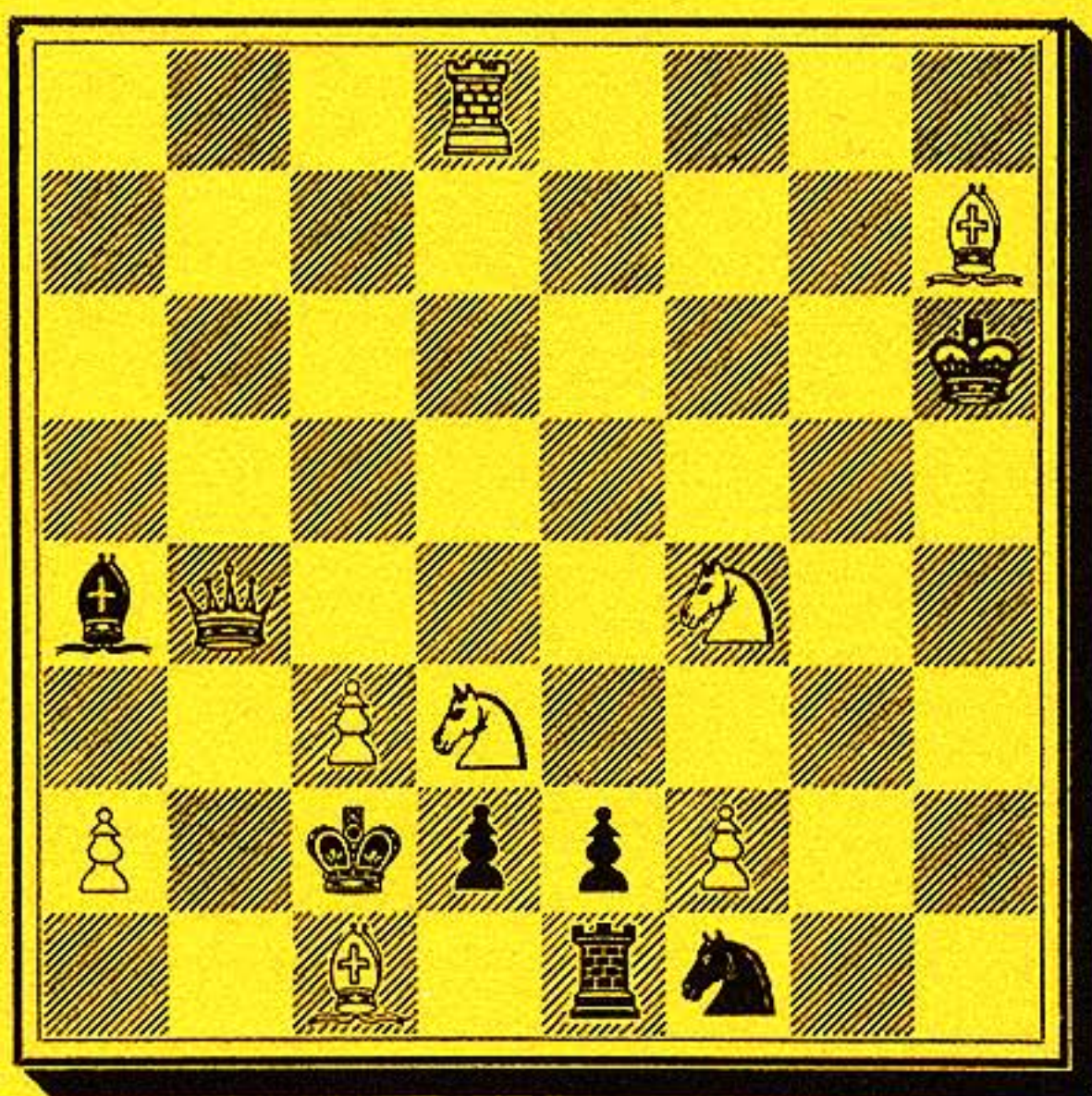


# *The* CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

F. GAMAGE  
Brockton, Mass.



WHITE MATES IN TWO MOVES

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THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

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THE ALEKHINE—CHATARD ATTACK  
METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE ♦ ROOK VS. BISHOP  
RESHEVSKY ♦ FINE ♦ HODGES ♦ CHERNEV

---

APRIL, 1939

MONTHLY 30 cts.

ANNUALLY \$3.00



# The CHESS REVIEW

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION

*Editors:*

ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ  
SAMUEL S. COHEN

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## FACTS ❖ FANCIES ❖ FOIBLES

### THE CHESS OLYMPICS

During the month of July, Argentina will play host to teams of more than forty nations coming from all parts of the world. The colorful pageant is made possible through the efforts of the Argentine Chess Federation and the generosity of the Argentine government. The entire cost of the gigantic event has been estimated at 3,599,000 francs, of which the government has appropriated approximately one-third.

The enthusiasm aroused may be gleaned from the following, which in a measure, reflects an interest that by far surpasses any previously evinced in chess circles:

"One hundred and three works were presented by artists for the poster competition in connection with propaganda for the tournament of nations. The prizes granted were as follows: First prize, for the poster 'Dama', \$500.00 to Juan Dell'Acqua; Second prize \$250.00 for 'Monarca', to Ernesto M. Scotti; Third prize \$150.00 for 'Sombra', to Alfredo Pranzetti, and other prizes ranging from \$100.00 to \$50.00 for the posters 'Peon' 'Campeon' and 'A.P.P.C.'."

Once again the task of sending an American team devolves upon the National Chess Federation. Already invitations have been sent out to Frank Marshall, United States Champion Emeritus, who has captained four victorious world championship teams, Samuel Reshevsky, present title holder, Reuben Fine, Isaac Kash-

### SPOT NEWS!

With a score of  $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$ , *Paul Keres* of Esthonia annexed premier honors at the Margate tournament. *Capablanca* and *Flohr* tied for second and third positions with  $6\frac{1}{2}$  points and *Sir George Thomas* was fourth with 5 points.

Negotiations for the 1939 Congress of the *American Chess Federation* indicate that *Los Angeles* will be the scene of action.

dan, I. A. Horowitz and Arthur W. Dake.

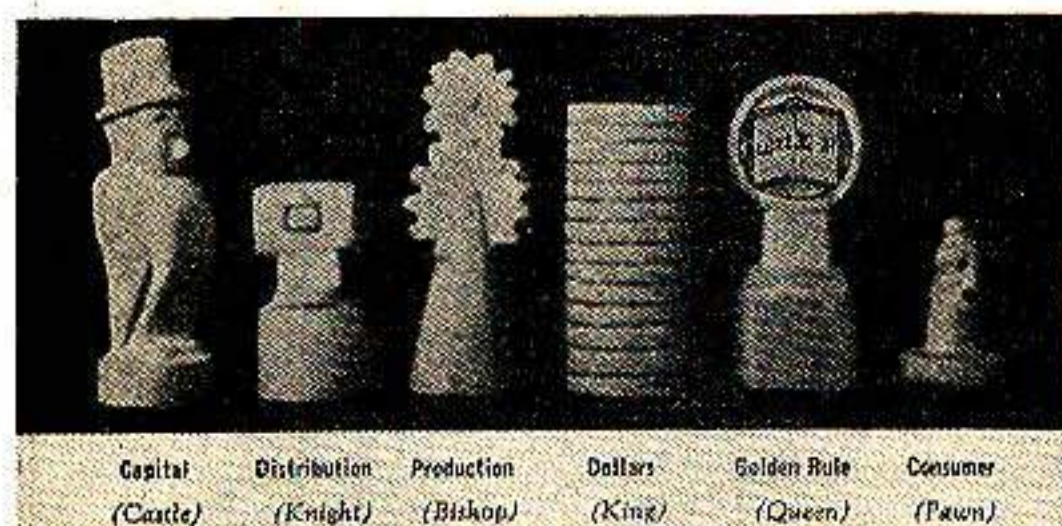
The ocean voyage to Argentina from the United States lasts eighteen days. This coupled with at least twenty-three days of play, plus the return trip and time allowed for making connections, will bring the total time of the trip to approximately ten weeks. It is to be hoped that five of the six players invited will see their way clear to participate.

George Emlen Roosevelt, president of the Marshall Chess Club has accepted the chairmanship of the committee which will arrange the details of the participation of the United States Team.

While no treasurer has been appointed as we go to press, contributions to defray the team's expenses may be sent to *George E. Roosevelt, 30 Pine Street, New York City.*



## STREAMLINED CHESS!



What next?

A friendly wrangle last month over an exchange of "free" verse is concluded by the receipt of a new missive, part of which we are taking the liberty of quoting.

I sent a gallant knight to sea  
To find himself a throne.  
He foundered unexpectedly  
Upon the S. S. Cohen.

\* \* \* \*

This is my move, although I shun it  
(My wife has weakened my resistance)  
You have the verse, go on and run it;  
And call me when you need assistance.

Thank you Mr. Payne. Here's the verse.

## CHECK MATE

Kings and pawns can move one square.  
Queens can wander anywhere.  
Kings are limited in gait  
Over-cautious and sedate;  
But when action gets too hot  
Kings retreat; the pawns cannot.

Pawns must leap into the fray  
Two steps forward; Hip, Hooray;  
Then until the war is done  
They advance, one step by one  
Moving only left and right  
When the enemy's in sight.

Bishops, hampered by their creed,  
Follow where diagonals lead;  
Whether black or red they be,  
There they cling religiously.  
From the palace to the grave  
Bishops never misbehave.

Mounted knights are different, though.  
No one follows where they go.  
One diagonal; one ahead;  
Red to black and back to red:  
Charging left or right they ride  
To attack from any side.

So in triumph or defeat  
Pawns advance and kings retreat.  
War is fun and so is Chess.  
Peace is dull and effortless.  
What if pawns and bishops die?  
More will follow bye and bye.

—Peter B. Payne

A tale yet untold!

Park Row, at its intersection with Broadway, forty-five years ago, was as crowded as the Times Square section is today. On a bright summer's day in 1894, a young man in his early thirties, stood near the curb, surveying his sartorial elegance. He was attired in a neat-fitting cutaway, brown suit with brown top hat, patent leather shoes, kid gloves in hand, a walking cane crooked over his arm, and smoking a cigar, evidently at peace with all the world. At that moment, a tall, spry, elderly gentleman detached himself from the crowd; throwing his right arm over the shoulder of our hero, and grasping the lapel of his coat with his left hand, gave him a friendly hug, exclaiming, "So glad to see you! Congratulations! Here you are the champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, champion of New York State, champion of the United States, three in one, and all at the same time! You must go on and win the world's championship." Our hero, with no suspicion of flattery, mildly protested that he had no such ambition, as it would mean a sacrifice of his business interests. With a parting friendly pat on the back, said he, "Good luck, my boy, I have some copy for the *Sun* and must make haste while the sun shines."

Our hero started off in the opposite direction, but could make no progress. He had been lassoed. A magic knot had been made in the button-hole of his coat, the cord slipped under his armpit, and as he looked backward, there, several feet away, stood Sam Loyd, laughing heartily, as he questioned, "Hodges, how do you like that trick?"

Many years have passed since then, and I have enjoyed many pleasant hours solving the beautiful gems of this great chess genius and puzzle maker. But also, I have ever been grateful to this genial, kindly soul for having taken in so friendly a fashion, and in such a public place, a chunk of conceit out of, at that time, a very vain young man.

Under the caption "Chess Comes to the Kitchen" an article was submitted to us, purporting to relate the progress of two women, newly converted to Caissa's noble pastime. With it was sent their embryonic effort over the checkered board. The original opening "Housewife's Defense" caught our attention and we waded through the fifty odd moves to see what we could see. Such a maze, jumble and conglomeration, we have yet to spy. At the end, both players resign, and spectators, kibitzers, et al follow suit.



### WHY SUPPORT THE AMERICAN CHESS FEDERATION?

When you invest in chess, do you seek your money's worth? Do you compare values? Do you get a dollar's return for every dollar spent?

Consider this.

For every dollar spent with the American Chess Federation, you get, first of all, a membership in the A. C. F. In addition you receive a series of interesting bulletins on various phases of the game. Add to this, the current yearly tournament book, which is sent to every member, and at once your chess dollar yields dividends.

But that is not all. In joining the American Chess Federation, you are sponsoring a nationwide organization, that has consistently promoted yearly tournaments since its inception in the year 1900, as the Western Chess Association. You are sponsoring an organization that has brought chess to public recreational agencies in more than fifty cities in the United States. You are sponsoring the program of the A.C.F., to promote chess in the recreational centers of more than one thousand cities of the United States. Is this not a worthwhile cause?

The current yearbook is now ready for distribution. It is a beautiful, practical souvenir of the masters' tournament of Boston, 1938. It contains a selection of the best games of that memorable event, annotated in the breezy style of Fred Reinfeld.

Send for it today!

Mail \$1.00 to Ernest Olfe, Secretary-Treasurer, A. C. F., 1111 North 10th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

You can't go wrong!

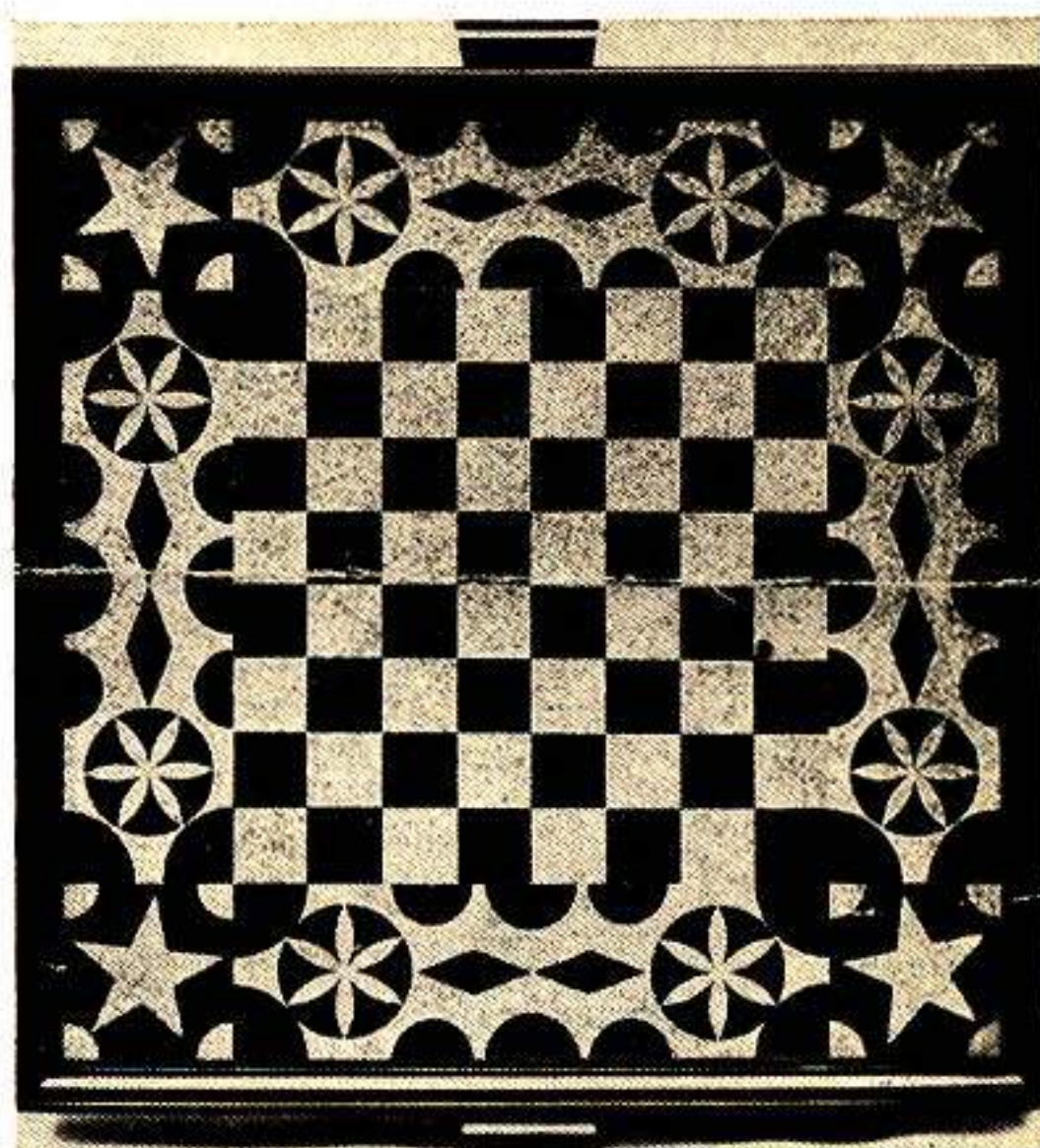
If you are becoming indolent or lackadaisical in your correspondence play, pep it up at once with Colonel J. S. Upham's "enliveners" and "grief savers". A half dozen odd grimaces wittily express your thoughts in less time than you can say "Jack Robinson". Get hold of Colonel Upham's playing chart today and improve your game. Write to Col. J. S. Upham, 4736 Oakwood Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

#### ENLIVENERS

When appropriate,  
use these symbols  
after postcard moves

☺ - a smile or  
pleasure

☹ - chagrin  
☹ - doubtful but  
hopeful  
⚡ - sorely per-  
plexed  
⚡ - hanging on  
the ropes  
☹ - revenge



Unique and picturesque aptly describes this hand-ground glass chessboard. The work of a master craftsman, it was designed by William H. Showalter, and first came to light in the year 1861. The white squares and border decorations are ground in the glass on one side, and the other side is plain smooth glass. General U. S. Grant is reputed to have played on it during the Civil War. Later it was exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

As a collector's item, it would indeed be invaluable. Inquiries are respectfully solicited.

"If you know the technique, the rest is easy", writes *W. B. Rice*. And he goes on to prove his point by relating the following incident.

"Many years ago, at a Good Companion banquet, a few boards and men, used at a Philadelphia school for the blind, were passed around to the assembled problem experts. These boards were of peculiar construction, enabling the blind to 'see' the position with their fingers. Some one suggested that a problem be set up on the boards, and a few of the experts try their 'hands' at solving with the boards beneath the table! The solvers were compelled to 'feel' the men and visualize the position. The problem was of such a simple nature, that any one could have knocked it over in less than a minute from a printed diagram. However, it was solved in less than two minutes by a totally blind composer, while the experts were still fumbling around beneath the table after fifteen minutes!"



## Metropolitan Chess League

Once again locking horns, in a final round wrangle, The Marshall Chess Club convincingly defeated the powerful Manhattan C. C. aggregation by the score of 11-6 to capture the league championship. Neck and neck until the concluding round, a deadlock, reaching back to last year, when two no decision contests were fought, was broken. The imposing array of talent discloses the calibre of the match.

Marshall Chess Club	Manhattan Chess Club
R. Fine ----- 1	A. Kupchik ----- 0
S. Reshevsky ----- 1	J. Moskowitz ----- 0
M. Hanauer ----- 1/2	I. A. Horowitz ----- 1/2
F. J. Marshall ----- 1	A. Denker ----- 0
E. A. Santasiere ----- 1/2	R. Willman ----- 1/2
D. Polland ----- 1/2	S. S. Cohen ----- 1/2
M. Green ----- 1	J. Fisher ----- 0
Fred Reinfeld ----- 1/2	George Shainswit ----- 1/2
H. Seidman ----- 1/2	W. W. Adams ----- 1/2
T. Stone ----- 1	O. Tenner ----- 0
J. Collins ----- 1/2	A. Beckhardt ----- 1/2
H. Sussman ----- 1/2	H. Avram ----- 1/2
Dr. P. Schlesinger ----- 0	Dr. J. Platz ----- 1
R. Smirka ----- 1	Harold Phillips ----- 0
B. Forsberg ----- *	H. Halpern ----- *
K. Darby ----- 0	I. Heitner ----- 1
P. Dunst ----- 1	A. Kreymborg ----- 0
11	6

\* Adjourned

The Rice Progressive C. C., the Bronx C. C., the Steinitz C. C. and the North Jersey C. C. comprised the other teams in the "A" Section of the league.

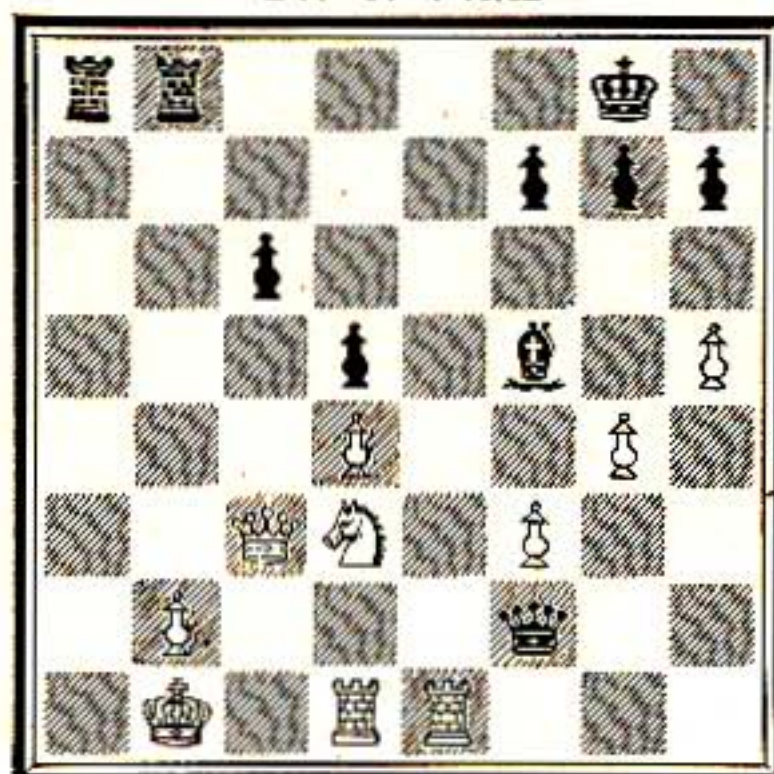
The Queens Chess Club, with four straight victories to its credit, gained possession of the title in the "B" division. Other teams in this section were the Bronx C. C., the Cuba C. C., the Astoria C. C. and the Staten Island C. C.

### Metropolitan Chess League New York—March 25, 1939

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. P. Schlesinger Marshall C. C. White	Dr. J. Platz Manhattan C. C. Black
1 P-Q4	15 Kt-B5
2 P-QB4	16 KtxBch
3 Kt-QB3	17 P-R5
4 B-Kt5	18 Pxp
5 P-K3	19 QxKtP
6 Pxp	20 Q-B3
7 B-Q3	21 B-KB4
8 Q-B2	22 KtxKt
9 K-Kt-K2	23 BxKt
10 O-O-O	24 Kt-Q3
11 P-KR4	25 P-B3
12 Kt-Kt3	26 KR-K1
13 K-Kt1	27 P-KKt4
14 QKt-K2	

Dr. J. Platz



Dr. P. Schlesinger

27 . . . . .	RxPch	31 R-Q2	Q-KB8
28 QxR	BxKtch	32 Q-B3	R-K8
29 RxB	QxRch	Resigns	
30 K-B2	R-K1		

### Metropolitan Chess League New York—March 25, 1939

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by S. Reshevsky)

S. Reshevsky Marshall C. C. White	J. Moskowitz Manhattan C. C. Black
---	--

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	4 B-Kt5	B-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5 P-K3	O-O
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	6 R-B1	. . . . .

The usual move is Kt-B3. The text invites . . . Kt-K5, for which White was well prepared.

6 . . . . . P-QB3

Probably the best. On . . . QKt-Q2, White may exchange Pxp, which is somewhat favorable to him.

7 B-Q3 QKt-Q2

Better would seem to be 7 . . . Pxp; 8 Bxp, Kt-Q4, etc. the orthodox defense, which equalizes.

8 Pxp KPxp  
9 Q-B2 . . . . .

Temporarily preventing . . . Kt-K5.

9 . . . . .	R-K1	12 BxB	QxB
10 Kt-B3	Kt-B1	13 P-KR3	. . . . .
11 B-KB4	B-Q3		

If 13 O-O, then Kt-Kt3 (preventing Kt-K5), and Black's threat of . . . B-Kt5 would best be met by P-KR3.

13 . . . . . Kt-Kt3  
14 O-O Q-K2  
15 R-Kt1 . . . . .

Except that Black's Kt was on KB1, the game is identical to the one played by myself against the young Russian, Smislov. The slight difference is of no account. White's plan is a pawn assault on the Queen's wing, against which Black has little counterplay.

15 . . . . . Kt-K5  
16 P-QKt4 P-QR3  
17 P-QR4 P-KB4



The alternative 17 . . . Kt-Kt4; 18 KtxKt, QxKt; 19 P-KB4 is not very promising for the second player. And 17 . . . Kt-R5; 18 KKtxKt, QxKt; 19 KtxKt, PxKt; 20 B-B4 favors White.

18 Kt-K2!	B-Q2
19 P-QKt5	RPxP
20 PxP	R-R4
21 PxP	BxP

Black is now left with two isolated pawns. But after . . . PxP the backward BP is weak.

22 Kt-B4! . . . .

To challenge control of the square K5, by getting rid of the Kt on Kt3.

22 . . . . KtxKt

If 22 . . . Kt-Kt4; 23 Kt(B3)xKt, QxKt; 24 BxP and White is a pawn plus, with a good position.

23 PxKt	KR-R1
24 Kt-K5	B-R5
25 Q-Kt2	B-B3
26 QR-B1	. . . .

White should have challenged the file by R-R1. The resultant end-game, after the exchanges is enough in White's favor to produce a win.

26 . . . .	R-R7
27 Q-Kt6	Q-R5?

27 . . . Q-Q1 would still offer Black chances. If 28 QxQ, RxQ; 29 KtxB, PxKt; 30 RxP, R-R5! and White's winning chances are almost nil.

To retain a slight pull White would play, in this variation, 29 P-B3, Kt-Q3; 30 R-Q1.

28 BxKt QPxB?

An oversight. But on 28 . . . BPxP; 29 Kt xB, PxKt; 30 QxP, QxBP; 31 QxPch, K-B1 (not . . . K-R1; QxR); 32 Q-K6 and wins easily.

29 Q-Kt3ch Resigns

Metropolitan Chess League  
New York—March 25, 1939

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by R. Fine)

A. Kupchik	R. Fine
Manhattan C. C.	Marshall C. C.
White	Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	. . . .

3 P-Q4 at once is better.

3 . . . .	Kt-QB3
4 P-Q4	PxP
5 KtxP	Kt-B3
6 B-K2	B-Kt5

The reason why White's third move was too tame. This move secures Black at least an even game.

7 KtxKt . . . .

An unusual reply, but probably safest. After 7 O-O, BxKt; 8 PxP, KtxP White has nothing for the Pawn sacrificed.

7 . . . . QPxKt

7 . . . KtPxKt; 8 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 9 B-Q2 is in White's favor.

8 QxQch	KxQ
9 P-B3	. . . .

Too passive. 9 B-KKt5, P-KR3; 10 BxKtch, PxP; 11 O-O-Och was relatively best.

9 . . . .	P-K4
10 B-Q2?	. . . .

Since the exchange of B for Kt was not to be feared, 10 B-K3, occupying the important diagonal, was indicated.

10 . . . .	B-K3
11 O-O-O	Kt-Q2
12 P-QR3	. . . .

Driving the Black B to where he wants to go. 12 B-K3 was still preferable.

12 . . . .	B-QB4
13 KR-K1	. . . .

Preparing to challenge Black's command of the diagonal KKt1-QR7.

13 . . . .	K-B2
14 B-B1	B-B7
15 R-K2	B-Q5

Preventing 16 B-K3, which would be met now by 16 . . . B-B5; 17 R(K2)-K1, BxKB; 18 BxB, PxP and wins.

16 R(K2)-K1	P-QR4
17 B-K3	BxBch
18 RxB	Kt-B4

White is now burdened with a hopelessly passive position: the best he can do is wait for Black to make a break.

19 P-QR4 . . . .

Sealing the Q side, but creating another weakness.

19 . . . .	P-KKt4	22 B-K2	B-K3
20 P-QKt3	P-Kt5	23 R-B1	. . . .
21 PxP	BxKKtP		

An inconsistent maneuver which only makes White's position worse. The counter-attack on Black's KBP will fail and Black will have a chance to occupy the vital Q file. The most logical defensive policy was 23 R-KKt3, provoking the exchange of one pair of rooks, followed by P-KKt3 and just sitting tight. Although Black's position is preferable no matter what White does, this policy would still reduce his winning chances to a minimum.

23 . . . . KR-Kt1

Preventing the occupation of the KKt file.

24 R-B2	QR-Q1
25 B-R5	R-Q2
26 R(K3)-B3	R-Kt2
27 P-R3	. . . .

If 27 R-B6, K-Q1!; 28 R-R6?, BxP! and Black should win.

27 . . . .	K-Q1
28 K-Kt2	K-K1

Better than 28 . . . K-K2; when 29 B-Kt4 gives White strong counterplay.

29 R-K3	R-Q5
30 B-K2	K-K2
31 B-B1	. . . .

White can hardly do anything but mark time.

31 . . . .	R-Kt1
32 K-B1	R(Kt1)-Q1
33 R(B2)-K2	R-Kt5
34 R-K1?	. . . .

This loses immediately. 34 R-Q2 is refuted by R(Q1)-Q5, threatening both BxKtP and KtxKP, while 34 Kt-R2 fails because of 34



... R-Kt3; 35 Kt-B3, R-Q5. The only playable defense was 34 K-Kt2.

R. Fine



A. Kupchik

34 ..... BxKtP!  
35 PxB KtxPch  
36 K-Kt2 .....

Or 36 K-Kt1, R-Q7; 37 Kt-R2, R-Kt3; 38 RxKt, RxRch; 39 K-R1, R-R6; 40 B-B4, Rx QRP and wins.

36 ..... R-Q7ch  
37 K-R3 Kt-Q5  
Resigns

Metropolitan Chess League  
New York—March 25, 1939

### INDIAN DEFENSE

A. S. Denker  
Manhattan C. C.  
White

F. J. Marshall  
Marshall C. C.  
Black

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

7 P-K4 followed by 8 Kt-B3 is preferable.

7 ..... P-QB4 10 Kt-Q4 B-Kt2  
8 PxP Kt-R3 11 Kt-B3 Q-Kt3  
9 P-B6! PxP 12 P-K3 .....

Timid! 12 KtxP, KtxKt (if ... QBxKt or ... QxKt, then KtxKt!); 13 KtxPch, K-R1; 14 PxKt! and now if 14 ... BxP; then 15 B-K3 (among others), Q-B2; 16 BxB, QxB; 17 B-Q4ch, etc. Or in this variation 14 ... BxB; 15 KxB, Q-Kt2ch; 16 Kt-Q5 and no compensating play suggests itself for Black.

12 ..... KtxKt 16 P-B3 KR-Q1  
13 PxKt P-QB4! 17 Q-B2 Kt-Kt5  
14 Kt-K2 BxB 18 Q-Kt3 Q-R3  
15 KxB Q-B3ch 19 R-Kt1 .....

If 19 Kt-B4, QR-Kt1!

19 ..... QxKtch  
20 R-B2 Q-K8!  
21 B-Q2 .....

The threat was ... R-Q8.

21 ..... QxB 25 QxRP Kt-B7ch  
22 RxQ RxRch 26 K-Kt2 Kt-K5ch  
23 K-R3 Kt-Q6 27 K-Kt1 Kt-Kt4  
24 Q-Kt7 R-K1

White banks on obtaining counterplay with his QRP and is not interested in sacrificing this opportunity by defending his KBP with Q-Kt7.

28 R-Kt8 KtxPch 32 K-Kt1 Kt-B6ch  
29 K-B1 KtxPch 33 K-B1 Kt-R7ch  
30 K-Kt1 Kt-B6ch 34 K-Kt1 RxR  
31 K-B1 Kt-R7ch

To gain time on the clock.

35 QxRch B-B1  
36 P-R4 Kt-B6ch  
37 K-B1 R-QR7  
38 Q-R8 .....

Q-Kt5 controls more important squares and offers a stouter resistance.

38 ..... Kt-Q7ch 46 P-R5 R-Q6ch  
39 K-K1 Kt-Kt6 47 K-K2 RxPch  
40 Q-Q5 R-R6 48 K-B1 KtxP!  
41 Q-B4 B-Kt2 49 QxKt RxP  
42 K-Q1 P-R4! 50 QxP P-K4  
43 K-B2 Kt-R4 51 Q-B6 K-R2  
44 Q-Kt5 RxPch Resigns  
45 K-Q1 Kt-B5

## Book Reviews

*Books reviewed in this column may be obtained from The Chess Review.*

### 1234 MODERN END-GAME STUDIES

\$5.00

Compiled by

M. A. SUTHERLAND AND H. M. LOMMER

It seems too good to be true, but at last this long-awaited collection of endings is here. Devoted as it is to the artistic in chess, it should appeal to the problemist as well as the practical player. Both can revel in the marvelous combinations, the fantastic ideas, the "impossible" conditions so beautifully fulfilled in the solutions. Here are to be found the cream of the output of Rinck, Troitzky, Kubbel, Reti, Mattison and Platov. To these classic composers are now added names which sound strange and hard to remember, but whose beautiful creations will render them immortal. The master of fantasy, Korolikov, the prolific Herbstmann, the ingenious Liburkin, the master of Pawn endings, Grigoriev, the amazing Gorgiev, as well as Prokop, Bron, Gurvitsch, Kaminer, Sachodjakin, and last but not least Simchovitsch, are all well represented. The compiler, Lommer, whose compositions border on sur-realism, is also a contributor.

As is natural in a work of this magnitude, inaccuracies are bound to creep in. For instance, ending No. 878 (perhaps the prettiest in the whole collection) is attributed to Kaminer instead of Kasparjan. Endings' No. 100 (Yakimchik), No. 253 (Alexandroff), No. 578 (Sackmann), and No. 752 (Kozlowski) can be "cooked". Incidentally Alexandroff's composition won a first prize in 1929. However these are but minor flaws and should not detract from your enjoyment of the book.



As soon as you buy a copy (and you'll just have to) look up this selection of gems and you'll have your money's worth in these alone.

No. 333 by Birnoff—(a surprising mate)

No. 380 by Liburkin—(marvelous Pawn-promotions)

No. 420 by Korolikhov—(a perpetual check of the Queen)

No. 425 by Gorgiev—(two knights can mate!)

No. 430 by Gurvitsch—(Black wins the Knight but loses his King)

No. 577 by Troitzki—(a beautiful Rook chase)

No. 808 by Kubbel—(surprising defense tactics)

No. 1096 by Seletzky—(a smothered mate Philidor never saw)

No. 1103 by Kubbel—(artistic maneuvering)

No. 1144 by Gurvitsch—(The knight chases the King from one end of the board to another)

—Irving Chernev

### CHESS ARCHIVES

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### FOUR UNDERPROMOTIONS!

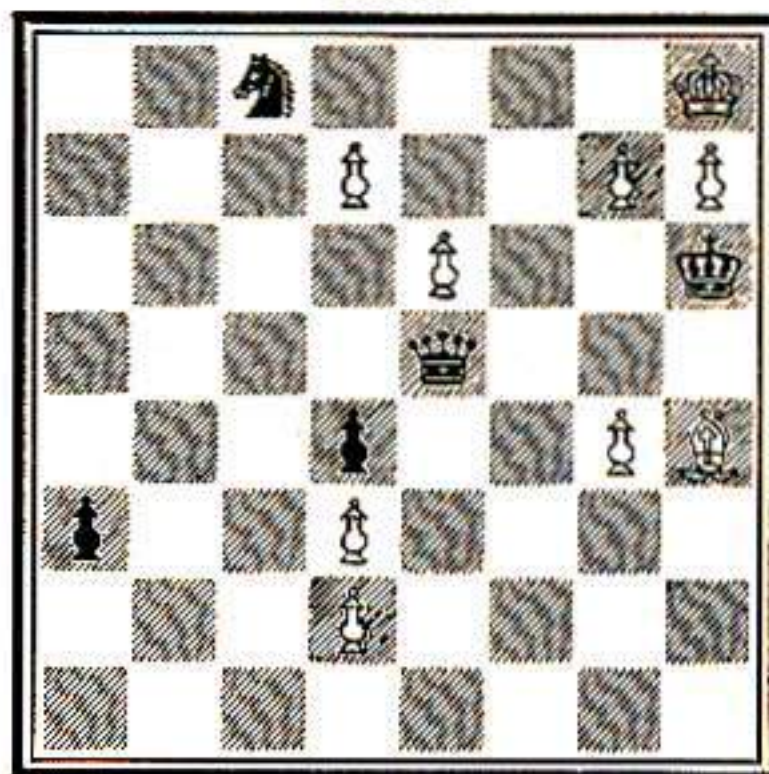
No. 1038

F. Richter (Zelec).

Mention

"Ceskoslovensky Sach", 1934

Black



White

White to Play and Draw

1 B-B6, QxB; 2 P-Kt5ch, QxP; 3 P-Kt8(Kt)ch, K-Kt3; 4 P-Q8 (Q), QxQ; 5 P-K7!, Kt-Q3; 6 PxQ(Kt), Kt-B7ch; 7 KtxKt, KxKt; 8 Kt-R6ch, K-B1; 9 Kt-B5, P-R7; 10 KtxP, P-R8(R); 11 Kt-K6ch, K-B2; 12 Kt-Q8ch, K-Kt3; 13 K-Kt8, R-R1; 14 P-R8(Kt)ch, K-B3; 15 Kt-B7, draw.

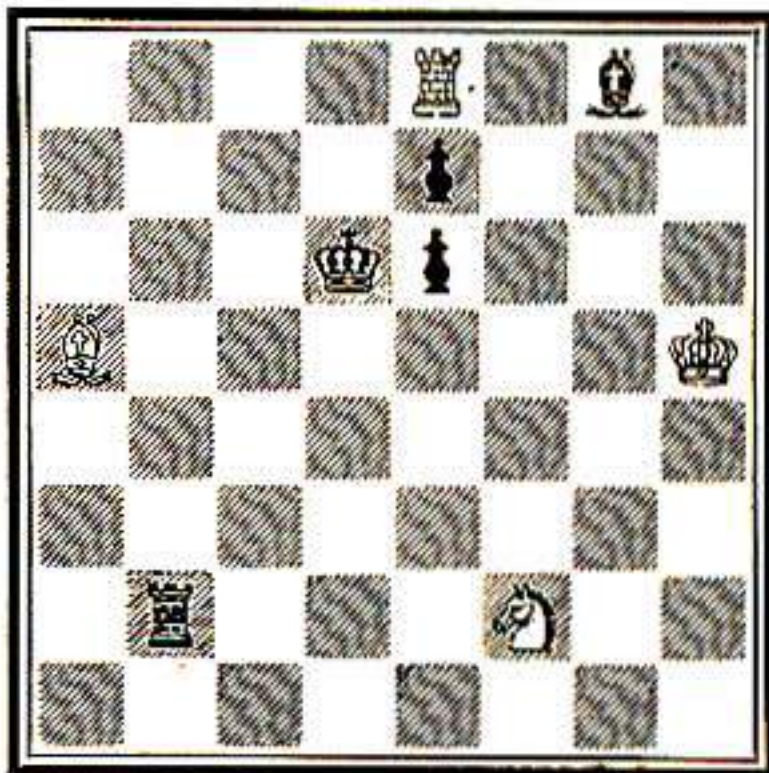
### A FAR-SIGHTED FORK

No. 962

T. B. Gorgiev

Special Prize "Schachmat". 1929

Black



White

White to Play and Win

1 Kt-K4ch, K-K4; 2 Kt-Kt5! B-B2ch; 3 KtxBch, K-B3; 4 Kt-Q8!., R-Kt4ch; 5 K-R6, RxB; 6 R-B8ch, K-K4; 7 Kt-B6ch, etc.



# The Alekhine-Chatard Attack

*A discussion of the concluding variation of a reckless attempt to bankrupt the French Defense, begun several months ago.*

After 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4 B-Kt5, B-K2; 5 P-K5, Kt-Q2; 6 P-KR4.

6 . . . . . P-KB3

This move received its international baptism in the game Yates-Maroczy, New York, 1924. In the notes to the game Alekhine indicated a dangerous combinational attack for White which appears to place Black in a critical position.

Alekhine, instead of the exchange of Pawns on B6, which eases Black's defense, proposes a brilliant move 7 B-Q3. The acceptance of the sacrifice of the Bishop is very dangerous for Black.

7 B-Q3 PxB  
8 Q-R5ch P-Kt3

If 8 . . . K-B1, then 9 R-R3 with a forceful attack.

9 BxPch PxB  
10 QxRch Kt-B1

10 . . . B-B1 loses by 11 P-R5 since the RP decides the game in favor of White.

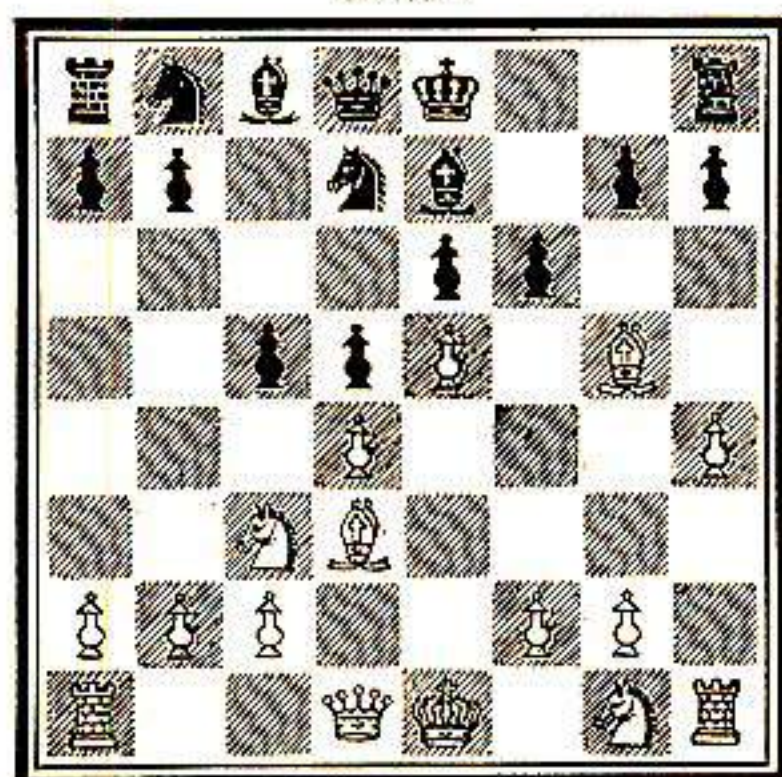
11 PxP BxP  
12 R-R7 . . . . .

There is approximate material equality but the positional advantage of White who has penetrated into Black's camp, is obvious. However the move 6 . . . P-KB3, which is predicated on a deep and correct strategic idea of breaking the White center, is well able to withstand this combinational attempt. The continuation as proposed and investigated by Yudowitsch and Belavenetz is 7 . . . P-QB4, and it leads to an excellent game for Black.

## TWO BASIC CONTINUATIONS:

Diagram 1

Black



White

8 Q-R5ch K-B1  
9 KtxP . . . . .

To retain the center in a normal way is impossible for White and hence he is confronted with two alternatives: 9 QPxP, which relieves Black of any difficulties or 9 KtxP which is a violent combinational continuation.

9 . . . . . PxKt 13 B-K3 PxB  
10 P-K6 Q-K1 14 BxQP Kt-B3  
11 QxQch KxQ 15 Kt-K2 . . . . .  
12 PxKtch BxP

On 15 B-B3, will follow Kt-Kt5.

15 . . . . . K-B2  
OR  
13 B-K3 P-B5  
14 B-K2 B-KB4  
15 B-B3 Kt-B3  
16 O-O-O R-Q1

With the unpleasant threat of . . . Kt-Kt5, and also eventual advance of the Q side Pawns. This latter variation is more enterprising than the quiet 13 . . . PxB.

## II

8 Q-R5ch K-B1  
9 KtxP PxB  
10 R-R3 P-Kt5

After 10 . . . PxB; 11 R-B3ch, Kt-B3; 12 PxB, Q-K1; 13 Q-R4, the position of Black is critical despite the two pieces plus.

11 Kt-B4 KtxP  
12 PxB PxR  
13 BxP RxB

For the results of 13 Kt-Kt6ch, see diagram 2.

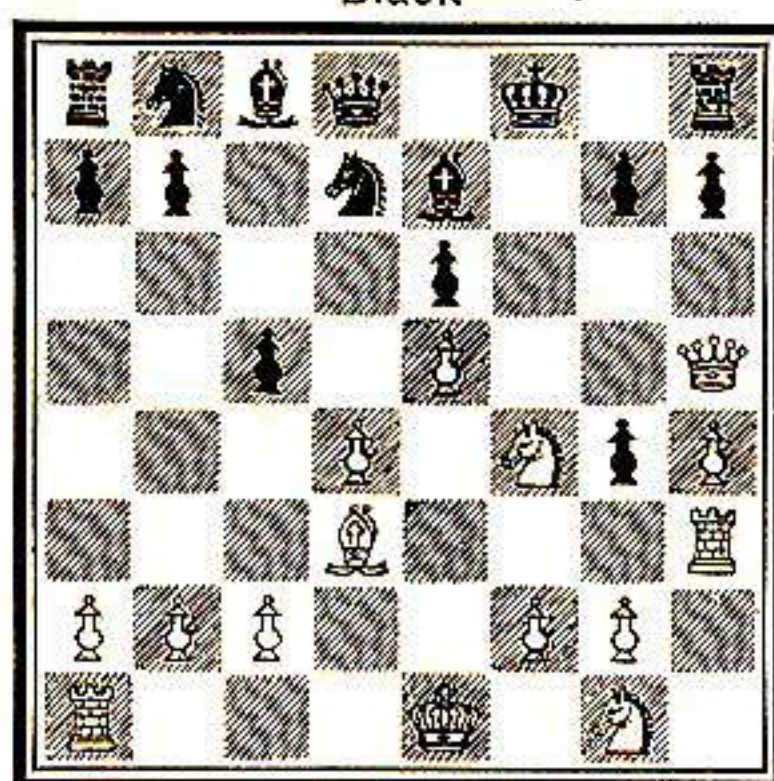
14 QxR P-R7

and Black wins (Panoff-Yudovitsch, Tbilisi, 1937).

## OR

11 Kt-B4 . . . . .

Diagram II  
Black



White

11 . . . . . KtxP 17 O-O-O P-R8(Q)  
12 PxB PxR 18 Kt-B3 QxKtP  
13 Kt-Kt6ch PxB 19 R-Kt1 QxKt  
14 QxRch K-B2 20 QxP(Kt6)ch K-B1  
15 Q-R7 QxB! 21 QxPch K-K1  
16 PxQ P-R7 and escapes

Instead of 11 Kt-B4, in the above variation, White may attempt to develop the attack on the Kt line by means of:



11 QxKtP                      PxKt  
12 R-Kt3                      . . . .

In this case Black, however, has too great a material advantage and can easily parry the attack, e. g.:

12 . . . .                      P-KKt3  
13 BxP                      Kt-KB3!  
14 Q-B4                      . . . .

No better is 14 Q-Kt5, PxB; 15 QxP, R-Kt1.

14 . . . .                      PxB  
15 RxP                      Q-K1  
16 RxKtch                      BxR  
17 QxBch                      K-Kt1

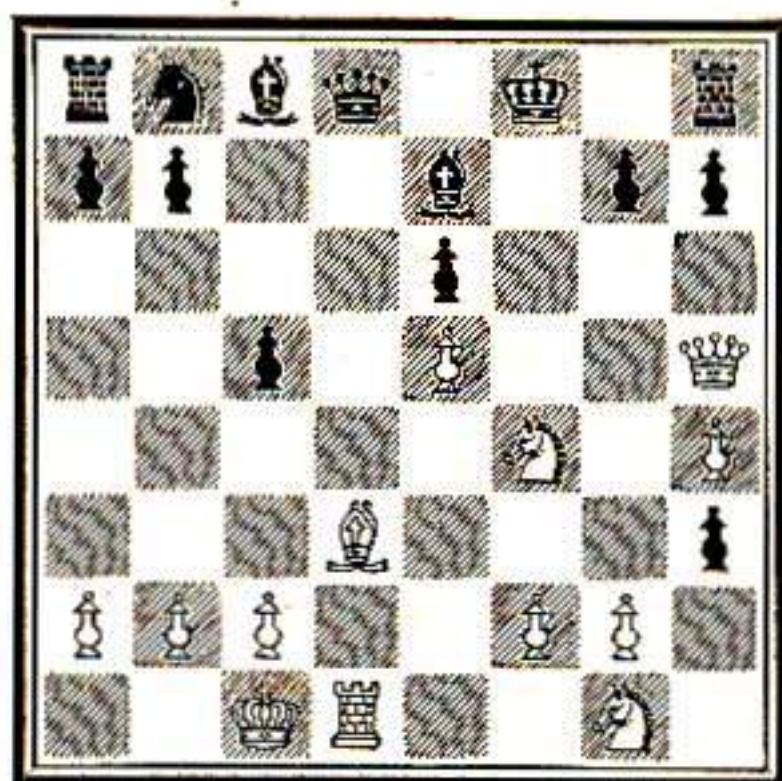
And Black is a R and a Piece plus.

Or instead of 15 RxP, 15 PxKt, BxP and Black wins.

Besides 13 BxP, it is possible to play 13 P-R5, but also in this case Black defends successfully as follows: 13 . . . KtxP, 14 Q-B4ch, Kt-B2; 15 PxKtP, PxKtP; 16 BxP, B-K3; 17 R-KB3, Q-K1 and the White attack does not appear to have any continuation.

An interesting position is also obtained after 12 . . . PxR in variation II by 13 O-O-O, which continuation was believed by some players to refute 9 . . . PxB. However, Black can refute this apparently horrible possibility as follows:

Diagram III  
Black



White

13 O-O-O                      P-R7  
14 KKt-R3                      Kt-B3!  
15 BxP                      QxRch  
16 QxQ                      RxB

OR

13 O-O-O                      P-R7                      18 QxR                      KtxP  
14 Kt-R3                      Kt-B3!                      19 Q-R8ch                      K-B2  
15 BxP                      QxRch                      20 Q-R5ch                      K-Kt1  
16 KxQ                      P-R8(Q)ch                      21 QxKt                      B-Q2  
17 K-Q2                      RxB

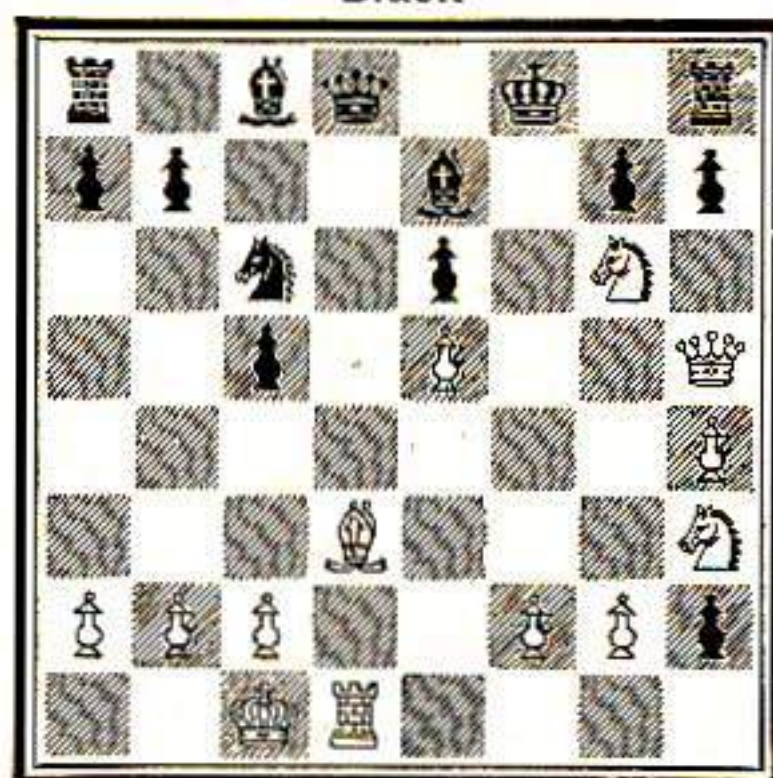
OR

21 Q-K8ch                      B-B1  
22 KtxP                      B-Q2

OR

13 O-O-O                      P-R7  
14 KKt-R3                      Kt-QB3  
15 Kt-Kt6ch                      . . . .

Diagram IV  
Black



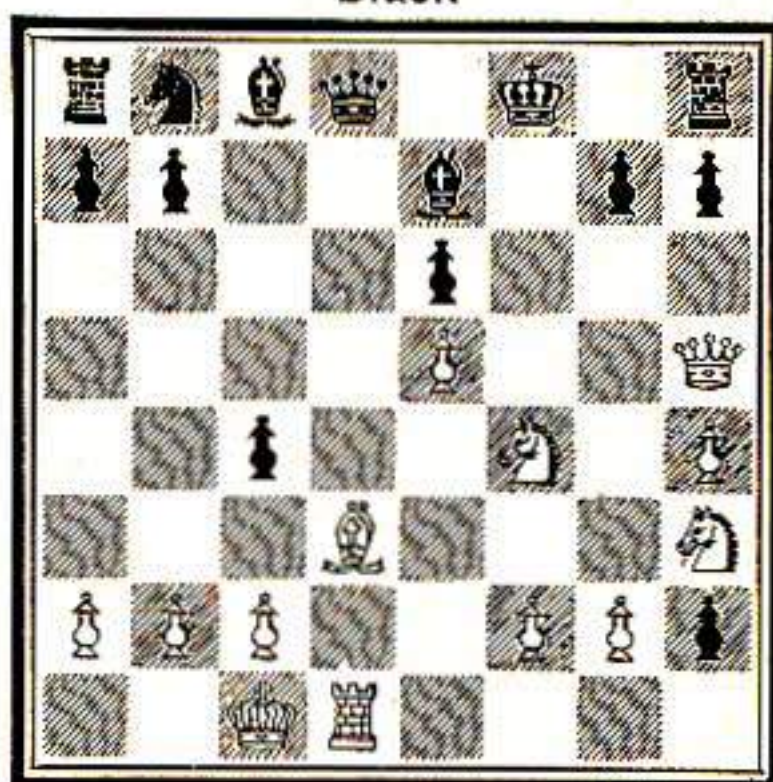
White

15 . . . .                      PxKt                      20 RxQch                      KtxR!  
16 QxRch                      K-B2                      21 Q-K8ch                      B-B1  
17 BxPch                      KxB                      22 Kt-Kt6                      P-R8(Q)ch  
18 Kt-B4ch                      K-B2                      23 K-Q2                      Kt-B2!  
19 Q-R5ch                      K-Kt1

This last move is the winning move, since it defends the threat, Kt-K7ch and Q-R5ch. As it becomes apparent White can win two pieces but remains without a Rook.

Besides 14 . . . Kt-QB3, 14 . . . P-QB5?! is playable. See Diagram 5.

Diagram V  
Black



White

15 BxRP                      QxRch  
16 QxQ                      RxB  
OR  
16 KxQ                      P-R8(Q)ch  
17 K-K2                      Kt-B3!  
18 Kt-Kt6ch                      K-K1  
19 KtxRch                      K-Q1

And the Black King is covered from further assault.

OR

15 BxBP                      Q-K1  
16 Q-Kt4                      Kt-B3  
17 BxP                      KtxP

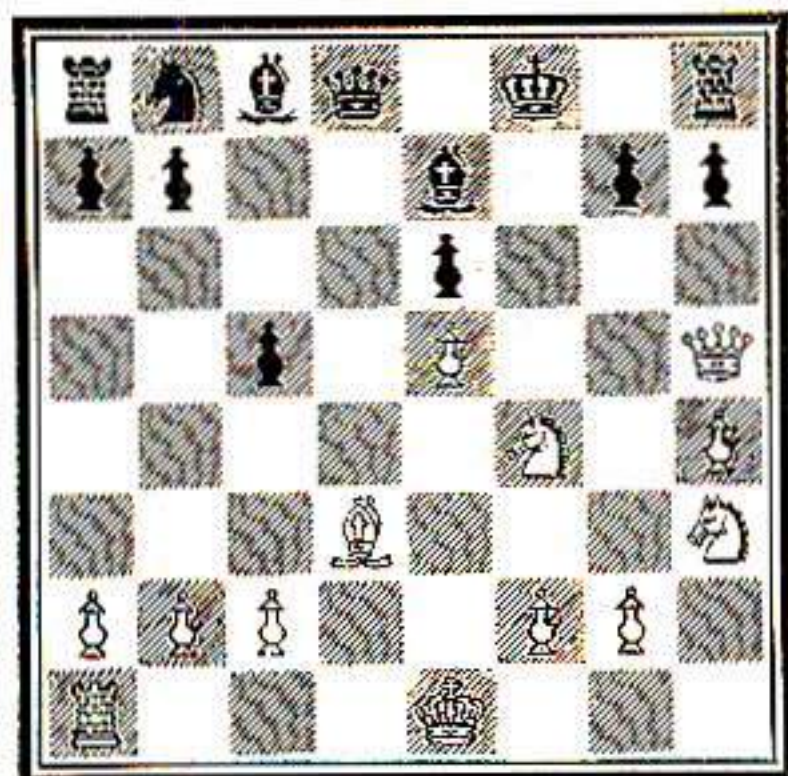
The moves Kt-B3 or P-B5 are also plausible in response to 14 Kt-B3 instead of 14 Kt-R3. e. g.



14 Kt-B3 P-B5 17 K-K2 Kt-B3  
 15 BxBP QxRch 18 BxP BxB  
 16 KxQ P-R8(Q)ch 19 KtxBch K-Kt1  
 and the attack of White is over.

In the above variations the advanced RP played an important part in the Black defense. It would be natural therefore to eliminate the potential Q by 13 KtxP instead of 13 O-O-O.

Diagram VI  
Black



White

13 KtxP K-Kt1 16 Q-Kt4 Kt-B3  
 14 O-O-O Q-B1 17 KtxP KtxP  
 15 B-B4 Q-B2

Or White can make a somewhat stronger attack by foregoing castling, which however, gives Black an important tempo for defense. The play may be as follows:

13 KtxP K-Kt1  
 14 B-B4 P-KKt3  
 15 Q-Kt4 . . . .

After 15 KtxKtP, PxKt; 16 QxPch, K-B1, White will not have enough material to conduct a successful attack.

15 . . . . Kt-B3  
 16 KtxKP Q-R4ch  
 17 P-B3 KtxP

OR

16 BxPch BxB  
 17 QxBch K-B1  
 18 R-Q1 Q-R4ch  
 19 P-B3 KR-Q1

Many variations in this complicated position may be adduced but the conclusion is clear. The move 7 B-Q3 after 6 . . . P-KB3 leads to many complications, but in Black's favor. Although White has a great variety of attacking possibilities, a brave and precise defense by Black must liquidate all the attempts of White.

After 7 B-Q3, P-QB4, V. Chekover proposed 8 B-R6??, which once more shows the combinational possibilities of the position.

Diagram VII  
Black



White

However, continuing quietly by 8 . . . K-B1 or by 8 . . . B-B1 Black can defend himself from the unjustified aggression.

The consequences after 8 B-R6, O-O are not clear, e. g.

8 B-R6 O-O  
 9 Q-Kt4 R-B2  
 10 KtxP PxQP

with wild complications.

There remains to be considered the continuation after 6 . . . P-KB3, 7 PxP, which occurred in two games: Yates vs. Maroczy, N. Y. 1924, and Panov vs. Belavenetz, Tbilisi, 1937. This move however, must be considered as a capitulation of the White idea, and it does not cause Black any difficulties. The play may continue:

7 . . . . KtxP  
 8 B-Q3 P-B4  
 9 PxP . . . .

White cannot hold the center.

9 . . . . Kt-B3  
 10 Kt-R3 Q-R4

And Black has not the worst of it.

Even less convincing is the exchange on White's KB6 after

6 . . . . P-KB3  
 7 B-Q3 P-QB4  
 8 Q-R5ch K-B1  
 9 PxP . . . .

Because Black, by playing KtxP gains a valuable tempo, since the White Q is attacked.

Sad as it may be for chess romanticists, the Chatard attack, together with its brilliant refutation, stand seriously and fundamentally shattered by the above system of defense. It may be true that the move 6 . . . P-B3 is replete with dangers and there may be many submerged reefs on the way to Black's victory, but the player who seeks a struggle and a chance for creativeness cannot be stopped by these dangers.

(Translated from Schachmati)

[There is still hope for the romanticists! For a new line has been introduced, in the A-C attack, which most likely will stand up. After 6 . . . P-KB3; 7 Q-R5ch, K-B1 (7 . . . P-Kt3; 8 PxP!); 8 PxP, KtxP; 9 Q-K2!]





DR. ALEKHINE  
IN A  
PERFORMANCE  
AT THE  
CENTRO  
"LIBANO-  
SIRIO"

### ALEKHINE ON TOUR

Headed for Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he will captain the French aggregation in the coming International Team Tournament, Dr. Alexander Alekhine disembarked at Venezuela, where he participated in a trial tournament, and gave a number of simultaneous and blindfold performances.

Below is a consultation game from one of the exhibitions culled from one of the Venezuelan papers.

#### CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Dr. A. Alekhine White		Benitez and Vidal Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB3	9 O-O	O-O
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 R-K1	P-QKt3
3 P x P	P x P	11 Q-Q3	B-Kt2
4 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	12 QR-Q1	Kt-QKt5
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	13 Q-K2	QKt-Q4
6 B-Kt5	P x P	14 Kt-K5	KtxKt
7 B x P	P-K3	15 P x Kt	R-QB1
8 Kt-B3	B-K2	16 KtxP	Resigns

"What a disaster" reads the concluding note to this game. (If, however, 16 . . . RxKt; 17 Q x P, B-Q4! Black's chances appear to be at least as good as White's. —Ed.)

Dr. Alekhine's itinerary calls for visits to Trinidad, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Chile before arriving in Buenos Aires.

### AUSTRALIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

In a field of fourteen, G. Koshnitsky made the remarkable score of 12½-1½, to win the Australian championship title. C. G. Watson and C. J. S. Purdy tied for second and third with the count of 10-3.

### POLAND

The championship of the Warsaw Chess Club was won by Najdorf, with a final score of thirteen out of a possible fourteen. Przepiorka was second with 11½, and Szapiro third with 10.

### KEMERI TOURNAMENT

The full story with cross table and games of this international tournament will appear in our next issue.

#### Kemeri Tournament

March, 1939

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

V. Mikenas White		F. Apscheneek Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 P-B4	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 P-K5	B-B4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	16 Kt-K4	QR-Q1
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	17 Kt-Kt3	B-K3
5 Kt-B3	P-B3	18 P-B5!	R-Q7
6 R-B1	P x P	19 Q-Kt4	R-Q5!
7 P-K4	P-KR3	20 Kt-K4	B-B1
8 B x Kt	Q x B	21 Q-B4!	B-Q7
9 B x P	B-Kt5	22 P-B6!	B x Q
10 O-O	O-O	23 P x Q	B-K6ch
11 Q-K2	P-K4	24 K-R1	B x R
12 P x P	KtxP	25 B x Pch	Resigns
13 KtxKt	Q x Kt		

#### Kemeri Tournament

March, 1939

#### IRREGULAR DEFENSE

E. Book White		V. Mikenas Black	
1 P-K4	Kt-QB3	16 P-K5!	Kt-R4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	If 16 . . . KtxP; 17 RxKt!	
3 P-Q4	P-KKt3	17 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt2
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	18 Kt-KKt5!	B-K1
5 P-KR3!	Kt-KB3	19 KP x P	KP x P
6 B-K3	O-O	20 KKt-K4	KtxKt
7 P-Q5	Kt-Kt1	21 KtxKt	P-KB4
8 Q-Q2	P-B3	22 Kt-B6ch	K-B2
9 B-K2	QKt-Q2	23 QP x P	KtP x P
10 O-O	Q-B2	24 B-B4ch	P-Q4
11 QR-Q1	R-Q1	25 RxP!!	P x R . .
12 B-R6	B-R1	26 KtxP	Q-Q3
13 KR-K1	Kt-B4	27 Kt-B6ch	Kt-K3
14 B-B1	P-QR4	28 B x Ktch	Resigns
15 Q-K3	B-Q2		



# The A. V. R. O. Tournament

## ROUND 12—NOVEMBER 24

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

This round was played at The Hague, one of the largest towns in the western part of the Netherlands.

As usual, the platform for play was decorated with the seven flags of the seven nationalities of the masters.

Of principal interest and of great importance for the score was the game Keres-Alekhine. Alekhine still had a mathematical chance for first place, which was not to be underestimated, for he still had to play Keres, Fine and Botwinnik. And only these three stood between him and first. If he were to win all three games . . . . . ?

Alekhine treated the opening well but obtained no advantage. He indicated that a draw by repetition of moves would be satisfactory to him. But Keres was not content. A wild position ensued, with chances even. Then Alekhine got into time trouble, blundered, and at adjournment was faced with a clear loss. Two days later Keres continued haphazardly, and Alekhine, the wizard of the end-game was able to chalk up a draw.

Once again Capablanca attempted to find a satisfactory reply to the Grunfeld, this time set up by Reshevsky. Reshevsky took a full hour for the first five moves, the Cuban just two minutes. At adjournment, Reshevsky was in apparent time trouble, five minutes, with sixteen moves to go. Capablanca provided a laugh for the spectators by permitting "triplets". However, at adjournment his position was regarded to be slightly superior. Nevertheless, at play-off time he offered a draw, which was accepted.

Flohr and Fine had a very short encounter. After nineteen moves, the former offered a draw, which the latter wisely accepted.

The game Euwe-Botwinnik was also short. In an even position Botwinnik blundered at his sixteenth turn. The rest was simple.

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.

*Keres allows a win to slip through his hands by faulty end-game technique.*

## A. V. R. O. Tournament

### Twelfth Round

Holland—November 24, 1938

## CARO-KANN DEFENSE

P. Keres

White

Dr. A. Alekhine

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB3	5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 B-Kt5	P-K3
3 PxP	PxP	7 Kt-B3	B-K2
4 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	8 P-B5	....

Obtaining a Q side P majority, indicating an aggressive attitude.

8 . . . . .

O-O

9 B-Kt5

The danger being the break . . . P-K4, White minimizes its effect by attacking Black's support of that square.

9 . . . . .	Kt-K5	12 KtxKt	QxKt
10 BxB	QxB	13 BxKt!	PxB
11 Q-B2	Kt-Kt4		

If 13 . . . QxP; 14 BxQP, PxB; 15 O-O-O, with about equal chances, the attack on the open Kt file not being serious.

14 O-O

P-K4

A bit premature, as Black is lacking in development, and White is able, after the exchange, to secure the post Q4 for his Kt. A better plan would be the tedious preparation . . . P-B3, to be followed after complete development by the threat of . . . P-K4. This would hold the draw in hand. The open QKt file, and White's weak QP would in a measure compensate for Black's backward KP.

15 PxP	QxKP	23 Q-B3	Q-Kt4
16 KR-K1	Q-B3	24 Kt-Q4	B-R6
17 QR-Q1	R-Kt1	25 P-Kt3	Q-B3
18 Q-Q2	B-Kt5	26 R-K3	B-Q2
19 P-B3	B-K3	27 QR-K1	RxR
20 P-QKt3	Q-K2	28 RxR	P-KR4
21 Q-K3	KR-K1	29 Kt-K2	....
22 Kt-K2	P-KR3		

An exchange of the major pieces would be favorable to White. He would reassume his post at Q4, march his K into the game, and mobilize his Q side majority, without fear of dangerously exposing his monarch.

29 . . . . .

Q-B4

30 Q-Q3

Q-B3

31 Q-Q4

Q-B4

32 K-B2

Q-Kt8

32 . . . Q-R6 would force the retreat K-Kt1. But Black is undoubtedly toying with the idea of complicating the position, hoping to outplay his young adversary.

33 Q-KB4

R-KB1

34 R-K5

B-R6

35 P-KKt4

....

Attempting an exit for his K. If 35 RxRP, then probably . . . Q-B8ch, followed by 36 . . . P-KB3, threatening . . . R-K1ch, which would be difficult to meet.



35 . . . . . P x P

35 . . . P-R5 maintaining the bind offered better chances. It would be difficult for White to effect its capture without leaving himself wide open.

36 P x P P-Q5

Unnecessarily complicating at all cost. The text is the source of Black's future ills.

37 K-Kt3 P-Q6

38 Kt-Q4 Q-KB8

Black has but a minute of his time left. 38 . . . B-B8 fails because of 39 KtxP threatening mate in two by 40 Kt-K7ch, etc.

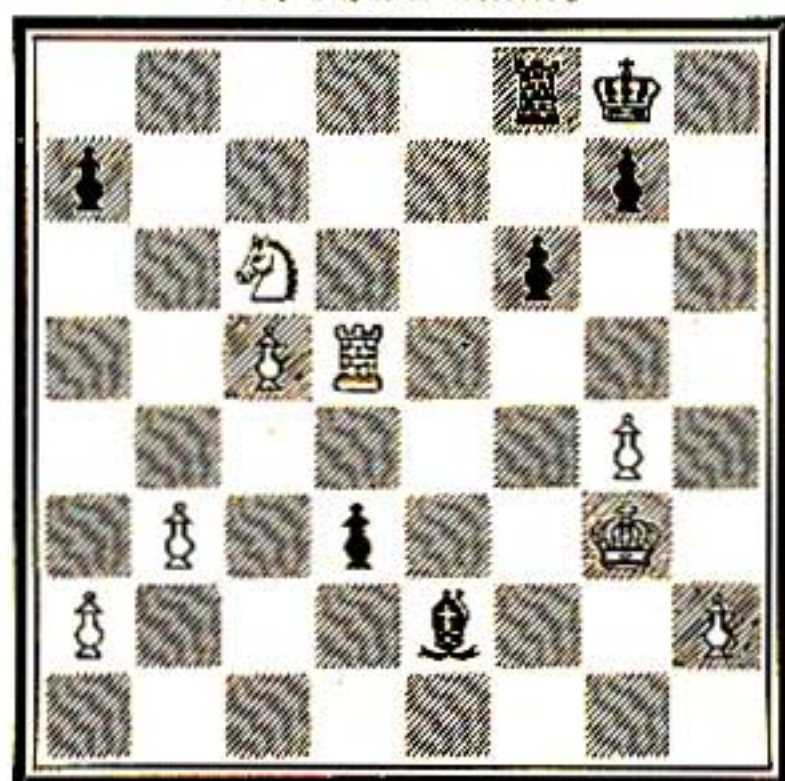
39 Q x Q B x Q

40 KtxP P-B3

41 R-Q5 B-K7

Here the game was adjourned. It is admittedly difficult to comprehend how a player of Keres' caliber, could possibly fail to win. All White need do, is advance P-Kt4 followed by P-QR4, etc. The rest deserves no comment.

Dr. A. Alekhine



P. Keres

42 K-B2	K-B2	52 R-QB4	K-Q1
43 R-Q7ch	K-K3	53 P-Kt5	R-QKt7
44 R-Q6ch	K-B2	54 R-B5	P-Kt5
45 KtxP	B x P	55 K-B4	R-Kt5ch
46 RxQP	R-QR1	56 K-Kt3	K-B2
47 R-Q4	R x Kt	57 R-R5	R-B5
48 R x B	R x Pch	58 R-R7ch	K-B1
49 K-K3?	R x P	59 R-QKt7	P-B4
50 P-Kt4	P-Kt4	60 K-R4	R-B4
51 P-B6	K-K2		Drawn

*A slight miscalculation at Botwinnik's 16th turn, and the game was practically over.*

A. V. R. O. Tournament

Twelfth Round

Holland—November 24, 1938

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

Dr. M. Euwe  
WhiteM. Botwinnik  
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	9 B-Q2	Kt-Kt5
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	10 Q-Kt1	P-QB4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	11 P x P	QKt-R3
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	12 P-K4	KtxBP
5 Q-Kt3	P-B3	13 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2
6 B-B4	P x P	14 O-O	O-O
7 Q x P	B-K3	15 B-K3	B x B
8 Q-Q3	Kt-Q4	16 KtxB	Q-Q6?

A blunder. 16 . . . Kt-K3 and Black has a satisfactory position.

17 Kt-B7	KtxKP
18 KtxR	R x Kt
19 KR-Q1	Q x Q
20 QR x Q	P-K3

If 20 . . . KtxRP; 21 R-Q7! Black cannot obtain material equality.

21 R-Q7	P-Kt3	28 QR-B7	B x Pch
22 R-QB1	B-B1	29 K-B1	Kt-B3
23 Kt-K5	Kt-Q4	30 RxQRP	R-QB1
24 KtxBP	B-K2	31 R-Kt7ch	K-R1
25 Kt-K5	B-B3	32 R(Kt7)-QB7	R-Q1
26 Kt-Q3	KtxB	33 Kt-K5	R-K1
27 P x Kt	B-Kt4	34 R-K7	Resigns

*Black "sacs" a Pawn for the initiative, but has no more than a draw.*

A. V. R. O. Tournament

Twelfth Round

Holland—November 24, 1938

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

J. R. Capablanca  
WhiteS. Reshevsky  
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	5 P-K3	O-O
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	6 R-B1	P-B4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	7 QP x P	Q-R4
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	8 P x P	R-Q1

Capablanca two minutes—Reshevsky fifty-eight!

9 Q-R4!	Q x Q
10 KtxQ	KtxP
11 B-QKt5	. . . .

White cannot afford to lose time retreating his B.

11 . . . .	KtxB
12 P x Kt	B-K3
13 P-QKt3	B-Q4
14 Kt-KB3	. . . .

Having made every effort to gain a P, White should have attempted to maintain it under more favorable circumstances. 14 P-B3 was indicated.

14 . . . .	B x Kt	20 K-B1	R x RP
15 P x B	Kt-B3	21 K-Kt2	B-K6
16 B x Kt	P x B	22 R-KB1	R-Kt1
17 K-K2	B-R3	23 K-Kt3	B-Q7
18 R-B4	P-K4!	24 Kt-B3	B x Kt
19 P x P	R-Q7ch		

Otherwise the Kt assumes a commanding post at K4.

25 R x B	R-Kt7
26 R-Q1	. . . .

If 26 R-QR1, QR x P; 27 R x R, R x R; 28 R x P, R-Kt4!

26 . . . .	R(7) x P
27 R x R	R x R
28 R-Q6	R-B6
29 R x BP	P-QR4

Should Black succeed in exchanging his lone RP for White's QBP, the resultant R and P end-game is a book draw, in spite of White's majority.

30 K-B4	K-B1
31 R-B7	P-R5
32 P-B6	. . . .

White should have marched his K to the defense of his QBP. True, this would involve the loss of a P or two on his King's



wing, but the passed P would assume threatening proportions. Now, there is nought to be done.

32 . . . . .	P-R6	38 P-R3	R-QB3
33 K-Kt3	P-R7	39 P-B5	PxP
34 R-R7	RxP	40 K-B4	K-Kt3
35 RxP	K-Kt2	41 R-Q7	R-B5ch
36 R-R7	R-K3	42 K-Kt3	. . . .
37 P-B4	R-Kt3		

Here the game was adjourned, Reshevsky sealing P-R4, and a draw was agreed upon without further play.

*A dull draw.*

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

Twelfth Round

Holland—November 24, 1938

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

(Catalan Variation)

S. Flohr White		R. Fine Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 O-O	BxKKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	12 BxB	QxP
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	13 BxKt	QxQ
4 B-Kt2	PxP	14 RxQ	PxB
5 Q-R4ch	B-Q2	15 Kt-R4	KR-Q1
6 QxBP	B-B3	16 B-Kt5	RxRch
7 Kt-KB3	B-Q4	17 RxR	Kt-Q4
8 Q-B2	Kt-B3	18 P-QR3	P-KR3
9 Q-Q1	B-Kt5ch	19 B-Q2	Drawn
10 Kt-B3	O-O		

This is just the point where the game becomes interesting. Should Black maintain his P plus, he has a slight advantage. Should he lose it, he is decidedly at a disadvantage. Now, it is a case of "one daresn't and the other's afraid".

#### ROUND 13—NOVEMBER 25

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

This round was played in the town of Leiden, known for its ancient university and its cheese.

Most sensational was Fine's win over Alekhine. The champion, who confessed that he had spent the wee hours of morning analyzing his adjourned game with Keres, gave that impression by playing without a plan, and carelessly. Dr. Tartakower in "De Telegraaf" sums up the situation as follows: "Alekhine's style is changing; he is careless in the opening, overconfident of his resourcefulness in the balance of the game, which, truth to tell, has often saved him. This strategy permits him to dominate the older masters, but the younger ones cannot be bluffed that way." Alekhine was the only one in this round to suffer time trouble; fourteen moves in four minutes, and later, six moves in fifteen seconds. This cost him three pawns.

Capablanca got off to a bad start. While thinking over his fourth move, the hind legs

of his chair slipped between the boards of the rickety platform, and down he went. Keres gallantly came to the rescue. The comic scene caused hilarity. No damage was done.

At the end of the round, first place was still uncertain, but there was no doubt that it would go to either Keres or Fine.

*Sharp incisive play till the 13th turn, then a short respite enables the Czechoslovakian to draw.*

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

Thirteenth Round

Holland—November 25, 1938

#### GRUNFELD DEFENSE

M. Botwinnik

White

S. Flohr

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	6 PxP	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	7 B-Kt5	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	8 P-K4	PxP
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	9 B-Kt5ch	K-B1
5 Q-Kt3	P-B3		

Sharp play nets White an opening advantage. This method of tackling the Grunfeld is worthy of note. On Kt or B to Q2, White would follow up with 10 KtxP, and further threaten Kt-Q6ch. e.g. 9 . . . B-Q2; 10 KtxP, Q-R4ch; 11 B-Q2, QxB; 12 Kt-Q6ch!

10 KtxP

11 BxKt

12 KtxB

13 R-B1

If . . . K-Kt2; 14 R-B7!

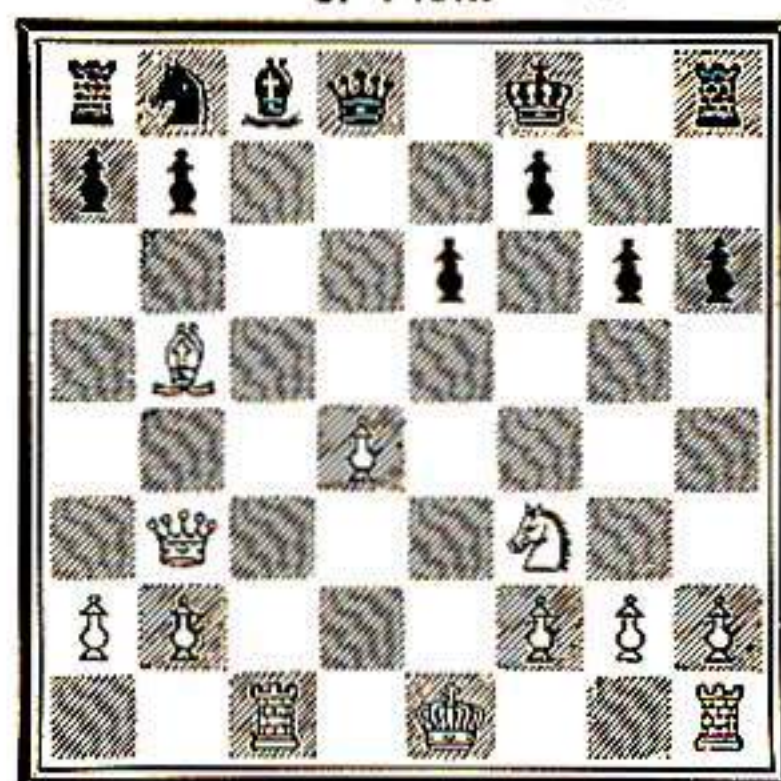
P-KR3

BxB

QxKt

Q-Q1

S. Flohr



M. Botwinnik

14 O-O

14 Q-B3 (threatening 15 P-Q5) would have increased the pressure.

14 . . . . .

15 B-Q3

16 B-K4

P-R3

Kt-B3

Kt-K2

Of course not . . . KtxP; 17 Q-Kt4ch!

17 R-B5

R-QR2

Odd indeed! But it is the only way to free the bind on the Q side.

18 KR-B1

19 QR-B2

20 Q-R3

P-Kt3

K-Kt2

B-Q2

21 Kt-K5

22 Q-Kt4

B-Kt4

R-B1





FINE KERES

BOTWINNIK

EUWE

## THE RACE IN ITS LATER STAGES

Flohr deserves credit for hanging on this long without loss of material after having fallen into such a precarious position.

23 P-QR4	B-K1
24 P-QKt3	P-QR4
25 Q-Q2	P-B3
26 Kt-B3	....

The Kt is becoming annoying.

26 . . . .	Q-Q3	31 RxR	RxR
27 P-R3	B-B2	32 RxR	QxR
28 Q-K3	R-Q1	33 Q-Q2	B-K1
29 P-Kt3	KR-Q2	34 P-R4	P-R4
30 Q-K2	QR-B2	Draw	

*A hard-fought draw, with a slight advantage volleyed back and forth.*

A. V. R. O. Tournament

Thirteenth Round

Holland—November 25, 1938

### QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

(Nimzowitsch Defense)

J. R. Capablanca  
White

P. Keres  
Black

1 P-Q4	P-K3	9 PxP	KtxP
2 P-QB4	B-Kt5ch	10 KKtxKt	PxKt
3 Kt-B3	P-QB4	11 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3
4 P-K3	Kt-KB3	12 B-K3	B-B3
5 KKt-K2	PxP	13 QR-Q1	B-Kt5
6 PxP	O-O	14 B-K2	BxB
7 P-QR3	B-K2	15 KxB	R-K1
8 Kt-B4	P-Q4	16 K-B1	Kt-K2

Black has successfully parried the threat to his QP and has emerged from the opening with a slight edge in position.

17 P-Kt3	Q-Q2	28 R-QKt1	R-B5
18 K-Kt2	QR-Q1	29 KtxKtP	RxKtP
19 Q-Kt5	Kt-B4	30 RxR	BxR
20 QxQ	RxQ	31 K-B3	P-Kt3
21 R-Q3	P-KR3	32 R-Kt3	B-R4
22 P-KR4	R-QB1	33 R-R3	B-Q7
23 P-R5	P-QKt4	34 K-K2	R-Kt2
24 P-KKt4	KtxBch	35 Kt-Q6	R-Kt7
25 PxKt	P-R4	36 R-R8ch	K-R2
26 P-Kt4	PxP	37 KtxP	PxP
27 PxP	B-K2	38 Kt-K5	....

Why not PxP?

38 . . . .	B-B8ch	41 PxP	BxP
39 K-Q3	R-Q7ch	42 R-QR7ch	Drawn
40 K-B3	R-KKt7		

*A violation of principle on Fine's 10th nets him the upper hand, which he maintains to the end.*

A. V. R. O. Tournament

Thirteenth Round

Holland—November 25, 1938

### RUY LOPEZ

R. Fine  
White

Dr. A. Alekhine  
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	6 P-B3	P-KKt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	7 P-Q4	B-Kt2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	8 PxP	KtxP
4 B-R4	P-Q3	9 KtxKt	PxKt
5 O-O	B-Q2	10 P-KB4!	....

An unusually keen move. White's pressure on the open KB file compensates for his weak KP.

10 . . . .	BxB
11 QxBch	Q-Q2

If 11 . . . P-Kt4; 12 Q-Kt3, and the defense of Black's KBP is still problematical.

12 QxQch	KxQ
13 PxP	K-K3
14 B-B4	R-KB1

14 . . . Kt-K2 was not much better. There would follow 15 Kt-Q2, Kt-B3; 16 Kt-B3, and it would be difficult for Black to meet the threats of Kt-Q4ch and Kt-Kt5ch.

15 Kt-Q2	BxP
16 Kt-Kt3	BxB
17 RxB	P-Kt3
18 P-QR4	K-K4

18 . . . P-QR4 would leave a hole at Black's QKt4.

19 P-Kt3	Kt-B3	23 QR-KB1	KR-Q1
20 Kt-Q2	Kt-R4	24 Kt-B3	K-K2
21 R-B2	K-K3	25 PxP	PxP
22 P-R5!	R-R1	26 Kt-Kt5	P-KR3

Alekhine was in terrible time straits. Three minutes left for fourteen moves.



27 R x Pch	K-Q3	32 R x R	R-KB1
28 Kt-B3	P-KKt4	33 R x Pch	Kt-B3
29 Kt-Q4	R-K1	34 Kt-B3	K-B4
30 R-R7	R-R1	35 Kt-Q2	P-Kt5
31 R(B)-B7	R x R		

Fifteen seconds with five moves to go.

36 R-Kt6	Kt-Q2	39 R-KB5	R-Q1
37 R x K Kt P	Kt-K4	40 Kt-B3	Kt-Q6
38 R-Kt5	K-Q3		

Under the wire in time to resign.

41 R-Q5ch	K-K2	44 Kt-Q2	P-R4
42 R x R	K x R	45 K-B1	Resigns
43 P-Kt3	K-K2		

*A sharp thrust at Black's 23rd is met by a sharp parry at White's 28th.*

A. V. R. O. Tournament

Thirteenth Round

Holland—November 25, 1938

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Reshevsky

Dr. M. Euwe

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 Kt-K2	Kt-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	13 O-O	Kt-B3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	14 Kt-B4	B-Kt5
4 B-KKt5	B-K2	15 Q-B2	Kt-R4
5 P-K3	O-O	16 KtxKt	B x Kt
6 R-B1	P-KR3	17 R-B5	B-Kt5
7 B-R4	Kt-K5	18 KR-Kt1	QR-K1
8 B x B	Q x B	19 P-Kt4	Q-Kt4
9 P x P	KtxKt	20 K-R1	P-QR3
10 R x Kt	P x P	21 P-QR4	P-B4
11 B-Q3	P-QB3	22 P-B4	....

Black's K side assault is of moment, and ... P-B5, giving scope to the second Rook, must be prevented.

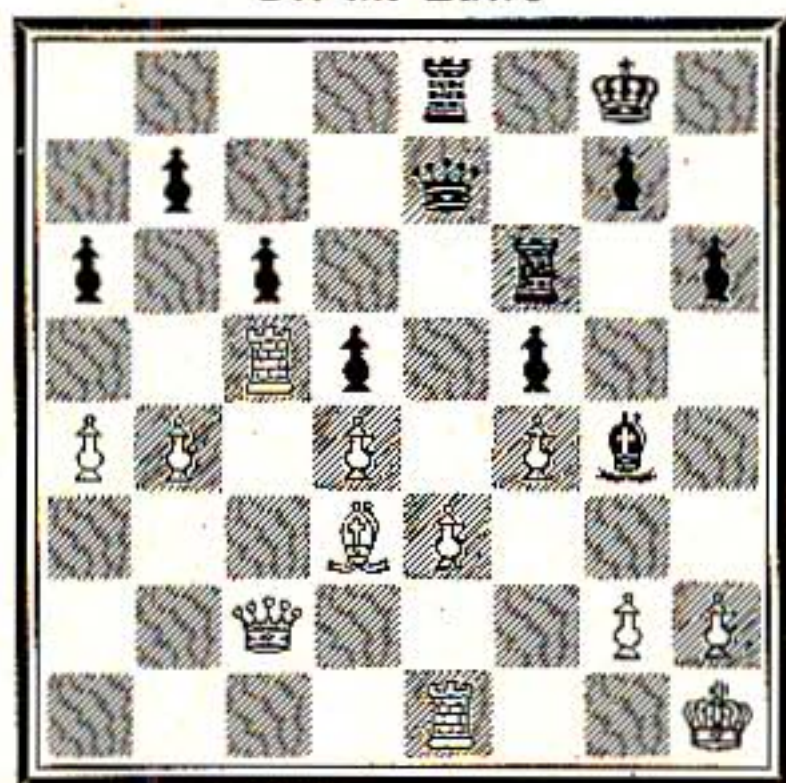
22 ....

Q-K2

23 R-K1

R-B3!

Dr. M. Euwe



S. Reshevsky

24 P-KR3	R-K3	27 Q x Q	R x Q
25 Q-KB2	R x P	28 B x QRP!	....
26 R x R	Q x R		

The fly in the ointment.

28 ....	P x B	31 R x BP	R x P
29 P x B	P x P	32 R x QRP	R x Kt P
30 K-R2	R-Q6	33 K-Kt3	Draw

# ROOK VS. BISHOP

By JOSE MAESTRE

(Fourth Installment)

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 3

1 R-Kt3

Best. It restricts the Bishop's movements and prevents ... K-R3.

1 ....

K-Kt1

If instead 1 ... B-K7; 2 R-QKt3! followed by 3 R-QKt6 and 4 K-B7, etc. c. f. March issue, page 69. And if 1 ... B-QB5; 2 R-QR3ch, K-Kt1; 2 K-Kt6 and wins. The K cannot move to B1 because of R-QB3 winning the Bishop. And wherever the B moves, the R can attack it and simultaneously threaten mate.

2 R-Kt7!

Confining the Black King to the last rank.

2 ....

B any

3 R-QB7 and wins

White cannot be prevented from playing 4 K-Kt6 after which Black is reduced to Bishop moves.

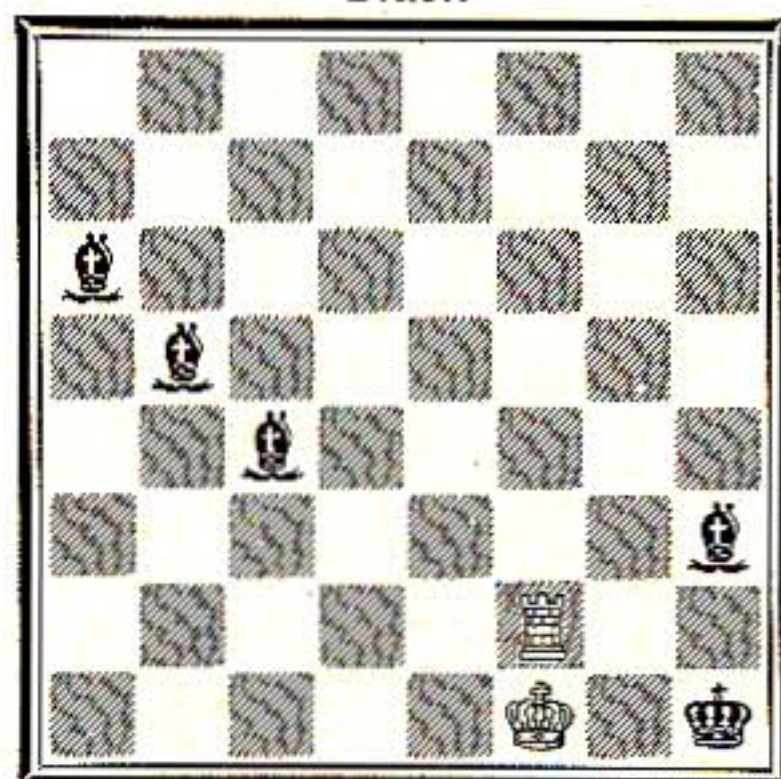
Very little need be said about Opposition 1. It is almost 100% fatal for Black. If the Bishop checks the White King it goes to B2 and the situation is similar to Opposition 2. Or if the Bishop attacks the Rook (the possibility of the Rook being pinned to its King does not enter into our calculations), it will always have time to threaten mate or play to its second or third rank and confine the Black King to Opposition 2, which wins. *The only possible exception occurs as a result of the awkward placement of the White Rook.*

PROPOSITION IV

*When the Kings are in Opposition 1 the Rook will always win (with one exception as shown in Diagram G).*

DIAGRAM G

Black



White

This diagram is intended to illustrate that if White's Rook is on its KB2, and if the



White King is in check by a Black Bishop posted on either its QR3, QKt4, QB5, or KR6, Black can draw.

White attempts to win:

(1) When the Bishop is at KR6:

1 K-K1 K-Kt8 (best)

Not . . . B-Kt7; 2 R-B8, K-Kt8 (. . . K-R7; 3 K-B2!); 3 R-KKt8!, K-R7; 4 K-B2, etc. Also not 1 . . . B-Kt5; 2 R-B4!, B any; 3 K-B2, etc.

2 R-B3 (best) K-Kt7

Drawn

(2) When the Bishop is at QB5:

1 K-K1 K-Kt8

2 R-B4 B-Q4

Black plays to control the vital square KB6.

3 R-KKt4ch K-R7

4 K-B2 K-R6

The position is drawn because White cannot force Opposition 3. The same is true of the other Bishop situations.

Now to prove the rule. Let us examine Diagram G, placing the Black Bishop on his Q6 square. White is still in check, but wins.

1 K-K1 K-Kt8 (best)

2 R-B3! B-K5

3 R-KKt3ch B-Kt7

If . . . K-R7; 4 K-B2 and wins.

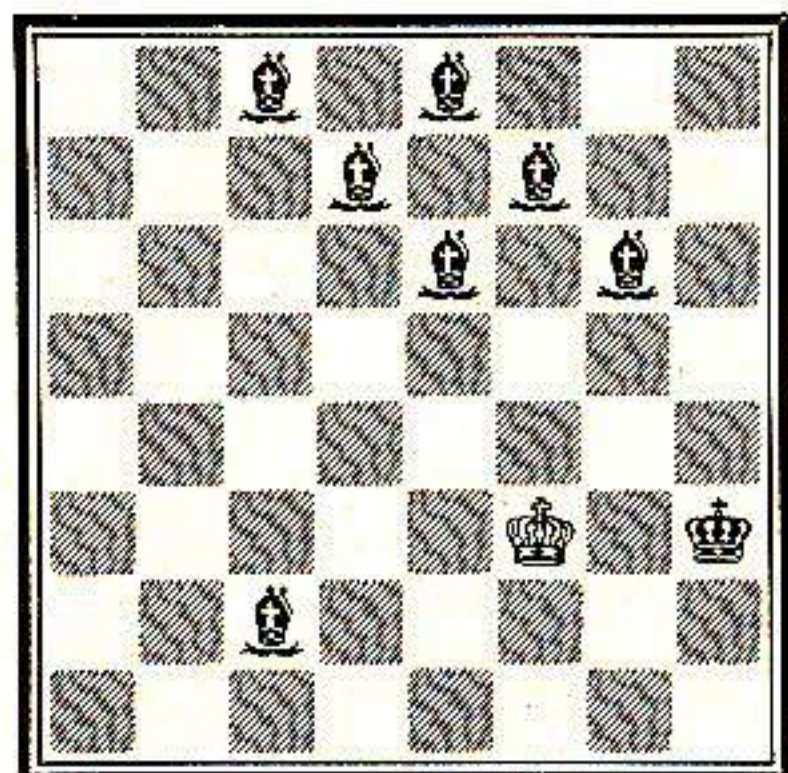
4 R-Kt8 K-R7

5 K-B2 and wins

The next King formation to be discussed is Opposition 3. The situation now is more difficult for White, due to the fact that the White King can be checked out of the opposition by the Bishop, should it be attacked by the Rook or should mate be threatened. There can be no set rule here because the procedure used varies according to each Bishop location. For this reason, in the studies that follow, the Rook will always move first, but this first move will never be a capture of the Bishop or a checkmate.

DIAGRAM H

Black



White

This diagram is intended to illustrate that if the Black Bishop is on either his QB1, QB7,

Q2, K1, K3, KB2, or KKt3, Black can draw because the Rook will find no method of forcing the position. Note that no Rook is shown on the diagram. The R can be placed anywhere provided it does not threaten to capture the B or mate on the move.

White attempts to win:

(1) When the Bishop is at his Q2:

Assume that the R is on the 4th rank. White will endeavor to prevent Black from checking the White King out of Opposition 3.

1 R-QB4

B-K3

2 R-Q4

B-B1

Drawn

(2) When the Bishop is at his QB7:

Assume again that the R is on the 4th rank. White tries to win.

1 R-Q4

B-Kt3!

See Diagram H.

2 R-Q5

. . . .

If the White King moves, 2 . . . B-R4 would draw.

2 . . . .

B-K1

5 R-KKt5

B-B2

3 R-QB5

B-B2

6 K-B4!

. . . .

4 R-K5

B-Kt3

White lays a little trap for Black.

6 . . . .

K-R7!

The only move! White threatened 7 R-Kt3ch forcing Black either into Opposition 4 or to the square R7, after which White would continue with 8 K-B3 followed by 9 K-B2, etc.

7 K-B3

. . . .

If instead 7 R-K5, K-Kt7 draws. Or if 7 R-Kt7 or Kt3, B-Q4 draws.

7 . . . .

K-R6!

Drawn

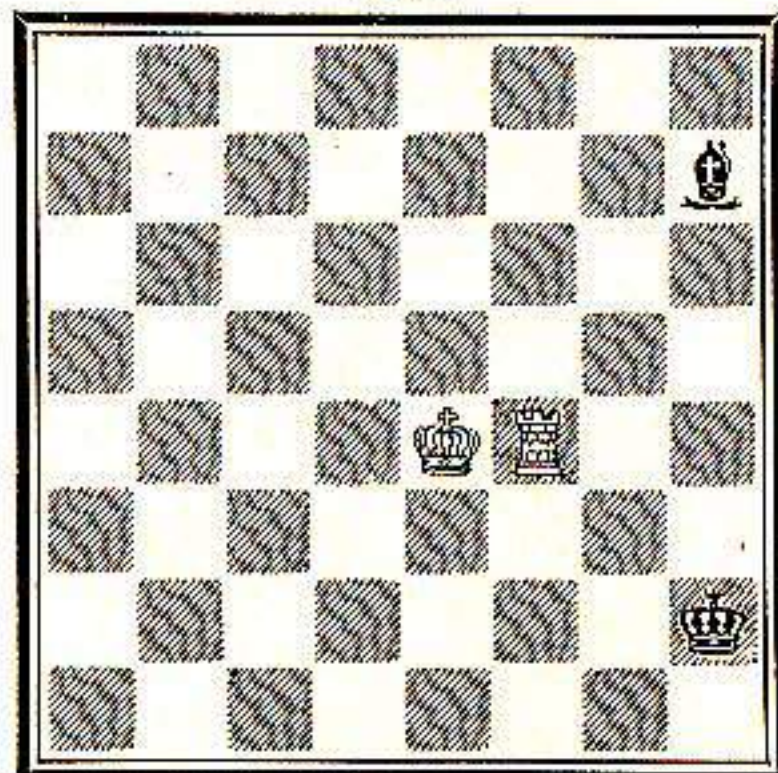
(3) The same procedure is followed with the other Bishop situations shown in Diagram H.

The foregoing does not mean, however, that if the Bishop is on any other square that White can force a win. White's chances are better, but with the Kings in Opposition 3 it is a difficult matter for the Rook to triumph.

Another illustrative example is shown in Diagram I.

DIAGRAM I

Black



White



The White King is in check and moves to confine Black to the corner.

1 K-B3

B-B7!

The only move. It attempts to control the square KB6. If . . . B-Kt1 or Kt3; 2 R-R4ch followed by 3 R-Kt4ch wins the Bishop. If . . . B-Kt8; 2 R-R4ch, K-Kt8; 3 K-Kt6 wins as Black cannot prevent 4 R-KB4 followed by 5 R-KB2, etc. On 1 . . . B-Q6 follows 2 K-B2, etc. And finally if 1 . . . K-R6; 2 R-B6 wins.

2 R-Q4

. . . .

This is White's best, preventing . . . B-Q8 ch. If instead 2 K-B2, K-R6; 3 R-Q4, B-Kt3 and draws.

2 . . . .

K-R6!!

The Black King voluntarily steps into the opposition, but it is his only move. (See Diagram H).

If instead 2 . . . K-Kt8; 3 R-Q2, B moves; 3 R-KB2 wins. Or if 2 . . . B-Kt6; 3 K-B2, etc. Or 2 . . . B-Kt8; 3 R-Q2ch, K-R6; 4 R-Q1, etc. And finally if 2 . . . B-B4; 3 R-R4ch, K-Kt8; 4 K-Kt3, etc.

3 R-Q6

. . . .

To prevent . . . B-Kt3.

3 . . . .

K-R5 (forced)

4 R-Q5

B-Kt6!

Again forced. Bad would be 4 . . . B-Kt8; 5 R-QR5, B-B7; 6 K-B4, K-R6; 7 R-R3ch, etc. Or 4 . . . B-Kt3; 5 K-B4, K-R6; 6 R-KKt5, B moves; 7 R-Kt3ch, etc.

5 R-Q3

. . . .

White cannot abandon the Q file due to Black's threat of . . . B-Q8ch.

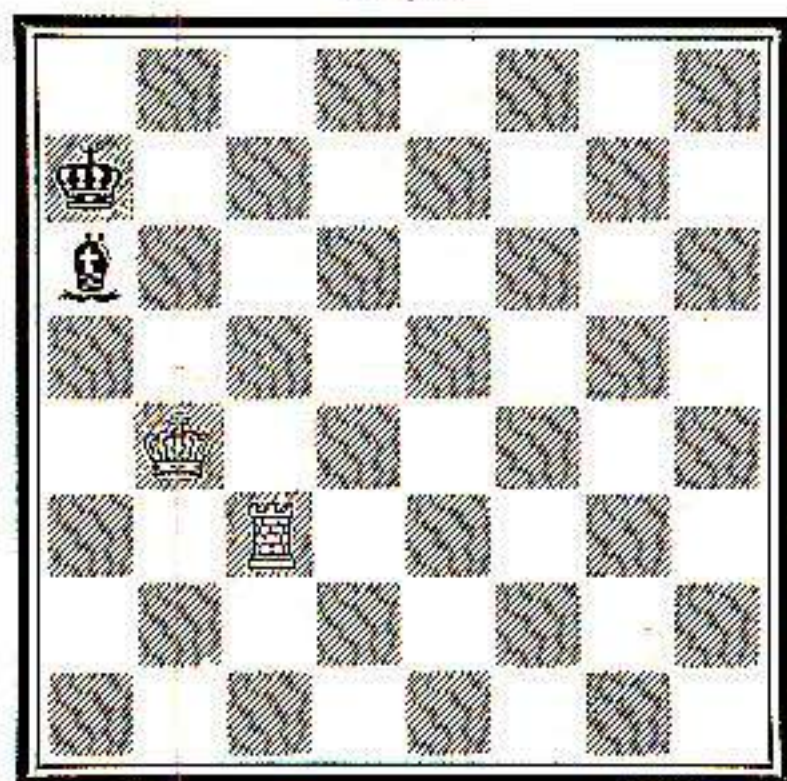
5 . . . .

B-B2

Drawn

#### PROBLEM NO. 4

Black



White

White to Play and Win

#### HOLLAND

The annual International Match between Holland and England will take place in Amsterdam on Whit Sunday and Whit Monday, May 28th and 29th.

A match between Landau and Szabo resulted in a draw, each winning two and drawing six.

## Cross Country

### NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS LEAGUE

The Northern California Chess League has concluded its season, the most successful since its inception in 1933. The final and deciding match, played March 25th between the two leaders, resulted as follows:

Mechanics Institute	Castle Chess Club
A. J. Fink ----- 1/2	Charles Howland ----- 1/2
E. J. Clarke ----- 1	D. Vedensky ----- 0
Carl Bergman ----- 1	William Barlow ----- 0
Wallace H. Smith ----- 1/2	W. G. McClain ----- 1/2
V. Pafnutieff ----- 0	Carol Capps ----- 1
Charles Bagby ----- 1	Carl Ekoos ----- 0
L. L. Boyette ----- 1/2	E. Robinson ----- 1/2
4 1/2	2 1/2

The final standing of the teams:

Mechanics Institute -----	6—0
Castle Chess Club -----	5—1
Russian Chess Club -----	4—2
Oakland -----	3—3
Univ. of California -----	1—5
Alameda Chess Club -----	1—5
San Francisco Chess Club -----	1—5

### NEW YORK NEWS

The championship tournament of the West Side Y. M. C. A. (Manhattan), resulted in a victory for M. Neckerman, who outdistanced his nearest rival by 1/2 point.

The leading scores:

M. Neckerman .....	8 1/2—2 1/2
S. S. Coggan .....	8 —3
L. Tolins .....	7 —4
S. Almgren .....	6 1/2—4 1/2
O. Freedman .....	6 1/2—4 1/2

The activities at present consist of a double round tournament in which six players are taking part, and an open tournament with nine entries.

### MASSACHUSETTS NOTES

The secretary of the Weymouth C. C. advises that the club has recently occupied new quarters at the David Bates Clapp Memorial Bldg., 199 Middle Street, East Weymouth, Mass. The new clubroom is well-lighted and heated, and spacious enough to accommodate visiting teams.

### WISCONSIN NOTES

William Banerdt, Jack Fashingbauer, Dr. O. M. Wehrley, Steve Kreznar, and Ewrin Teplinsky were the winners of their respective sections, in the qualifying rounds of the Milwaukee Municipal Chess Association. Twenty-four players participated in this event. A round robin playoff to determine the Milwaukee representatives resulted in a five-way tie, each player winning and losing two games. A further playoff ended with Krezner and Teplinsky in first and second positions.

### IOWA STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION

The Iowa State Chess Tournament will take place during April 24th and 25th at Cherokee, Iowa, under the management of Walter James.

Harry Jensen has been chosen as president of the state association to fill the vacancy left by Chris Bang's removal from the state.



The Pennsylvania State Title went to Jacob Levin, who defeated John J. Leary in the finals, the latter taking second position. B. F. Winkelman was third and Isaac Ash, fourth.

The Berks County Championship was won by Dr. P. Nowatarski. After the completion of the County Tournament, the Reading players staged an Informal Tournament, open to all comers upon payment of a \$1.00 entry fee, to be used for prizes. We give an excellent positional game from the Informal Tourney.

### Reading—March, 1938

#### RETI OPENING (Catalan Variation)

M. Yatron  
White

D. Houck  
Black

1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	10 Q-B2	Q-B2
2 P-B4	P-K3	11 QR-B1	B-Q3
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	12 P-K4	PxKP
4 P-Kt3	P-B3	13 KtxP	KtxKt
5 B-KKt2	B-K2	14 QxKt	B-Q2
6 O-O	QKt-Q2	15 KR-Q1	QR-Q1
7 B-Kt2	Kt-B1	16 Kt-K5	P-KB4?
8 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt3	17 Q-K2	BxKt?
9 P-Q4	O-O		

Better was . . . KtxKt followed by . . . B-B4.

18 PxB	P-B4	24 P-B4	Kt-B1
19 R-Q6	B-B1	25 B-K5	P-QKt3?
20 R(1)-Q1	RxR	26 B-B6	B-Q2
21 RxR	R-Q1	27 Q-KKt2!	BxB
22 Q-Q2	RxR	28 QxB	Q-Q2
23 PxR	Q-Q1	29 Q-B7!	. . . .

A curious position: Black's pieces are in Zugzwang.

29 . . . .	P-Kt3	32 PxP	K-K1
30 P-QR3!	K-B2	33 B-Kt7!	Resigns
31 P-QKt4	PxP		

The fifth anniversary of the North Boroughs C. & C. club was celebrated on March 17th at the clubrooms. Simultaneous play by Kalman Erdeky

and L. W. Gardner, followed by a match game between Harold M. Lowe and Nelson E. Werner, Western Pennsylvania champion, in which the former was successful, featured the event. An attempt is being made to organize chess classes at the local Y. M. C. A. branches. Mallory, Werner, Holbrook, Kowalski and Farrell, have volunteered their services as teachers.

### CHESS IN SCIENCE AND ART

An exhibition of more than 3,000 volumes of chess books, 2,000 chess autographs, and 200 chess pictures, covering the fields of chess and education, chess and book art, chess and medicine, chess as a sport, chess and business and political chess cartoons, was displayed at the Second American Hobby Show. This was done through the courtesy of Dr. Albrecht Buschke, whose collection is one of the largest in the world.

Played in a masters' tournament in Stockholm. 1939.

### FRENCH DEFENSE

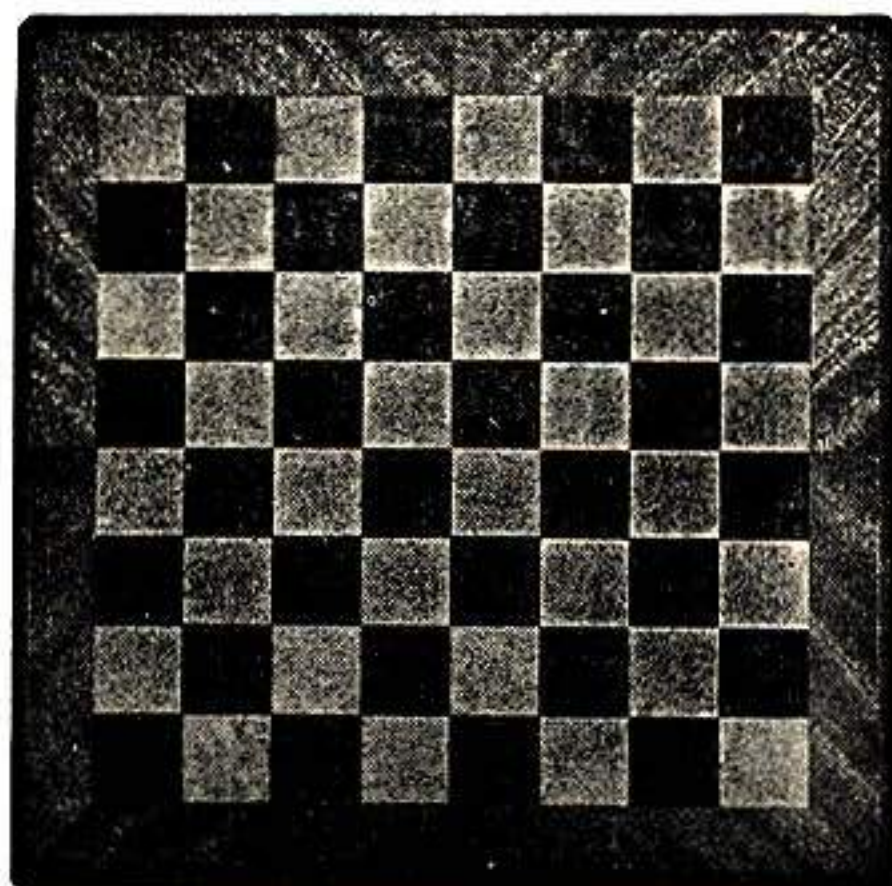
S. Lindquist  
White

F. Osterlund  
Black

1 P-Q4	P-K3	10 Q-K2	B-Kt2
2 P-K4	P-Q4	11 QR-Q1	R-K1
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	12 P-B4	Kt-Q2
4 KtxP	QKt-Q2	13 B-Q2	P-QB4
5 Kt-KB3	KKt-B3	14 B-B3	Q-B2
6 KtxKtch	KtxKt	15 Kt-K5	Kt-B1?
7 B-KKt5	B-K2	16 PxP!	BxP
8 B-Q3	O-O	17 BxPch	KxB
9 O-O	P-QKt3		

If 17 . . . KtxB; 18 R-Q7, Q-B1; 19 Q-R5, P-Kt3; 20 KtxBP, PxQ; 21 Kt-R6ch, followed by R-B7 mate.

18 R-Q7	KtxR	22 QxQ	R-K2
19 Q-R5ch	K-Kt1	23 Q-Q3ch	K-Kt1
20 QxPch	K-R2	24 P-QKt4	Resigns
21 KtxKt	QxKt		



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# 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.

The response to my request for opinions on what the content of this Department should be has been very gratifying—somewhat overwhelming, in fact—and I am very grateful to you for expressing your minds so freely and fully. No two readers are entirely in agreement (which makes things very pleasant) but there are some points on which all were generally in accord, and these may be adopted as a working policy for the Department. They will be discussed in the May Review.

This month's problems are selected to conform with the general view that at least two-thirds of the twenty-seven diagrams should be devoted to two- and three-movers, and that more attention be given to two-ers in particular. This is entirely reasonable, but to continue along these lines I shall have to ask the composers to help out a bit. My files are plentifully stocked with originals in four and more moves, but shorter problems are surprisingly absent. All contributions will be gratefully received.

Nos. 1327 to 1329 in this month's Quoted Section are three little studies in Queen-Bishop opposition play by three great American composers. Solvers may be interested in comparing their styles. As a small footnote to the trio, the following attempt to compress Loyd's famous No. 1327 in miniature form may be quoted:

By V. L. E. (after Loyd) *Skakbladet*, July, 1938.

6Bk, 5Kpp, 1Q6, 4b3, 8, 8, 8, 8. Mate in three (1 Qb5).

Hearty congratulations to Frederick Gamage, who again wins the two-move Honor Prize with No. 1195, and to H. Stenzel, who takes the Solving Ladder award.

## INFORMAL LADDER

H. Stenzel 851, —; \*\*\*Dr. G. Dobbs 725, 74; Bill Beers 668, 76; \*I. Genud 725, —; Dr. P. G. Keeney 714, —; \*I. Kashdan 713, —; \*\*\*H. B. Daly 531, 76; \*W. Patz 538, 60; Bourne Smith 589, —; \*\*\*M. Gonzalez 546; E. J. Korpanty 480, 70; \*A. Sheftel 475, 57; \*I. Rivise 501, —; W. Jens 422, 74; \*\*I. & M. Hochberg 400, 70; \*\*\*G. Plowman 397, 70; I. Burn 437, —; F. Sprenger 330, 85; W. Keysor 362, 37; T. McKenna 347, 37; K. Lay 323, 28; J. Hannus 251, 52; J. Schmidt 302, —; B. M. Marshall 287, 21; H. Hausner 264, —; \*C. Miller 262, —; L. Greene 239, —; Dr. M. Herzberger 236, —; A. Saxer 166, —; \*\*\*\*P. L. Rothenberg 75, 82; A. Grant 152, —; L. Eisner 129, —; J. Tusch 39, 58; W. C. Dod 75, —; \*H. Medler 70, —; \*\*I. Burstein 79; G. Fairley 64; J. M. Dennison 57; A. Fortier 16, 22; F. Grote 4, 2; J. Donaldson 3.

(\*) Indicates winner of previous Ladder ascent.

## SOLUTIONS

No. 1248 by Dr. Otto Blathy: Diagrammed incorrectly. White Rook missing from f5. 1 Qh1ch, Pg2; 2 QxS, BxR; 3 Qa8ch, Rc6;

4 Qa2ch, Rc4; 5 Qg2ch, Re4; 6 Qg8ch, Be6; 7 Qa8ch, Pc6; 8 Qa2ch, Rc4; 9 Qg2ch, Re4; 10 QxR mate.

A remarkably difficult problem involving a double "merry-go-round" by the White Queen, in true Christmas style.

No. 1249 by Bill Beers: 1 Re6. Cooked by 1 QxR.  
No. 1250 by Bill Beers: 1 Pd4 intended, but no solution after 1... Pe4xP e.p.

No. 1251 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 QB2  
Artistic block play—Rothenberg. Nice light-weight play—Marshall. Tricky!—Patz. This changed mater shows the deft touch of the master—Sprenger. Best two-er—Hochbergs.

No. 1252 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Sh3  
Tickles my fancy. My choice of the two-ers—Daly. Unexpected crosscheck compensates for flight-taking key—Marshall. A rather nice key—Keysor. Neat unpinning Meredith—Rothenberg.

No. 1253 by V. L. Eaton: 1 Se3 intended, but a Black Bishop was omitted from g1, allowing the cook 1 Pc4ch.

No. 1254 by V. L. Eaton: Author's intention 1 Pc4 is defeated by 1... Pe1(s) and there are cooks by 1 Kh2 and 1 Be3.  
Beers and Eaton took a beatin'—Editor.

No. 1255 by V. L. Eaton: 1 Pd4  
Alternate opening and closing of lines—Dobbs.

No. 1256 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Pb4  
Light bit of pleasing symmetry—Rothenberg. Cute—Dobbs. Sacrifice flight added—Sprenger. Equalizing the situation—Marshall. Simplicity supreme—Patz.

No. 1257 by Maxwell Bukofzer: 1 Se5  
1... KxS 2 Bc3ch  
1... KxP 2 Sb7ch  
1... S any 2 Bc3ch  
B-S echo play by the apparent master of B-S force—Rothenberg. Three typical Bukofzer models—Dobbs. Neat symmetry—Keysor. Beautiful models and echo blocks—Sprenger.

No. 1258 by Maxwell Bukofzer: 1 Bd5  
1... KxP 2 Qd2ch  
1... PxP 2 Qe1  
1... Pc4 2 Sg2  
All model mates, with S mate at c4 the best—Rothenberg. Good quiet continuations—Dobbs.

No. 1259 by Dr. G. Erdos: 1 Sb3  
1... Ke5 2 Bg4  
A little gem—Sprenger. Easy—Dobbs. Miniature of distinct merit on open board—Rothenberg.

No. 1260 by Dr. G. Erdos: 1 Qh6  
1... Ke4 2 Sc3ch  
1... Ke2 or KxP 2 Qe3ch  
1... Kc2 2 Qd2ch  
Marred by duals—Fairley. Fine Meredith with key allowing flight capture—Rothenberg.

No. 1261 by R. Fairley: 1 Sf3 Cook 1 Bh5

No. 1262 by G. Gosman: 1 Rd8  
1... Pe6 2 Qd7  
1... Pe5 2 Rd2  
Loyd's line-clearance cleverly combined with Anderssen's mate—Sprenger. Very clever—Daly. Best long problem—Hochbergs. My vote—Rothenberg. Attractive Indian and Turton blend—Dobbs. Some very good long range work—Keysor.

No. 1263 by C. S. Kipping: 1 Pb4  
1... threat 2 RxP  
1... Sg6-h8 2 Sa5  
1... Sf7-h8 2 KxP  
Piquantly original Knight-block play in Kipping's vivid style—Fairley. Amusing thematic blocks by the Knights at h8—Dobbs.

No. 1264 by C. S. Kipping: 1 Qc5  
1... Qh1ch 2 Pe4  
Double e.p. setting with battery shutoff—Sprenger. My vote—Patz. Another artistic tasket. Try Kipping up with him!—Rothenberg.



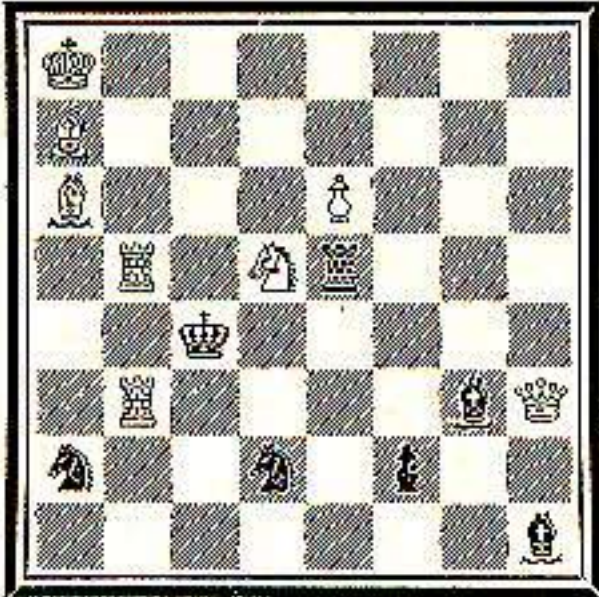
Original Section

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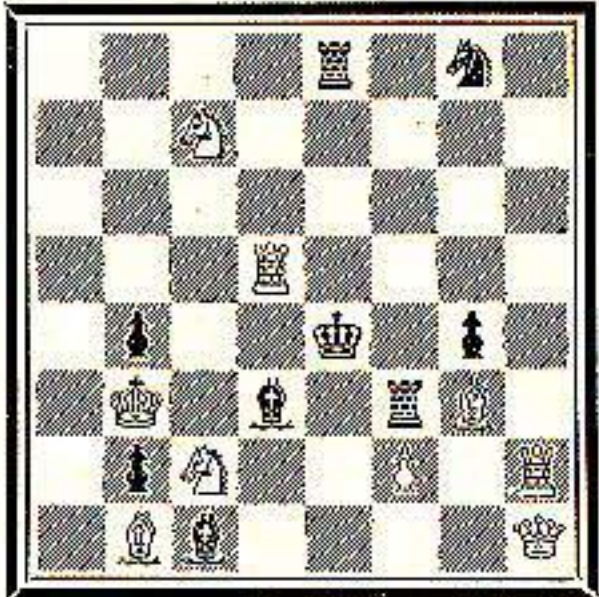
Mate in 2

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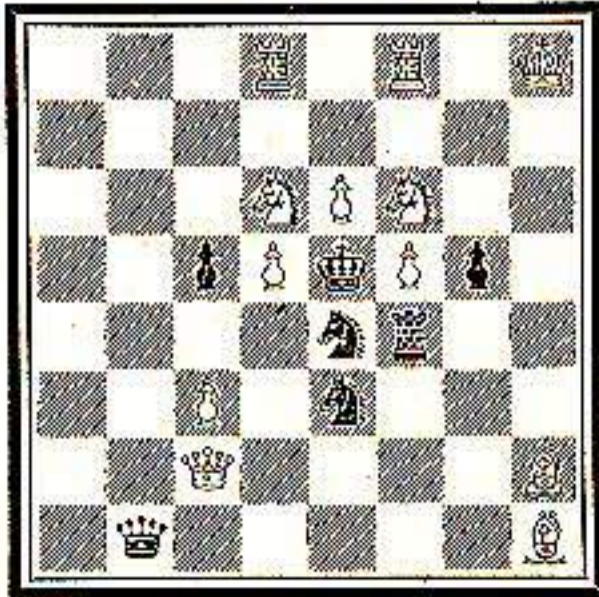
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BILL BEERS  
Willmar, Minn.



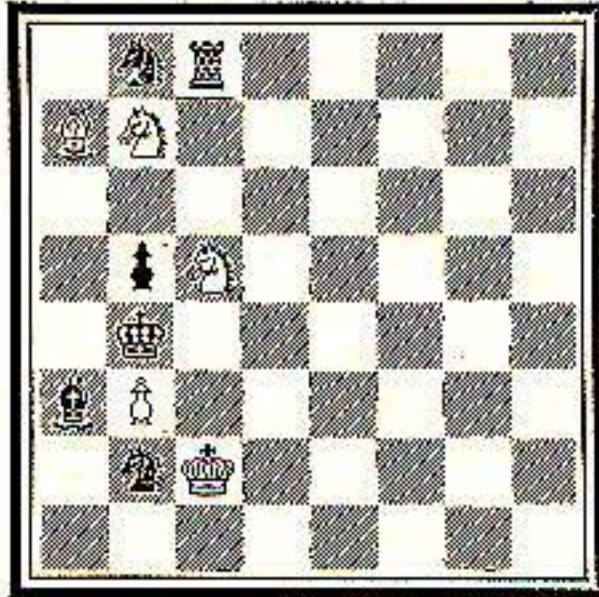
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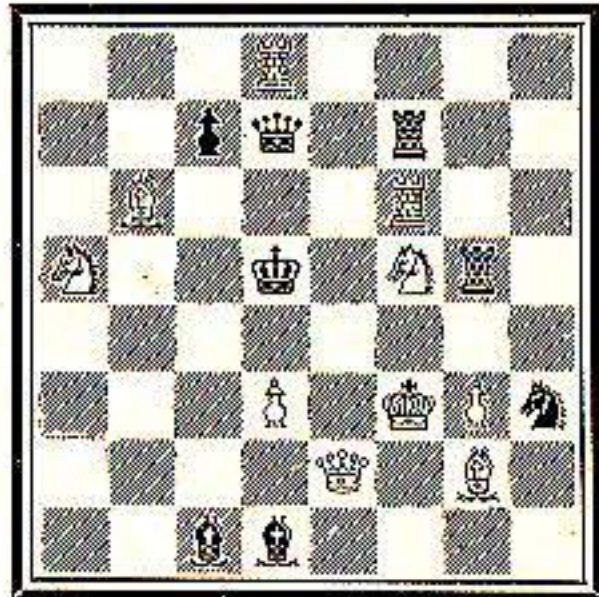
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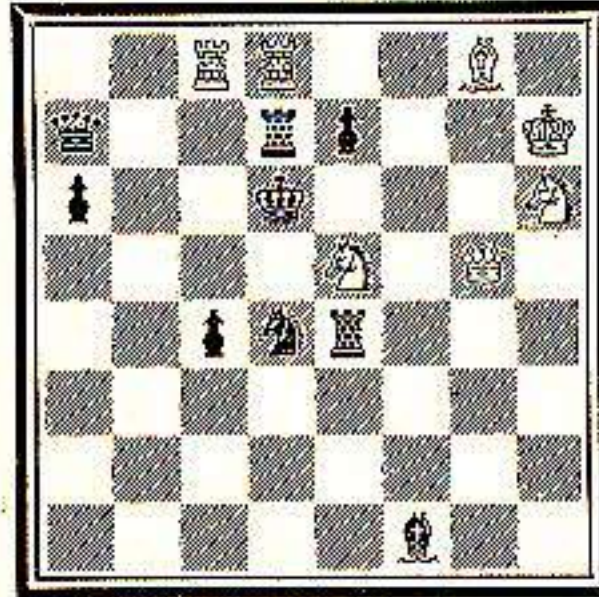
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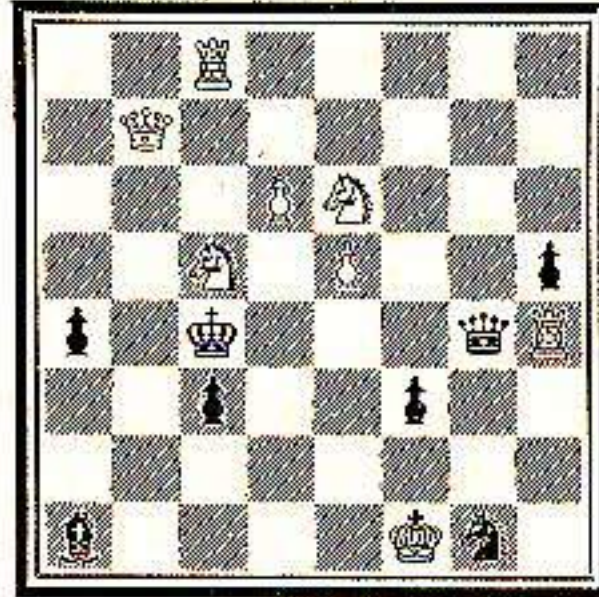
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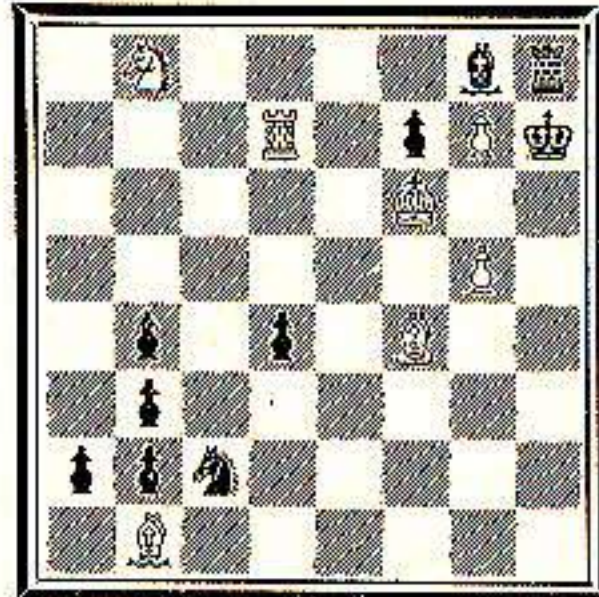
Mate in 2

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F. GAMAGE  
Brockton, Mass.



Mate in 2

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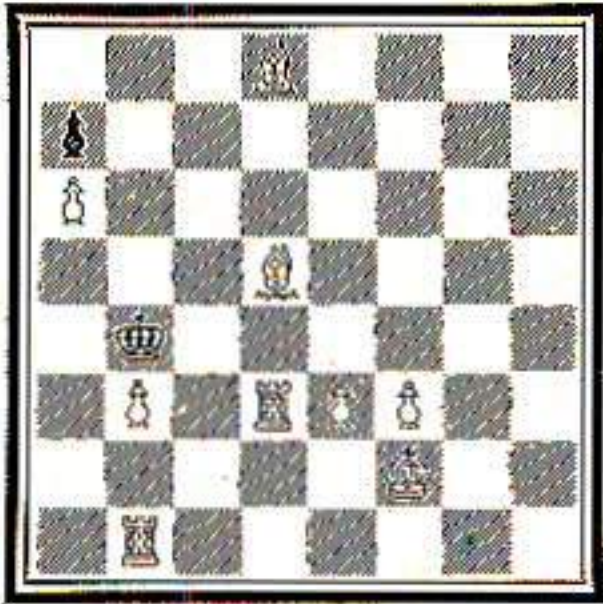


Mate in 3



Original Section (cont'd)

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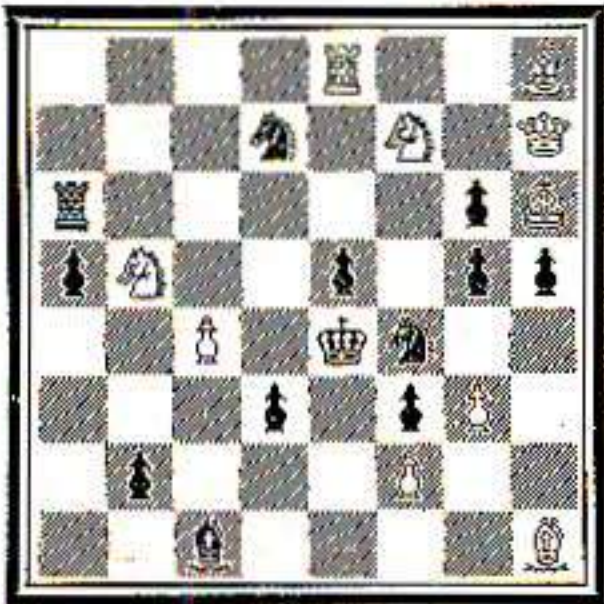
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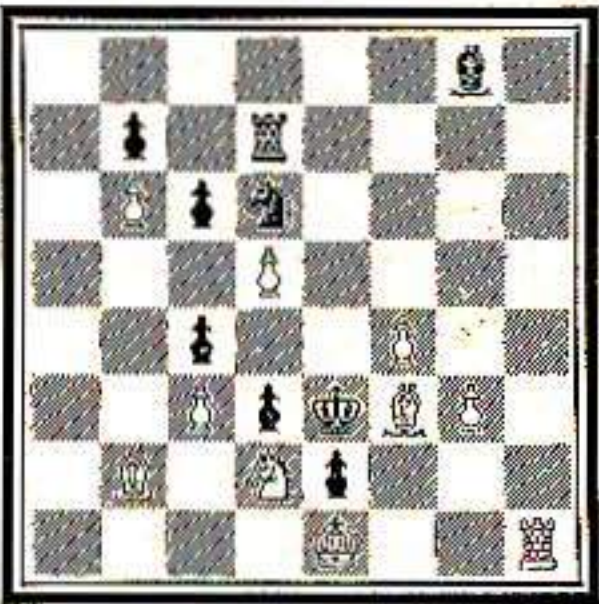
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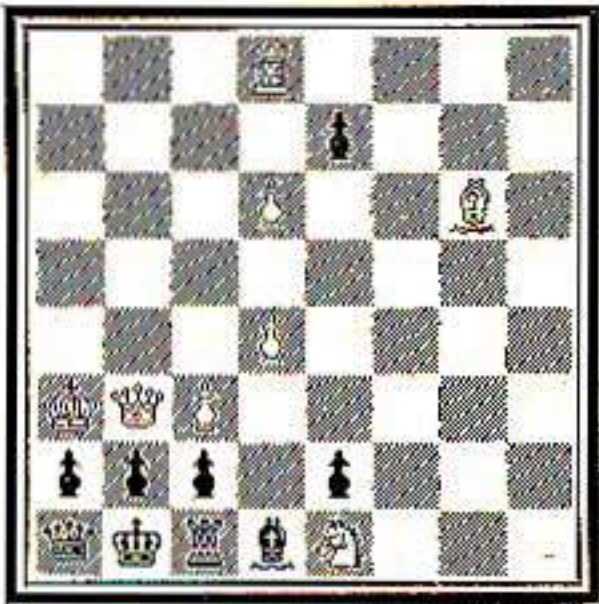
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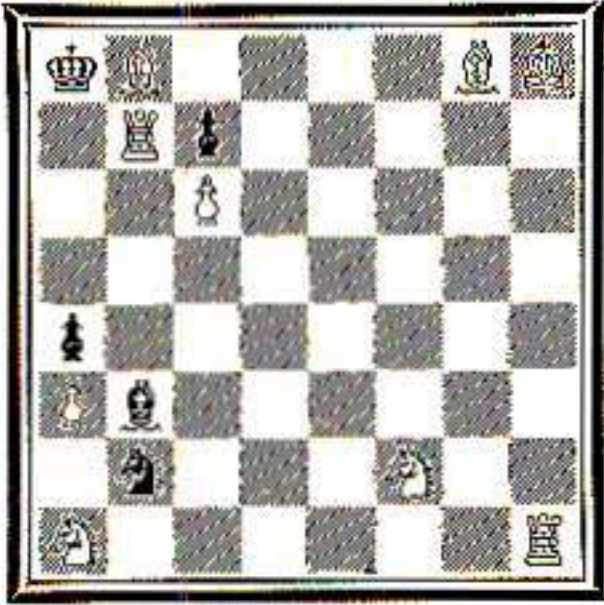
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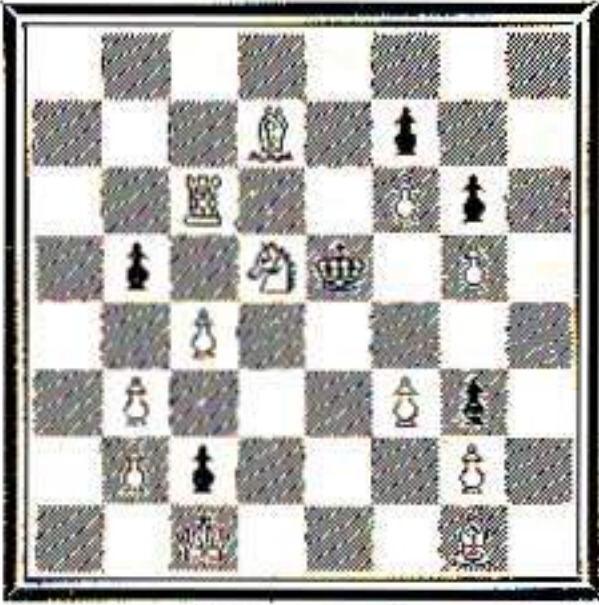
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Mate in 3

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Munich, Germany



Selfmate in 4

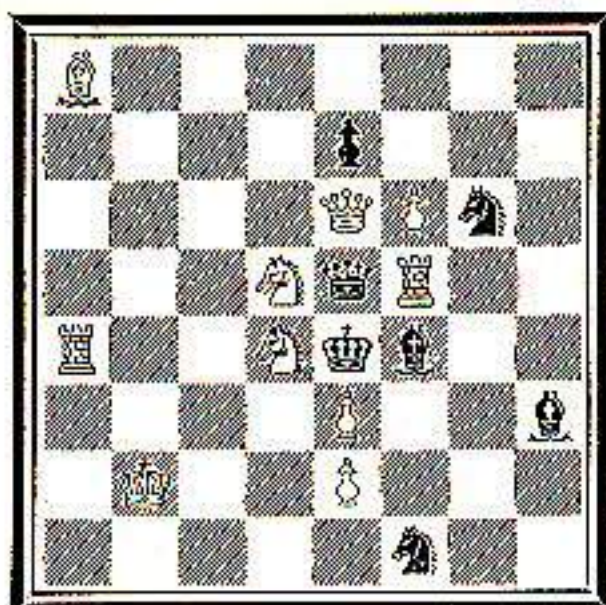
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## Quoted Section

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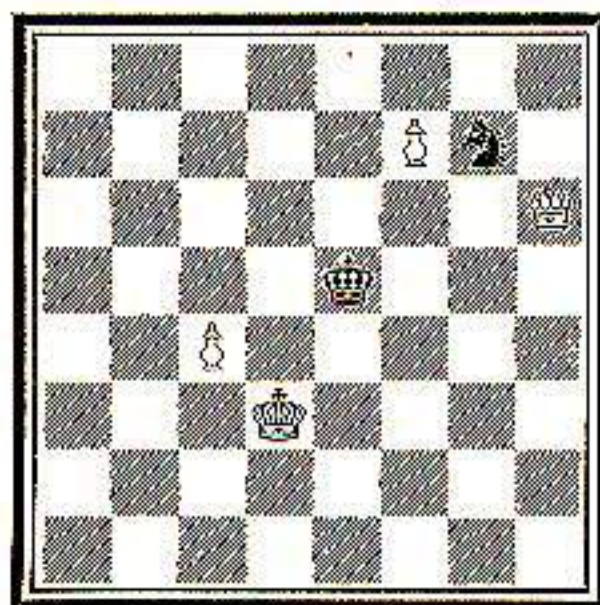


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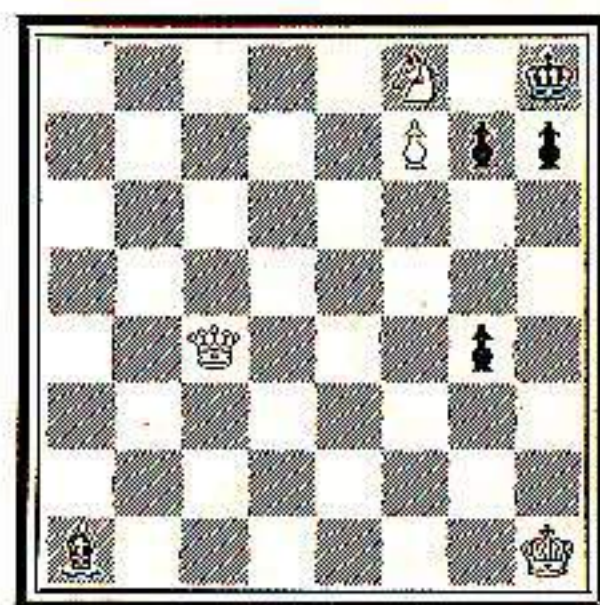


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SAM LOYD

1868

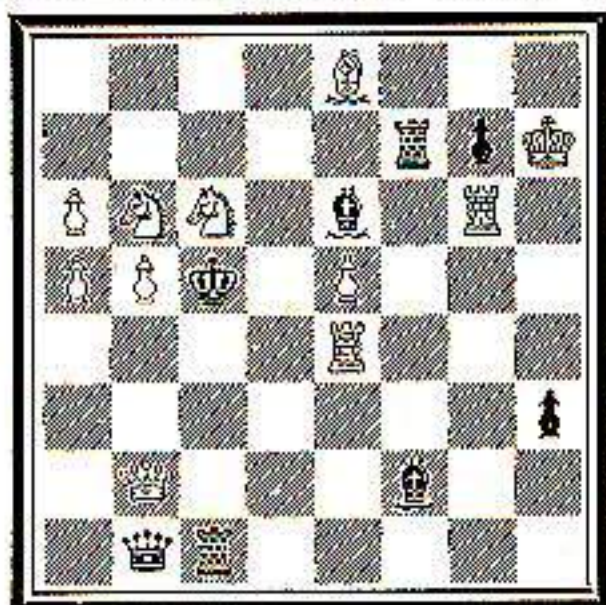


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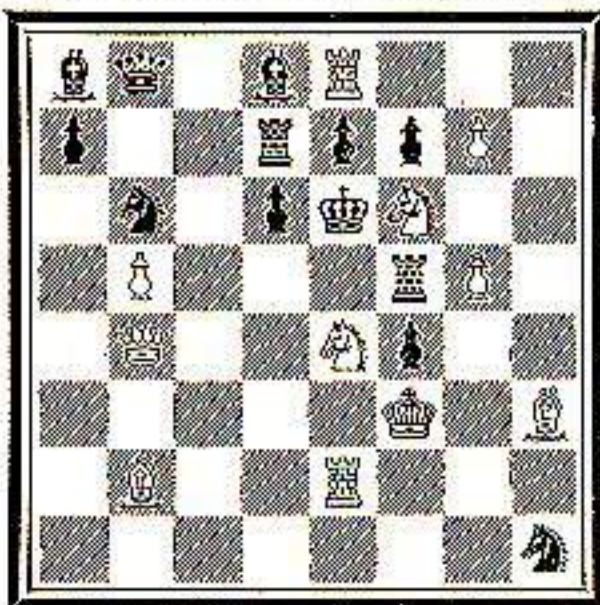


Mate in 2

No. 1325

P. TEN CATE

First Prize,  
Grantham Journal, 1926



Mate in 2

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OTTO WURZBURG

American Chess Magazine,  
Sept., 1899

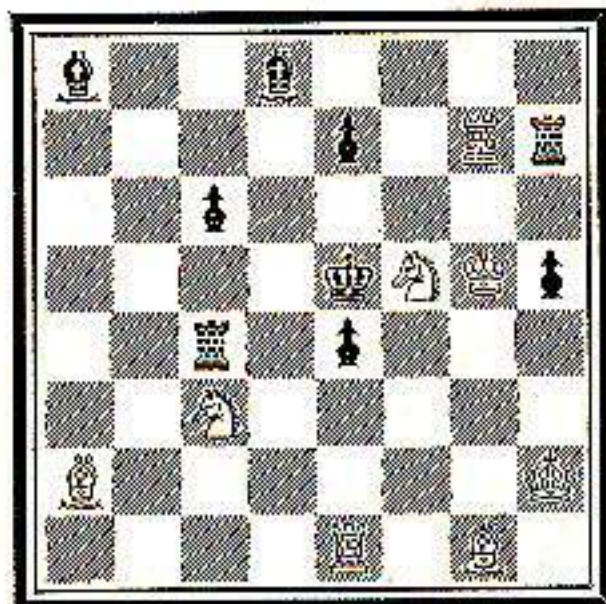


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E. LAZDINS

Skakbladet, Aug., 1937

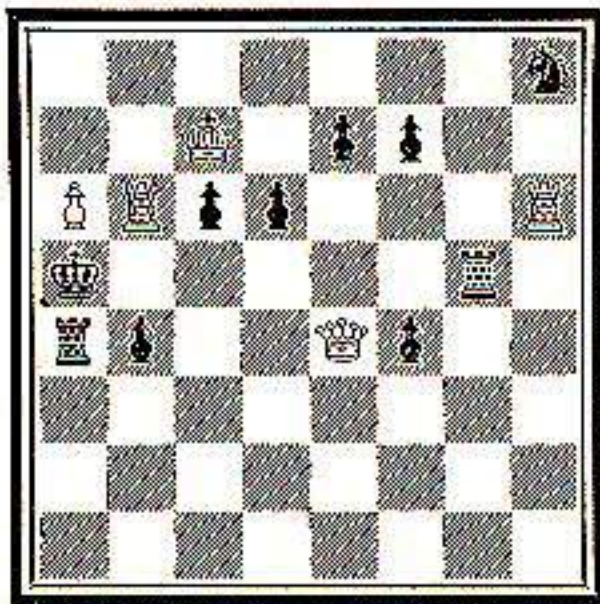


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S. S. LEWMANN

"64", Mar. 10, 1939

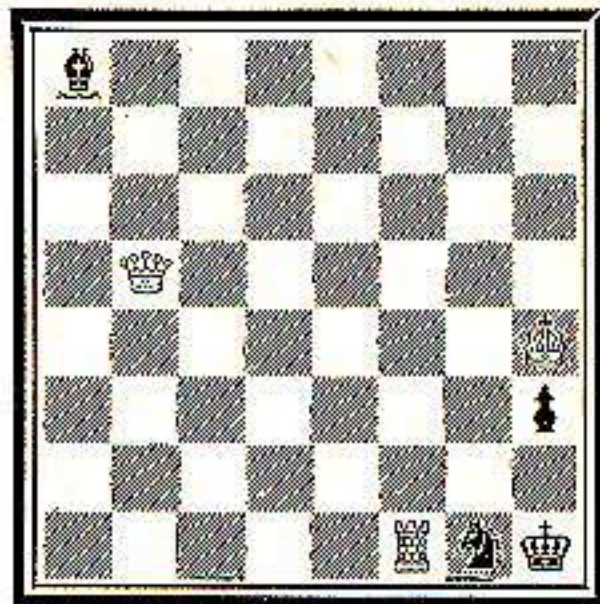


Mate in 3

No. 1329

W. A. SHINKMAN

1903



Mate in 3

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- No. 1265 by Herbert W. Thorne: 1 Bd7  
 1... KxS 2 BxPch  
 1... Rd5 2 BxPch  
 1... R else 2 QxPch  
 Pleasing. Key restrictive—Sprenger. A formidable affair which had me baffled for some time—Rothenberg. Inaccurate in details—Dobbs.
- No. 1266 by Thomas S. McKenna: 1 Rh1  
 1... BxR 2 Bd2 Sf3 3 Bb4  
 threat 3 BxP  
 (Unfortunately 2 RxB5 also may be played)  
 1... Ph4 2 Rxh4 PxR 3 Bd2  
 Masterly scheme and fine strategic tries—Fairley. My vote—Korpany. Triple decoy—Sprenger. I like these decoy problems—Daly. Ruinous dual—Rothenberg.
- No. 1267 by R. Cheney: 1 Kf7  
 1... Kf5 2 Bb8  
 1... Sf3 2 Qg6ch  
 1... Sf5 2 Qg2ch  
 1... Sg2 2 Kf6  
 Alternate self-blocking—Dobbs. Two beautiful model mates—Keysor.
- No. 1268 by R. Cheney: 1 Kg7  
 1... threat 2 QxSch  
 1... Bb7 2 Kf8  
 1... Sc6 2 Qf5  
 Nice mutual interference point—Dobbs.
- No. 1269 by R. Cheney:  
 1... KxR 2 Qc2ch  
 1... Pd4 2 Rc2  
 1... Ke3 2 Rc3ch  
 Chameleon echo, unfortunately impure—Dobbs.
- No. 1270 by R. Cheney: 1 Bc3  
 1... Rd1ch 2 Sd7ch  
 1... Rg1 2 Sg4ch  
 1... Rf1 2 Qg8ch  
 1... Kd6 2 Qd3ch  
 A jewel—Patz. Excellent but anticipated by Dobbs in Pittsburgh Post—Dobbs.
- No. 1271 by R. Cheney: 1 Bb3  
 1... SxB 2 Sc6ch  
 1... else 2 Rb5ch  
 Nice sacrifice and model—Dobbs. Slippery—Keysor.

- No. 1272 by R. Cheney: 1 Sh5  
 1... any 2 Rf8, Ke7 3 Rf7ch  
 2... K else 3 Sf6
- No. 1273 by R. Cheney: 1 Be7  
 1... Kg4 2 Bd6 Kh4 3 Rf5  
 2... Sf2 3 Rf4ch  
 2... Ph2 3 Rf2ch  
 Some fine play, but would register better as a three-er—Dobbs.
- No. 1274 by R. Cheney: 1 Bc6  
 1... threat 2 Bb4ch  
 1... Rxd2 2 Rd4
- No. 1275 by R. Cheney: 1 Rg7  
 1... Se8 2 Rxd5 SxR 3 Re5 S any  
 4 RxS  
 1... Sh5 2 Rg6 Sg3 3 RxS KxP  
 4 Rxc3

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