2 | R-R6 |
| 9 | P-KR3 | 0.0 | 22 | QxR!! | $B \times Q$ |
| 10 | 0.0 | P.B4 | 23 | KtxR | QxKt |
| 11 | BPxP | KtxP | 24 | BxKt | KtxB |
| 12 | B-Kt3 | PxP | 25 | RxP | P-R4 |
| 13 | KtxP | K ( 4 ) - B3 | 26 | R-Kt8! | Resigns |

luctant to play. There was some doubt as to whether he still retained his old skill, and not knowing exactly where to put him, his captain dodged the issue and placed him at Board 1.

After some wavering Bill Ruth, who may be remembered by our older readers, recollected the moves of the pieces and played a right smart game.

## RETI OPENING

| H. Bauder | A. Ruth |
| :--- | ---: |
| White | Black |
| 1 Kt.KB3 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P.B4 | P×P |
| 3 Kt.R3 | P.K4 |
| 4 QKtxP | .... |

The oldster seemed surprised at this, rather expecting KKtxP.

| 4 | -. | P-K5 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 5 | Kt-Kt1 | Kt-KB3 |
| 6 | P-KKt3 | B-K3 |
| 7 | Kt-K3 | Q-Q2 |
| 8 | B-Kt2 | Kt-B3 |
| 9 | Q-R4 | $\ldots$. |

At this point Black perked up, and the years seemed to fall from his shoulders.

```
9.... B-QKt5
```

A deep-hued plot.
10 P-QR3
P.QKt4

The kind of move that reveals a misspent youth, according to Lord Chesterfield.

## 11 QxKtP

QR-Kt1
Now the full villainy of Black becomes evident. For if 12 Q-R4, B-Kt6; 13 QxB, BxPch. Hence White seeks a haven on the other side. 12 Q-Kt5
But there is no rest for the weary.


Thereupon Black rose to his full height, revealing a tanned face and a muscular figure, the results of managing the Berks County Baseball pros, a rather strenuous hobby, but apparently good training for a retired chess-bug.

## MASTERLY DEFENSIVE PLAY! <br> Utah State Championship, 1938 <br> CARO-KANN DEFENSE

O. W. Manney
White
R. Durham
Black

| 1 | P.K4 | P.QB3 | 14 | P-QB3 | KtxB |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 15 | QxKt | Kt - $\mathrm{B}^{\text {3 }}$ |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | PxP | 16 | P.KR3 | 0.0 |
| 4 | KtxP | B-B4 | 17 | B. B2 | KR-Q1 |
| 5 | B-Q3 | QxP | 18 | RxRch | $B \times R$ |
| 6 | Kt-KB3 | Q-Q1 | 19 | Kt-K5 | B.K2 |
| 7 | Q-K2 | BxKt! | 20 | KtxBP | KxKt |
| 8 | BxB | Kt-B3 | 21 | QxPch | K-B1 |
| 9 | B-Q3 | QKt-Q2 | 22 | B-Kt3 | B.Q3 |
| 10 | 0.0 | P.K3 | 23 | R-Q1 | R-Q1! |
| 11 | B-K3 | B.K2 | 24 | K-R1 | Q-K2 |
| 12 | QR-Q1 | Q-B2 | 25 | Q-KB5 | R.K1! |
| 13 | KR-K1 | Kt-Q4! |  | Resigns |  |

## Chess in the News

## relax and take things easy note

Just to remind you that not everybody has the jitters these hectic days, we rise to report that the nation's correspondence chess players will commence play in September of this yearfor the 1942 national championship.
(New York Post)

## JOE LOUIS FINISHED A CHESS PLAYER, TOO

When Joe Louis knocked out Nathan Mann, he also knocked out a skilled chess player in a New York apartment house miles from Madison Square Garden.

The expert at the ancient game, caught off his guard as the referee's voice came over the radio in the final count, made an ill-considered move. His less experienced opponent, taking swift advantage of the blunder, replied.

As the referee said "'Ten!" the chess expert's opponent said "Mate!"

> (New York Sun)

## CAPABLANCA PUNCTURES A PREJUDICE

As regards the various Western nations, it is rather hard to say which one of them is the richest in chess talent, particularly if chess be considered throughout their respective histories. Practically every nation has its prominent chess players. Any so-called "temperament" ordinarily displayed by certain nations cools down over the chess board. I know some Englishmen who have a much livelier chess imagination than Spaniards and I also know some Italians and Magyars who are more reserved and cooler than Scandinavians.

As far as I am concerned, I can say that my individual style of play does not in any way reflect my Southern origin. Inclined to simplicity, I always play carefully and try to avoid unnecessary risks. I consider my method to be right as any superfluous "daring" runs counter to the essential character of chess, which is not a gamble but a purely intellectual combat conducted in accordance with the exact rules of logic.
(Capablanca in an interview with Sachovy Tyden, as quoted by the C. C. L. A. Bulletin.

There is much good sense in this interview; but the Cuban master's views in the last sentence are wide-open to debate. There is, for example, no inherent connection between logic and chess. Logic deals with valid or invalid forms of reasoning, and the subject-matler (whether it be chess or refrigerators) is a matter of indifference.

## "TAKE IT FROM ME"

If you placed one kernel of wheat on the first square of a chessboard, two on the second square, four on the third square, eight on the fourth square etc., it would require . . . . $18,466,744,073,709,551,615$ for the entire 64 squares.
(Neal O'Hara in the New York Post)

## CHESS SATIRE

Chess and chess players were recently subjected to some gentle, occasionally amusing (and frequently inaccurate) spoofing by John Kieran in his Sports of the Times under the heading A Pawn in the Hands of an Expert. It seems that Mr. Kieran (who usually devotes his attention to Horses, Heavyweights and Home-Run Kings) took as his point of departure an observation by Brooks Atkinson, who noted "the burgeoning of professional chess players in city parks." This last must be a phenomenon akin to the horse-chestnut trees blooming in Paris in the spring. We never saw either of these wonders, although we have heard about the latter in the movies. Our plaint is, why can't professional chess players also burgeon in the movies?!

Wisconsin is soon to have a chess paper all its own. This will be a quarterly, mimeographed affair known as The Wisconsin Chers Letter. It will be confined solely to Wisconsin chess, discussing Wisconsin players and giving only Wisconsin games. For advertising and subscription rates address Rathman Magazine Service, 4124 S. Austin St., Milwaukee, Wis. We extend our cordial best wishes to this new publication and hope that it will do a great deal to foster the already keen interest in the game in Wisconsin.

Members of the Commonwealth Chess Club of Boston, Mass. have approved an amendment to its constitution so that women chess players may become members. The first on that list probably will be Miss May Karff as an honorary member, in recognition of her recent achievements in winning the United States championship in the New York tourney last Spring and in winning the American championship event in Boston this Summer.

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## More Boston Games

(A game featured by a remarkably fine combination)

A. C. F. Congress<br>Boston-July, 1938<br>DUTCH DEFENSE

(Notes by A. E. Santasiere)


Very good here is Alekhine's innovation 6 ...Kt-K5 followed by $7 \ldots$ B-B3-which of course changes the rule "Never move the same piece twice in the opening" to "Move two pieces twice in the opening." Where, where are the good old days?
7 Kt-B3
Q-K1
$P-Q R 3 ?$

Preparatory to ... Q-R4; it is customary to omit the text altogether.

I. Kashdan vs. 1. A. Horowitz

| 9 | P-K4 | P×P |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 10 | KtxP | KtxKt |
| 11 | QxKt | Q-R4 |
| 12 | P-KKt4 | $\ldots .$. |

I employed this same move with success in a game vs. Balint. (U. S. Championship Preliminaries).

$$
12 \text {. . . . }
$$

P.Q4

After $12 \ldots \mathrm{Q}$-B2; $13 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt5}, \mathrm{BxKt}$; 14 BxB Black's game is either bad or very bad.

| 13 | P×Q | P×Q | 18 | R-B3 | PxP |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 14 | Kt-K5 | P-B4 | 19 | BxQP | Kt-B4 |
| 15 | B-K3 | B-Q3 | 20 | B-B2 | P-QKt3 |
| 16 | BxP | P-R4 | 21 | QR-KB1 | R-R2 |
| 17 | P-B4 | Kt-R3 | 22 | R-KKt3 | P-R3 |

The potential power of Black's QB renders very difficult the indicated doubling of the Rs on the KKt file. The text solves the problem satisfactorily (one-half hour clock time) because if . . . B-Kt2 at once, then Kt-Q7.

| 23 R.B. | R-QB2 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 24 R-B3 | B-Kt2 |
| 25 QR-KKt3 | R-Q1 |

The threat was Kt-Q7; now follows a most surprising and delightful combination.


26 B-R7ch!!
$\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{B}$
If $26 \ldots$ K-R1; 27 B-Kt6 followed by B-B7; if $26 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 27 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} t 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 1$ best; 28 Kt-R8! K-Q2; $29 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 7$ etc.
$27 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 7!\quad \mathrm{RxKt}$

| 28 | R×Pch | R×R | 32 P×P | B-K2 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 29 R×Rch | K-R1 | 33 P.K6ch | B-B3 |  |
| 30 R-Q7ch | P-K4 | 34 B×Kt | B×R |  |
| 31 R×Rch | K-Kt2 | 35 P-K7 | B×P |  |

Remaining two $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{S}}$ to the good and with the further advantage that all Black's Ps are on black squares, the one on R3 being temporarily "fixed."

| 36 | B.R3 | 38 | P-B5 | B-Kt2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37 P-Kt3 | P-Kt4 | 39 | K-B2 | B-Q4 |
| 40 |  |  |  |  |

Also losing, but relatively better was 40 ... B-B2; 41 P-B6, BxP; 42 P-B7, B-Kt5; 43 K-Q4, K-B2; 44 B-R4, K-K3; $45 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 5$ etc.

> 41 B-Q6
> 42 B-B8

K-K3
Resigns
An important game, since the winner was to qualify; many spectators (both experts and amateurs) watched the proceedings with interest and I might add, with amazement.
(This fine game was awarded the special prize for the best-played game.)

> A. C. F. Congress
> Boston-July, 1938

ENGLISH OPENING

| D. Polland White |  |  | H. Morton |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Bla |  |
| 1 | P-QB4 | P-K4 | 8 | KtxKtch | QxKt |
| 2 | Kt-QB3 | Kt-QB3 | 9 | P-K3 | P-QR4 |
| 3 | Kt-B3 | P-B4 | 10 | B-K2 | P-QKt3 |
| 4 | P-Q4 | P-K5 | 11 | P-B4 | B-R3 |
| 5 | Kt-Q2 | B-Kt5 | 12 | P-Q5 | Kt-Q1 |
| 6 | Kt-Q5! | BxKtch | 13 | R-QKt1 | Kt-Kt2 |
| $7$ | QxB | Kt-B3 | 14 | P-QKt3 | O-O |


| 15 | O-Q | Q-R5 | 30 | P-QKt4! | PxP |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 16 | B-Kt2 | P-Q3 | 31 | PxP | K-Q1 |
| 17 | R-B2 | Kt-B4 | 32 | B-Q4 | Kt-B3 |
| 18 | P-Kt3 | Q-K2 | 33 | QR-KKt2 | B-Q2 |
| 19 | P-KR3 | QR-K1 | 34 | Q-R1! | B-B1 |
| 20 | R-Kt2 | B-B1 | 35 | Q-R8 | Kt-Kt1 |
| 21 | B-Q4 | R-B2 | 36 | B-Q1 | P-KKt4 |
| 22 | B-R5 | P-Kt3 | 37 | B-R4 | P-Kt5 |
| 23 | B-K2 | P-R4 | 38 | B-B6 | Q-B1 |
| 24 | R-KB1 | R-R2 | 39 | Q-Kt8 | Kt-K2 |
| 25 | R-R2 | R-B1 | 40 | B-Kt5 | Q-Kt1 |
| 26 | QR-B2 | QR-B2 | 41 | P-R4 | R-B1 |
| 27 | Q-Q1 | K-B1 | 42 | R-Q2 | QR-B2 |
| 28 | B-QB3! | K-K1 | 43 | R-Q1 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 29 | P-R3 | Kt-Q2 | 44 | R-R2 | Resigns |

(A very fine example of patient position play by White; be takes keen advantage of Black's lapses and then plays the final end-game phase superbly.)

A. C. F. Congress<br>Boston-July, 1938

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| A. Blumin White |  |  | I. A. Horowitz Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P.Q4 | P-Q4 | 34 | Kt-Q3 | P-R5 |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-K3 | 35 | Q-R3 | Q-R5 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | P-QB4 | 36 | R-Q2 | Q-B3 |
| 4 | BPxP | KPxP | 37 | Kt-B5 | R-K2 |
| 5 | Kt -B3 | Kt-QB3 | 38 | Q-Kt4 | Q-Kt4 |
| 6 | P-KKt3 | Kt-B3 | 39 | RxP | $\mathbf{R \times P}$ |
| 7 | B-Kt2 | B-K2 | 40 | R-Q8ch | R-K1 |
| 8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41 | RxRch | QxR |
| 9 | PxP | P-Q5 | 42 | PxP | Q-K8ch |
| 10 | Kt-QR4 | B-B4 | 43 | K-Kt2 | Q-Q7 |
| 11 | Kt-R4 | B-K5 | 44 | Q-K4 | P-B4? |
| 12 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | KtxB | 45 | Q-K6ch | K-R2 |
| 13 | Q-B2 | Q-Q4 | 46 | QxP | K-R3 |
| 14 | Kt-Kt2 | KtxQBP | 47 | Q-Kt5ch | Q×Q |
| 15 | KtxKt | BxKt | 48 | PxQch | K×P |
| 16 | Kt-B4 | Q-Q3 | 49 | KtxKtP | Kt-B5ch |
| 17 | Kt-Q3 | B-Kt3 | 50 | K-B3 | Kt-Q4 |
| 18 | B-B4 | Q-Q4 | 51 | P-Kt5 | PxP |
| 19 | P-QKt4 | KR-K1 | 52 | K-K4 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 20 | P-QR4 | QR-B1 | 53 | Kt-B5 | K-Kt5 |
| 21 | Q-Kt2 | P.QR3 | 54 | P-R6 | Kt-B3 |
| 22 | QR-Q1 | Q-KB4 | 55 | Kt-Q3 | Kt-R2 |
| 23 | KR-K1 | Kt-Q1 | 56 | Kt-Kt4 | P-Kt4 |
| 24 | R-QB1 | Kt-K3 | 57 | P-B3ch | K-R6 |
| 25 | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathbf{R \times R}$ | 58 | K-B5 | K-R5 |
| 26 | R-QB1 | R-K1 | 59 | K-Kt6 | Kt-B1 |
| 27 | R-B2 | P.KR4 | 60 | Kt-B6 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 28 | Q-B1 | Kt-B1 | 61 | P-R7 | Kt-R1 |
| 29 | P-R5 | B-R2 | 62 | Kt -Kt4 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 30 | B-Q6 | Kt-Kt3 | 63 | Kt-Q5 | Kt-R1 |
| 31 | Q-B1 | Q-Q2 | 64 | K-R6 | P-KKt5 |
| 32 | B-B5 | BxB | 65 | P-B4 | K-R6 |
| 33 | KtxB | Q-Kt4 | 66 | K-Kt5 | Resigns |

## A Subscription to <br> THE CHESS REVIEW <br> Would Be a Handsome Gift <br> Twelve Issues for $\$ 3.00$ <br> Twenty-four lssues for $\$ 5.50$

## THE FINANCIAL ANGLE

We have received the following statement of Receipts and Expenses from the Tournament Committee of the A. C. F. Congress at Boston:

## RECEIPTS

Contribution by Mass. State Chess Association
\$ 100.00
Other contributions ............... 920.00
Gate receipts and ticket sales ..... 267.05
Entry fees paid by players ........ 455.00
Program advertisements, $\$ 231.25$, less $\$ 31.80$ commission 199.45

Miscellaneous (banquet, outing, sale of equipment)
77.50

Total receipts ................ \$2019.00
EXPENSES
Prizes..................... . $\$ 1,020.35$
Am. Chess Federation share of entry fees
273.00

Hotel Touraine (banquet and misc.) 193.88
Outing to Concord (caterer, bus, chairs)
176.60

Program printing ................... 145.00
Wallboards, carpenter, banners .... 52.45
Tournament director ............. 75.00
Tournament manager (compensation for services)
50.00

Ticket taxes ...................... 24.00
Lunch, supper, transportation, scorers $\quad 57.60$
Miscellaneous . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80.13
Total expenses $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. . $\$ 2,148.01$
Total receipts .................. \$2,019.00
Deficit ......................... \$129.01
And John F. Barry, in his noted column in the Boston Transcript, comments:

A few heavily donated towards contributions and a number generously-some by way of special prizes, but all with the spirit and purpose to make the tournament a success, the occasion one to be remembered by visitors and to do honor to our city. It was unanimously proclaimed by our guests as the finest and most enjoyable tournament the Federation has held. The deficit is one all local chess lovers should share by small contributions-say a dollar a piece. Why throw the burden on a few? Let us show we appreciate the credit brought to Boston, the pleasure afforded and the work and effort (prodigious and substantially gratuitous for most of the committee) that made it all possible. Address Fred J. Keller, Tournament Treasurer, City Club, Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

# My Brother 

By Lajos Steiner

My brother Andrew (Hungarian: Endre) is two years older than I. He learned chess as a boy, and missed being a prodigy by a few years. He attained master strength very early, but somehow he could not penetrate into the ranks of the first-rate masters-with the exception of a few outstanding international successes. As a matter of fact, he seemed to have receded completely from the international spotlight, when he achieved an amazing result at Kemeri last year. He took sixth prize, only a point behind the winners (there was a triple tie, Flohr, Petrov and Reshevsky ending up with the same score). And at Stockholm he likewise did very well.

These are the salient facts, measurable by score tables, the only absolute scale in chess. Why did my brother fail to make the grade for so long a time? Will he hold the ground he has recovered at Stockholm and Kemeri? I must confess that I don't know. What I do know, and what many Hungarian chess players know, and what a few internationalists know is that my brother is one of the profoundest players living. Do not think that I am prejudiced in his favor. My attitude is something like my feeling about Tartakover. Probably no one can play more strongly than Tartakover. There are better players, more perfect masters. Tartakover has faults, and the greatest of them is that he does not care to avoid getting into difficult positions. Sometimes his ability enables him to extricate himself safely, other times he is left without recourse. Nobody can handle such positions more cleverly, no matter how they may have happened to come about. If he would put forth such efforts in more suitable positions, he would hardly know his superior. But either he cannot succeed in eliminating this fault (it is very difficult to eliminate fundamental faults), or he does not care to-which amounts to the same thing in the end.

Similarly, my brother has faults which hamper his development. They seemed to be expressed chiefly in a conflict between ideals and practice. It seemed impossible that such a style as his could ever lead to good practical results. Can a finite brain, with only limited time at its disposal, master inhumanly complicated positions? It does not seem so. My brother produced some grand games, but had to be content with only mediocre results. He was often in time trouble; many of his beautifully planned games went
to pieces. They got too complex for him, or else the time pressure was too acute.

I was far away during the competitions at Kemeri and Stockholm; but from letters I received, and accounts I heard after my arrival, my brother rarely encountered time difficulties in these tourneys. His games seemed to be less involved and his technique more polished. He seemed to have compromised somewhat by not always searching for the deepest move; hence his more economical expenditure of time.

The following game should give you a good idea of his new style.

Stockholm, 1937<br>(Match: Hungary-Sweden)<br>SICILIAN DEFENSE<br>(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

| A. Steiner |  | E. Lundin |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| White |  | Black |  |  |

Black is reluctant to commit himself with . . . O-O, for then White can launch a vigorous attack on the castled position beginning with 9 Q-Q2.

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
9 & \text { Q-Q2 } & \text { P-KR3 } \\
10 & \text { B-R4 } & \text { QR-B1 } \\
11 & \text { R-Q1 } & \text { BxKt }
\end{array}
$$

11. . . O-O loses a P (12 BxKt etc.); while if 11 ... Kt-QR4; 12 P-K5! KtxKt; 13 RPxKt, PxP; 14 Q-K3, Q-R4; 15 B-Kt5ch, Kt-Q2; $16 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$, P-R3; 17 BxKtch, BxB; $18 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ and Black's position is uncomfortable.
12 RPxB
Q-R4
13 P-B3
. . . .

Preparing a retreat for the QB; if 13 O-O, P-KKt4; 14 B-Kt3, P-R4 etc.

| 130.0 | 0.0 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 140 | $\cdots$ |

BxKt would be ineffectual now.

| 14 | - . . | P-KKt4 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 15 | P-R2 | Q-B2 |
| 16 R-R1 | P.K3 |  |

Enabling the KKt to move by relieving it of the duty of defending Q4.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
18 \text { P-R4 } & \text { Kt-KR2 } \\
19 \text { KR-Q1 } & \ldots
\end{array}
$$

It is not worth-while to give up the QB in order to win the KtP, because the black squares become too weak in consequence: $19 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{PxP}$; 20 BxKtP, KtxB; 21 QxKt, Q-Kt3ch; $22 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Bl}$, Kt-Q5 and Black has a beautiful game.

| 19 M×X | KR-Q1 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 20 | P×P |
| 21 K-B2 | $\ldots$ |

White must exercise care in attacking Black's weaknesses, e.g. 21 Kt -R4, P-Q4; $22 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt6}$, Q-Kt6; 23 BxR, B-Q5ch etc.

$$
21 \ldots \text { Kt-K2 }
$$

Black's plan, initiated by $11 \ldots$ BxKt, was
deep strategy, as we see, and would have succeeded against a less alert opponent.

| 22 | B-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 23 | P×P | KtxP |
| 24 | BxB | KxB |
| 25 | KtxKt | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ |
| 26 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | .... |

Lundin


White's strategy has also been far-sighted. He has weakened the black squares in Black's castled position somewhat, and he has prepared the attack very well. The idea of 21 K -B2 was to forestall a possible attack by Black, and at the same time to centralize in the event of . . . Q-B4ch; Q-K3, QxQch; KxQ etc. In such an ending Black's $Q$ side Ps would be very weak.

```
26
Kt-B3
27 P-QB4
. . . .
```

Another proof of how well White understands the position. The material-minded 27 R-R1? would be very risky: $27 \ldots \mathrm{Q}$-Kt3ch; 28 Q -K3? RxPch! 29 BxR, R-Q7ch etc.

| 27 | R-K4 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 28 | P-QKt4 | Kt-R4 |
| 29 | Q-B3 | P-B3 |
| 30 | R-R1 | R-KR1 |

Forced; if 30 ... Q-Kt3ch; 31 P-B5, QRxP; 32 PxR, RxP; 33 Q-Q4, R-B7ch; 34 K-K3 and wins.

## 31 R-KR3!

Not 31 P-Kt4, R-K7ch; 32 BxR, Q-Kt6ch; 33 K-B1, Kt-B5; 34 R-KKt1, R-R8; 35 Q-Kt3, QKt7ch etc.

| 31 |  | Kt-B5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | KxR |
| 33 | R-R1ch | K-Kt1 |
| 34 | P-Kt3 | KtxBch |
|  | QxKt | P-B4 |

At last Black's weaknesses begin to tell.

| 36 | R-Q1 | P-Kt4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 37 Q-Q8ch | QxQ |  |
| 38 | R×Qch | K-B2 |
| 39 | P-B5 | K-K2 |
| 40 | R-Q4 | P-R4 |

Black is lost. He cannot meet the winning threat of P-B6, for if $40 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 4 ; 41 \mathrm{RxR}$, PxR; $42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 2$; $43 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3$; 44 P Kt3 etc.

PxBP
Resigns

## FLOHR-MIKENAS

Before arriving in Russia, Flohr stopped off at Kovno to play a ten-game match with Mikenas, who has frequently given him trouble in the past (he won a beautiful 22 -mover from Flohr at Folkestone, and defeated him in a fine game in the most recent Hastings Tournament; the game appeared with notes by Dr. Euwe in our February issue). But Mikenas was hopelessly outclassed in the match, the Czechoslovakian grandmaster triumphing with six wins, fout draws and no losses. Mikenas took daredevil chances, and Flohr took the points.

> Match, Kovno-June, 1938 QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
> (Notes by S. Flohr)
s. Flohr
White
V. Mikenas
Black

| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 4 | Kt-B3 | PxP |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-B3 | 5 | P-QR4 | B-B4 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 6 | P-K3 | B-Q6 |

A novelty. Black gets rid of the important White KB, but White will be left with a strong center and a lead in development.

| 7 BxB | PxB | 10 P-K4 | B-K2 |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 8 Q×P | QKt-Q2 | 11 | B-Kt5 | P-KR3 |
| 9 O-O | P-K3 | 12 | B-R4 | P-KKt4? |

Much too risky; better was 12... O-O; 13 P-K5, Kt-Q4; $14 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{QxB} ; 15 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 4$-although White has a good game bere too.

| $13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$ | P-Kt5 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 14 Kt -Q2 | P-KR4 |

Or $14 \ldots$ P-K4; 15 PxP , QKtxP; $16 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ with advantage to White.

15 P.K5
Kt-KKt1
Not liking 15 . . . Kt-Q4; 16 KtxKt, BPxKt; 17 P-B4 with P-B5 to follow.

| 16 | B-B4 | Kt-B1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 17 | Kt-B4 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 18 | B-K3 | Kt-R5 |

The Kt is to play to KB4 to guard Black's Q3. 19 P-B3

Kt-B4
Not 19 . . . PxP; 20 P-KKt3 followed by RxP.
20 Kt K4 $4 \mathrm{Kt}(1)-\mathrm{R} 3 \quad 22$ QR-Q1 R-Kt3

21 BxKt R×B 23 Kt-K3 PxP
If 23 . . Kt-R3; $24 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ and $25 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$.

| 24 KtxKt! | R×Pch |
| :--- | :--- |
| 25 K-R1 | P×K |
| 26 QxP | $R \times P$ |

Or $26 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Kt} 2$; $27 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$ with a winning attack.

27 P-Q5!
Much stronger than $27 \mathrm{QxP}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 4$.
27... Q-B1
$28 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch}$
Even stronger than 28 P-Q6, which could be answered by ... Q-K3.

| 28 | BxKt | 30 | KR-K1ch | K-B1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $29 \mathrm{P} \mathrm{\times B}$ | Q-Q1 | 31 | Q-R3ch | Resigns |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## The New York State Championship

This event was held at Cazenovia Seminary Junior College in Cazenovia, Aug. 6-12 and was even better attended than last year's tournament at this place. Six teams of four were entered in the county team contest on Aug. 6 and 7 and a total of 44 entrants took part in the open tournament, Aug. 8-12.

In the championship section Arnold Denker carried away first honors. Only half a point behind him was Anthony E, Santasiere. The outcome of the struggle for first place was in doubt until the last round, when Santasiere drew his game with Hermann Helms. A win for Santasiere in this game would have tied him with Denker for first place.

Other results:
GENESEE CUP COUNTY TEAM CONTEST: Onondaga 131/2-61/2; Monroe 121/2$71 / 2$; Broome 12-8; Schenectady 10-10; Oneida 9-11; Madison 3-17.

CLASS A TOURNAMENT: Won by Boris Garfinkel of Buffalo.

CLASS B TOURNAMENT: Won by Eldorous Dayton of New Rochelle.

CLASS C TOURNAMENT: Won by Marvin Sable of Syracuse.


Left to right: Boris Garfinkel, winner Class A; Arnold S. Denker, N. Y. State Champion 1938; Eldorous Dayton, winner Class B.


LYNN BRYANT
President of the New York State Chess Association.

The following were elected officers of the Association for the coming year: President, Lynn H. Bryant (Binghamton) ; Secretary, Walter L. Murdock, Jr. (Cazenovia) ; First VicePresident, Robert F. Brand (Cazenovia) ; Second Vice President, C. Harold King (Hamilton); Third Vice President, E. B. Adams (N. Y. C.). It was voted to hold next year's tournament at Colgate University in Hamilton, where C. Harold King will be in charge of local arrangements.
New York State Championship
Cazenovia-August, 1938
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
(Notes by S. S. Cohen)
A. S. Denker White
E. Marchand Black

| 1 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 4 | P-K3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |$\quad$ P-K3

The proper square for the $B$ is K 2 or $\mathrm{QKt5}$ to be followed eventually by . . . P-B4.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 7 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} \\
& 8 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{K} 4! \\
& 9 \mathrm{BxP}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} \\
\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{BP} \\
\mathrm{P} . \mathrm{K} 4
\end{array}
$$

Black must have intended to arrive at this position when he played $6 \ldots \mathrm{~B}$ Q3. On the surface it looks reasonably "solid," but a close examination will reveal that it is one of those dynamic positions in which White's superior development and mobility must give him the upper hand.

|  | NEW YORK STATE <br> CHAMPIONSHIP 1938 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{u} \\ \stackrel{y}{u} \\ \stackrel{1}{4} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{y}{4} \\ \stackrel{4}{5} \\ \stackrel{y}{4} \\ \tilde{\sim} \end{gathered}$ | 孳 | $\frac{\hat{3}}{3}$ |  | $\underset{\text { E. }}{\underset{\sim}{E}}$ | $\frac{N}{\tilde{Z}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 总 } \\ & \text { a } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{5}{6} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 药 | ¢ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y } \\ & \text { U } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Arnold Denker（N．Y．C．） |  | 0 | 1 | 1 | $11 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | $71 / 2-11 / 2$ |
| 2 | A．E．Santasiere（N．Y．C．） | 1 |  | $11 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | ｜1／2 | 1／2 | 1 | 1／2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 4 | $7-2$ |
| 3 | Donald MacMurray（N．Y．C．）．． | 0 | 1／2 |  | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | $61 / 2-21 / 2$ |
| 4 | Jack Collins（Brooklvn）．．．．． | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 0 | $6-3$ |
| 5 | H．D．Grossman（N．Y．C．）．．．．． | 1／2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 6.8 | Hermann Helms（N．Y．C．）． | 0 | 1／2｜ | 10 | 0 | 0 |  | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |  | 31／2－51／2 |
| 6.8 | Joseph Platz（N．Y．C．） | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1／2 |  | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | $31 / 2-51 / 2$ |
| $6-8$ | Walter Murdock，Jr．（Cazenovia） | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ｜1／2 |  |  | 1／2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | $31 / 2-51 / 2$ |
| 9 | E．W．Marchand（Clayton，Mo．） | 0 | $1 / 21$ | 0 | 0 | ， | 10 | 0 | 1／2 |  | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | $2-7$ |
| 10 | I．H．Bryant（Binghamton） | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | $11 / 2$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 8 | 1 | $1 / 2-81 / 2$ |


| 10 | B－KKt5 | Q－K2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 11 | R－K1 | R－Q1 |
| 12 | P－Q5 | Kt－Kt3 |
| 13 | B－Kt3 | B－KKt5 |
| 14 | Q－Q3 | B－Kt5 |

Black tries to exert pressure on White＇s advanced QP but the only practicable method involves giving up both Bs！－a definite dis－ advantage．

| 15 | QR－Q1 | R－Q3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 16 | P－QR3 | B－QR4 |
| 17 | B－R2 | KB×Kt |
| 18 Q×B | QR－Q1 |  |
| 19 | P．R3 | Kt－R5 |

To save a P，Black must give up his second B．The object of the Kt move is to force White to retake with KKtP．This，however， is just how he would have recaptured in any event．

| 20 | Q－Kt4 | BxKt |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 21 P×B | Kt－Kt3 |  |
| 22 P－B4！ | P－KR3 |  |
| 23 | B－R4 | BP×P |
| 24 KPxP | P－KKt4 |  |

Desperation．There is no longer any hope．

| 25 | P×KP | R（3）－Q2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 26 | P．Q6 | Q． 11 |
| 27 | B－KKt3 | Kt－R4 |
| 28 | P－K6 | P×P |
| 29 | R×P | Resigns |

（The veteran plays in sprightly vein！） New York State Championship Cazenovia－August， 1938 QUEEN＇S GAMBIT DECLINED
H．Helms
White
E．Marchand Black

| 1 | P－Q4 | P－Q4 | 12 Kt－B1 | P－QR4 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | Kt－KB3 | Kt－KB3 | 13 | Kt－Q3 | Q－Kt3 |
| 3 | P－B4 | P－B3 | 14 | R－B1 | QR－B1 |
| 4 | Kt－B3 | PxP | 15 | Q－K2 | Kt－K5 |
| 5 | P－K3 | P－QKt4 | 16 KKt－K5 | KR－Q1 |  |
| 6 | P－QR4 | P－Kt5 | 17 | KtxKt | RxKt |
| 7 | Kt－R2 | P－K3 | 18 Kt－K5 | KR－Q1 |  |
| 8 | BxP | QKt－Q2 | 19 KtxKBP | KxKt |  |
| 9 | O－O | B－Kt2 | 20 | Q－Kt4 | P－B4 |
| 10 | P－QKt3 | B－K2 | 21 PxP | BxP |  |
| 11 | B－Kt2 | O－O | 22 QxKtPch | K－K1 |  |


| 23 | Q－Kt8ch | B－B1 | 27 QxKt | RxR |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 24 | B－Kt5ch | K－K2 | 28 B－K5ch | K－K2 |
| 25 | QxRPch | K－Q3 | 29 Q－R7ch | B－Kt2 |
| 26 KR－Q1ch | B－Q4 | 30 QxB mate |  |  |

（A fascinating game．After a novel and original opening．Black commits an error of judgment which White exploits very cleverly．）

> New York State Championship Cazenovia-August, 1938 VIENNA GAME

D．MacMurray White

|  | P－K4 | P．K4 | 17 | Kt－Kt5 | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Kt－QB3 | Kt－KB3 | 18 | B－KB3 | P－KKt3 |
| 3 | P－B4 | P－Q4 | 19 | Kt－R6ch | K－Kt2 |
| 4 | P－Q3 | P－Q5 | 20 | Kt（5）$\times$ BP | Q．Q4 |
| 5 | QKt－K2 | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ | 21 | P．Kt3 | R－R3 |
| 6 | BxP | Kt－R4 | 22 | P．K5 | Q－Q2 |
| 7 | B－Q2 | B．KKt5 | 23 | B－Kt5 | P－R5 |
| 8 | P－KKt3 | B－Q3 | 24 | B－K4 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| 9 | B－Kt2 | KtxP | 25 | B－B6ch | R×B |
| 10 | PxKt | BxPch | 26 | PxRch | $\mathbf{K \times P}$ |
| 11 | KtxB | $B \times Q$ | 27 | R－B1ch | K－Kt2 |
|  | R×B | 0.0 | 28 | Kt－Kt5 | R－K2 |
|  | Black sho | d have | 29 | RPxP | Kt－K3 |
|  | repared for | Q side | 30 | KtxRP | $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ |
|  | stling，so | s to be | 31 | Kt－Kt4ch | K－Kt2 |
|  | be to adv | nce his | 32 | Kt －86 | Q－Q3 |
|  | assed Ps． |  | 33 | R－R7ch | K－B1 |
| 13 | Kt－B3 | P－QB4 | 34 | R－R8ch | K－Kt2 |
| 14 | K－K2 | Kt－Q2 | 35 | R－Kt8ch | K－R3 |
| 15 | QR－KKt1 | R－K1 | 36 | RxP mate |  |
| 16 | Kt－B5 | Kt－B1 |  |  |  |

Major（Class A）Tournament
Score
1．B．Garfinkel（Buffalo）．．．．．． 8 － 1
2．－3．N．Beckhardt（N．Y．C．）．．． $71 / 2-11 / 2$
2．－3．J．Partos（N．Y．C．）．．．．．．．．． $71 / 2-11 / 2$
4．E．B．Adams（N．Y．C．）．．．． $41 / 2-41 / 2$
5．－6．P．Reisberg（N．Y．C．）．．．．． $31 / 2.51 / 2$
5．－6．B．Friend（N．Y．C．）．．．．．． $31 / 2-51 / 2$
7．－8．C．E．Dunn（Neuburgh）．．． 3 － 6
7．－8．S．Tinsky（N．Y．C．）．．．．．． 3 － 6
9．L．Persinger（N．Y．C．）．．．． $21 / 2 \cdot 61 / 2$
10．D．F．Searle（Rome）．．．．．．． 2 － 7

## AVRO PROGNOSTICATIONS

Those who are wondering what part past performances play in coming tournaments, will be interested in perusing the following table made up by Paul H. Little, one of our Contributing Editors. The tabular summary should be read exactly the same way as a tournament
table, namely, horizontally. Reading across, any player's record is exactly as shown (in any given box) against the player whose name is at the head of the vertical column. Reading down, any player's record is exactly the opposite of what is shown (in any given box) against the player whose name is at the front of the horizontal column.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

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## Correspondence Classics

(Sozin is one of the most noted Russian analysts; bere we see him in a different role!)

Played by Correspondence
U. S. S. R.-1937

## ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

> V. Ragozin
> White
> V. Sozin
> Black
> Simple and good. Naturally not $9 \ldots$ Kt xP ? 10 Q-Q4! Kt-Kt3 (if $10 \ldots \mathrm{P}$ Q 4 ; 11 BxKt, PxB; 12 QxQP!); 11 Q-K5ch and White recovers the P advantageously. The text enables Black to put the impertinent Kt out of play, and from this, all of White's further troubles stem.

The weakening of the QP involved (Black wants to get his $Q$ into action effectively) is of no importance here, for this is not a game which will be decided by positional considerations!

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
13 & \text { Q-Q2 } & \text { Q-R4! } \\
14 & \text { Q-Kt2 } & \text { B-Q2! }
\end{array}
$$

Giving White the opportunity of committing suicide in either of the following unpleasant forms:

I 15 O.O-O, P-Kt4! 16 RxP, K-K2; 17 R-Q2, KR-QKt1 with a winning attack.
1115 QxP? QxKt!! 16 QxRch, K-K2; 17 QxR, QxPch; 18 K-Q1, KtxP! and mate cannot be prevented.


Sozin

18
19 KxR

RxPch!!
BxPch

20 K-Kt1
0.0.0!

White's best course now (and it was none too good) was to play $21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 3, \mathrm{R}$-Kt1ch; 22 $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{BxR}$ etc.
21 Kt -B2
R-Kt1ch
Q-Q1!
$B \times R$

White resigns. A heart-warming game!

## Played by Correspondence 1936-1937 <br> RUY LOPEZ

Dr. O. Demuth
White
-. Mermagen Black

| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 12 BxKt | B-KB4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Kt -KB3 | Kt-QB3 | $13 \mathrm{Kt-Q4}$ | KtxKt |
| 3 B -Kt5 | P-QR3 | 14 PxKt | P-B4 |
| B.R4 | Kt-B3 | 15 PxP | Bx |
| 50.0 | KtxP | 16 QR-B1 | Q-Kt3? |
| 6 P.Q4 | P-QKt4 | This in | tion |
| 7 B-Kt3 | P-Q4 | complicati | turn |
| 8 PxP | B-K3 | out badly. |  |
| 9 P-B3 | B-K2 | was indic |  |
| 10 Q-K2 | O-O | 17 BxP | QR-Q1 |
| Better | Kt-B4 | 18 B-R5! | BxPch |
| re or on | the ne | 19 QxB! | QxB |
| move. |  | 20 Q-B5! ! |  |

## 11 QKt-Q2 KtxKt

Counterplay. Black hopes to escape the effect of his opponent's last move (which nearly stalemated Black's Q); but he overlooks the following beautiful combination. However, if $20 \ldots$ R-B1 instead, then 21 BxPch! and the B cannot be captured.

$$
21 \text { QR-Q1 Q-Kt4 }
$$

Mermagen


Dr. Demuth


If $22 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1 ; 23 \mathrm{Q}$-B6ch wins. 24 QR-K1ch K-Q2
Or $24 \ldots \mathrm{~K}$ - 3 ; 25 Q-B6ch, K-B2; 26 Q-K6 mate.

25 R-B4!!
Resigns
(-F.R.)

## Book Reviews

CHESS

By C. H. O'D. Alexander
Price $\$ 1.50$
Alexander is a teacher, and if this book is any indication, he must be a good one. Chess will undoubtedly become the most popular introductory book to the game. It is written with exceptional clearness, and covers so much ground that it will be found useful by those who are by no means mere beginners. A welcome feature is the large number of problems which the reader is given an opportunity to work out for himself.
-F.R.

## (Orders filled by THE CHESS REVIEW)

## TRAPS ON THE CHESSBOARD

By E. A. Znosko-Borovsky Price $\$ 1.50$
One of the most useful books we can think of for the amateur. It gains greatly in value by reason of the many additions of examples from modern opening play-in all 160 traps. A very readable book, from which one can learn quite a good deal about the openings in an interesting way.
(Orders filled by THE CHESS REVIEW)

THE MORPHY MEMORIAL TOURNA. MENT BOOK (The American Chess

Federation Yearbook for 1937)
Cloth, $\$ 1.50 ; \quad$ Flexible cover, \$1.00 Edited by Fred Reinfeld.
Conforming to the venerable maxim, "Better late than never," a maxim which is invariably true of chess tournament books, the 1937 Yearbook of the American Chess Federation appears a full year after the event it commemorates.

This, the third such yearbook issued, is easily the best of the three so far as printing and typography are concerned. It comprises a selection of forty-three games culled from the preliminary and masters' sections. Nearly all the entrants are represented in this selection.

Reinfeld has adhered to the policy of presenting games by the younger and less known players, an admirable idea.

Reinfeld's notes are, though condensed, instructive as usual. It is to be regretted that, owing to space restrictions, no adequate summary of the colorful and humorous incidents during the tourney could be given. The preface is hardly descriptive enough.

Future tournament book publishers may follow the example of the Maehrisch.Ostrau 1933 tourney organizers, who issued a book a week after the tournament!

The book may be ordered direct from Ernest Olfe (Secretary-Treasurer of the American Chess Federation), 1111 North 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
-Paul Hugo Little

## My Favorite End-Game Compositions <br> By Irving Chernev WHO IS STALEMATED? By GURWITSCH

(White to move and draw)


Solution: 1 B-R7, P-Kt3ch; 2 K-B6, RxR; 3 Kt-Q6ch, K-Q5; 4 Kt-Kt5ch, K-B5; 5 B-Kt8ch, K.Kt5; 6 B.R2, P.K5; 7 P-Kt4 and Black is stalemated!!

By BAIDASARINYA
(White to move and draw)


Solution: 1 R-Q1! Q $\times R$ (R1); 2 R $\times$ Ktch, KxB; 3 K-K8, Kt-K3; 4 R-Kt1ch, Kt-Kt2ch; 5 $K \times P$. Black is stalemated.

On August 7th, the Seventh Annual Chess Picnic sponsored by the Department of Recreation of the Milwaukee Public Schools was held at Gtant Park. At this time the starting of the second Illinois vs. Wisconsin Correspondence Match was announced.

# Game Studies 

Hastings Christmas Tournament January, 1938<br>QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING<br>(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

## T. H. Tylor <br> White <br> C. H. O'D. Alexander Black

(The most successful of the English participants in the tourney undervakes a daring King-side athack which leads to a well-carned victory.)
$1 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3$
Kt-KB3
2 P-Q4
P-K3
3 P.K3
P-Q4

A QP opening after all-with a sequence of moves which prevents Black from developing by . . . B-B4.

| 4 | B-Q3 | P-B4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 5 | O-O | Kt -B3 |
| 6 | P-QKt3 | $\ldots .$. |

The Colle System (6 P-B3 and 7 QKt-Q2) also offers White good practical chances.

## ${ }_{7}^{6}$ B. $\dot{K}+2$ <br> B-Q3 <br> Q-B2

A good move which prevents Kt-K5. 8 Kt -B3
This does not fit in with the system selected. QKt-Q2 was in order.

$$
8 \text {. . . . }
$$

P.QR3

Necessary to stop Kt-QKt5.

## 9 PxP

. . . .
White faces a difficult problem, because he cannot continue in a normal manner in view of the unhappy location of his QKt, which temporarily obstructs the QB.
${ }_{10} 9$ PK

BxBP
10 P-K4
. . . .
White must advance promptly, else Black obtains a preponderance in the center.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
10 . \mathrm{Kt} \cdot \mathrm{~K} 2 & \text { P-Q5 } \\
11 & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{K} 4
\end{array}
$$

The position is approximately level. The center is closed, with a corresponding diminution in the attacking chances of both players.

$$
12 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1
$$

12 P-B3, in order to give the QB some scope, was better.
12
B.KKt5
$13 \mathrm{KKt}-\mathrm{Kt} 1$
....

In order to strengthen the defense; but it would have been more to the point to utilize this Kt on the Q side by $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 2-\mathrm{QB} 4$.

Otherwise White gets a good game with P KB4. The text at the same time is the prelude to a subseguent $K$ side attack which has excellent prospects because the center is blocked [limiting White's opportunities for counter-play-F. R.]. The weakening of Black's K side will have no ill effects, as he will castle on the other wing.

```
14 Q.B1
15 P-QB3
```


## KR-Kt1

Necessary to give White's pieces more mobility.

| 15 PXP | 0.0 .0 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 16 P | $\mathrm{Kt} \mathrm{\times QP}$ |
| 17 KtxKt | BxKt |
| $18 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | RxB |

On the basis of positional considerations, the general exchanges have improved Black's game. The remaining White B is ineffective because so many of the White Ps are on the same color. In an ending, this disadvantage might very well be decisive; hence White avoids-and quite properly so-the exchange of Qs.

19 Q-K3
K-Kt1
QR-B1 was threatened.

| 20 | QR-B1 | Q-Q3 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 21 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R4}$ |

Due to Black's control of the Q file and his progress on the K side, he is able to post his pieces more effectively than is White.

## 22 P.KR3

A weakening move which will soon make its consequence felt; it is well-known that the Ps in front of a castled $K$ should be left intact as long as possible. An interesting possibility here was 22 P-B3, Kt-Kt6ch; 23 PxKt, Q-R3ch; 24 Kt-R3, BxKt; 25 PxB, QxPch; 26 K-Kt1, QxPeh; 27 K-R1, R-Kt3 etc. However, White can improve on this with $25 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt1}$, which leaves him with a tenable game. From this we conclude that Black's next move would also have been the proper reply to $22 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$.

| $22 . \dot{K t-K 2}$ | B-Q2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 23 | $\ldots .$. |

Alexander


Tylor
23
P.Kt5

Ignoring the threat of KtxR and consistently prosecuting the attack. Whether the sacrifice of the exchange is absolutely correct is open to question-but in practice such sacrifices almost always work out satisfactorily, because of the greater number of possibilities available to the attacking party.

## 24 P-KR4

White should have played 2 t KtxR , PxKt; $25 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ after which the situation is somewhat unclear; after the text, White's game soon becomes hopeless.

| $24 \underset{\text { KtxR }}{ } \quad$ B-Kt4 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | $\ldots .$. |

One move too late.
25 MR
PxKt
26 KR-Q1
PXQ!

Well-played.
27 RxQ
PxP
28 B-Q3
Px

The only move to prevent the queening of the BP.

28 R×B $\quad$| $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| ---: |
| $29-\mathrm{K} \pm 6$ |

Threatening . . . R-Kt5 followed by $\qquad$ RxP mate.

30 R-Q5
Kt-B5
$30 \ldots$ R-Kt5 would also suffice, for if 31 RxKt, RxKP.

| 31 | R-Kt5 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 32 | PxR | R×R |
| Kt-K3 |  |  |

White resigns. His K cannot budge and his $R$ is tied to the first rank. Black can win in a variety of ways; all that is necessary is to play the Kt to a square where it controls KB8.
(Haagsche Courant-J. B. S.)
(The notes to this game-one of great theoretical value-are specially contributed.)

## Noordwijk International Tournament June, 1938 <br> FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Paul Keres)
R. Spielmann
White

## P. Keres <br> Black

1 P-K4
P-K3

For a better understanding of the following play, it should be pointed out that Spielmann had a bad score at this stage, and was naturally inclined to play for a win in the most aggressive manner. Since this was obvious, I avoided the more complex move 1 . . . P-K4 (which I adopt almost invariably against 1 P-K4).
2 P-Q4
P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3
Kt-KB3

Played with the psychological motivation alluded to in the previous note. I was certain that Spielmann would again play 4 P-K5 (with which he had scored a brilliant victory vs. Schmidt in the $2 n d$ round) and $I$ had the following improvement up my sleeve: 4 P-K5, KKt Q 2 ; 5 QKt-K2, P-QB4; 6 P-QB3, P-B3; 7 P-KB4, PxQP; 8 BPxP, PxP; 9 PxP, B-Kt 5 ch and White is in great difficulties because of the threatened... Q-R5ch.

Under other circumstances I might very well have tried 3 . . B-Ki5.

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
4 & \text { P.K5 } & \text { KKt-Q2 } \\
5 & \text { P.B4 } & \cdots \cdot
\end{array}
$$

Branching off-although hardly to his advantage. The whole variation beginning with 4 P-K5 has little to recommend it.

| 5 | PM | P-QB4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 6 | Kt-QB3 |  |
| 7 | P-QR3 | $B \times P$ |
| 8 | Q-Kt4 | P-KKt3! |

In my opinion this is sater than . . O-O, since White cannot carry out his attack so
rapidly; and in any event, Black retains the option of castling on either wing. At all events, the move more than justifies itself in the present game.

9 Kt -B3
P-QR3
Black must be prepared for an immediate storming expedition in the event of White's O.O-O, hence be wishes to play ... P-QKt4, and omits . . . P-QR4.

```
10 B-Q3
1 1 ~ P - K t 4
P-QKt4
```

Practically forced; but now $0.0-\mathrm{O}$ is out of the question for White, as Black would obtain a mighty attack with alarming rapidity.

| 11 | B-R2 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 12 P-KR4 | P.KR4 |  |
| 13 | Q-Kt3 | Q-K2 |

Keres


Spielmann
The eritical position. Black is on the point of playing . . . B-Kt2 followed by ... OOO, placing his K in safety, and remaining with the superior position. In order to hinder this, White attempts an attractive sacrificial combination, which is however refuted by simple refusal. Better, therefore, was the quieter move 14 B-Q2 (or -Kt2).

## 14 P-B5?

## B-Kt1!

Completely refuting the combination. It was also possible to play $14 \ldots \mathrm{KtPxP}$; 15 BxBP , B-Kt1! with much the same effect.

## 15 PxKtp

If instead 15 B-KB4, then $15 \ldots$ KtPxP becomes feasible; for if $16 \mathrm{BxBP}, \mathrm{PxB} ; 17$ KtxQP, Q-K3 etc. White must therefore surrender the keystone of his position (the KP), after which the fate of the game is practically decided. The following precipitate collapse comes, however, as something of a surprise.

| 15 . . |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 16 PxCh | KKtxP |
| 17 Kt-Kt5 | QxP |
|  | $\ldots$. |

This only hastens his inevitable downfall, which could have been postponed somewhat with 17 Q-B2.
17
Q-B3
18 R-B1?
....

Losing a piece; but 18 B-Q2, Kt-Q5 would likewise have given him little pleasure.

18
Kt-Kt5!
Winning at least the QKt, after which the game is really over. The following desperate exertions on White's part are naturally futile.
19 Q-B3
20 K-Q1
QxKtch
Q-Kt2

He could also capture the $R$ without any great danger; but a Kt ahead is enough.

| 21 | Q-K2 | R.B1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 22 | RxRch | KxR |
| 23 | KtxPch | BxKt |
| 24 | QxB | Kt-B7ch |
| 25 | K-K1 | KtxBch |
| 26 | PxKt | $\ldots .$. |

And White resigned without awaiting his opponent's reply. The simplest winning move is naturally 25 . . . Q-K4ch.

New York-August 3rd, 1938
(Simultaneous Exhibition)
RUY LOPEZ
(Notes by F. J. Marshall)
F. Altschul

White
1 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3
3 B-Kt5
The great American Morphy preferred this move.

4 B-R4
If $4 \mathrm{BxKt}, \mathrm{QPxB} ; 5 \mathrm{KtxP}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ regaining the P .
4 \% 0
Kt -B3
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2$

Saler than 5... B-B4.
6 P-B3
More usual is R-K1.

| 6 | B-B2 | P-QKt4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 7 | B- |  |
| 8 | P-Q4 | O-Q3 |
| 9 | P-KR3 | $\ldots$. |

A safe move which prevents . . . B-Kt5 pinning the Kt.
10 P-Q5
P-R3

This move blocks White's position but gains time driving back the Kt. P-QR4 is the alternative.

| 10 | Kt-Kt1 | 14 PxBP | BxP |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 11 | B-K3 | QKt-Q2 | 15 PxP | PxP |
| 12 | QKt-Q2 | B-Kt2 | 16 RxR | QxR |
| 13 | P-QR4 | P-B3 | 17 Q-R1 | Q-Kt2 |

Not 13 . . BxP? $14 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{KtxB} ; 15 \mathrm{QxQ}$ and White wins a piece.


A strong rejoinder.
$35 \ldots$
B-Q3
36 Kt -B5
BxB

If instead . . . BxP, Black feared 37 Kt-K4, BxKt; 38 PxB and Bs of opposite color. 37 Kt -K4!
A nice move.

|  |  | B-B2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 38 RxB | P.Kt6 | $44 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Kt7ch}$ | K. |
| $39 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Kt} 1$ | K-B2 | 45 R-B7 | P-Kt |
| 40 Kt -Q2 | B.Kt3ch | 46 R-B8 | K-K |
| $41 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | R-R7 | 47 R-KR8 | Rx |
| 42 RxP | RxKt | 48 RxPch | K.Q |
|  |  |  |  |

An interesting ending.
(Awarded a special prize for the best-played game in the matches between these clubs.)

Metropolitan Chess League
Marshall C. C. vs. Manhattan C. C.
(Return Match-May, 1938)
INDIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by Matthew Green)
M. Green

White
J. Soudakoff

Black


7 QxB
Q-B1
The purpose of this move is to play... P-B4 without having to fear White's P-Q5, e.g. if $7 \ldots$ P-B4; 8 P-Q5, PxP; 9 Kt -R4. $\begin{array}{llr}8 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} & \mathrm{O} \\ 9 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3 & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 5\end{array}$
Black confuses his systems of development. It will be seen that Black's $Q$ is illogically posted in the "Dutch" formation Black sets up. Better would be $9 \ldots$. . P-Q followed by . . P-B4.
10 Q-B2
P.KB4
P-Q3

The threatened P-Q5 could have been prevented only by 11. . . P-Q4-an ugly move but still the best.

12 P-Q5
KtxKt

## C H E S S

by C. H. O'D Alexander A New Textbook on the Game by a Leading English Master
Mr. Alexander's helpful advice on the middle game, on openings, and end-games, etc., will prove of great assistance to the weaker player. The large number of outstanding recent games that have been included, together with the author's shrewd comments, will attract the interest of every student of the modern game.

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## 13 QxKt <br> P-K4 14 Kt-Kt5!

Black's error in development is now clearin this position his Q belongs at Q1 and his B at B1 or Q2.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
14 . & \text { Kt-Q2 } \\
15 \text { P-B4 } & \text { P-K5 }
\end{array}
$$

If 15 . . PxP; $16 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 6, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2$; 17 RxP followed by QR-KB1, P-K4 etc.

$$
16 \text { P-KKt4! PxP }
$$

Forced. If 16 . . Kt-B3; 17 Kt-K6 wins at least a P. If $16 \ldots$ P-Kt3; $17 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{PxP}$; 18 K-R1, Kt-B3; 19 B-R3 followed by R-KKt1 with a winning game.

```
17 BxP
Kt-B3
18 Q-Q3!
-••
```

It seems a pity to give up such a beautifully placed $B$, but the $Q$ move compels the ensuing exchanges; after which the ending, to quote a favorite expression of F. Reinfeld, is "clear as a bell."

| 18 | KtxB | 21 P-K4 | KR-B1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 QxKt | Q-B4 | 22 P-K5 | P-KR3 |
| 20 QxQ | R×Q | 23 Kt -K4 |  |

Better than 23 Kt -K6 (for which Black was hoping) for then he would escape with 23 $\ldots \mathrm{R}$-B2, threatening . . . B-B1.

| 23 | PxP |  | P-K6 | B-R3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24 PxP | QR-K1 |  | P.Kt3 |  |
| Black's B is out in the cold. |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | RxRCh | 30 | Kt-Kt5 | P-Kt3 |
| 27 RxR | R.K2 | 31 | P-QKt4 | K-Kt2 |
| 28 R-B4 | P.R4 |  | P-B5 | K-R3 |
| 29 K -B2 | B-B1 |  | P-Q6 |  |
|  | S mu | e pu | ushed! | Fine) |



Naturally not 35 . . KxKt; 36 RxR , BxR; 37 P-Q7.

| 36 | R.B8 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 37 | P-K7 | | KxKt |
| ---: |
| Resigns |

After this game, Kashdan revised his thesis about Bishops to read: Knights are better than Bishops in even-numbered years!

## (A successful swindle) <br> Baltimore-July, 1938 <br> INDIAN DEFENSE <br> (Notes by J. Carroll Quinn)

## J. C. Quinn <br> White

| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 4 P-K3 | P-KKt3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-B3 | 5 Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 6 B-Q3 | B-Kt5! |

Against all principles; but it does not turn out so badly.

## 7 P-KR3

It is doubtful whether it is worth-while to waste a tempo to get two Bs in this position. $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ was better.

| 7 | BxKt |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 Q×B | P.K3 |
| 9 O-O | 0.0 |
| 10 P-QKt3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 11 B-Kt2 | $\ldots .$. |

On 11. B-R3, P-B4! is a strong reply.

```
11.... R-K1
12 KR-Q1
                                    ....
```

Better was 12 QR-Q1 and if $12 \ldots$ Q-R4; 13 P-R3.
12 Q-R4 $14 \mathrm{KPxP} \quad$ KPxP! 13 P-K4 P-K4!! 15 Kt-K4 ....
Apparently forced; if $15 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 2$, Kt-K4; 16 Q-Kt3, Kt-R4! Or 15 PxBP, PxKt; 16 PxKt, PxB; 17 PxR(Q)ch, RxQ; 18 QR-Kt1, QxP and Black has his money's worth. (Yet the latter variation is preferable to the text-F. R.)

| 15 | KtxKt | 17 | Q-B4 | P-KB4! |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 16 BxKt | Kt-K4 | 18 | B-Kt1 | $\ldots .$. |

A sorry retreat; but if $18 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{Kt}$-Q6! 19 RxKt, R-K8ch; 20 RxR , QxRch; $21 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2, \mathrm{~B}-$ K4! wins. Or 18 B-Q3, KtxB etc.; or $18 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2$, P-Q6!

Kt-Kt5?!
Black's only mistake. Correct was
P-B4 with the better game.


Quinn
19 P-Kt3?
A hasty move leading to disaster. Of course if 19 PxKt? R-K8ch; 20 RxR, QxRch; $21 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2$, B-K4 wins. But White overlooks the tableturner 19 BxP! winning a P.

| 19 |  | R-K8ch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | R×R | QxRch |
| 21 | K.Kt2 |  |

White had figured that his threats of 22 PxKt or 22 BxBP would now win, but he is sadly disillusioned by Black's next move.

```
21.... Kt-K6ch!!
22 K-R2
Kt-K6ch!!
K-R2
....
```

Or 22 PxKt, Q-K7ch; 23 Q-B2, QxQch; 24 KxQ, PxPch and wins!
22....

Q-K7!!
Decisive.
23 PxP
A last try: if $23 \ldots$ QxB or ... P-KKt4; 24 PxP with good chances for White.

23 Resigns PxP!
Resigns

On August 14th, Illinois defeated Wisconsin by the close score of $10-8$. The match was played at Grant Park in Milwaukee.
(An important theoretical game) Played by Correspondence, 1937-8 QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (Notes by Hans Mueller)
A. Pires
White
H. Mueller
Black

| P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 8 | Kt-R3 | Kt-B3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 9 | R-B1 | Kt-Q2! |
| Kt.KB3 | Kt - 3 | 10 | Kt-K5 | KKtxKt |
| P-K3 | B-84 | 11 | PxKt | B-K2 |
| 5 PxP | PxP | 12 | Kt -Kt5 | 0.0 |
| 6 Q-Kt3 | Q-B1 | 13 | Kt-Q4 | KtxKt |
| 7 B.Q2 | P.K3 | 14 | PxKt | Q-Q1! |

This is the point of Black's play: White can hardly play QxKtP because of . . . R-Kt1 followed by ... RxP with a strong attack. White's best move is now doubtless 15 B-K2.

| $15 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q3}$ | $\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 16 QXB | Q |
| $17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | QR-B1 |

Black declined the proffered draw here.

| 18 K-K2? | P-B3! |
| :--- | ---: |
| 19 P.B4 | P×P |
| 20 | BPXP |
| 21 P-Kt3 | R-KB5 |
| 22 K-B3 | R-K5ch |
| B-Kt5! |  |

The only way to strengthen the pressure. 23 KR-B1 BxB 25 K.Kt2 R×R 24 RxB R-B1ch 26 KxR P-KR3!

A necessary safety measure; the Pawn won't run away!

| 27 | R-B8ch | K-R2 | 29 Q×Q |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 28 | R-B2 | QXQP | 30 R-B7 |

The "second rank absolute" plus the passed $P$ assures Black the win.

| $31 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | K-Kt3 | 35 RxP | P-Q6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 32 RxP | RxKtP | 36 R-Q7 | K-K5 |
| 33 P-KR4 | K-B4 | 37 P-QR5 | K-K6 |
| 34 P.R4 | P-Q5 | Resigns |  |

Tourney number 55 of the Illinois Correspondence Chess Association will begin October 1. Entry fee to cash prize events is $\$ 2.50$ with prizes of $\$ 7.00$, $\$ 5.00$ and $\$ 2.00$. To the one-prize event, the fee is $\$ .50$ and may be sent in stamps. The prize is a year's subscription to The Chess Review. We are starting our 28th year. If interested, write to Roy Wakefield, Waterman, IIl.

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# Problem Department 

By R. Cheney

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

## THEME PALAESTRA

The continued dearth of two-movers is coun-ter-balanced by an abundance of really capital three-movers.

Significant among the two-movers is No. 1114 by Dr. G. Dobbs which according to the composer is a technically complete half-pin arrangement with an unusual flight.

Nos. 1119 and 1120 by Percy Bowater are delicate and strategical light weights, the former with appealing echo play.

No. 1123 by Dr. G. Erdos is another example of the decoy theme so much in favor with the Vienna Circle.

Nos. 1124 and 1125 are likewise decoy ideas, the former stressing the interference motif and the latter decoy for capture, while No. 1129 by F. Palatz exhibits an odd double decoy.

In No. 1130 the composer believes that he has achieved the first showing of a double setting of a tempo duel between white king and black rook.

The self-mate, No. 1131, by G. Mott-Smith is remarkable in allowing no less than five black continuations.

Our offering for the Quoted Section consists of a further selection of the late J. F. Tracy's compositions, all of which were recommended by E. W. Allen of Newtonville, Mass. Mr. Allen's presentation of a famous American composer's series has for several years enhanced the attraction of the Cbristian Science Monitor chess column.

It will be interesting to those who knew Mr . Tracy exclusively as a composer of threemovers to solve these truly excellent twomovers.

Mr. Allen appends the following comments to certain of the problems he recommends:

No. 1133-A favorite of Tracy's published in the 90's.

No. 1134-Another favorite.
No. 1135-Comment by G. E. Carpenter: "We could all tell Tracy was at bat."

No. 1136-Twelve variations!
No. 1138-A fine Meredith with two model mates.

No. 1139-Double Pin Cross-Check mate.
No. 1140-A masterpiece!

## NOTES AND NEWS

The Ladder Prize is won by H. B. Daly who completes his third ascent. We felicitate

Mr. Daly on this latest victory, and hope that he will long continue in his success.

The Honor Prize is won by Herbert Thorne whose complete-block two-mover No. 1064 delighted solvers. Page Mr. Ripley, for "believe-it-or-not" this is Mr. Thorne's "maiden-effort" -his first burst into print! Congratulations, Mr. Thorne, on this most promising achievement!

## INFORMAL LADDER


#### Abstract

**H. B. Daly 776, 70; I. Genud 725, -; J. Hannus 661, 68; I. \& M. Hochberg 649, 72; *I. Kashdan 641, -; H. Stenzel 603, 48; *1. Burstein 541, -; Bourne Smith 520, 16; H. Medler 512, 71; ***P. Rothenberg 492, 76; Bill Beers 394, 45; ***M. Gonzalez 389, 39; Dr. P. G. Keeney 374, 57 ; "W. Patz 338, 38; W. O. Jens 336, 27; E. Korpanty 331, 24; J. Schmidt 302, -; K. Stubbs 278, -; W. Keysor 277, -; H. Hausner 264, -; K. Lay 244, -; L. Greene 239, -; Dr. M. Herzberger 236, -; J. Rehr 223, 10; I. Burn 222, 41; *A. Sheftel 186, 16; W. Jacobs 164, -; ***Dr. G. Dobbs 157, 84; A. Grant 152, -; A. Saxer 133, -; L. Eisner 129, -; W. Neuert 126, -; B. M. Marshall 109, 33; ${ }^{*}$ C. Miller 94, 46; Nels Nelson 73, -; M. Gershenson 66, -; G. N. Cheney 60, -; A. Palivick 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, -; T. McKenna -, 44; H. Sussman -, 44. *Indicates winner of one previous ascent.


## SOLUTIONS

No. 1060 by L. Apro
Good interferences but the wheel is in-
complete.-Dr. G. Dobbs.
No. 1061 by $L$ Apro
1 Qh5
of the modern "dual correction" type.
Dr. G. Dobbs.
No. 1062 by Marshall and Beers
Intention: 1 R(g2) h3
Cooked by: 1 BxQ
by E. L. Deiss
1 Qe7
Fine example of "Goethart theme".-Dr. G. Dobbs.

An uncooked wonder.-P. L. Rothenberg.
Withdrawal sacriffee to gain a threat
position. My vote.-B. M. Marshall.
No. 1064 by H., Thorne
1 Sd4
Promising start for Thorne-Bourne Smith
Remarkable delbut is right. My vote--
P. L. Rothenberg.

Fine first effort.-W. Patz.
My vote. Dr. P. G. Keeney.
No. 1065 by I. \& M. Hochberg

1) Bf8

Neat mutate with five distinct self-blocks. -Dr. G. Dobbs.
No. 1066 hy B. M. Marshall
Pleasing change of pin--F. L. Rothenberg. A nice modern variation is $1 \ldots$ Qd4,Dr. G. Dohbs.
No. 1067 by Nels Nelson 1 Bd1
This Grimshaw takes the cake for tries. -P. L. Rothenberg.
Many, solyers claimed 1 Be 5 or "no solution." -Ed .

## Original Section

No. 1114
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.


Mate in 2

No. 1115
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.


Mate in 2

No. 1116
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.


Mate in 2

No. 1117
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.


Mate in 2

No. 1118
BILL BEERS
Willnar, Minn.


Mate in 2

No, 1119
PERCY BOWATER
San Marino, Calif.


Mate in 3

No. 1120
PERCY BOWATER
San Marino, Calif.


Mate in 3

No. 1121
maxwell bukofzer Bellaire, L. 1.


Mate in 3

No. 1122
DR. G. ERDOS
Vienna, Austria


Mate in 3

## Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1123
DR. G. ERDOS
Vienna, Austria


Mate in 3

No. 1124
G. GOLLER

Pasing Ob. Bayern, Germany


Mate in 3

No. 1125
JOHN HANNUS
Los Angeles, Calif.


Mate in 3

No. 1126
W. JACOBS

Washington, D. C.


Mate in 3

No. 1127
HANS LANGE Neuss am Rhein, Germany


Mate in 3

No. 1129
F. PALATZ

Ladelund, Germany


Mate in 4

No. 1130
FRED SPRENGER
New York City


Mate in 5

No. 1128
R. E. McGEE

Hamilton, Ont.


Mate in 3

No. 1131
G. MOTT-SMITH

New York City


Self-mate in 4

## Quoted Section

No. 1132
J. F. TRACY

2nd Pr. Brownson's Chess Jr. Ty. No. 14-1891


Mate in 2

No. 1133
J. F. TRACY Source?


Mate in 2

No. 1134
J. F. TRACY Source?


Mate in 2

No. 1135
J. F. TRACY

Checkmate-Mar., 1904


Mate in 2

No. 1136
J. F. TRACY

Brownson's Chess Jrnl.
Dec., 1890


Mate in 2

No. 1137
J. F. TRACY

6th Pr. Brownson's Chess Jrnl. Ty., No. 14-1891


Mate in 2

No. 1138
J. F. TRACY

British Chess Mag. Dec., 1895


Mate in 2

No. 1139
J. F. TRACY Lasker's Chess Mag.

Mar., 1905


Mate in 2

No. 1140
J. F. TRACY

Hon. Men., New York Sun
Int. Ty.-1899


Mate in 3

No. 1068 by G. B. Spencer
1 Bd3
Key nicely thematic.-Dr. G. Dobbs.
Economical cross-check setting.-P.
Rothenberg.
Give and take key, familiar but nice.Bourne Smith.
No. 1069 by Percy Bowater

| Kc7 | PxP | 2 13g6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1... | BxP | 2 Sxe2c |
| $1 .$. | KxP or Pg5 | 2 Se 5 |
| 1 | Else | 2 Pe4 |

Afforded me plenty of trouble.-P. L.
Rothenberg.
Odd variations.-H. J. Medler.
No. 1070 by A. J. Fink
1 Bf3 threat: 2 Be 2
$2 \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{e} 3) \mathrm{e} 4 \mathrm{ch}$
2 Be 2
2 BxRch
2 Rd ch
2
2 RXR
$2 \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{e} 5) \mathrm{e} 4 \mathrm{ch}$
The Fink finesse is there.-P. L. Rothenberg.
Attractive $R$ block echo.-Dr. G. Dobbs.
Apparently difficult. Unsolved by many.
-Ed.
No. 1071 by C. S. Kipping
${ }_{1} \mathrm{Sf5} \mathrm{Pc} 5 \mathrm{Rg} 7$
1... Pb4 Re5

Threat: 2 Sd4
The master of the tasker.-P. L. Roth-
enberg.
Pretty task!-Dr. G. Dobbs.
No. 1072 by Dr, Leon

| 1 Rxb7 | Threat: | 2 Rd7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1 . .$. | Sh5 | 2 Qxd2 |
| $1 . .$. | Sxe5 | 2 Bh5ch |
| $1:$. | Sd4 | 2 Qxh4 |
| $1 .$. | Sg5 | 2 Qxd2 |

The line openings are like an army for-mation.-P. L. Rothenberg.
Somewhat puzzling.-Dr. G. Dobbs
No. 1073 by A. W. Mongredien and D. Grassi.
1 Sb7 Threat: $P(f 2) f 3$

The mutual interferences good.-Dr. G. Dobbs.
Excellent tempo play.-P. L. Rothenberg.
No. 1074 by Geo. B. Spencer
Intention: 1 Qc8
Cooked by: 1 Qe5, Qa8, QhI
No. 1075 by R. E. McGee
Intention: 1 Re4
Cooked by: 1 Sb6ch, Se7ch
No. 1076 by Dr. G. Dobbs
1 Qd3 BxP $\quad 2$ Qd4ch Kg5 $\quad 3$ Sf7ch
Threat: 2 Qf5ch
Remarkably well executed symmetrical
echoes. The very minor duals matter not
at all. My vote.-P. L. Rothenberg.
No. 1077
$\begin{array}{ll}1 \mathrm{Rb} 8 \text { Threat: } & 2 \\ \text { Ras mate } \\ \text { 1... Ra7 } & \text { Re4 Be7 } \\ 3 & \text { Rb7 Ra8 }\end{array}$
Seems tame.-Dr. G. Doblos.
No. 1078 by J. F. Tracy

Fine key leading to beantiful models.-P.
L. Rothenberg.

No. 1079
Excellent continuation play after 1 ... Pef.
No. 1080 by J. F. Tracy


No. 1081 by J. F. Tracy



Truly a gem! Tracy was certainly a
master of the three-mover.-P. L. Rothenberg.
No. 1085 by J. F. Tracy

| $\text { Be6 } \underset{P \times B}{T}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Kf6 | 2 Rf3c |
| B any | 2 BxP |
| Pf5 | 2 BxP |

No. 1086 by J. F. Tracy

| Qa2 threat: | 2 QxBeh |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 \ldots$ Blat | 2 BxBch |
| 1... KxR | 2 QxBeh |
| $1 . . . P(d 4) \times$ P2 | 2 Qd2!! |
| 1 . . SxP ${ }^{\text {e4 }}$ ) | 2 Sd7ch |

Interesting memorial selections. How fine that the veteran Tracy kept his mental vigor to the very end of his long career! Peace to his slumbering dust?
A brilliant group of problems is all I can say.-Bill Beers.

## THE DUTCH CHAMPIONSHIP

As was to be expected, Dr. Euwe won this tourney (held in July) with the greatest ease. The leading scores were: Dr. M. Euwe 9-2 (no losses!), N. Cortlever 8-3, Dr. J. van den Bosch $71 / 2-31 / 2$, A. de Groot $61 / 2-41 / 2$, S. Landau and T. van Scheltinga 6-5. Dr. Euwe's lucid and vigorous style is well exemplified in the following fine game.

## INDIAN DEFENSE

| Dr. M. Euwe White |  |  | J. Muilwijk Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 24 | P-Q6! | R×P |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 25 | Kt.Q5 | Q-Q1 |
| 3 | P-KKt3 | P-B3 | 26 | PxP | P×P |
| 4 | P-Q5 | P.Q3 | 27 | BxB | R×B |
| 5 | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt2 | 28 | QXQRP | K-R1 |
| 6 | B-Kt2 | O.O | 29 | R-B7 | Kt-B1 |
| 7 | Kt-B3 | P-K3 | 30 | QR-KB1 | R-R1 |
| 8 | 0.0 | KPxP | 31 | R-R7 | R $\times$ R |
| 9 | PxP | P-B4 | 32 | QxR | Q-QB1 |
| 10 | B-B4! | P-QR3 | 33 | Q-K7 | R-K3 |
| 11 | P-QR4 | P.Kt3 | 34 | Q-KB7 | Q-Q2 |
| 12 | P-K4 | Kt-Kt5 | 35 | P-Kt3! | QxQ |
| 13 | P-KR3 | Kt-K4 | 36 | R×Q | R-Q3 |
| 14 | KtxKt | PxKt | 37 | P-R5! |  |

Brings White's B into play and leaves the QRP an easy prey.
37.... PxP

| 38 | BxP | R-Q1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 39 | R-R7 | Kt-K3 |
| 40 | B-K7 | R-QKt1 |
| 41 | B-B6 | R-QB1 |
| Not 41 | RxP? |  |
| 42 BxBch | etc. |  |
| 42 | BxBch | KtxB |
| 43 | Kt-B6 | R-QKt1 |
| 44 | K-Kt2 | R-QB1 |
| 45 | K-B2 | Resigns |

For White's K gobbles the QRP, after which the QKtP marches in.

