

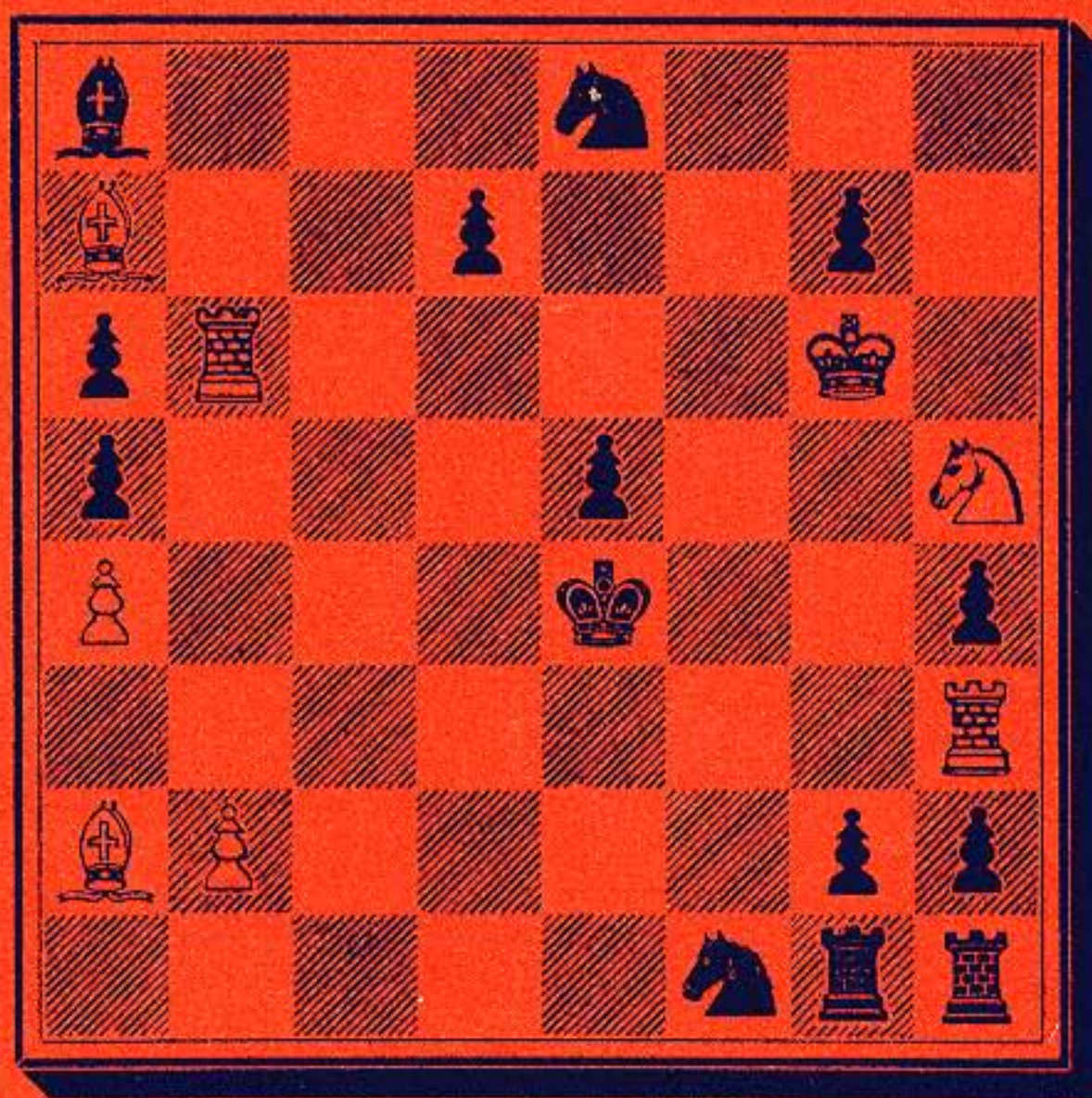
# *The* CHESS REVIEW

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E. M. H. GUTTMANN

Schleswig, Germany

In Memoriam: E. Brunner



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# The CHESS REVIEW

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

Editors:  
ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ  
SAMUEL S. COHEN

Vol. VII, No. 2 Published Monthly February, 1939

Published monthly by THE CHESS REVIEW, 25 West 43rd St., New York, N. Y. Telephone Wisconsin 7-3742. Domestic subscriptions: One Year \$3.00; Two Years \$5.50; Five Years \$12.50; Six Months \$1.75. Single copy 30 cts. Foreign subscriptions: \$3.50 per year except U. S. Possessions, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America. Single copy 35 cts.

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"Entered as second-class matter January 25, 1937, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879."

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## FACTS ❖ FANCIES ❖ FOIBLES

We omitted mention last month of the reception tendered by Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Phillips on December 25th, to *Dr. Emanuel Lasker* in honor of his seventieth birthday. A few hundred chess enthusiasts gathered to pay homage to the former World Champion. The taste of the birthday cake, which was made in the form of a chessboard with squares of chocolate and white icing, still lingers pleasantly!

Our Holland correspondent advises that a twenty game match between *M. Botwinnik* and *Dr. Euwe* is in the air. If consummated, half the games will be played in Holland and half in Russia.

Uncle Sam's postal sleuths generally get their man. Or so it would seem to this observer. Recently an enthusiastic autograph hunter from Holland addressed a letter as follows:

R. FINE, Esq.  
Known chess-player  
U. S. A.

The post office, not to be daunted by such a trifling matter, scribbled on the envelope, "Try *The Chess Review*" and Reuben got his mail!

Commencing with the March issue we shall run a series under the title "Famous Last Round Tourney Thrills" by *Paul Hugo Little*.

Our amiable Dutch translator, *Mr. John B. Snethlage*, advises that the Dutch newspapers

### SPOT NEWS!

*Sammy Reshevsky* is due home on the *Queen Mary*, Thursday, February 23rd.

*Albert C. Simonson* will not play at Margate! He plans to marry *Miss Jane Wessel* on March 2nd and take a honeymoon cruise to the West Indies. Good Luck, "Si"!

*Jack Landau* informs us that his brother had a high fever while playing his game against *Euwe* published on page 46. The game speaks for itself!

of November 17th, carried the report of the death of *Paul Johner*, the concert cellist, and the greatest chessplayer Switzerland has ever produced. *Paul Johner's* principal victories were:

*Gothenburg*, 1920—B Tourney—First prize ahead of *Euwe* and *Marchand*.

*Scheveningen*, 1923—Tied for first with *Spielmann* ahead of *Colle*, *Maroczy* and *Reti*.

*Trieste*, 1924—First ahead of *Canal*, *Yates*, *Dr. Tarrasch*.

*Debreczin*, 1925—Tied for second with *Dr. Tartakower*, ahead of *Knoch*.

*Berlin*, 1925—First prize in a four cornered match with *Rubinstein*, *Teichman* and *Mises*.

*Paul's* cello concerts enabled him to go abroad and participate in international tournaments. He leaves a brother, *Hans Johner*, who follows him closely in chess ability, but has confined his activities to Swiss tournaments.



Last month we carried a little story about *Albert B. Hodges* and *Max Judd*. We have since learned that it was Judd who made it possible for Hodges to come to New York. Old-timers may remember the Eden Musee and the chess-playing Automaton that was one of its attractions. Judd received an invitation to play in the Automaton, but did not care to leave St. Louis, and turned the job over to Hodges.

Hodges received minute instructions for meeting Mr. Hooper (the owner of the Automaton). On his arrival in New York, he was to check in at a hotel and refrain from making any acquaintances. The next day, he was to contact Mr. Hooper at 11 A. M., by waiting on the northwest corner of 23rd Street and Broadway until a gentleman, (Mr. Hooper, of course), spoke to him. For identification he was to wear a white carnation in his lapel. Hodges carried out his instructions faithfully, and Mr. Hooper, after passing him a couple of times and inspecting him carefully, spoke to him and led him into the Eden Musee by the back entrance on 24th Street.

Hooper informed him that to hold his job he must lose his identity. Hodges was not permitted to visit any of the local chess clubs though he longed to do so. He was not permitted to fraternize with any chessplayers, nor advise his out-of-town friends that he was conducting the Automaton.

One evening a group in formal clothes entered the Musee. One of the members passed a remark that he was going to take the Automaton over the hurdles. He didn't realize that the player in the Automaton could hear everything spoken. Hodges disliked his assurance and made up his mind that he would beat him. And he did.

Of course the loser felt rather chagrined, especially after his previous boasting. He felt obliged to explain away his defeat and remarked, "I can't play good chess standing up! If I could play that thing sitting down, I'd give it Pawn and Move!" He little realized how much harder it was for the player inside the Automaton. It was necessary to remain for hours, bent over in a cramped position. Also, it was only possible for the player in the Automaton to see out of one eye. For Hodges, who wore glasses, this was a special hardship.

Realizing all this, Hodges waxed rather indignant at his opponent's idle boasting and vowed that some day he would get even. From a remark passed, he knew the player belonged to the Manhattan Chess Club. Some time

later, when he was no longer operating the Automaton, Hodges stepped into the Manhattan Chess Club and had the pleasure of squaring accounts. He made arrangements for an introduction to Mr. X, and derived a great deal of personal satisfaction in beating him—*Hodges giving the odds of Pawn and Move*.

At the conclusion of the A.V.R.O. tournament *Botwinnik* returned to Russia. On his arrival in Leningrad, he was enthusiastically greeted by a welcoming committee and presented with an exquisite set of Chinese hand-carved chessmen.

## Miniature Games

An Off-Hand Game

New York—June, 1938

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

D. Goodman

Amateur

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB3	5 B-Q3	KKt-B3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 Kt-Kt3	P-K4
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	7 Kt-B3	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-Q2	8 O-O	B-K2

Not 8 . . . P-B4; 9 R-K1ch, B-K2; 10 Kt-B5!

9 KtxP	O-O
10 Kt(4)-B5	B-B4?
11 KtxP!	KxKt
12 P-Kt4!	BxP

Slightly better was 12 . . . B-K2; but White gains the advantage by 13 Kt-B5ch, K-Kt1; 14 R-K1, R-K1; 15 Q-B3!

13 B-Kt2!	K-R1
14 Kt-B5?	....

Here White misses the quickest win: 14 Q-R5!, K-Kt1 (forced); 15 Q-Kt5ch, K-R1; 16 Q-R6, K-Kt1; 17 Kt-R5!

14 . . . .	R-KKt1	19 QR-Q1	B-B1
15 Q-R5	R-Kt3	20 RxKt	QxR
16 Kt-R6	Q-B1	21 QxKtch	B-Kt2
17 BxR	BPxB	22 Q-B8 mate	
18 Q-Kt5	Q-Kt2		

Simultaneous Exhibition

January, 1939

KING'S BISHOP OPENING

I. A. Horowitz

Amateur

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	5 P-B3	PxP
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	6 O-O	O-O
3 P-Q4	PxP	7 P-K5	Kt-K5
4 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5ch		

The liberating move for Black in all positions of this type is . . . P-Q4! This is no exception. 7 . . . P-Q4!; 8 B-Kt3 (8 PxKt, PxP), P-B7!; 9 B or QxBP, Kt-K5!

8 B-Q5	Kt-B4	11 Q-R5	KtxKt
9 PxP	B-R4	12 BxKt	Q-K1
10 Kt-Kt5	Kt-K3	13 B-B6!!	P-R3

The immediate threat was 14 Q-Kt5, P-KKt3; 15 Q-R6! If 13 . . . PxP; 14 B-K4!

14 Q-Kt6	Resigns
----------	---------



# The Russian Masters' Training Tournament

The outstanding feature of the tournament recently completed in Russia is, of course, *Salo Flohr's remarkable comeback*. After his disappointing performance in the A.V.R.O. Tournament, Alekhine, who had previously championed Flohr's right to a title match, stated "the failure of the two who have come last, (Capablanca and Flohr—Ed.), virtually eliminates them for some time to come from the contests for the world title." Not only Alekhine, but all the critics as well, appeared to be of one mind: Flohr was through. Yet the ink in which these statements were printed was hardly dry, before Flohr disproved them by finishing first in a hard tournament—ahead of Reshevsky and Keres, who outranked him in the A.V.R.O. event. What can account for this reversal of form?

There are a number of reasons. He played in the A.V.R.O. tournament under the double strain of having to live up to his position as the recognized contender for the World Championship and the feeling of insecurity which faced many other Czecho-slovakians as a result of the Munich agreement. We understand that he has made arrangements to live in Russia and the relief thus afforded him on this pressing question, might well be reflected in his games.

In the tournament just concluded he was the Flohr of old. The Flohr who tied for first at Kemerli (in 1937) with Reshevsky and Petrov. The Flohr who tied for first in Moscow (in 1935) with Botvinnik and ahead of Dr. Lasker and Capablanca. The Flohr who always ran up one of the best scores (on a percentage basis) in the International Team Tournaments. His record of eight wins, one loss, and eight draws, is convincing proof that he is back to normal.

*Reshevsky* finished in second place,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  points behind. He played some good chess but was troubled with a cold that prevented his playing for a while, and caused the tournament committee to postpone a number of his games.

The struggle for third place resulted in a quadruple tie among *A. Lilienthal* (the former Hungarian master who has been living in Russia for a number of years), *G. Loewenfish* (the present Russian Champion), *V. Makaganov* and *V. Ragosin*.

The fact that *Paul Keres*, hero of the A.V.R. O. Tournament, finished with a minus score, must be attributed to the let-down after his tremendous effort in Holland.

The tournament was run in two sections: first half at Leningrad, second half at Moscow.

Of the eighteen contestants, fourteen were Russians, (Lilienthal is not considered a Russian). The Soviet press spoke of the event as a *training tournament*. They considered it a preliminary to the regular Russian Championship Tournament!

### THE FINAL STANDINGS:

Player	W	L	D	Points
S. Flohr -----	8	1	8	12 - 5
S. Reshevsky -----	7	3	7	10½- 6½
A. Lilienthal -----	4	1	12	10 - 7
G. Loewenfish -----	5	2	10	10 - 7
V. Makaganov -----	4	1	12	10 - 7
V. Ragozin -----	8	5	4	10 - 7
I. Rabinowitsch -----	6	4	7	9½- 7½
V. A. Alatortzev -----	4	3	10	9 - 8
S. V. Belavenetz -----	4	3	10	9 - 8
I. Kan -----	5	4	8	9 - 8
Konstantinopolski -----	5	5	7	8½- 8½
P. Keres -----	3	4	10	8 - 9
V. Smislov -----	4	5	8	8 - 9
S. Goglidze -----	3	5	9	7½- 9½
I. Tolusch -----	5	7	5	7½- 9½
P. Romanowski -----	3	8	6	6 - 11
V. Bondarevsky -----	2	9	6	5 - 12
V. Panov -----	0	10	7	3½-13½

*Flohr's only loss occurs in the first round. A game of the type known as "moral victories". After the opening moves, Flohr does all the forcing, obtains a superior position, and tosses the point into Belavenetz' capacious lap.*

### 'Russian Masters' Training Tourney

Leningrad—January, 1939

## CARO-KANN DEFENSE

S. V. Belavenetz		S. Flohr	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB3	4 KtxP	Kt-B3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 KtxKtch	KPxKt
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	6 B-QB4	B-Q3

The position is now similar to the Keres-Flohr, 10th round, A.V.R.O. game, the one difference being that Keres had developed his KKt at B3 instead of his KB at QB4.

7 Q-K2ch B-K2

For his seventh move Keres played B-K2, and then both sides castled. Belavenetz adopts a more violent continuation. Flohr's reply shows that he is intent, right from the beginning, on scoring the point. He wants to keep all the pieces, otherwise 7 . . . Q-K2 would have been more logical than retracting his sixth move. The continuation might be 8 QxQch, KxQ!; 9 Kt-K2, R-K1; 10 O-O, K-B1.

8 Kt-B3	O-O	11 Q-Q3	Kt-Q2
9 O-O	B-KKt5	12 P-KR3	....
10 R-K1	B-Q3		

Instead 12 Kt-R4 followed by Kt-B5 seems more logical. Whenever Black plays . . . R-K1; White answers B-Q2.

12 . . . . .	B-R4
13 B-Kt3	P-R4
14 P-B3	. . . . .



More to the point is 14 P-QR4. The White KB should be preserved.

14 . . . . . Kt-B4!  
15 Q-Q1 . . . . .

Not 15 PxKt, B-R7ch; etc.

15 . . . . . KtxB  
16 QxKt Q-Q2

Threatening . . . BxKt followed by . . . QxRP but it would be better to invert the order of moves and play 16 . . . BxKt immediately. The weakening of the White K-side pawns does not involve an ending with opposite colored Bishops and therefore is advantageous.

17 Kt-R2	P-R5	25 P-Kt3	B-QR4
18 Q-B2	B-B2	26 KR-Q1	QR-Q1
19 B-K3	P-KB4	27 QR-B1	B-Kt3
20 P-KB4!	P-B3	28 K-B2	Q-R2
21 Kt-B1	B-B2	29 K-Kt2	Q-R1
22 P-B4	KR-K1	30 K-B2	Q-R2
23 Q-Q3	P-KKt3	31 K-Kt2	Q-Kt2
24 P-QKt3	P-QKt4	32 K-B2	PxBP

The last few moves were made to gain time on the clock. Flohr now decides to make a decisive break.

33 PxBP	BxQP	35 Q-QB3!	PxB
34 BxB	P-B4	36 RxB	Q-R2

This is the crucial stage of the game. In making his last move Flohr of course realized that White must reply 37 P-B5 and is counting on giving up his KBP for White's QRP and eventually pushing his QRP through. The flaw in his reasoning is that the White QBP suddenly comes to life and decides matters.

37 P-B5	BxP	39 QxP	R-QB1
38 RxR	RxR	40 Kt-K3!	P-R6

The capture of the QBP would lose: 40 . . . RxP; 41 Q-Q4!; R-R4 (comparatively best); 42 Q-Q8ch followed by . . . R-B7ch, etc.

41 P-B6!	B-Q4	44 RxB	R-K1
42 P-B7!	Q-R4	45 Q-Q4	P-R7
43 R-Q1	QxP	46 R-Q7	Resigns

### Russian Masters' Training Tourney

January, 1939

#### NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Samuel Reshevsky)

S. Reshevsky	G. Loewenfish
White	Black

1 P-Q4	P-K3	4 P-K3	O-O
2 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	5 B-Q3	. . . .
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5		

In my game with Botvinnik (A.V.R.O. Ty-10th Round) I played 5 Kt-K2 and there followed: 5 . . . P-Q4; 6 P-QR3, B-K2; 7 PxP, KtxP; 8 KtxKt, PxKt; 9 P-KKt3, etc. (The complete score is published elsewhere in this issue—Ed.)

5 . . . . .	P-Q4	7 O-O	Kt-B3
6 Kt-B3	P-B4	8 P-QR3	B-R4

Black's last move is a new and interesting one. The usual continuation in this well-known position is 8 . . . BxKt; 9 PxP, P-QKt3.

9 Kt-QR4 . . . . .

To force . . . BPxP. The move is questionable, however, since it leaves the Kt out of play.

9 . . . . .	BPxP
10 KPxP	PxP

11 BxBP	P-KR3!
---------	--------

It is necessary at this point to prevent B-KKt5.

12 P-QKt4	B-B2
13 B-Kt2	P-QKt3
14 Kt-K5	. . . .

This is premature. Better would have been 14 Q-K2 to be followed by KR-Q1 and QR-B1.

14 . . . . .	B-Kt2
15 R-B1	R-B1

Here 15 . . . Q-Q3 deserved consideration.

16 B-Kt5	. . . .
----------	---------

A better line would have been 16 B-K2 followed by B-KB3.

16 . . . . .	Kt-K2	20 P-Kt4	Kt-Q3!
17 Q-K2	Q-Q4	21 B-Q3	Q-Kt6
18 P-B3	Kt-B4	22 Kt-B5!	PxKt
19 QR-Q1	B-Kt1	23 QPxP	Kt-Q4!

(An attempt to save the piece would lose the Q. 23 . . . Kt-K1?; 24 B-B4, Q-R4; 25 B-Kt5, Q-Kt6; 26 R-Q3, Q-R7; 27 B-B4—Ed.)

24 PxKt	Kt-B5
25 Q-K3	. . . .

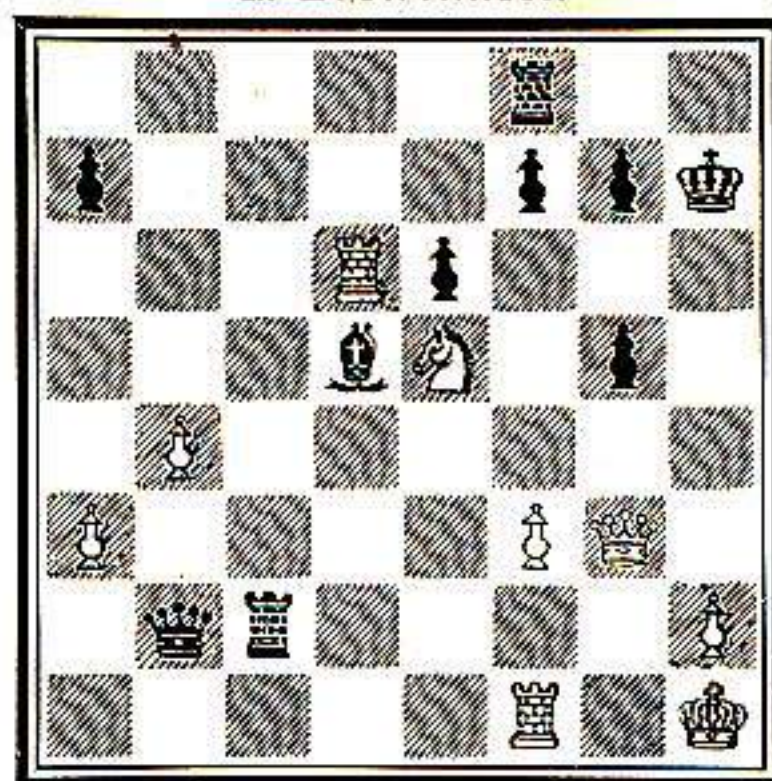
The only move. If 25 Q-Q2?, KtxB; 26 KtxKt (QxKt?, QxB!), R-B7 and wins.

25 . . . . .	QxQB
26 QxKt	. . . .

Better was 26 R-Q2 (to force the Q off the 7th Rank), Q-B6 (best! 26 KtxB?; 27 RxQ, KtxR; 28 Q-Kt3!); 27 QxKt and continues as in the actual game. (The Q blocks the R from getting to the 7th—Ed.)

26 . . . . .	BxQP	29 Q-Kt3!	B-Q4
27 B-R7ch	KxB	30 P-KKt5	PxP
28 RxB	R-B7!	31 K-R1	. . . .

G. Loewenfish



S. Reshevsky

31 . . . . .	P-B3?
--------------	-------

Up to this point Black played a magnificent game. But this permits a forced draw. Better was 31 . . . R-B8; 32 RxR, QxRch; 33 K-Kt2, R-QB1 and White's position is hopeless.

32 RxB!	PxR	34 Q-K6ch	K-R2
33 Q-R3ch	K-Kt1	35 Q-R3ch	Drawn

(Translated from "64" by J. Khotimlansky)

REMEMBER TO . . . .  
RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION



# The Manhattan Chess Club Championship

By S. S. COHEN

First prize went to Jacob Moskowitz. He led the tournament from the very first round, played sterling chess, and deserved to win. His style resembles greatly that of Kashdan and Flohr, and like them, he excels in the middle game and ending. In the opening it is still possible to outmaneuver him, but he fights back gamely and is dangerous to the last. His record in this tournament, (seven victories and three draws), tells its own story.

A tie for second place occurred between W. W. Adams of Boston and H. Avram, with scores of 7-3. Both played good chess, though Avram was lucky in drawing his last round game against Moskowitz. The latter was three pawns up and stopped to swallow a fourth, only to have it give him a bad case of indigestion! The capture left Avram's King in a stalemated position and he was able to sacrifice two rooks and draw.

Fourth place went to George Shainswit, score 6½-3½. He played steady chess throughout.

I finished fifth with 6-4, just outside the prize money, and the only other player to record a plus score. Strange to say, entering the final week of the tournament, I was the only player with a chance to catch Moskowitz, my score being 5-2. Losses on successive evenings to Adams and Halpern dissipated all alarm.

The annotations and comments to all the games are mine. If I have seemed to select too many of my own games, it is only because they happened to be the most interesting games.

*Played in the first round, this game plagued me for six weeks, as it seemed during that period of time, to have been the deciding game of the tournament. A typical example of Moskowitz' ability to stage a comeback if given the slightest opportunity.*

Manhattan C. C. Championship  
New York—December 11, 1938  
RUY LOPEZ

S. S. Cohen  
White

J. Moskowitz  
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	4 B-R4	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	5 O-O	B-K2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	6 P-Q4	O-O

Black prefers to avoid complications. If 6 . . . KtxQP; 7 KtxKt, PxKt; 8 P-K5! followed by 9 QxP. On 6 . . . KtxKP follows 7 Q-K2, P-Q4; 8 KtxP.



(Courtesy of J. Smoliar)

JACOB MOSKOWITZ

7 P-B3	KtxKP	10 KtxP	P-Q3
8 P-Q5	Kt-Kt1	11 Kt-Q3	Kt-Q2
9 B-B2	P-KB4	12 Kt-B4	Kt-K4

Not 12 . . . QKt-B4; 13 P-QKt4. Also on 12 . . . QKt-B3; 13 P-B3!, Kt-Kt4 ( . . . Kt-B4; 14 P-QKt4, etc.); 14 P-KR4, Kt-B2; 15 Kt-K6, BxKt; 16 PxB, Kt-K4; 17 BxP!

13 Q-K2	Kt-KB3
14 P-B4	R-K1
15 P-QKt3	B-B1
16 B-Kt2	Kt(3)-Kt5!

Characteristic of Moskowitz' style. From a passive defense he suddenly evolves an ingenious and aggressive idea. The threat is . . . KtxRP. 16 P-KR3 is no defense because of 16 . . . Kt-R7!; 17 R moves, Kt(4)-KB6ch, etc. Of course if 17 KxKt, Kt-Kt5ch; winning the Q. It looks as though I must give up my QB or move the Q. Actually, I have a much stronger reply—one which he probably had not foreseen.

## EXCHANGES TAKE NOTICE!

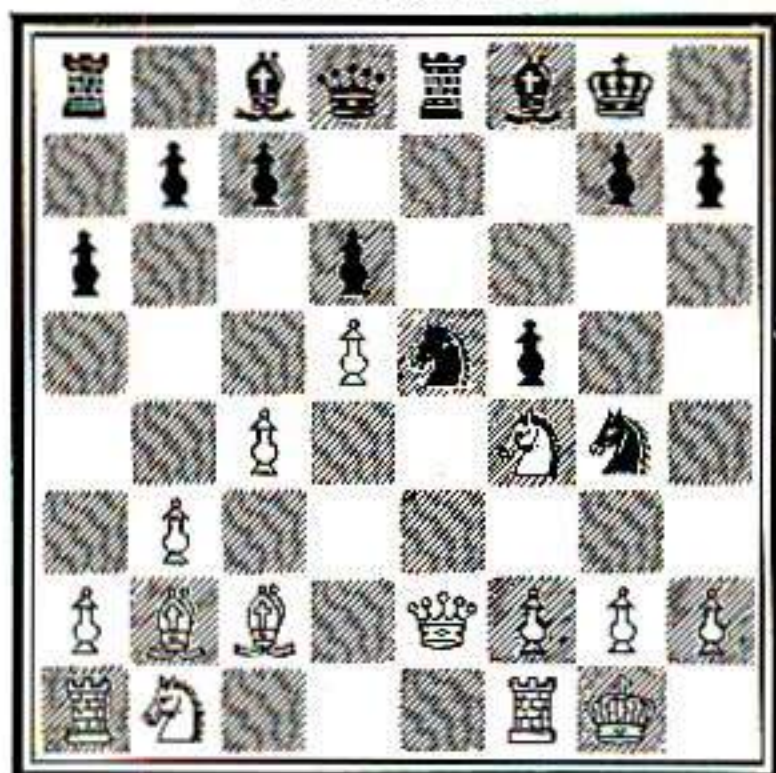
Kindly Change Our Address

On Your Records To

25 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.



J. Moskowitz



S. S. Cohen

17 Kt-K6!

Obstructing the masked attack on my Q and simultaneously attacking his Q and KBP.

17 . . . . . BxKt  
18 PxB Q-R5  
19 P-KR3 P-B5!

Not . . . RxP; 20 BxP wins a piece.

20 Kt-Q2

Not 20 PxKt, KtxP and the only way to stop mate is to give up the Q for the second Kt. The text stops all threats and wins a P.

20 . . . . . Kt-KB3

Forced because I now threatened to capture the Kt.

21 BxKt PxB

He cannot play . . . RxP; 22 BxKt!

22 QxP B-Q3

I have managed to win a P and in addition attain the superior position (his advanced KBP is weak). Ordinarily I would expect to win for White from this position.

23 Q-K2

Here I start to go astray. The natural move is 23 Q-B5. I looked at it, of course. I thought his best reply would be 23 . . . P-KKt3 and I would have to continue 24 Q-QR4 or 24 Q-Q3 in either case losing the KP. I overlooked that I could answer 23 . . . P-KKt3 with 24 Kt-KB3!

23 . . . . . R-K2

No double Rs on the K file and attempt to win back his P.

24 Kt-K4?

The start of a combination that leads to nowhere. I can only account for my rather inept play at this point by the fact that this was the first clock game I had played since the U. S. Championship Tournament last May.

24 . . . . . RxP  
25 P-B5 . . . . .

The point of my combination. Neither the P nor the Kt can be captured. If . . . BxP; 25 Q-B4, etc. And if . . . KtxKt; 26 BxKt threatening B-Q5.

25 . . . . . B-K4

But Black is under no compulsion to capture anything, and I found that I simply returned a P for nothing.

26 Q-B4  
27 QR-K1

QR-K1  
P-B6!

An excellent move which I completely underestimated.

28 R-K3?

. . . . .

I go from bad to worse. Correct was 28 KtxKtch, QxKt ( . . . BxKt?; 29 RxR wins); 29 P-Kt3 and the advanced KBP is bound to fall. I could not play 28 P-KKt3 at once because of . . . QxRP.

28 . . . . .

PxP

29 R(1)-K1

. . . . .

Still best is 29 KtxKtch, QxKt; 30 KxP.

29 . . . . .

K-R1

With this simple move Black avoids all difficulties.

30 KtxKt

QxKt

31 Q-Q3?

. . . . .

The mate threat is easily parried. The Q should remain on the 4th rank to prevent . . . Q-B5. Best was KxP. If then . . . B-Q5; 32 R-KB3, Q-Kt4ch; 33 R-KKt3, Q-Q7?; 34 RxR!

31 . . . . .

P-KKt3

32 R-B3?

Q-Kt4

Black could have won the exchange by 32 . . . B-R7ch; 33 KxB, RxR! I could not continue 34 RxQ because of . . . P-Kt8(Q) mate. Nevertheless the position is now lost.

33 R(3)-K3

Q-B5

34 KxP

. . . . .

If 34 R-Kt3, B-Q5! From this point on Black winds things up in snappy style.

34 . . . . .

Q-R7ch

35 K-B1

R-KB1

36 Q-Q2

. . . . .

Not R or Q-K2, Q-R8 mate.

36 . . . . .

R(3)-KB3

Resigns

(The only game in the tournament that I enjoyed losing!)

Manhattan C. C. Championship

New York—January 25, 1939

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(in effect)

S. S. Cohen

W. W. Adams

White

Black

1 Kt-KB3

Kt-QB3

2 P-Q4

P-Q4

3 B-B4

. . . . .

Adams has made a study of the King's Bishop Opening for White and the Albin Counter Gambit for Black. He answers 3 P-B4 with 3 . . . P-K4 and if 4 PxKP, P-Q5; or 4 KtxKP, KtxKt; 5 PxKt, P-Q5. The text was intended to prevent . . . P-K4.

3 . . . . . B-B4 7 P-QR3 BxKtch  
4 P-K3 P-K3 8 KtxB O-O  
5 P-B4 B-Kt5ch 9 Q-Kt3 Kt-KR4!  
6 QKt-Q2 Kt-B3 10 B-Kt3 . . . . .

And not 10 QxP, KtxQP!; 11 BxP (PxKt, KtxB), Kt-B7ch; 12 K-Q1, Q-B1!

10 . . . . .

Q-Q2

11 R-B1

. . . . .

Again not 11 QxP, KtxB; 12 RPxKt, QR-Kt1; 13 Q-R6, RxP.



MANHATTAN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP 1939	Moskowitz	Adams	Avram	Shainswit	Cohen	Soudakoff	Halpern	Platz	Grossman	Heitner	Fulop	Won	Lost	Drawn	Totals
J. Moskowitz . . . . .	—	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	7	0	3	8 1/2—11 1/2
W. W. Adams . . . . .	1/2	—	0	0	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	6	2	2	7 —3
H. Avram . . . . .	1/2	1	—	1/2	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	6	2	2	7 —3
G. Shainswit . . . . .	0	1	1/2	—	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	4	1	5	6 1/2—3 1/2
S. S. Cohen . . . . .	0	0	1	1/2	—	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	6 —4
J. Soudakoff . . . . .	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	—	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	2	3	5	4 1/2—5 1/2
L. Halpern . . . . .	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	—	0	1/2	1	0	2	4	4	4 —6
Dr. J. Platz . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	1	—	1/2	1	1/2	2	5	3	3 1/2—6 1/2
H. D. Grossman . . . . .	0	0	1	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	—	1/2	1/2	1	5	4	3 —7
I. Heitner . . . . .	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	—	1	1	5	4	3 —7
J. Fulop . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1/2	1/2	0	—	1	7	2	2 —8

11 . . . . . Kt-Q1  
12 B-R4 . . . . .  
To preserve the B. If 12 PxP, KtxB and 13 PxKP fails because of 13 . . . BxP.  
12 . . . . . P-QB3  
13 B-K2 . . . . . Kt-B3  
Forced. If . . . B-Kt3; 14 P-Kt4, Kt-B3; 15 BxKt, PxP; 16 P-KR4, P-KR3; 17 P-R5, B-R2; 18 B-Q3 and Black's K side is very open.

W. W. Adams



S. S. Cohen

14 P-Kt4!?

The same variation was now possible by an inversion of moves, but I was unable to resist the temptation to storm the Black K position. In my calculations, unfortunately, I overlooked the possibility of Black's 19th move—which saves the day, and in fact gives him the upper hand.

14 . . . . . KtxP  
Of course not . . . BxP; 15 BxKt, BxB; 16 R-KKt1 and wins because the Black Bishop cannot move due to the mating threat: RxPch, etc.  
15 P-K4! . . . . .  
The second step in the combination. Purpose: to swing the Q across.  
15 . . . . . PxKP

Forced. If . . . BxP; 16 KtxB, PxKt; 17 BxKt.  
16 R-KKt1 . . . . . Kt-R3  
17 B-B6! . . . . . B-Kt3  
18 KtxKP! . . . . . K-R1  
He cannot play 18 . . . PxP; 19 KtxPch wins the Q. Also if 18 . . . BxKt; 19 RxPch, K-R1; 20 R-Kt6 mate.  
19 Q-KR3 . . . . .  
Threatens QxKt.  
19 . . . . . Kt-B4  
The only move, but sufficient. On my 14th move, the B was on this square and I failed to realize that it would be available for the Kt. 19 . . . PxP?; 20 KtxP, Q any; 21 QxRP and wins.  
20 B-K5 . . . . . P-B3!  
The best! Not . . . KtxQP; 21 RxB!, BPxR; 22 Kt-Kt5, P-KR4 ( . . . P-KR3?; 23 QxPch!); 23 BxRP!, etc.  
21 RxB . . . . . PxP  
22 PxP . . . . .  
From a material point of view the combination has been proven sound: I regained the two Ps sacrificed. But the attack is now spent and Black seizes the initiative.  
22 . . . . . Q-Q5!  
23 Kt-Kt5? . . . . .  
This definitely loses. Best was Kt-B3 giving up the KP but still retaining prospects for counter play.  
23 . . . . . Q-R5!  
Forces the exchange of Queens and wins a piece.  
24 QxQ . . . . . KtxQ  
25 RxKP . . . . .  
Hoping for . . . KtxR; 26 KtxKt with some chances.  
25 . . . . . P-KR3!  
No rest for the weary.  
26 R-K7 . . . . . PxKt  
27 B-R5 . . . . . P-KKt3  
28 B-Kt4 . . . . . Kt-Kt7ch!  
29 K-K2 . . . . .



Forced. 29 K-B1?, Kt-K6ch! And 29 K-Q1?, RxP!

29 . . . . .	Kt-B2	32 R-Q1	R-B2!
30 B-Q7	Kt-B5ch	33 RxR	KtxR
31 K-K3	Kt-R3	34 P-K6?	. . . .

Overlooking Black's reply. Best was 34 K-K4. Time pressure begins to take a hand. Strangely enough White has ample time, but Black has to make seven moves in two minutes and White makes the common error of rushing his own moves.

34 . . . . .	KtxP!	38 P-B3	Kt-B4ch
35 BxKt	R-K1	39 K-B5	P-Kt3ch
36 R-Q7	RxBch	40 K-Kt4	R-K2
37 K-Q4	Kt-Q3		

With not a second to spare! Nevertheless, Black's 40th move was made in time.

41 R-Q8ch	K-Kt2	48 R-KKt7	Kt-Q4ch
42 P-B5	K-B3	49 K-R3	K-B3
43 R-QKt8	Kt-K6	50 R-Kt8	R-B8
44 R-QB8	R-K3	51 R-Q8	K-K4
45 R-QR8	R-K4	52 R-KKt8	P-B4!
46 RxP	RxP	53 RxP?	P-B5!
47 P-QR4	K-K4	54 P-Kt4	. . . .

There is no defense. 54 K-R2, Kt-Kt5ch; 55 K-R3, Kt-B7ch; 56 K-R2, R-QR8 mate.

54 . . . . .	R-QKt8!
55 RxKKtPch	K-Q5
56 R-Kt5ch	K-Q6
Resigns	

Mate cannot be avoided. Black's last five moves have been keenly and accurately calculated.

*Adams falters at the crucial moment and Shainswit never lets up. Forceful play by White.*

Manhattan C. C. Championship

New York—January 15, 1939

ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

G. Shainswit

W. W. Adams

White

Black

1 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	4 KtxP	KtxKt
2 P-B4	P-K4	5 PxKt	P-Q5
3 P-Q4	P-Q4		

Adams' favorite continuation against the QP openings.

6 P-KKt3	B-K3
7 Kt-Q2	BxP

Regaining his P. If 8 KtxB, Q-Q4!

8 B-Kt2	B-Q4	11 Q-Kt3	Q-Kt3
9 Kt-K4!	BxKt	12 Q-KB3	B-Kt5ch!
10 BxB	P-QB3		

Not . . . Q-R4ch; 13 K-B1, QxKP; 14 BxPch! If in this variation 13 B-Q2?, B-Kt5!; 14 BxPch?, K-B1! wins a piece.

13 K-B1	R-Q1?
---------	-------

Not . . . Kt-K2; 14 P-QR3! etc. But 13 . . . Q-Kt4! is the best. It allows the continuation . . . B-R4 followed by . . . B-B2 and permits the Kt to be developed at K2. If 14 P-QR4, Q-B4!

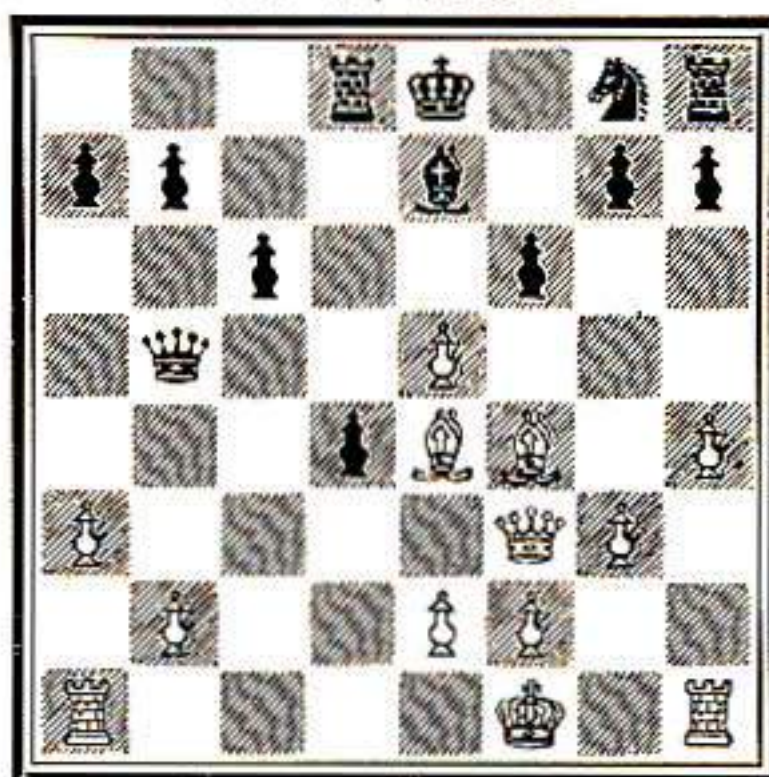
14 P-QR3	B-K2
15 P-KR4	Q-Kt4

This move is not as effective now.

16 B-B4!	P-B3
----------	------

A weakening move but Black is at a loss for a good continuation. If . . . QxKtP; 17 R-QKt1 followed by 18 RxP, etc.

W. W. Adams



G. Shainswit

17 P-R4!	Q-R4
18 Q-R5ch	K-B1

Of course 18 . . . P-KKt3 is met by 19 BxPch, etc.

19 Q-B5!	P-KKt3
20 Q-K6!	R-K1

Not . . . PxP; 21 BxKP wins.

21 PxP	BxP
--------	-----

If . . . KtxP; 22 B-R6 mate.

22 B-Q6ch	B-K2
-----------	------

On . . . K-Kt2 follows 23 Q-Q7ch.

23 P-R5!	PxP	26 BxB	RxR
24 R-QR3!	K-Kt2	27 BxR	Q-B2
25 R-KB3	R-KB1	28 B-B5	Resigns

*An interesting contribution to the theory of the Grunfeld Defense.*

Manhattan C. C. Championship

New York—January 29, 1939

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

Dr. J. Platz

S. S. Cohen

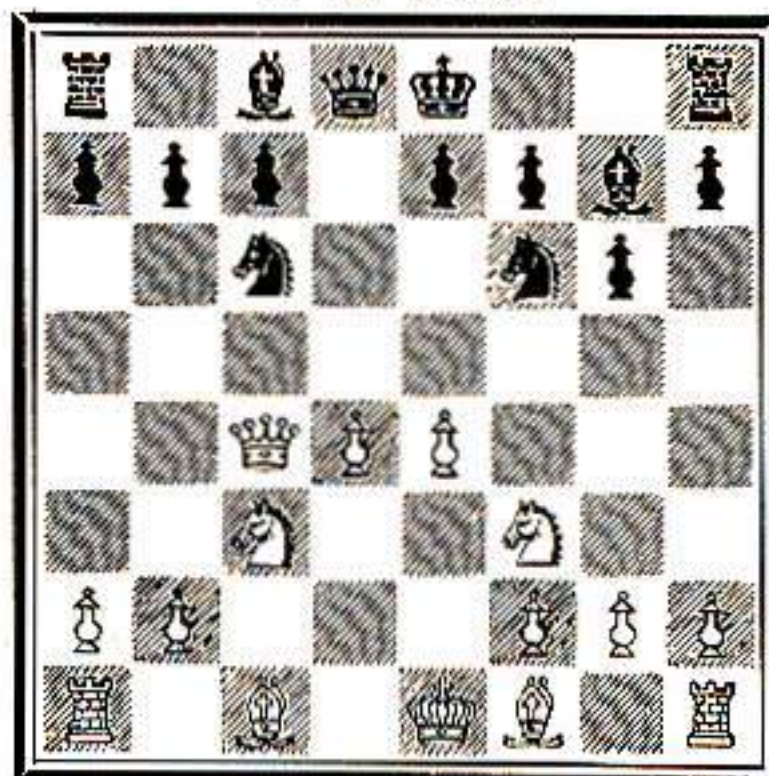
White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	5 QxBP	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	6 Kt-B3	B-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	7 P-K4!?	. . . .
4 Q-Kt3	PxP		

If this move is good, then White controls the center and has the best of the position.

S. S. Cohen



Dr. J. Platz



7 . . . . . B-Kt5

This is the move I had counted on to refute 7 P-K4.

8 P-Q5 . . . . .

And White continues as I had anticipated he would. It looks good because White's Kkt prevents 8 . . . Kt-K4.

8 . . . . . BxKt!

White thought the Black Kt had to move because of:

9 PxKt . . . . .

And now both the B and the QKtP are attacked.

9 . . . . . P-QKt4!

The move White had not foreseen. 10 KtxP is impossible because of 10 . . . Q-Q8 mate. 10 QxKtP is answered by 10 . . . KtxP!; 11 PxB (KtxKt?, Q mates), KtxKt! And finally 10 Q-Kt4, P-QR4!

10 Q-Q3 QxQ

11 BxQ BxKtP

12 R-KKt1 P-Kt5!

The only way to maintain the pawn plus.

13 Kt-Kt5 . . . . .

If 13 RxB, PxKt; 14 PxP, KtxP!

13 . . . . .	O-O-O!	19 KtxRP	R-QKt6
14 RxB	RxB	20 R-Kt3	R-Kt3!
15 KtxRPch	K-Kt1	21 R-B1	BxP
16 Kt-Kt5	KtxP	22 R-B2	P-K4
17 B-B4	Kt-Q3!	23 B-K3	. . . . .
18 P-QR4	PxP e. p.		

On 23 B-Q2, I intended 23 . . . Kt-B4 followed by . . . Kt-Q5; etc.

23 . . . . .	BxKt	25 K-B1	PxB
24 BxR	B-Kt5ch	26 R-Kt3	B-R4

Not 26 . . . B-B4; 27 RxB!

27 P-B7ch! K-B1!

Strangely enough 27 . . . K-Kt2 (as suggested by a strong kibitzer—a former club champion) would permit White to force a draw! Q. E. D.: 29 R-Q3!, B-Kt5 (forced . . . Kt moves?; 29 R-Q8 wins!); 29 R-QKt3, B-R4; etc.

28 R-K3	R-K1	34 R-R2	P-K5
29 R-B6	K-Q2	35 P-R3	P-K6
30 R-B2	P-QKt4	36 PxP	RxP
31 R-QR3	BxP	37 K-Kt2	R-KKt6ch
32 R-R7	Kt-B5	Resigns	
33 R-B1	K-B3		

(The difference between Second place and Fifth! After the game Halpern remarked, "In chess and horse-racing they pay off on the winner"!)

Manhattan C. C. Championship

New York—January 26, 1939

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

L. Halpern S. S. Cohen

White Black

1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	5 O-O	P-Q4
2 P-B4	P-KKt3	6 PxP	KtxP
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	7 Kt-B3	P-QB4!
4 B-Kt2	O-O		

To control Q5 and make P-Q4 difficult for White.

8 KtxKt	QxKt	12 P-B3	B-Q2
9 P-Q3	Kt-B3	13 B-K3	P-Kt3
10 Kt-Q2	Q-R4	14 P-KKt4	Q-K4
11 Kt-K4	B-Kt5		

Not . . . Q-R5; 15 B-Kt5! Also not 14 . . . Q-Q4; 15 P-B4! etc. The text threatens . . . QxKtP as well as . . . P-KB4.

15 B-B1	QR-Q1	19 PxP	Q-B1
16 P-B4	Q-B2	20 Kt-Kt3	B-QB3
17 P-B5	Kt-K4	21 Kt-K4	P-B5!
18 P-KR3	PxP	22 Q-K1	. . . . .

If 21 P-Q4, RxP!; 22 QxR?, Kt-B6ch; etc.

22 . . . . .	PxP	30 QxKt	P-K4
23 PxP	KtxP	31 PxP e. p.	QxQch
24 Q-R4	P-B3!	32 RxQ	BxKt!
25 B-K3	K-R1	33 BxB	P-B4!
26 P-Kt3	R-Kt1	34 QR-KB1	B-K4!
27 K-R1	Q-Kt2	35 P-K7	R-Q7ch
28 K-R2	Q-B2ch	36 K-R1	PxB??
29 B-B4	KtxB		

Pure and simple carelessness. I had left the board after my 35th move, expecting White to resign as he must lose a full rook. When he made his 36th move, I returned, and without a moment's hesitation, captured the wrong piece! I intended 36 . . . BxR (threatens 37 . . . R-R7 mate); 37 RxB, R-Q5!; 38 RxP, RxB; 39 R-B7, R-K8ch; 40 K-R2, R-K7ch; 41 K-R1, RxRP followed by the return of the Rook to K7 and the advance of the Q side Ps.

37 R-Kt4!	B-Kt2!	41 K-Kt2	R-Q7ch
38 R-B7	R-Q8ch	42 K-Kt3	R-Q6ch
39 K-Kt2	R-Q7ch	43 K-R4	. . . . .
40 K-R1	R-Q8ch		

Not 43 K-B2, R-KB6ch wins.

43 . . . . . P-KR4

The last hope.

44 R(4)xB Resigns

A blunder would have been 44 R(7)xB, RxRPch!; 45 KxR, PxRch; 46 RxP, R-K1; 47 RxP, K-Kt2 and draws.

Manhattan C. C. Championship

New York—January 1, 1939

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

Dr. J. Platz

L. Halpern

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	3 PxP	Kt-Kt5
2 P-QB4	P-K4	4 P-K4	. . . . .

White can maintain the P with correct play, although in doing so he must be content to yield Black a certain amount of initiative: 4 B-B4, QKt-B3; 5 Kt-KB3, B-Kt5ch; 6 Kt-B3! (best), Q-K2; 7 Q-Q5! (this would have been impossible on 6 QKt-Q2).

4 . . . . .	KtxKP	10 B-K2	P-Q3
5 P-B4	Kt-Kt3	11 P-B5	Kt-B3
6 Kt-KB3	B-B4	12 P-R6!	P-KKt3
7 Kt-B3	O-O	13 B-Kt5!	P-B3
8 P-KR4!	R-K1	14 Q-Q5ch	K-R1?
9 P-R5	Kt-B1		

Better was 14 . . . Kt-K3; 15 PxKt, BxP; 16 Q-Q2, PxB; 17 KtxP. On 14 . . . Kt-K3; 15 B-R4, Kt-K2 saves the piece, but Black's position cannot be defended for long.

15 Q-B7 Resigns



# The A. V. R. O. Tournament

## ROUND 8—NOVEMBER 17th

J. R. Capablanca	1	S. Flohr	0
S. Reshevsky	1/2	A. Alekhine	1/2
M. Botwinnik	1/2	R. Fine	1/2
P. Keres	1/2	M. Euwe	1/2

This round was played in Utrecht, a large city in the center of Holland. Of the four games played, only the Botwinnik-Fine game had a quiet character. Flohr played very sharply, again choosing the Grunfeld Defense, and sacrificing a pawn on his sixth move. The same sacrifice was first made in a game Loewenfish-Botwinnik. Botwinnik, with the black pieces, lost and this led to the belief that Flohr had worked up an improved line of play. He later offered the sacrifice of a piece which Capablanca wisely refused. Then Capablanca offered to give up the exchange, and this time Flohr refused. Flohr missed his way, got into time trouble, (having to make fourteen moves in two minutes), and, in a lost position, overstepped the time limit.

The game Keres-Euwe was an ultra-modern Zukertort-Reti opening. Tartakower, writing about it in "*De Telegraaf*" calls the game "fresh" and "elegant". He states that Keres "tacked" in the waters of ultra-modern chess by posting both bishops on the long diagonals, but that when he discovered Euwe's destructive K-side plans, he quickly executed two elegant dancing steps: first "*Changez les tours*", and then "*Changez les dames*", and signed the *peace treaty of Utrecht*!

*An interesting game up to Black's 24th move when it becomes marred by time pressure.*

### A. V. R. O. Tournament

#### Eighth Round

Holland—November 17, 1938

#### GRUNFELD DEFENSE

J. R. Capablanca		S. Flohr	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	4 B-B4	B-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	5 P-K3	O-O
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	6 Q-Kt3	....

If instead 6 Kt-B3, then 6 ... P-B4!

6 ... P-B4!

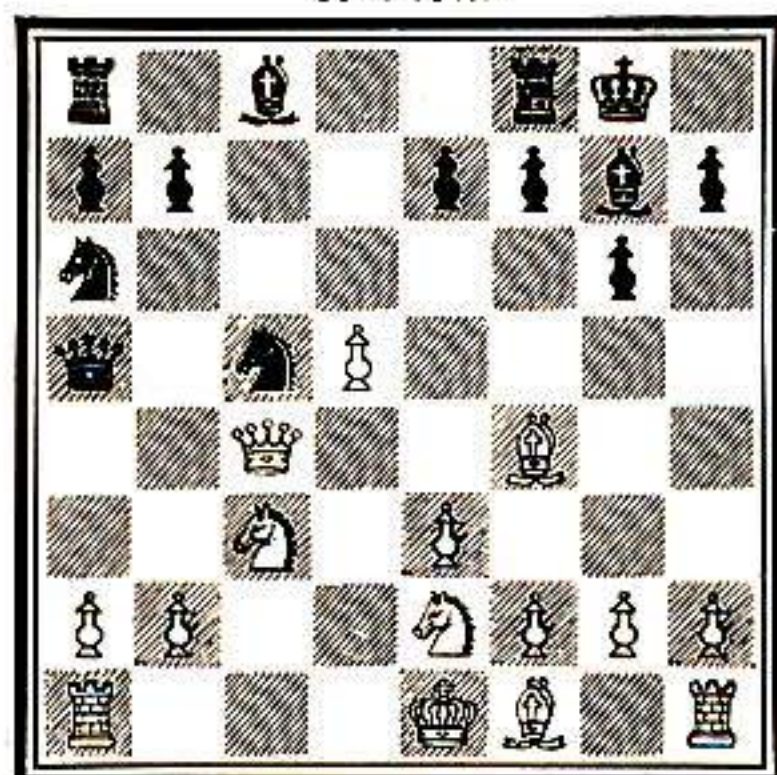
A P sacrifice to take advantage of White's uncastled K position.

7 QP x P Kt-K5!  
8 P x P

Not 8 KtxP, P-K3! Wrong would be 8 ... Q-R4ch; 9 Q-Kt4!

8 ... Q-R4  
9 KKt-K2 KtxQBP  
10 Q-B4 Kt(1)-R3

## S. Flohr



## J. R. Capablanca

After the game Flohr suggested that 10 ... P-K4! was correct. If 11 B-Kt3, Kt(1)-R3 and now White cannot play 12 Kt-Q4. Or 11 P x P e. p., B x P! Also if 11 P-QKt4, Q x KtP!; 12 Q x Q, Kt-Q6ch; etc.

11 Kt-Q4

B-Q2

The best is still ... P-K4. 12 P x P e. p., KtxP; 13 Kt-Kt3 (KtxKt?, B x Kt followed by ... QR-B1), B x Ktch; 14 P x B (Q x B, Q x Qch; 15 P x Q, KtxB), Q-R6. Also better is 11 ... B x Kt; 12 P x B (Q x B?, Kt-Kt6!), Kt-K5! Bad would be 11 ... Kt-Kt5; 12 B-K2!, B x Kt; 13 P x B, Kt-B7ch; 14 K-Q2, KtxR; 15 P x Kt, and the second Kt is trapped.

12 R-QKt1!

KR-B1

13 P-QKt4

....

At this point, Capa's time was one hour, thirty minutes—Flohr's, one hour, fifty-seven minutes.

13 ...

Q-Q1

14 P x Kt

R x P

15 Q-Kt3

Q-R4

Winning back his piece.

16 B x Kt

....

Making room for his K. 16 R-QB1, QR-QB1; 17 K-Q2, RxKt!; 18 RxR, Kt-B4!; 19 Q-B2, B x Kt; 20 P x B, Kt-R5! The White K position is too open.

16 ...

R x Kt

17 Q-Kt4

Q x Q

18 RxQ

P x B

Black declines to win the exchange: 18 ... R-B8ch; 19 K-Q2, RxR; 20 B x P followed by the win of the QRP.

19 K-K2

R-B4

Too passive and methodical. Better was 19 ... P-QR4 inducing 20 R-Kt7?, B-QB1!; 21 RxKP, B-QR3ch!; 22 K-Q1 (K-B3?, B x Kt! Or K-Q3?, B x Kt; 23 P x B, R-Q3ch, etc.), B x Kt!

20 KR-QKt1!

P-KR3

The threat was R-Kt8ch followed by B-R6.

21 P-K4!

QR-QB1

Capa has twenty-four minutes left and Flohr, ten minutes for nineteen moves.



22 B-K3	R-R4	25 RxKP	R-R6
23 R-Kt7	RxPch	26 Kt-B6	BxKt
24 K-B3	B-R5	27 PxB	R-QB6

Flohr in time pressure misses 27 . . . B-B1; 28 RxRP, B-B4!; 29 R moves, BxB; 30 PxP, RxQBP. If instead 28 R-Q7, RxQBP; 29 R(1)-Kt7, R-KB3ch!

28 R(1)-Kt7	R(1)xP	33 P-B4	P-KR4
29 RxBP	R-B3ch	34 P-K5	B-B1
30 RxR	BxR	35 R-R8	R-R7ch
31 RxP	R-R6	36 K-B3	K-Kt2
32 K-K2	B-Kt2	37 B-Q4	....

Flohr overstepped the time limit. The element of time pressure has obviously affected Black's last twelve moves.

*Euwe tries hard, but Keres refuses to take chances and keeps the draw in hand.*

#### A. V. R. O. Tournament

Eighth Round

Holland—November 17, 1938

#### RETI OPENING

P. Keres	M. Euwe
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
2 P-B4	P-QB3
3 P-QKt3	B-B4

Essayed by Dr. Lasker in the N. Y. International Tournament in 1924.

4 B-Kt2	P-K3
5 P-Kt3	Kt-B3
6 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2
7 O-O	P-KR3

To save the B, White threatened 8 Kt-R4.

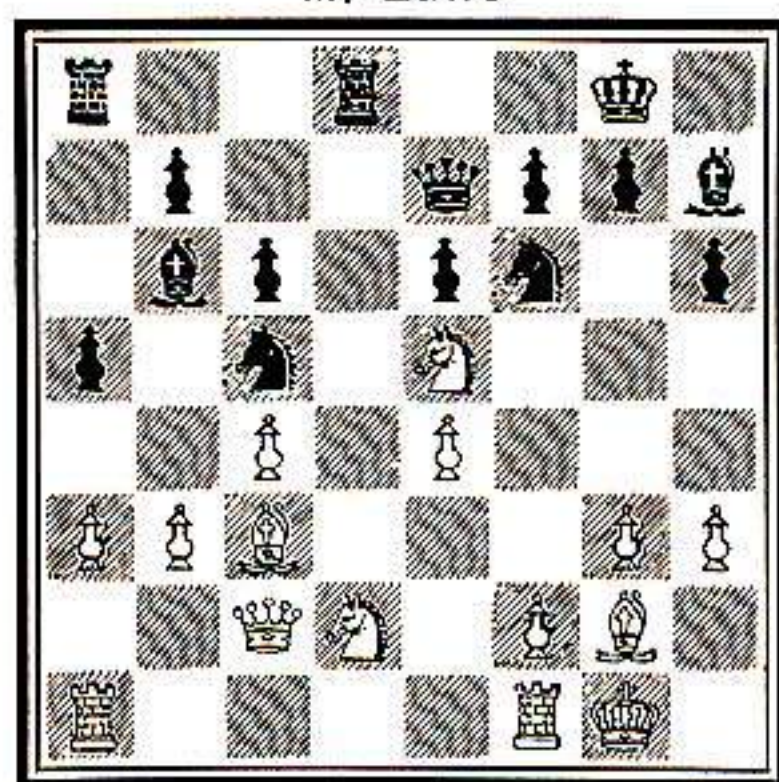
8 P-Q3	B-B4	12 PxP	B-R2
9 QKt-Q2	O-O	13 P-QR3	P-QR4
10 Q-B2	Q-K2	14 P-R3	B-QKt3
11 P-K4	PxKP		

Vacating the square B4 for the QKt which will exert pressure on the pinned KP.

15 B-B3	Kt-B4
16 Kt-K5	KR-Q1

Black's development is completed.

M. Euwe



P. Keres

17 P-QKt4	RxKt!
18 QxR	....

White refuses the offer of the exchange: 18 BxR, Kt(4)xKP.

18 . . . .	Kt-Kt6	21 PxP	P-B4
19 Q-K1	KtxR	22 P-Kt5	B-B2
20 BxKt	PxP	23 Kt-Q3	P-K4

The beginning of a plan to place his QB on a more favorable diagonal.

24 Q-K3	Kt-Q2	27 B-B1	B-B2
25 B-Kt2	P-B3	28 Kt-K1	Kt-B1
26 R-B1	B-KKt3		

The Kt is destined for Q5.

29 Q-Q3	Kt-K3	34 R-R3	RxR
30 Kt-Kt2	Kt-Q5	35 BxR	Kt-B6ch
31 Kt-K3	R-R7	36 K-Kt2	Kt-Kt4
32 Q-Kt1	R-R1	37 Kt-B5	P-QKt3
33 R-B3	Q-Q2	38 Q-Q3	Drawn

*Botwinnik selects a line Fine has recently analyzed in the B. C. M.*

#### A. V. R. O. Tournament

Eighth Round

Holland—November 17, 1938

#### FOUR KNIGHTS OPENING

M. Botwinnik	R. Fine
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
4 B-Kt5	Kt-Q5

The variation popularized by Akiba Rubinstein, and the reason why the Four Knights Opening is seldom seen in modern master play.

5 B-R4	B-B4
6 P-Q3	O-O
7 O-O	....

White refuses to yield Black the initiative. If 7 KtxP or 7 B-K3 Black answers with 7 . . . P-Q4! Also on 7 KtxKt, PxKt; 8 Kt-K2, P-Q4!

7 . . . .	P-Q3	14 P-QB3	P-Kt3
8 P-KR3	P-B3	15 BxKt	QBxB
9 KtxKt	BxKt	16 P-Q4	P-Q4!
10 Kt-K2	B-Kt3	17 PxKP	BxB
11 Kt-Kt3	Kt-K1	18 PxP	Q-Kt4
12 B-Kt3	Kt-B2	19 Q-B3	QxP(K4)
13 B-K3	Kt-K3		Drawn

*A dour struggle in which Reshevsky threw away a point. Alekhine, however, helped out with a magnificent display of endgame technique.*

#### A. V. R. O. Tournament

Eighth Round

Holland—November 17, 1938

#### NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

S. Reshevsky	A. Alekhine		
White	Black		
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	4 P-K3	O-O
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5 Kt-B3	....
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5		

Also played at this point is 5 B-Q3 followed by 6 KKt-K2.

5 . . . .	P-QKt3
6 B-Q3	B-Kt2
7 O-O	....

White makes no attempt to prevent the doubling of his Ps. The alternative was: 7 B-Q2, BxKt; 8 BxB, Kt-K5; 9 BxKt!, BxB;



10 Kt-Q2, B-Kt2 (... BxKtP?; 11 R-KKt1);  
11 Q-Kt4! with a strong attack.

7 . . . . .	KBxKt
8 PxB	B-K5
9 BxB	KtxB
10 Q-B2	P-KB4

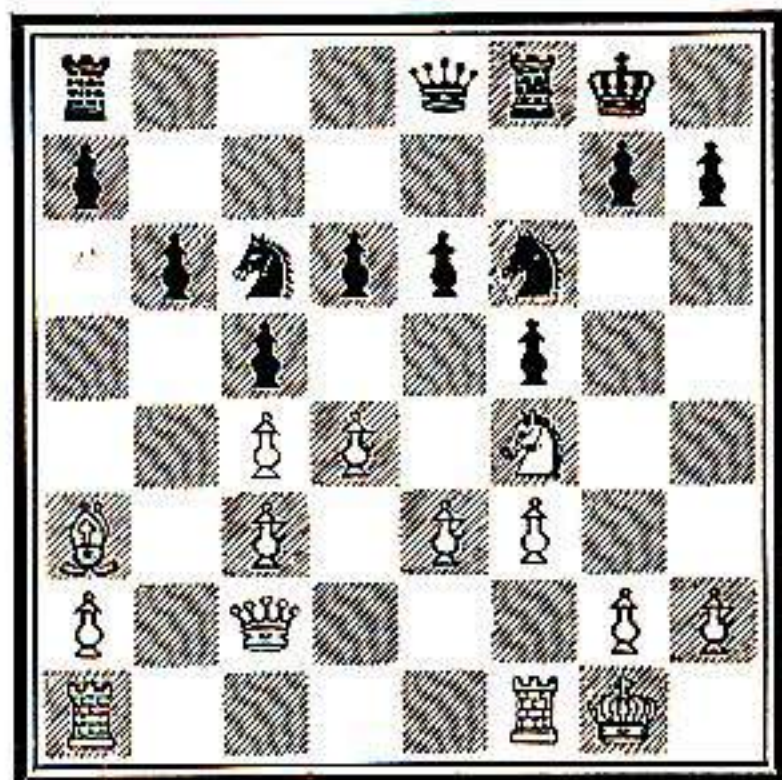
Transposing into a Dutch Defense formation.

11 Kt-K5	Q-K1
12 P-B3	Kt-KB3
13 B-R3	P-Q3
14 Kt-Q3	P-B4

To prevent the undoubling of the White Ps by P-B5.

15 Kt-B4	Kt-B3
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A. Alekhine



S. Reshevsky

16 P-K4	PxKP
17 PxKP	Kt-QR4
18 Q-Q3	Kt-R4

On 18 . . . Q-R5 follows 19 KtxP! QxB; 20 KtxR, RxKt; 21 P-K5! Black's Q and QKt are too far from the scene of action for safety.

19 KtxKt	QxKt
20 P-K5!	PxKP
21 PxBP	KR-Q1
22 Q-K4	Q-Kt3!

White's Q is in too dominating a position. Alekhine offers to saddle himself with a second doubled P to get into an ending with good drawing chances. Also he hopes White may be tempted by 23 QxKP which would be answered by . . . R-Q7.

23 Q-K2	P-K5
24 R-B4	PxP
25 BxP	Kt-B3

To prevent B-Q4 followed by R-Kt4.

26 RxP	R-Q7
27 QxR	QxR
28 R-K1	QxBP
29 Q-Q6	R-QB1

Not 29 . . . QxBP; 30 QxPch and mate in two.

30 QxPch	QxQ	36 R-R7	KtxB
31 RxQ	K-B2	37 PxKt	R-B7ch
32 R-Q6	P-QR4	38 K-B3	RxRP
33 K-B2	Kt-K2	39 RxKtP	R-R6ch
34 B-Q4	Kt-B4	40 K-K4	P-R4
35 R-Q7ch	K-K3	41 R-Kt6ch	K-B2

The last ten moves were made under terrific time pressure, Reshevsky having about six

minutes and Alekhine four minutes in which to make them.

42 R-KR6	R-R7	45 RxP	P-R5
43 K-B3	R-R6ch	46 P-Q5?	. . . .
44 K-B2	R-Q6		

Better was R-QR5, RxP; 47 K-K3!

46 . . . . .	P-R6	50 K-B3	R-Q6ch
47 R-R7ch	K-B3	51 K-K2	R-QKt6
48 R-QR7	K-K4	52 K-B2?	. . . .
49 R-R5	R-Q7ch		

White should start the immediate P advance with 52 P-R4!

52 . . . . .	R-Kt7ch
53 K-Kt3	R-Kt6ch
54 K-R4	R-Kt7!
55 K-R3	. . . .

If 55 RxP, RxP draws.

55 . . . . .	P-R7
56 P-Q6 dis. ch.	. . . .

If instead 56 P-Kt4, K-B5; 57 P-Q6, R-Kt2!; 58 RxP (R-KB5ch, K-K5; 59 R-B1?, R-Kt8!), R-KR7ch; 59 K-Kt2, KxP and the QP must also fall. The remaining RP will be insufficient to win.

56 . . . . .	KxP	59 R-R8	K-Kt4
57 P-Kt4	K-B3!	60 P-R3	. . . .
58 K-Kt3	K-Kt3		

Not P-R4, R-Kt6ch; 61 K any, R-Kt5; etc.

60 . . . . .	K-Kt5	63 R-QR8	K-Kt5
61 K-B4	R-QB7	Drawn	
62 R-Kt8ch	K-B6		

#### ROUND 9—NOVEMBER 19th

R. Fine	----- 0	S. Reshevsky	----- 1
A. Alekhine	----- 1	J. R. Capablanca	----- 0
S. Flohr	----- 1/2	M. Euwe	----- 1/2
M. Botwinnik	----- 1/2	P. Keres	----- 1/2

Arnheim, a medium sized town picturesquely located on the right bank of the Rhine, was the site of this round. The games started a little later than usual to allow a celebration in honor of Capablanca's fiftieth birthday. With appropriate and complimentary speeches, a four-colored automatic pencil was presented to him, and a large bouquet of white lilies to his wife. Only Alekhine was absent from the ceremonies, and would have found his clock ticking against him, had it not been for the late start. He arrived on the run, just as Landau was starting the clocks. He had to play against Capa! As the opening moves were made, not a word passed between them. Capablanca adopted the French Defense and Alekhine chose the same continuation with which Keres had beaten the Cuban in the sixth round.

Fine played his usual P-K4, and Reshevsky his usual defense. Fine having recently analyzed the Ruy Lopez and advocated the advance of the QRP as an improvement for White, played accordingly. The game became quite complicated, both players got into time trouble, but Reshevsky had the upper hand at adjournment. When the play-off was scheduled a few





FINE, ALEKHINE, BOTWINNIK, KERES, CAPABLANCA, EUWE, FLOHR, RESHEVSKY

Leads the way      Tied      Scooting along      Sedateness itself      Tied      Can't get started

THE RACE IN ITS EARLY STAGES

days later, Fine refused to play, basing his objection on his interpretation of the tournament rules. When the tournament committee disregarded his protest and threatened to start his clock, he came around and played. Dr. Tartakower, commenting on this, remarked. "It seems that Fine already has all the temperamental earmarks of a world champion."

A typical Fine-Reshevsky struggle. Sammy gets an advantage and squeezes hard. Reuben gets into time trouble and this time fails to get out safely.

A. V. R. O. Tournament

Ninth Round

Holland—November 19, 1938

RUY LOPEZ

R. Fine White		S. Reshevsky Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 B-B2	P-B4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	10 P-Q4	Q-B2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	11 P-KR3!	O-O
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	12 P-QR4	B-Q2
5 O-O	B-K2	13 QKt-Q2	BPxP
6 R-K1	P-QKt4	14 BPxP	KR-B1!
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	15 B-Q3	PxRP
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4	16 Q-K2	Kt-R4

Threatening . . . Kt-KB5. The "book" reply is 17 Kt-B1, but Fine chooses to deviate.

17 P-KKt3	KR-Kt1	20 KtxP	B-KB3
18 K-Kt2	P-Kt3	21 Kt(2)-B3	Q-Kt3
19 R-R3	PxP	22 Q-Q2	Kt-B3

If 22 . . . BxKt; 23 KtxB, QxKt; 24 QxKt.

23 Kt-B2		Q-R4	
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Reshevsky prefers to hang on to the advanced QRP rather than exchange it for the QKtP.

24 QxQ	KtxQ	27 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt2
25 P-K5	PxP	28 Kt-Q4	R-Q1
26 KtxP	B-K1		

Fine has three minutes left for twelve moves, Reshevsky, thirteen minutes.

29 Kt(4)-B3		B-K2!	
30 R-R2		. . . .	

Not 30 R-B3, B-QKt5!

30 . . . .	Kt-K3	36 Kt-B4	B-Kt4
31 B-B1	Kt-Kt6	37 K-B1	QR-B1
32 B-K3	B-Kt5	38 Kt-Kt6	BxBch
33 R-Kt1	P-QR4	39 KxB	R-B7ch
34 K-Kt1	K-Kt2	40 K-B1	P-R6
35 B-K2	P-B3		



41 PxP	. . . .		
This was Fine's sealed move. Better was 41 Kt-B4! If . . . RxKt; 42 PxP regaining the piece.			
41 . . . .	RxR		
42 PxB	R-Q6		
43 PxP	RxP		
Stronger was 43 . . . Kt-Kt4! If 44 BxKt, RxKt; 45 B-K3, RxB!; 46 PxR, Kt-Q7ch; etc. Or 44 KtxKt, RxB!, etc. Of course not 44 K-Kt2? , RxB!			
44 K-Kt2	R-R7	47 K-Kt2	R-B7
45 K-Kt3	Kt(K)-B4	48 Kt-R4	P-B4
46 R-K1	Kt-K5ch		
Fine has taken so much time, he has only one minute left to make eight moves.			
49 PxP	PxP	53 RxKt	RxKt
50 Kt-K5	R-Q4	54 R-Kt6ch	K-K2
51 Kt-KB3	K-B3	55 Kt-Q4	. . . .
52 R-QKt1	R-R4		
Fine overstepped the time limit.			



*Psychology plays a great part in this game. Capablanca, a past master at putting each piece in its most effective position, shifts his pieces around like a tyro. Why? Because he is too anxious to win!*

### A. V. R. O. Tournament

Ninth Round

Holland—November 19, 1938

### FRENCH DEFENSE

A. Alekhine	J. R. Capablanca
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-Q2	Kt-KB3

Alekhine's third move is one in great favor with the Russian players. Capablanca's answer is bad. Better was 3 . . . P-QB4 or 3 . . . PxP.

4 P-K5	KKt-Q2	8 Kt-B3	PxP
5 B-Q3	P-QB4	9 PxP	B-Kt5ch
6 P-QB3	QKt-B3	10 K-B1	...
7 KKt-K2	Q-Kt3		

In order to avoid exchanges. 10 B-Q2?, BxBch; 11 QxB, Q-Kt5!

10 . . . . . B-K2

If instead 10 . . . O-O; 11 BxPch!, KxB; 12 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt1; 13 Q-Q3 followed by Q-KR3, etc.

11 P-QR3 Kt-B1  
12 P-QKt4 B-Q2  
13 B-K3 Kt-Q1

Black's pieces are very awkwardly placed. The text has in mind . . . B-QKt4 and/or . . . P-QR4 but White's simple reply prevents both plans.

14 Kt-B3! P-QR4?

This is a positional error. It permits White to blockade the Q side and thus leaves him a free hand on the K side.

J. R. Capablanca



A. Alekhine

15 Kt-QR4	Q-R2	18 K-Kt2	Kt-B2
16 P-Kt5	P-QKt3	19 Q-Q2	P-R3
17 P-KKt3	P-B4	20 P-R4	Kt-R2

The normal move would be 20 . . . P-KKt3 to answer 21 P-R5 with . . . P-Kt4. But Capa's pieces are so badly placed that he needs the square Kt4 for a piece, and therefore the text move which permits Alekhine to control KKt6.

21 P-R5	Kt(B)-Kt4	24 P-B3	Kt(5)-Kt4
22 Kt-R4	Kt-K5	25 P-Kt4!	PxP
23 Q-Kt2	K-B2	26 B-Kt6ch	....

To prevent . . . KR-QB1.

26 . . . . . K-Kt1  
27 P-B4! Kt-B6

On 27 . . . Kt-K5 follows 28 BxKt, PxP; 29 Kt-Kt6! Also if 27 . . . Kt-B2; 28 BxKt(R2)ch, RxB ( . . . KxB; 29 Q-B2ch, etc.); 29 Kt-Kt6!

28 BxKtch	RxB	32 KxP	Kt-R5
29 Kt-Kt6	B-Q1	33 KtxKt	QxRPch
30 QR-B1	B-K1	34 K-Kt3	Q-B2
31 K-Kt3!	Q-KB2	35 Kt-B3	P-R4

At this point Capablanca overstepped the time limit, but his position was hopeless.

*A drawn game that is chock full of interest.*

### A. V. R. O. Tournament

Ninth Round

Holland—November 19, 1938

### NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. S. G. Tartakower)

M. Botwinnik	P. Keres
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 P-QR3	....

It is significant that Botwinnik selects the sharpest continuation, one which affects the pawn structure rather unfavorably—but secures a free hand in the center. 4 P-B3 is also a very interesting continuation.

4 . . . . . BxKtch  
5 PxP P-B4

More often played is 5 . . . P-Q4; 6 P-B3 and then 6 . . . P-B4. Too slow would be 5 . . . P-Q3 whereupon 6 P-B3, O O; 7 P-K4 would give White superiority in the center.

6 P-K3 . . . . .

White seeks complete development of his pieces. Otherwise 6 Q-B2 deserves consideration in order to prepare for P-K4.

6 . . . . . O-O  
7 B-Q3 Kt-B3  
8 Kt-K2 . . . . .

More flexible than 8 Kt-B3.

8 . . . . . P-Q3  
9 Kt-Kt3 P-QKt3  
10 B-Kt2 . . . . .

Here, the Bishop, obstructed by Pawns, is only a potentiality.

10 . . . . . B-R3

The siege of White's QB4 starts.

11 P-K4 . . . . .

Establishes clearly the White center.

11 . . . . . R-B1

In order to threaten 12 . . . Kt-QR4 followed by . . . PxP.

12 R-QB1 . . . . .

Prevention. After 12 Q-R4 would follow 12 . . . Kt-QR4.

12 . . . . . PxP

Black wants to clear up the situation in the center. True, he dissolves White's doubled Pawn, but White's QB4 becomes rather weak.



13 P x P                      P-K4  
14 Q-R4                      Kt-QR4  
15 O-O                      . . . .

Purposeless would be 15 P x P, P x P because White would have to defend the KB.

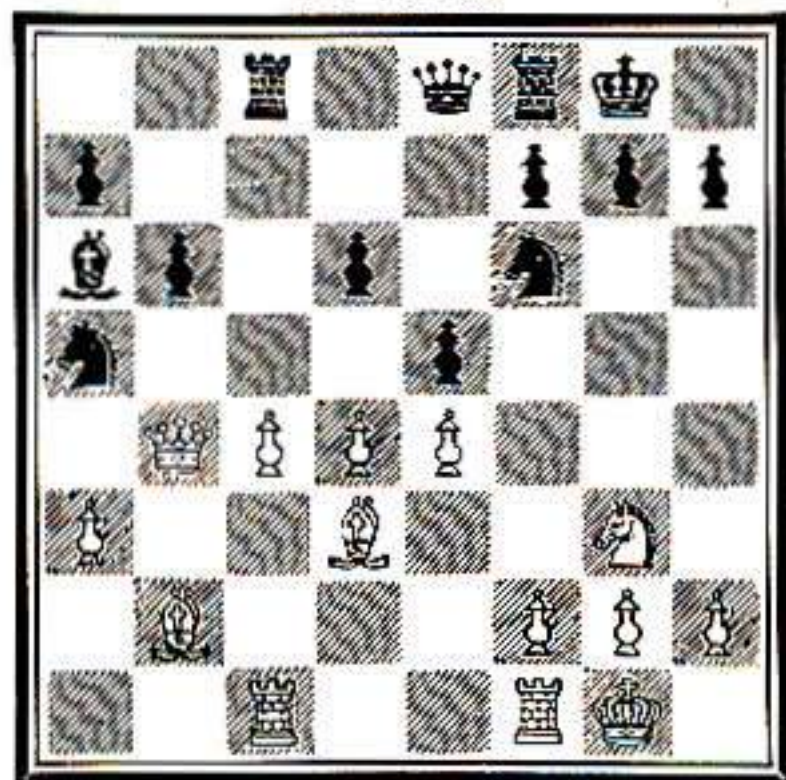
15 . . . .                      Q-K1

Direct protection of Black's K4 with an indirect attack against White's QB4.

16 Q-Kt4                      . . . .

After 16 Q x Q, KRxQ the White QBP is lost.

P. Keres



M. Botwinnik

16 . . . .                      Kt-B3  
17 Q-R4                      . . . .

White wants to gain time before taking any heroic decisions.

17 . . . .                      Kt-QR4  
18 Q-Kt4                      Kt-B3

At pistol point: a draw or change of plans!

19 Q-Q2                      . . . .

A courageous decision, indicating Botwinnik's plan to fight a great battle.

19 . . . .                      Q-Q1

19 . . . . P x P; 20 Kt-B5! and 19 . . . . Kt x QP; 20 B x Kt, P x B; 21 Kt-B5! and 19 . . . . Kt-QR4; 20 Q-K2! etc., all would be advantageous for White.

20 P-Q5                      . . . .

Closing the center for the largest possible freedom of movement on the sides.

20 . . . .                      Kt-QR4  
21 Q-Kt4                      Kt-Q2

Taking the reserves to the Queen's side.

22 B-K2                      . . . .

Getting ahead little by little (by retreating!). Premature would be 22 P-B4 as long as Black's Kt covers Black's K4 square. A painful blunder would have been 22 Q x QP due to 22 . . . . R-B4; 23 Kt-B5, R-K1 and the White Queen is caught after 24 Kt-Kt2. Just like Keres!

22 . . . .                      Kt-B4  
23 R-B3                      R-B2  
24 B-B1                      B-B1

Regrouping in both camps.

25 P-B4                      P-B3  
26 P-B5                      . . . .

A new stopping point. Several ways to roll up the King's side are dimly visible on the horizon. Of course not 26 R(3)-B3, B-Kt5!

26 . . . .                      Q-Q2  
27 B-K3                      B-R3  
28 KR-B1                      KR-B1  
29 B-Q1                      . . . .

In order to prevent 29 . . . . Q-R5.

29 . . . .                      Q-K1  
30 B-K2                      . . . .

Change of plans. Both players prove equal in ability; the battle transposes from aggressiveness into waiting.

30 . . . .                      R-Kt1  
31 P-R3                      B-B1  
32 B x Kt                      . . . .

An exchange of pieces after 27 moves without any.

32 . . . .                      R x B  
33 Kt-B1                      B-R3  
34 P-QR4                      . . . .

To prevent a possible 34 . . . . Q-Q1 and later . . . . P-QKt4.

34 . . . .                      B-B1  
35 Kt-Q2                      B-Q2  
36 R-R1                      . . . .

Not only to protect the QRP but also for a possible future opening up of the file with P-R5.

36 . . . .                      Q-Q1

Black maneuvers in the available territory.

37 Kt-Kt3                      Kt x Kt  
38 R x Kt                      R(1)-B1  
39 R-QB3                      Q-B2

The scheme of the fight is very much simplified.

40 K-B2                      R-R4

Black remains dangerous. He threatens now . . . . P-QKt4. At this point the game was adjourned. Both players agreed to a draw without further play.

(Translated from "De Telegraaf" by J. B. S.)

*Euwe works up a slight advantage—but not enough to win.*

A. V. R. O. Tournament

Ninth Round

Holland—November 19, 1938

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

S. Flohr

M. Euwe

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	4 B-Kt2	P x P
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5 Q-R4ch	QKt-Q2
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	6 Kt-Q2	. . . .

A slight variation from the beaten path. More usual is 6 Q x P.

6 . . . .	P-B4	18 Q-B1	Q-B2
7 Kt x P	B-K2	19 Kt-B4	B-B3
8 P x P	B x P	20 R-Q1	Kt-Kt5
9 Kt-B3	O-O	21 P-QR3	R x Rch
10 O-O	Kt-Kt3	22 Q x R	R-Q1
11 Q-Kt3	B-Q2	23 Q-QB1	Kt-R3
12 Kt x Kt	P x Kt!	24 B x B	Q x B
13 Kt-K5	B-R4	25 Q-K1	Q-R5
14 Q-Q3	Q-K2	26 Kt-K3	P-KR3
15 B-K3	KR-Q1	27 R-Q1	R-Q5
16 B x B	P x B	28 R-Q2	Q-R4
17 Q-QB3	Kt-Q4	29 Kt-B1	Drawn



# ROOK VS. BISHOP

By JOSE MAESTRE

(Second Installment)

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 1

1 R-R1                      B-Kt7  
2 R-R5!                    . . . .

Preventing the King's escape. 2 R-R8 which would win is not possible because the B controls that square.

2 . . . .                      B-B8

If instead 2 . . . B-R8; 3 R-R3 (R-KKt5 would also win), B-Kt7; 4 R-KKt3! etc.

3 R-KKt5                      K-R6  
4 R-Kt3ch                    K-R7

Obviously not 4 . . . K-R5; 5 R-Kt1!

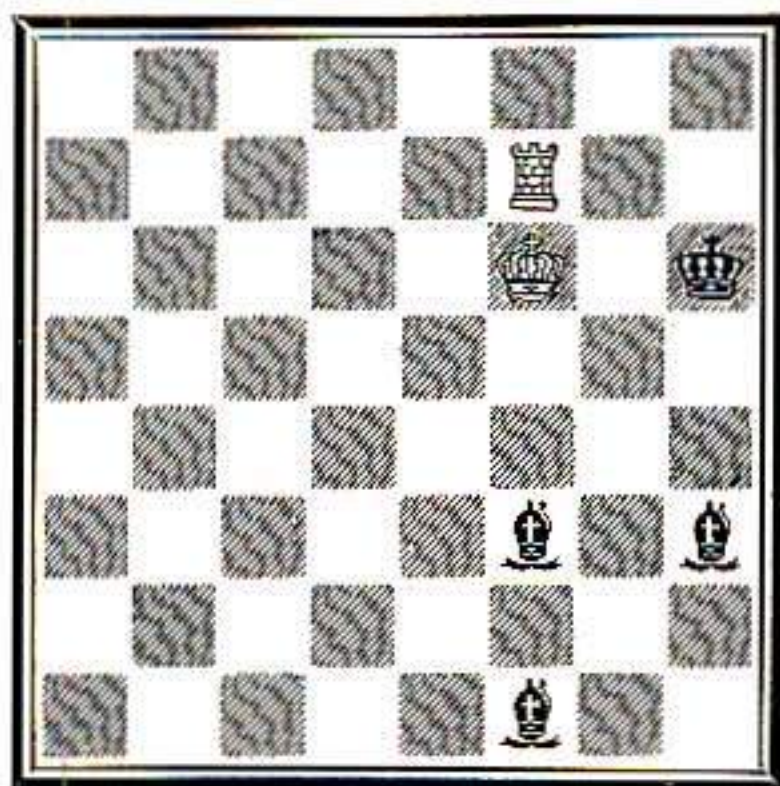
5 K-B3                      B-K7ch  
6 K-B2 and wins

## PROPOSITION II

When the Kings are in Opposition 6 the Rook will always win (with one exception as shown in Diagram C).

DIAGRAM C

Black



White

This diagram is intended to illustrate that if Black's Bishop is on *either* his KB6, KB8, or KR6, he can draw.

White attempts to win:

(1) When the Bishop is at KB6:

1 R-KKt7                    . . . .

The best position for the R. It confines the Black K to the last file and threatens R-Kt3, etc.

1 . . . .                      K-R4  
2 K-B5                      . . . .

If instead 2 R-Kt5ch, K-R5; 3 K-B5, B-Kt2 and draws. When the Black K heads for the Positive corner, it is essential that the Bishop control his KB6 square in order to draw.

2 . . . .                      K-R3

Forced. 2 . . . K-R5?; 3 K-B4! turning the position into Opposition 4, covered last month.

3 R-Kt3                      B-Q8  
Drawn

(2) When the Bishop is at KB8 or KR6 the procedure is the same. This is not so, however, if the B were at KR8 because of 1 R-KKt7, K-R4 (1 . . . B moves; 2 R attacks B with a simultaneous threat of mate); 2 R-KR7ch and wins the B).

Now to prove the rule. Let us examine Diagram C placing the Black Bishop at his K7.

According to the rule, *White must win*:

1 R-K7                      B-B6!  
2 R-K3                      B-Kt5  
3 R-K1!                    . . . .

Not 3 R-K4 or 3 R-KKt3 because of the answer 3 . . . K-R4! and draws. Note that 3 R-K2 is not possible.

3 . . . .                      B-B6!  
4 R-KB1!                    . . . .

Changing the attack on the B to a file where the R can get to the second rank if the B goes back to Kt5.

4 . . . .                      B-B3!  
5 R-QB1                    B-B6

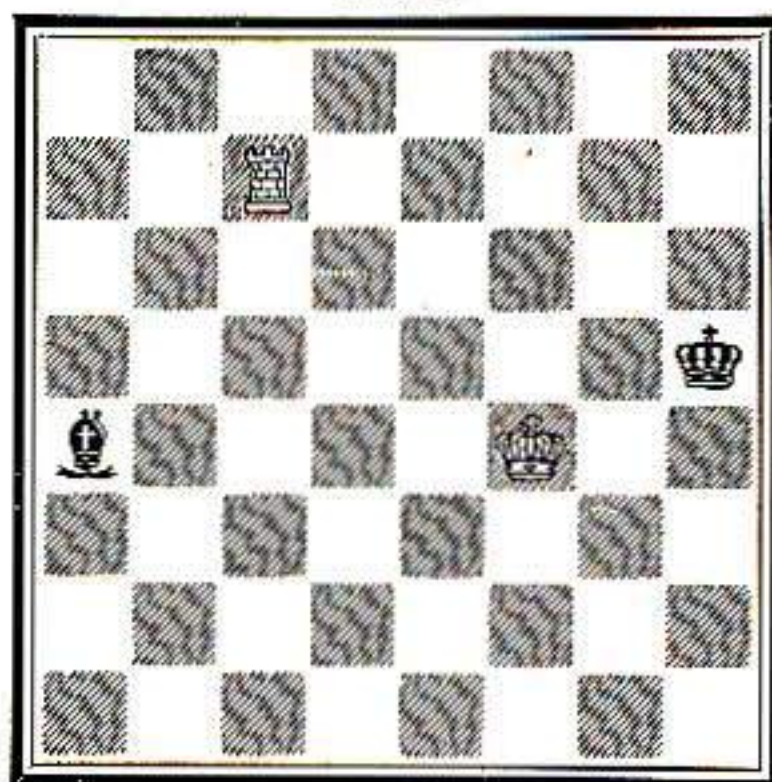
If 5 . . . B-Kt2; 6 R-B7, B-R3; 7 R-B6, B-Kt4; 8 R-Kt6, B-Q2 (B anywhere else the R attacks with mating threat); 9 K-K7 dis. ch. and wins.

6 R-B3                      B-Kt5  
7 R-B2 and wins

Another example involving the use of Opposition 6.

DIAGRAM D

Black



White

White to Play and Win

1 K-B5                      . . . .

Threatens 2 R-R7 mate. Since the B cannot check nor command his KR2 square, Black's reply is forced.

1 . . . .                      K-R3  
Not . . . K-R5; 2 R-B4ch wins the B.  
2 K-B6                      . . . .

And now we have Opposition 6 again. White threatens 3 R-B4 attacking the B and threatening mate.

2 . . . .                      K-R4

Wherever the B moved, the R would be able to attack it and simultaneously threaten mate.

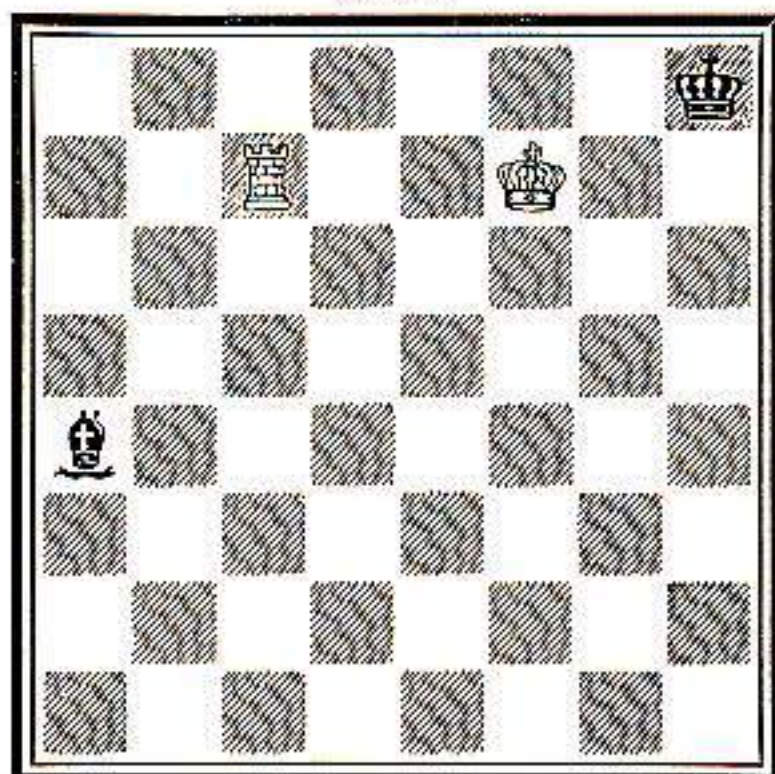


3 R-B5ch                      K-R3  
4 R-B4 and wins.

Please note that the foregoing exercise is *not* a clue to the solution of Problem No. 2.

### PROBLEM NO. 2

Black



White

White to Play and Win

## Cross Country

EMPIRE STATE NEWS

The annual championship of the Marshall Chess Club resulted in a tie between Sidney Bernstein and Milton Hanauer, both finishing with final scores of  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ . A full account of the tournament with some of the outstanding games will appear in the March issue.

Jacob Kahn died on December 15th, 1938. He served as Secretary of the Isaac L. Rice Progressive Chess Club from 1909 to the day of his death. He was sixty-seven years old and chess is indebted to him for the promotion of the Chajes-Janowski Match and the Duras-Kupchik Match.

Twelve players qualified for participation in the Championship Tournament of the West Side "Y" (Manhattan) now in progress. They are S. Almgren (known to our readers for some interesting end-game studies we published last year), M. Bullard, S. S. Coggan (former Harvard star), C. Dowling, C. Forster, O. D. Freedman, S. Gustafson, M. W. Herrick, S. Karandy, H. Macormac, M. Neckerman, and L. Tolins.

The New York State Chess Association, now in its 60th year, is issuing a ten page quarterly paper called *The Bulletin*. It will be sent to all members of the Association and is intended to keep the chess players of New York State informed on current activities. The Editor is Robert F. Brand of Cazenovia. Cooperating with him will be Walter L. Murdock, Jr., also of Cazenovia, and C. Harold King of Hamilton.

### MASSACHUSETTS NOTES

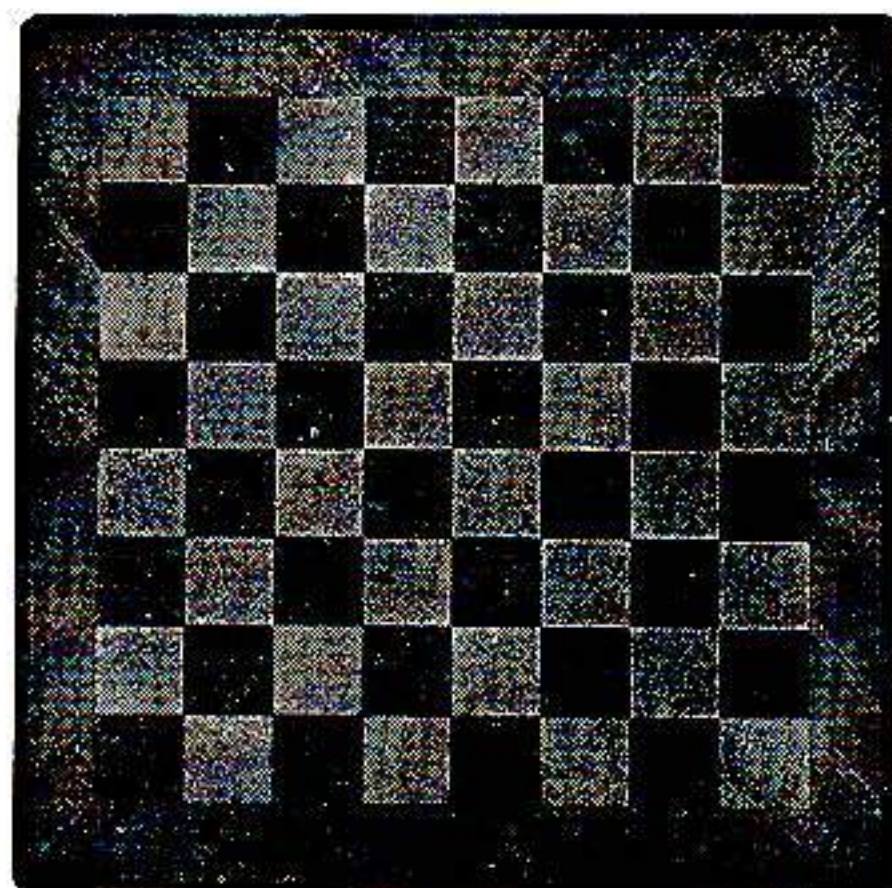
The *Old Colony Chess League* finished its Winter Tournament with *Attleboro* in first place by a match score of 10-2. Woonsocket was second 9-3 and New Bedford, third, 8-4. Other teams included Weymouth, Stoughton, Quincy and Foxboro.

A new chess club has been formed in Newton under the leadership of C. S. Crummett. It will be known as "*The Newton Chestnuts*". In its first match the new club defeated the Weymouth C. C. by 7-3.

### ILLINOIS CHESS

The *Illinois State Championship* is scheduled to start February 18th. Factor, Hablbohm and Ellison have been seeded and will meet the winners of three preliminary sections.

We regret to report the death of Samuel W. Addleman, a Director of the *National Chess Federation*, a subscriber to *The Chess Review* from its very first issue, and a staunch supporter of the game. He died at the age of sixty-six.



## DRUEKE'S DELUXE CHESSBOARDS

No.	Size	Squares	Price
254	25"x25"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	\$20.00
154	20"x20"	2"	11.00
165	25"x25"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	10.00
164	23"x23"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	9.00
163	21"x21"	2"	6.50
162	18"x18"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	5.50
161	15"x15"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	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.

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THE CHESS REVIEW ❖ 25 W. 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.



PENNSYLVANIA JOTTINGS

I. Kashdan gave a simultaneous exhibition at the Franklin Chess Club (Philadelphia) last month. Wm. Hart, Jr. won the York County Chess Championship from a field of twenty-four contestants. F. Kerber finished second, and P. Enders third.

WISCONSIN CHESS LETTER

We have received the first issue of the *Wisconsin Chess Letter* intended to serve as a medium through which Wisconsin chess players can maintain contact with one another. It will be published quarterly by Fritz Rathmann, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and each issue will contain a simple chess lesson by Arpad Elo, former President of the American Chess Federation.

One of the decisive games of the tournament and a great combinative effort. Landau acted as Tournament Director of the A.V.R.O. Tournament and plays a keen game. We shall run some of his theoretical comments in future issues.

Hastings Christmas Congress  
January, 1939

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

M. Euwe				S. Landau			
White				Black			
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2				
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	5 Q-Kt3	PxP				
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	6 QxBP	B-K3				
An aggressive continuation, involving the sacrifice of the QKtP. Black gets a couple of tempi for the P but with correct play it is not sound.							
7 Q-Kt5ch	Kt-B3	10 Q-Q1	B-B4				
8 QxP	B-Q2	11 Q-R4	....				
9 Q-Kt3	R-QKt1						
The threat was ... Kt-QKt5.							
11 ....	Q-Q2	15 O-O	Kt-K3				
12 P-QR3	O-O	16 P-QKt4	P-QR4				
13 P-K3	Q-Q3	17 Kt-K5?	....				
14 B-Kt5	Kt-Q1						
Euwe falls a prey to the methodical precision characteristic of his style. 17 QxRP is of							

course bad because of 17 ... R-R1. But in positions of this type where one side has sacrificed material, and is intent on sacrificing more to open up the game, formal, abstract principles such as "Capture towards the center", "Avoid doubled Pawns", etc., must at times be disregarded. Normally 17 PxRP would be a bad move. In this case the opposite is true. The advanced passed QRP would turn the game in a very few moves in White's favor. It is already on the fifth. The threats of P-R6 and R7 in conjunction with B-B6 are extremely strong.

17 . . . . . P-B4!

This would be Black's best reply to 17 PxRP but with the White Kt still on KB3 he could continue 18 P-R6!

18 Kt-B4 Q-B2  
19 KtPxBP . . . . .

Not QPxP, Kt-Kt5; 20 P-Kt3, BxKt! Also not 19 KtxRP, PxQP! And if 19 QxRP, PxQP!; 20 PxP, Kt-Kt5!

19 . . . . . Kt-Kt5 21 PxKt BxP  
20 P-Kt3 KtxQP! 22 B-KB4 . . . . .

The position is quite complicated. If 22 B-Q2, QxBP and the threat of ... B-Q6 as well as KtxBP is very unpleasant. Euwe, therefore, prefers to return the piece and remain a pawn ahead.

22 . . . . . P-K4  
23 KtxKP BxKt(4)

Of course not ... BxKt(6); 24 KtxKt, etc.

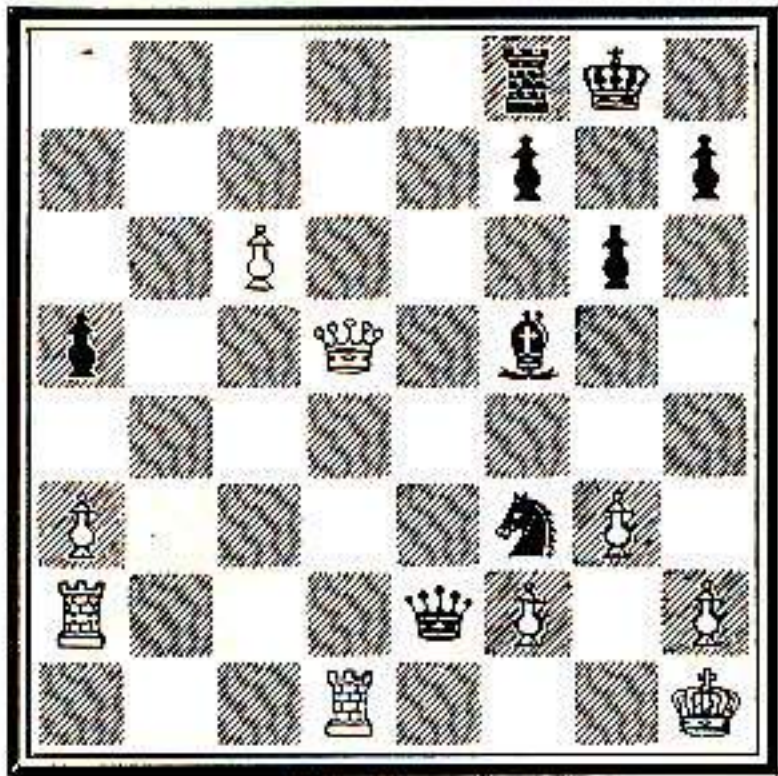
24 P-B6	Q-Kt3	30 KR-Q1	Kt-K4
25 BxB	KtxB	31 Q-Q5	Q-K7
26 Q-KB4?	Q-B4!	32 R-R2	Kt-B6ch
27 KR-K1	RxB!	33 K-Kt2	Kt-K8ch
28 KtxR	Kt-Q6	34 K-Kt1	Kt-B6ch
29 Q-Q4	QxKt	35 K-R1?	....

It was better to return to Kt2. Landau probably would have accepted the perpetual check. His only other alternative would be after 35 K-Kt2, Q-K5; 36 QxQ, BxQ; 37 P-B7 and the passed P become dangerous.

19th ANNUAL HASTINGS CHRISTMAS CONGRESS	Szabo	Euwe	Landau	Pirc	Klein	Milner-Barry	Golombek	Thomas	Tylor	Sergeant	Won	Lost	Drawn	Totals
L. Szabo . . . . .	—	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	6	0	3	7 1/2—1 1/2
M. Euwe . . . . .	1/2	—	0	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1/2	5	1	3	6 1/2—2 1/2
S. Landau . . . . .	1/2	1	—	0	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	4	1	4	6 —3
V. Pirc . . . . .	0	1/2	1	—	0	1	1	1/2	1	1	5	2	2	6 —3
E. Klein . . . . .	0	0	0	1	—	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	3	3	3	4 1/2—4 1/2
P. S. Milner-Barry . . . . .	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	—	1	1	1	1/2	3	3	3	4 1/2—4 1/2
H. Golombek . . . . .	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	—	1/2	1	1	2	3	4	4 —5
G. A. Thomas . . . . .	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	—	1	1/2	1	5	3	2 1/2—6 1/2
T. H. Tylor . . . . .	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	0	—	1	1	6	2	2 —7
E. G. Sergeant . . . . .	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	—	0	6	3	1 1/2—7 1/2



S. Landau



M. Euwe

35 . . . . .

36 R(2)xKt

37 K-Kt1

38 QxB

39 P-B7

40 R-Q7

Kt-Q7!

B-K5ch

Q-B6

QxQ

Q-B3

K-Kt2

41 R-K7

42 R(1)-Q7

43 R-K3

44 K-Kt2

45 R-B3ch

Q-B4

K-B3!

Q-B8ch

Q-B3ch

K-Kt2

Not 45 . . . K-K3; 46 R-Q3!, QxP?; 47 R(Q)-K3ch with perpetual check or the win of the Q.

46 R-K7

47 P-Kt4

48 P-R3

P-Kt4

P-R4

PxP

49 PxP

50 P-R4

Resigns

K-Kt3

P-B3

THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE  
RUSSIAN CHAMPIONSHIP PRELIMINARIES  
SEMI-FINALS AT LENINGRAD  
*(Continued from January issue)*

In the French Defense, Botwinnik as Black defended in a novel manner: 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-Q2, Kt-KB3; 4 P-K5, KKt-Q2; 5 B-Q3, P-QKt3 (more usual is 5 . . . P-QB4; 6 P-QB3, Kt-QB3; 7 Kt-K2, Q-Kt3; 8 Kt-KB3, etc.).

Diagram III  
M. Botwinnik



Abramjan

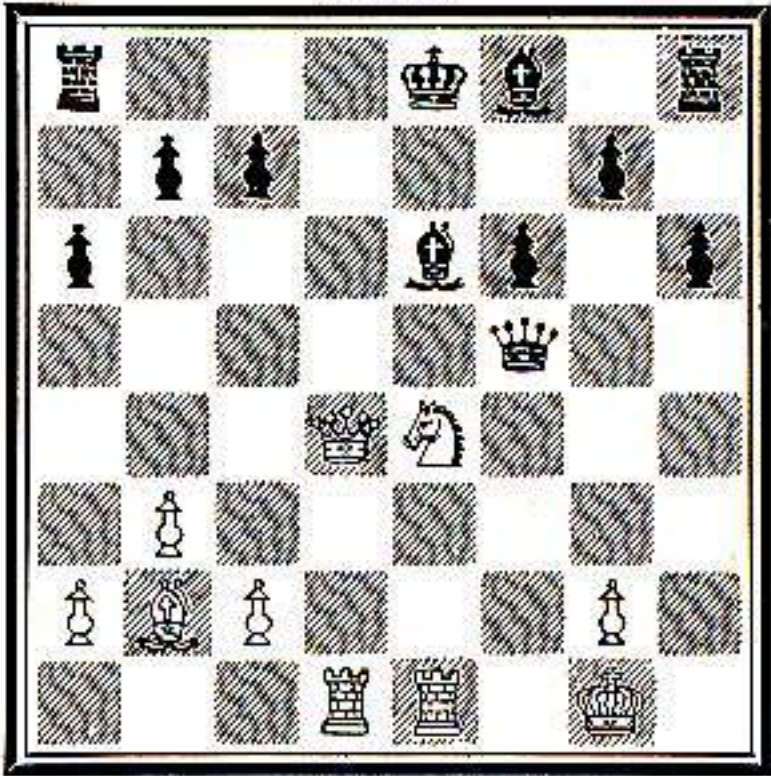
The idea of Black's fifth move is to rid him of his immobile QB by the threat of exchanging it at QR3. The game continued: 6 Q-K2, P-QB4; 7 P-QB3, PxP; 8 PxP, Kt-QB3; 9 KKt-B3, Kt-Kt5. White is now at a disadvantage for should he retreat 10 B-Kt1, then follows 11 B-R3 or

should he castle, then 11 . . . KtxB, and Black has the slight advantage of the Bishops.

Would You Have Seen It?

By IRVING CHERNEV

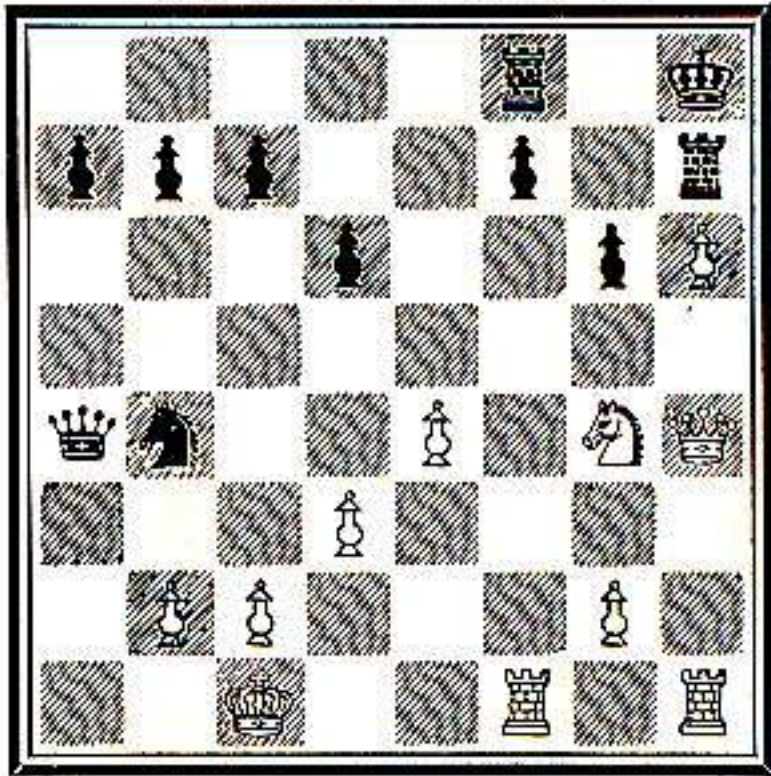
NO. 1  
Buffalo, 1893  
Allies



Pollock  
White to make his 15th move

A snappy finish in a simultaneous exhibition. Pollock mated in five. Can you?

NO. 2  
Rev. G. W. Enders, Jr.



W. M. Hart, Jr.

This position occurred in the seventh game of a ten game match held in 1936, for the Championship of York County, Pa. White, on the move, mated in five. How?

SOLUTIONS ON PAGE 52

Chessplayers desiring to turn their libraries into cash are requested to get in touch with us. We will be glad to appraise any library and make a cash offer for it in whole or in part. Address: THE CHESS REVIEW, 25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.



# Problem Department

By VINCENT L. EATON

Address all correspondence relating to this department to V. L. Eaton, 2237 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Whoever coined that pretty phrase about "the Editor's easy chair" obviously was not thinking about a Problem Editor's, which is sometimes like a wheel chair, sometimes slightly electric! I am gradually getting adjusted to it, with the kind help of Mr. Cheney, who has made the transition as painless as possible. To all who have sent in congratulations and suggestions, go my heartiest thanks.

Let me explain at the outset that this will be a very democratic Department. Like most of what is published on this side of the Atlantic, a problem section is designed to reflect the preferences of its readers, and must rest on their voluntary support. I should like, therefore, to conduct an informal Poll of Public Opinion among you, to discover just what you want in the way of problems and articles. So please write in your views on how you think the Department should be conducted: whether you want more two-movers or three-movers, self-mates or Fairies; whether you would like more discussion by the Editor or none at all (which would be quite understandable); whether you wish articles on solving or composing, or both. In fact, criticize everything connected with the Department—everything, that is, except the Editor's private life.

There will be one change, effective immediately. Henceforth solutions will be received until the 25th of the month following publication of all problems. This applies retroactively, and answers to the January offerings which are submitted up to February 25th, will be credited on the March Ladder. This will normally allow from four to six weeks for solving.

Which brings us to the matter of this month's Ladder Prize, won for the fourth time by Mr. P. L. Rothenberg. Congratulations! The Honor Prize goes to E. M. H. Guttman for his splendid strategic five-mover, No. 1212.

The last nine diagrams this month review the work of our retiring Problem Editor, Mr. Richard Cheney. Mr. Cheney, who is a teacher of English at Rochester High School, was born May 17, 1908 and received an A. B. degree from Allegheny College in 1931. He began to play chess some eight years ago, and became attracted almost immediately to problems. His first composition, a miniature, appeared in the *Boston Transcript* in Nov., 1931, and foreshadowed his later success in that genre.

Next to Wurzburg and Dobbs, Mr. Cheney is America's finest contemporary composer of miniatures. He has published about 150 problems, of which only three have been two-movers, and a majority have had seven pieces or less. Nos. 1267-73 are specimens of his work in this field. We need not discuss his rationale for miniatures, which he has explained in an article in *THE CHESS REVIEW*, Nov., 1937. It is sufficient to say that his single-handed sponsorship of the International Miniature Tourneys during the past five years has

done much to revive interest and experiment in a field which many had regarded as exhausted.

Lately, Mr. Cheney has developed a taste for the thematic type of problem, in which restrictions of form and purity of mate are subordinated to emphasis on idea and interaction of pieces. "Theme in problems", he writes, "is like plot in drama; without it the art may be brilliant, but finally grows meaningless. I found this true even in miniatures. There must be a 'point' or I am no longer entertained." With this new viewpoint, Mr. Cheney has recently been experimenting with strategic ideas. One of his technical innovations has been a type of White halfpin in which one White piece unpins another, with both captured alternately, as illustrated in No. 1274. He has not yet perfected his technique in the strategic type of problem, but he has had some success in international tourney composition.

Those interested in Mr. Cheney's work may consult a further selection of his best problems, published last Autumn in the *Christian Science Monitor*.

## INFORMAL LADDER

\*\*\*P. Rothenberg 854, 93; H. Medler 864, 70; H. Stenzel 816, 35; \*I. Burstein 736, 65; \*I. Genud 725, —; \*I. Kashdan 713, —; Dr. P. G. Keeney 651, 63; Bill Beers 622, 46; Bourne Smith 571, 18; \*\*\*Dr. G. Dobbs 554, 85; \*\*\*M. Gonzalez 546, —; \*W. Patz 452, 60; E. Korpanty 449, —; I. Burn 437, —; W. Jens 402, 20; \*A. Sheftel 410, 40; \*I. Rivise 389, 55; \*\*\*H. B. Daly 357, 90; W. Keysor 326, 18; K. Lay 303, 20; J. Schmidt 302, —; K. Stubbs 278, —; H. Hausner 264, —; \*C. Miller 262, —; T. McKenna 252, 49; \*\*\*G. Plowman 249, 63; L. Greene 239, —; Dr. M. Herzberger 236, —; I. & M. Hochberg 224, 93; B. M. Marshall 220, 32; F. Sprenger 199, 46; W. Jacobs 164, —; A. Grant 152, —; A. Saxer 133, —; L. Eisner 129, —; W. Neuert 126, —; J. Hannus 125, 78; J. Tusch 39.

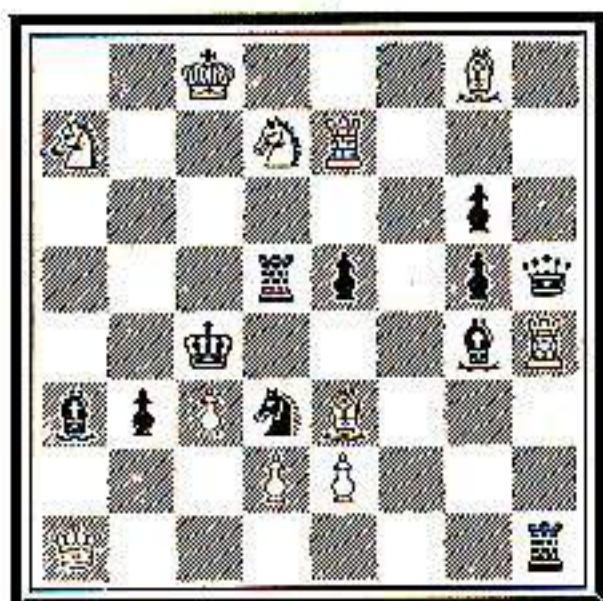
## SOLUTIONS

No. 1195 by F. Gamage: 1 Sg2  
Elegant promotion study—Dobbs.  
My choice—McKenna.  
No. 1196 by C. S. Kipping: 1 Sf5  
Fine sacrifice and block play in economic setting. My vote—Rothenberg.  
No. 1197 by C. S. Kipping & E. Davis: 1 Bf7.  
Very nice block—Medler.  
Strategic shutoff key—Keysor.  
No. 1198 by C. S. Kipping: 1 Se4 (Not 1 Sd1, Sf4!)  
First class. Halfpins are excellent—Keeney  
No. 1199 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Se4  
A beautiful problem—Keysor.  
Variation after 1—BxR very fine—Medler.  
No. 1200 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Qg4  
Another fine crosschecker—Rothenberg.  
No. 1201 by Bill Beers: 1 Kh7  
Nice key, allowing crosscheck—Hochbergs.  
No. 1202 by Bill Beers: 1 Ra3  
1 . . . Ph6 2 Kh2 or Kg2  
1 . . . Kh6 2 Ra7  
Deceptive key. Optional dual—Dobbs.



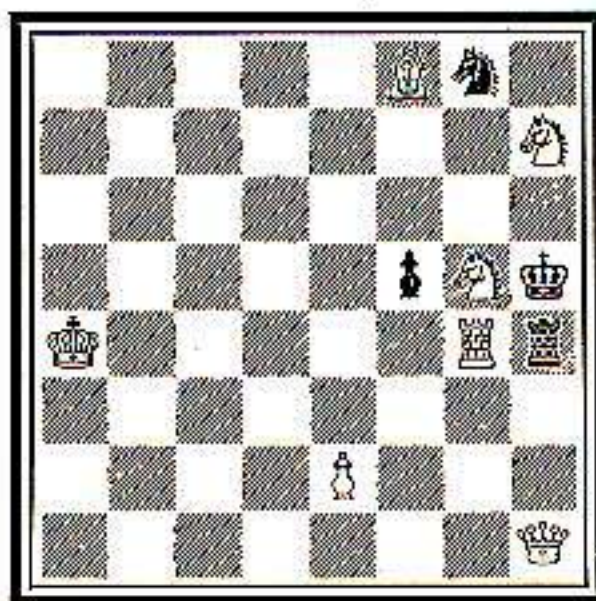
## Original Section

No. 1249  
**BILL BEERS**  
 Willmar, Minn.



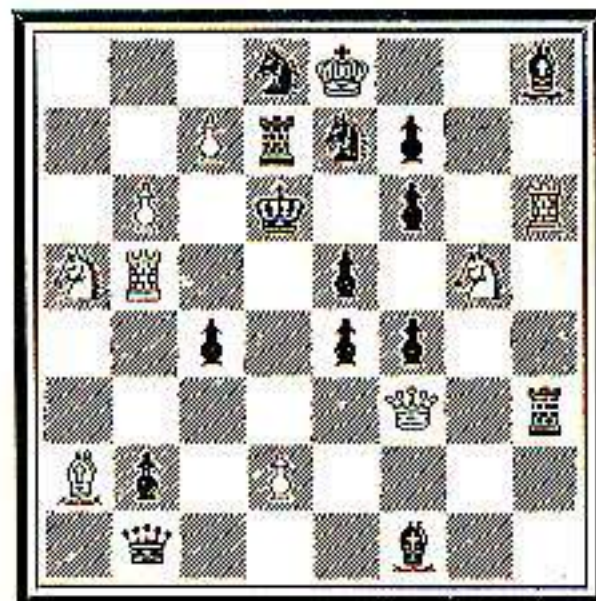
Mate in 2

No. 1252  
**DR. G. DOBBS**  
 Carrollton, Ga.



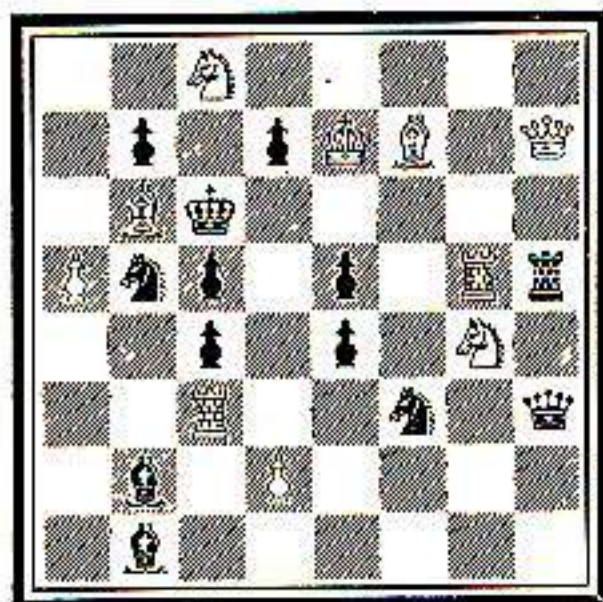
Mate in 2

No. 1255  
**V. L. EATON**  
 Washington, D. C.



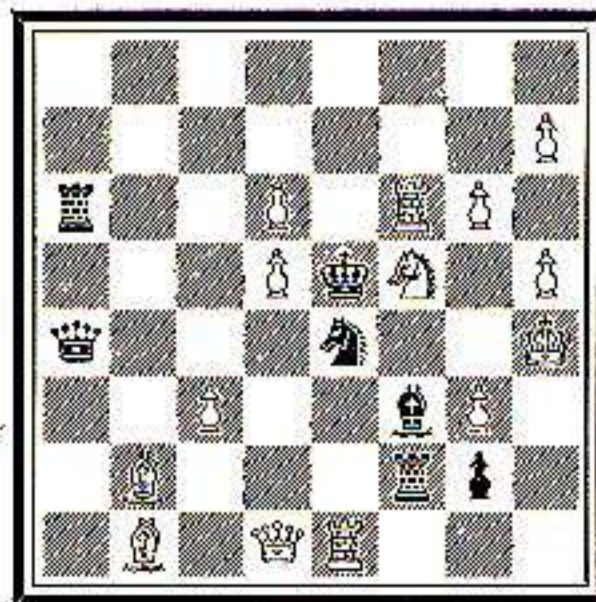
Mate in 2

No. 1250  
**BILL BEERS**  
 Willmar, Minn.



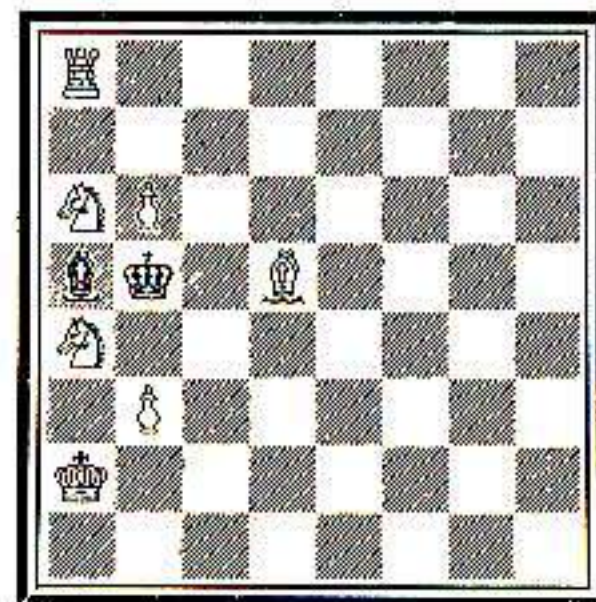
Mate in 2

No. 1253  
**V. L. EATON**  
 Washington, D. C.



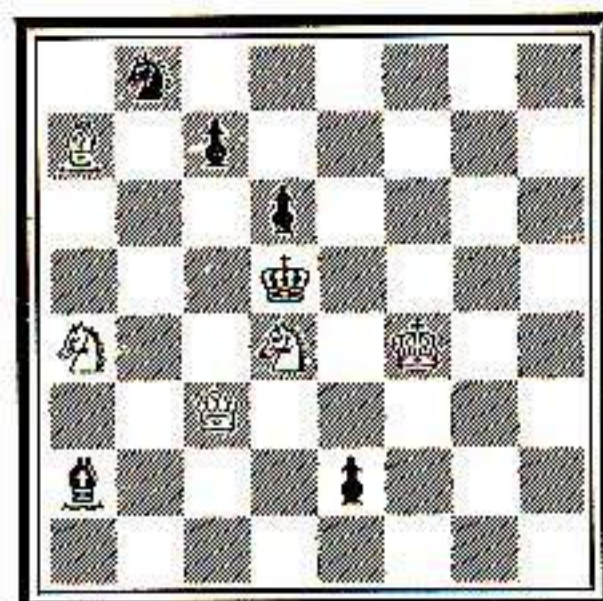
Mate in 2

No. 1256  
**DR. P. G. KEENEY**  
 Bellevue, Ky.



Mate in 2

No. 1251  
**DR. G. DOBBS**  
 Carrollton, Ga.



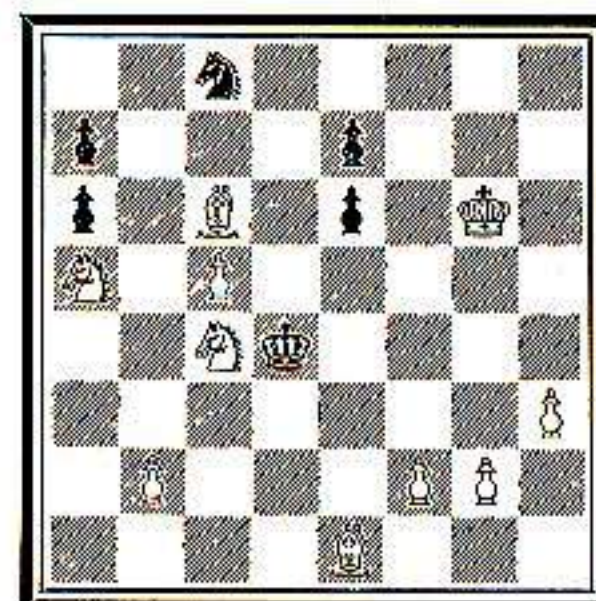
Mate in 2

No. 1254  
**V. L. EATON**  
 Washington, D. C.



Mate in 2

No. 1257  
**MAXWELL BUKOFZER**  
 Bellaire, L. I.



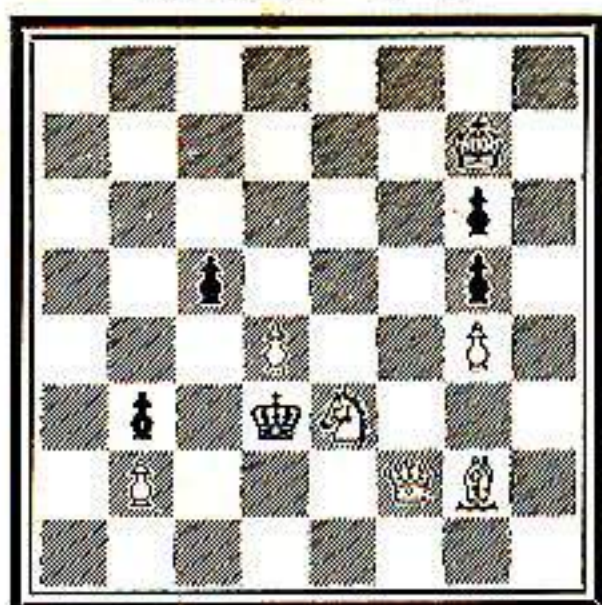
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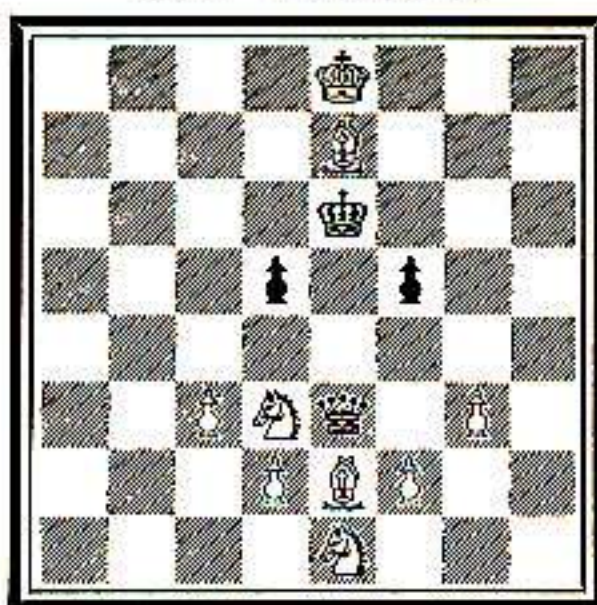
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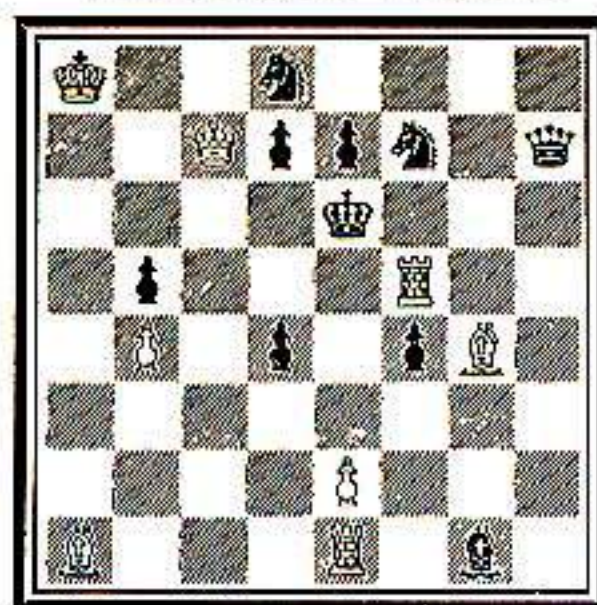
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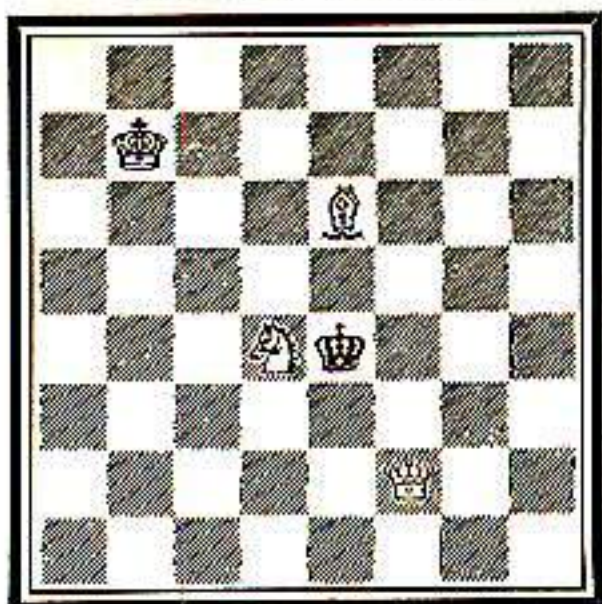
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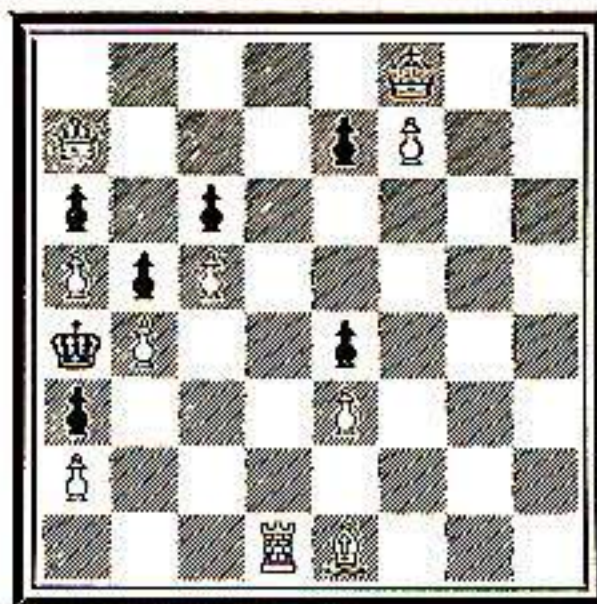
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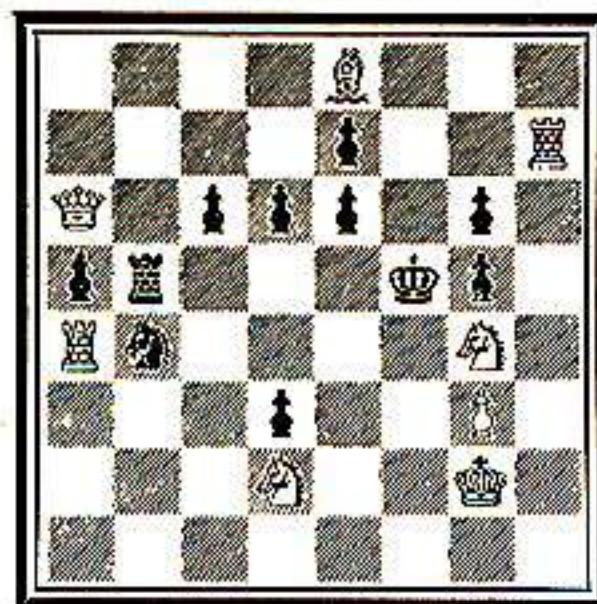
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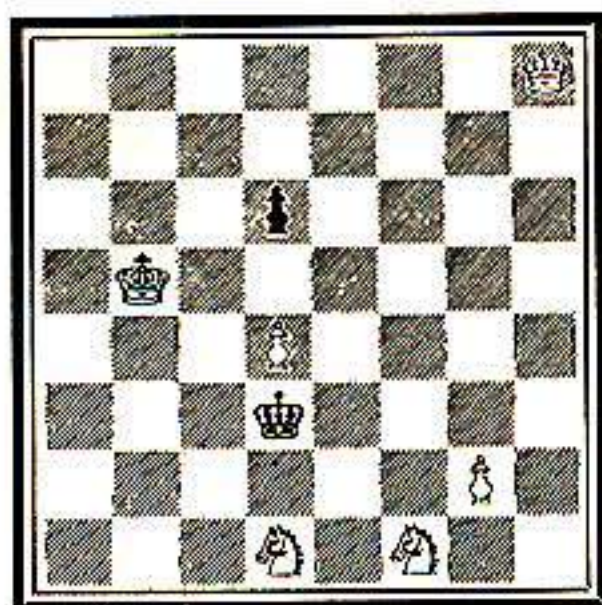
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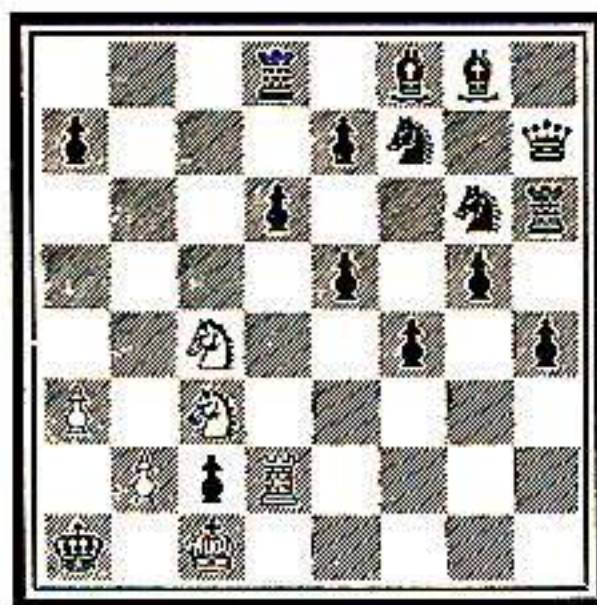
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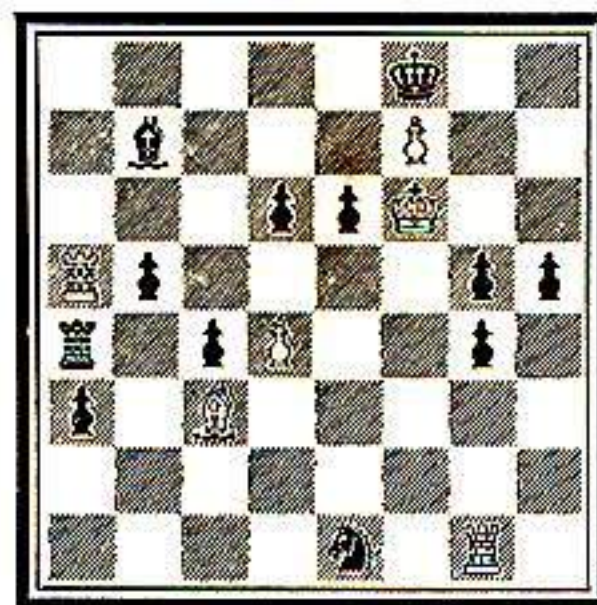
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Wednesbury, England

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THOMAS S. McKENNA  
Lima, Ohio

Mate in 4

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## Quoted Section

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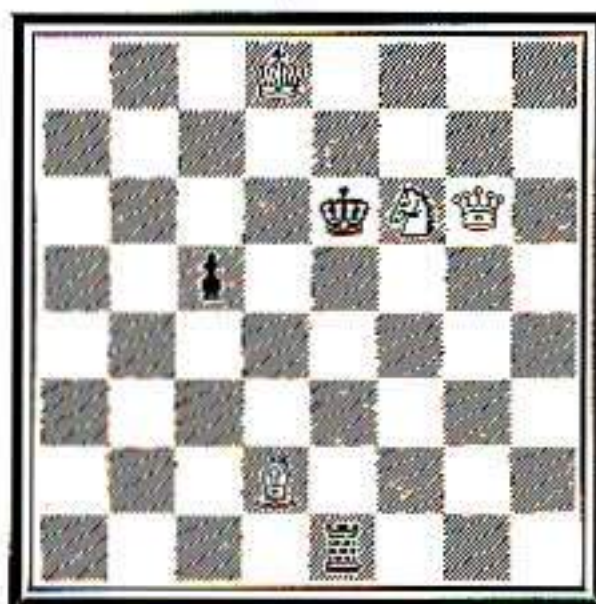
R. CHENEY  
C. C. L. A. Bulletin  
Mar., 1934



Mate in 3

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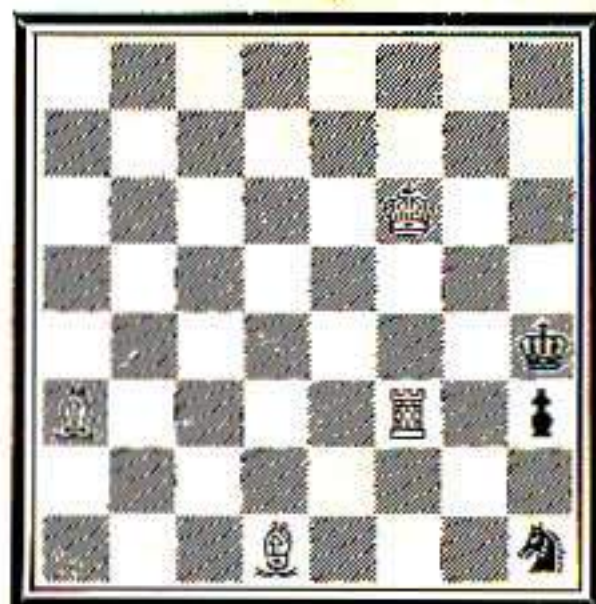
R. CHENEY  
American Chess Bulletin  
Jan., 1934



Mate in 3

No. 1273

R. CHENEY  
Cincinnati Enquirer  
Aug. 25, 1935



Mate in 4

No. 1268

R. CHENEY  
Grand Rapids Herald  
Nov. 25, 1934



Mate in 3

No. 1271

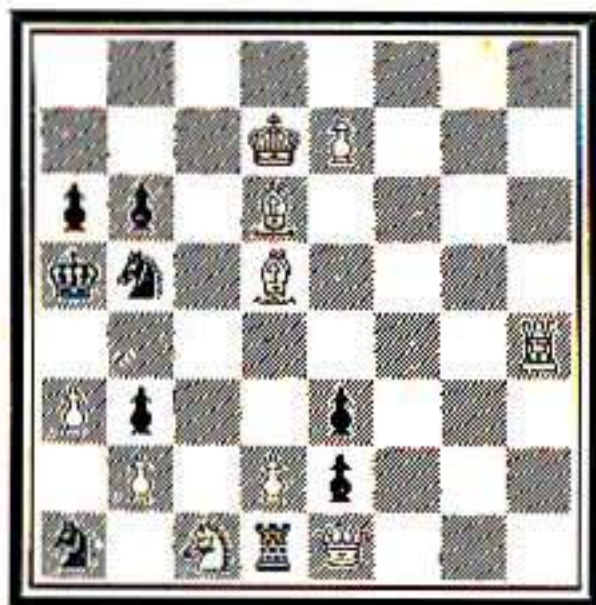
R. CHENEY  
Dedicated to V. L. Eaton  
Cincinnati Enquirer  
Sept. 18, 1933



Mate in 3

No. 1274

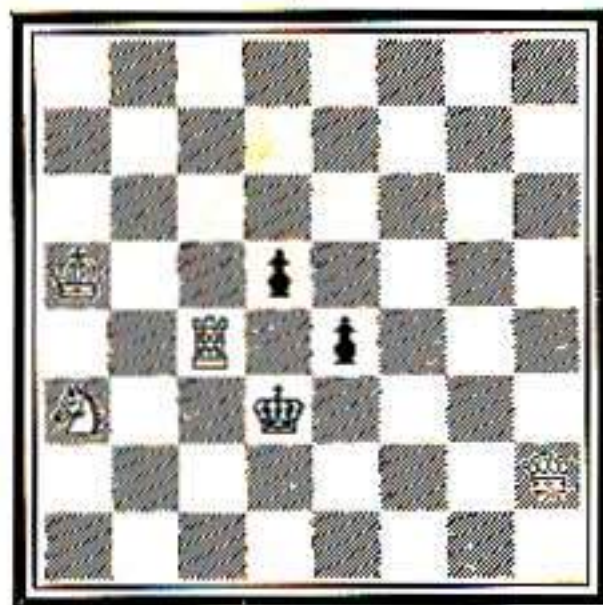
R. CHENEY  
British Chess Magazine  
Jan., 1938



Mate in 3

No. 1269

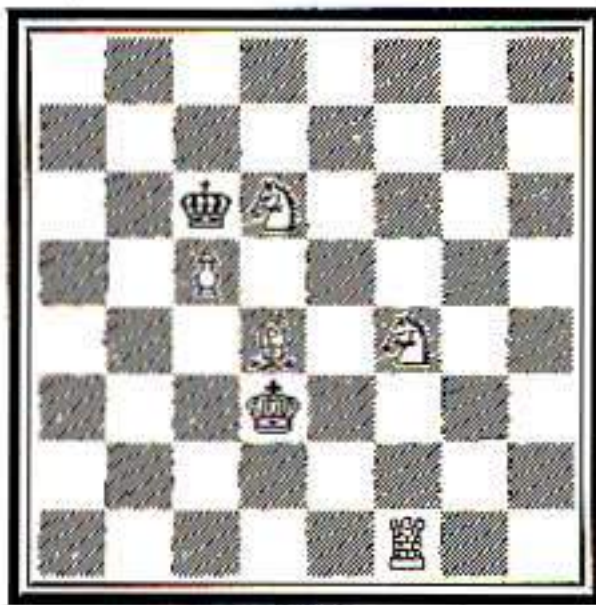
R. CHENEY  
In Memoriam: H. W. Barry  
American Chess Bulletin  
June, 1933



Mate in 3

No. 1272

R. CHENEY  
British Chess Magazine  
1934



Mate in 4

No. 1275

R. CHENEY  
Honor Prize, The Chess Review  
Nov., 1934



Mate in 5

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE MARCH 25th, 1939



No. 1203 by Maxwell Bukofzer: 1 Kd3  
1... PxP 2 Be1  
1... Pe4 2 Ke2  
Clever variations; simple and neat—  
Bourne Smith.

No. 1204 by A. J. Fink: 1 Se5  
1... threat 2 Qd6ch or Bb7ch  
1... Bxc5 2 Bb7ch  
1... PxS 2 Be6ch  
1... KxP 2 Qc4ch  
1... Pe2 2 Rg4  
Difficult—Rothenberg.  
A host of mates without duals—Patz.

No. 1205 by Dr. G. Erdos: 1 Qb7  
1... threat 2 Qb1 mate  
1... Rb8 2 Bf5ch  
1... Bb4 2 Qxh7ch  
1... Rb5 2 g3 or g4  
Mutual interference theme—Patz.

No. 1206 by R. E. McGee: 1 Pe3  
1... threat 2 Bf5  
1... Bd3 2 Be8  
Pretty model mates—Rothenberg.

No. 1207 by R. J. Bermudez: 1 Kd7  
1... Kd5 2 Pb3 3 Ke7 or Sg6 accord-  
ingly.

No. 1208 by P. L. Rothenberg: 1 Pa8(Q)  
1... Ke4 2 Ra1  
1... Ke6 2 Rh8  
I'd call this a "double lateral"—Stenzel.

No. 1209 by Percy Bowater: 1 Se6  
1... KxS 2 BxPch, Kd5 3 Ra1  
1... PxS 2 Rg7, Pgl(Q) 3 RxQ  
Beautiful key—Rothenberg.  
Characteristic Bowater strategy—Dobbs.

No. 1210 by Maxwell Bukofzer: 1 Rd4  
1... Kxe2 2 Se3, Kb2 3 Ra4  
1... Kxe2 2 Sg3ch, Kf2 3 Rh4  
2... Kd1 3 Bb3  
Mates certainly well hidden. My vote—  
Medler.

No. 1211 by Thomas S. McKenna: 1 Rb3  
1... threat 2 Ra3ch  
1... BxR 2 SxBch, Ka4 3 Se5ch  
1... Sa4 2 Ra3, Bb3 3 SxBch

No. 1212 by E. M. H. Guttmann: 1 Ra3  
1... Bb7 2 Rb6-b3, Kd5 3 Rd3ch, Ke4  
4 Re3ch  
1... Bd6 2 Rb6-b3, Kd5 3 Re3ch, etc.  
1... Sd2 or Se3 2 Rb4ch, Se4 3 RxSch,  
Kd5 4 Re8ch  
1... Ph3 2 Rb5, PxR 3 Kg5 any 4  
Sg3ch  
1... Sf6 2 RxS PxR 3 KxP, any 4 Kg5  
2... else 3 Rf6-f3, etc.  
1... Sd6 or Se7 2 R(x)d6, etc.  
Splendid creation with a wealth of varia-  
tions. My vote!—Rothenberg.

No. 1213 by P. L. Rothenberg (This and Nos. 1214-  
1216 are Christmas offerings, using the  
unorthodox "stunt" of White promotion to  
a Black piece.: 1 PxB (Black Bishop)ch  
1... Kh8 2 Qb3ch, Bh6 3 QxP

No. 1214 by P. L. Rothenberg: 1 PxS (Black  
Knight)ch  
1... Se6 2 Qh8ch, Sf8 3 Bh4

No. 1215 by P. L. Rothenberg: 1 PxR (Black  
Rook)ch  
1... RxR 2 Qa3ch, RxQ 3 Be3ch

No. 1216 by P. L. Rothenberg: 1 PxQ (Black  
Queen)ch  
1... QxR 2 Qb8ch, QxQ 3 Ra7ch  
Unorthodox but entertaining quartette—  
Keeney.

No. 1217 by Maxwell Bukofzer: Four solutions, viz.,  
1 Sf3 (the author's), 1 Be6, 1 Be8, and  
1 Qg8.

No. 1218 by H. Lange: Intention 1 Qg4  
1... Rg2 2 Qg3, Rh2 3 Qb3  
1... Rh3- - 2 Qg3, any 3 Qb3  
Cook 1 Qf3ch

No. 1219 by H. Lange: Intended 1 Rf6 but cooked  
by 1 Rxxg6 and 1 Pa6

No. 1220 by G. Goller: 1 Rd3  
1... Pg4 2 Kb3, any 3 Ke3, any 4  
Be6, Pb5 5 Bxb5, Sb6 6 Sc2ch  
Wonderful problem—Daly.

No. 1221 by R. Cheney: 1 Pe5  
1... Ba7 2 Rb6ch, Kh5 3 Kg1, BxD5  
4 Rg2, Be4 5 Kh1, Bxb6 stalemate  
Difficult and clever conception—Keeney.

### SOLUTIONS TO "WOULD YOU HAVE SEEN IT?"

No. 1: 15 Q-Q7ch, BxQ; 18 Kt-Q6 dble. ch.,  
K-Q1; 19 Kt-B7ch, K-B1; 20 R-K8ch, BxR; 21  
R-Q8 mate.

No. 2: 1 Q-B6ch, K-Kt1; 2 Q-Kt7ch!, RxQ;  
3 Kt-B6ch, K-R1; 4 PxRch, KxP; 5 R-R7 mate.

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