## The

## CHESS

## REVIEW

## HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

F. GAMAGE

Brockton, Mass.


WHITE MATES IN TWO MOVES

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a
CHESS REVIEW

Israel. A. Horowitz, Editor

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## No U.S. Team to Argentina

The United States will not send a team to the International Team Tournament at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The American chess fraternity, whose patriotic fervor has been stirred by the unbroken string of four monumental victories which returned the Hamilton-Russell trophy triumphantly home from Prague, Folkestone, Warsaw and Stockholm, learned this sad fact from the following Tragedy in Ten Words-cabled July 26 th to Sr. Augusto de Muro, president of the Argentine Chess Federation, over the signature of M. S. Kuhns, president of the National Chess Federation.

## DEEPLY REGRET INABILITY TO SEND TEAM MISS KARFF SAILING FRIDAY

Like a pebble dropped into a pool, the ungentle descent of this Parthian shot, into the midst of American chess may be expected to ripple in ever-widening circles of astonishment, over the entire area of the chess world.

Now-while the United States evidences its desire to cement friendly relations with our South American neighbor by good-will battleship cruises, and good-will tours of diplomats -the Cavalcade of Chess stands still!

The Canadians, with their champion J. Morrison, and H. Opsahl, A. Yanofsky, H. Hellmann and W. Holowach were aboard, accompanied by the woman champion of the Dominion, Miss Annabella Lougheed and the U. S. Women's Champion, Miss N. May Karff as the S. S. Argentine departed!

The United States team was on the shore!
Changes of plans wrought by postponement of the International Team Tournament at Ar-
gentine, and a later transfer of reservations to an earlier sailing date than had been expected found the committee and the players without sufficient time to adjust themselves to the new conditions. Withdrawal of part of the expense fund which had been subscribed when it was announced that neither Fine nor Reshevsky were to be part of the quintet, drove the final nail into the coffin, and hopes of American participation sank. Fine had announced many weeks before that for business reasons he would be unable to play at Argentina, and had received regretful acknowledgment, but Reshevsky's position was not clear until the very end.

Two days before the sailing of the S . S . Argentine, upon which the United States team was to have embarked for the Tournament of the Nations-the paid return reservations for the team were cancelled at New York City.

Immediately upon receiving knowledge of the cancellation of the reservations, Frank J. Marshall, United States Champion Emeritus, telegraphed a stirring appeal to the committee in charge of the American team arrangements. FOR THE SAKE OF CHESS DON'T GIVE UP THE CUP WITHOUT A FIGHT SEND THE BEST AVAILABLE TEAM FRIDAY.

## Announcement

This issue of The Chess Review is published as the July-August number, to enable us to serve our readers by dispatching it hereafter at the beginning of each month. All subscribers will have their subscriptions extended one month in oxder that they will receive twelve complete copies.

## Ventnor City Invitation Tourney

A bounteous harvest of exciting chess was produced by the Ventnor City Invitation Chess Tournament as twelve well－chosen competitors squared off July 8th to 16 th at the Municipal Pier of this New Jersey ocean－side vacation re－ sort．

Milton L．Hanauer of New York City top－ ped the list after an uphill struggle during which he made the newspaper headlines only once－on the final day－the winner！

In order，behind Hanauer were Fred Rein－ feld of New York，Jacob Levin of Philadelphia， Edgar T．McCormick of East Orange，N．J．， Harry Morris of Philadelphia，Olaf I．Ulvestad of Seattle，Wash．，Harold Burdge of Ventnor City，A．Edward Santasiere of New York， John J．Leary of Philadelphia，Jack W．Collins of Brooklyn，T．Edward Knorr of Hillside，N． J．，and Mrs．Mary Bain of Astoria，Long Island．

The invigorating breezes cleared the cob－ webs of care from the minds of the players； the officials who sponsored and managed the event fairly out－Dale－Carnegie＇d the authority himself，at the delicate task of placing the players at ease with a brand of consideration， which unmentioned here，would be a monu－ ment to blind ungratefulness．

These excellent playing conditions were mirrored in the fighting chess and genial sportsmanship which characterized the tourna－ ment．

Mayor of Ventnor City，Harry S．Hodson， expressing his wish that the tournament be an overwhelming success，was a frequent visitor． The committee which staged this event was headed by the mayor and comprised Council－ man Daniel McD．Bruner；Richard W． Wayne，Tournament Director；J．Roy Des－
sauer，Referee；Louis Kligerman，Treasurer； and Gerald H．Phillips，Secretary．

Youth displayed virile ideas，flashes of bril－ liancy and a will－to－win which won the gallery from the start and inspired many offers of special prizes．

Hanauer，playing aggressively throughout， owed his success to this quality，though not until it had more than once placed him on the brink of disaster．Steady under fire， notably in his game with Knorr where the young New Jersey expert won Hanauer＇s queen for two pieces，he managed to survive the entire eleven rounds without a defeat．His victory was the just reward for courageous and enterprising tactics．His game against Santa－ siere in which he gave up his queen（this time much more cheerfully than with Knorr）earned him the brilliancy award．

Fred Reinfeld led the tournament most of the way，while his chief rival，Hanauer，found his schedule to be a maze of adjournments． Reinfeld was undefeated throughout，and got away to a dashing start with five wins and one draw in the first six rounds．Having obtained a comfortable lead，he sought to in－ sure it，and in the latter half of his schedule against the leaders drew his remaining five games in order．This proved to be two too many to hold first place，which he relinquished for the first time on the final day of the tournament．

Despite this passive wind－up，Reinfeld shared a special prize with Ulvestad for his part in a knock－down and drag－out battle．If the hopes and fears of the two contestants could have been graphed as the game pro－ gressed，the chart would have contained enough icebergs to fill the Atlantic Ocean．

| Ventnor City，（N．J．） Invitation Masters＇ Tournament－ 1939 |  | 艺 | $\begin{aligned} & \rightrightarrows \\ & \rightrightarrows \\ & \hdashline \end{aligned}$ | 블 픔 B 0 0 $y$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & \underset{y y y}{c} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G } \\ & \text { W } \\ & \text { N } \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{3}{⿷ 匚} \\ & \stackrel{0}{\Perp} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{y}{B}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { g } \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 会 } \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 모 } \\ & \text { 荷 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\pi}{\pi} \\ & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \text { H/ } \end{aligned}$ | 令 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| M．L．Hanauer | － | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1／2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 4 | $9-2$ | I |
| F．Reinfeld | 1／2 | － | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 | $8-3$ | II |
| J．Levin | 1／2 | 1／2 | － | 1 | 1／2 | 0 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | $71 / 2-31 / 2$ | fIII |
| E．T．McCormick＿－－－ | 1／2 | 1／2 | 0 | － | 1／2 | 1 | 1／2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1／2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | $71 / 2-31 / 2$ | IV |
| H．Morris－ | 0 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1／2 | － | 1 | 1／2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1／2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | $51 / 2-51 / 2$ |  |
| O．Ulvestad－－－－－－－－－ | 0 | 1／2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | － | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | $51 / 2-51 / 2$ | \VI |
| H．Burdge－－－－－－－－－－ | 0 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 0 | － | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | $5-6$ | fVII |
| A．E．Santasiere ．．．．－ | 0 | 0 | 1／2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1／2 | － | 1 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | $5-6$ | ）VIII |
| J．J．Leary－－－－－－－－－－1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1／2 | 0 | － | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | $41 / 2-61 / 2$ | IX |
| J．W．Collins－－－．－－－ | 1／2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 0 | － | 1／2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | $4-7$ | X |
| T．E．Knorr－－－－－－－1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1／2 | 0 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 0 | 1／2 | － | 1／2 | 0 | 5 | 6 | $3-8$ | XI |
| Mrs．Mary Bain ．－．－－ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1／2 | － | 0 | 8 | 3 | $11 / 2-91 / 2$ | XII |



TOURNAMENT ARENA AT VENTNOR CITY

DESSAUER WAYNE BURDGE HANAUER

VISITOR
VISITOR
LEARY
MCCORMICK
REINFELD KNORR

MORRIS
COLLINS

VISITOR
ULVESTAD

Levin played his usual positional game, safety being the keynote. He lost a closely fought Knight and Pawn ending to Ulvestad in his only reverse, but failure to win but one game outright amongst the seven leaders landed him in third place.

McCormick shared with Ulvestad the distinction of producing the really volatile pyrotechnics. His flair for combinations is well exemplified in his defeat of the gifted Ulvestad in an abbreviated joust.

McCormick, former Princeton star, won a special prize offered by Louis Kligerman for the best showing by a New Jersey entrant.

Morris, on vacation, took things easy. After building a fine position against Hanauer he relented just long enough for Hanauer to elude justice and the tables were soon turned. He made amends against Ulvestad, and his fine effort won him the prize for the best played game of the tournament.

Ulvestad indisputably produced the most entertaining chess. Not so well known in the east as some of his rivals, Ulvestad wasted no time in making his presence felt, opening with a first round defeat of former New York State Champion, Santasiere. He won a special prize contributed by Dana Brannan of The New York Times, for his entertaining style, and shared another with Reinfeld. His genial pleasant mien belies the dangerous chess he displayed. He comes from the Pacific coast "more gifted than Dake," and Ventnor City which is his first important tourney may well be the first step of a steady upward climb.

Burdge was the diplomat of the week. Having collected one win and two losses at the outset, he aimed for an even score. "With
malice toward none" he set about drawing the balance of his games. His splendid knowledge of the openings and a keen eye for a sign of anxiety across the table-success! He registered eight draws, which was pretty near par for the course.

Santasiere played off form; poor health aggravated by an uneconomical style (Santasiere enjoys a hard battle, and if it is a long one, so much the better) proved his undoing. A flash of his real ability came at the expense of Morris in a very fine game.

Leary, the most uncompromising entry, batthed every game to a decision but one, the sole draw being with the Specialist on Peace, Burdge. He made a very creditable showing, failing to break even by but one game despite being out-experienced by most of the field.

Collins' games were characterized by hard fighting and an indomitable spirit, even when the game went against him. His draw with Hanauer was earned after losing a clear pawn in the early play.

Knorr had to concede too much to the field in experience, but made a gain in this vital requisite and a creditable score, just barely missing a chance for glory by relaxing after out-combining the tournament winner, Hanauer.

Mrs. Bain, runner-up in the national women's championship was an excellent inclusion in the entry list, made possible by one withdrawal. Many of the stronger players amongst the men would be happy to have held opponents of the calibre of Morris and Ulvestad to a draw. She displayed fine poise in the face of difficult situations and emerged from play with the respect for her ability and commendations of her male protagonists.

This game was awarded a special prize as "the showpiece of the tournament, and for the originality, resourcefulness and the will to dare on the part of both players."

## QUEENS GAMBIT DECLINED

(By Transposition)
(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

## Ulvestad White

Reinfeld
Black

| 1 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 6 | P-Q4 | BPxP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P-B4 | P-B4 | 7 | KPxP | $\mathbf{P \times P}$ |
| 3 | P-QKt3 | P-Q4 | 8 | BxP | B-Kt5ch |
| 4 | B-Kt2 | P-K3 | 9 | K-K2!? |  |
| 5 | P-K3 | Kt-B3 |  |  |  |

Calls for eyebrow raising, but Kt interpositions are answered by . . . Kt-K5.

| 9 | Kt-Q4 | $13 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | R-B1 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 Q-QB1 | O-O | $14 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | B-B5 |
| 11 R-Q1 | B-Q2 | $15 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Kt1}$ | P-B4 |
| 12 P-QR3 | B-Q3 |  |  |

Weakens the black squares, but Black's lapse of judgment is probably excusable in view of White's unpromising position.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 16 \mathrm{Kt-B5} 5 \\
& 17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Kt} 3
\end{aligned}
$$

Kt-R4
Good and bad. White's Queen can now get into the game, but Black will have attacking chances.
$17 \ldots{ }^{17}$
B-Q3
18 Q-Q3
P-QKt4?!

Losing patience, he decides to force the issue. But his black squares become a shambles. 19 BxKt !
Better than 19 BxKtP, BxB; $20 \mathrm{QxB}, \mathrm{R}$-Kt1; and Black recovers the Pawn with a good game.

```
19....
                                    PxB
20 QR-B1!
                                    ....
```

Suddenly Black finds himself with a strategically lost game, and his Kt high and dry at the edge of the board.

$$
20 \ldots \quad \text { P-B5! }
$$

Hitting at White's only vulnerable point: his King!

Reinfeld

21 KtxB
$22 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 5$

QxKt
$22 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 5$
BxKt

A sorrowful decision, but there is no time to temporize.

| 23 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 24 | RxR | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| 25 | $\mathrm{RP} \times \mathrm{P}$ | Q Kt5ch |
| 26 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3!$ | $\ldots$ |

If $26 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 5$ ! gives Black sufficient resources to hold the position.

| 26 |  | QxP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 27 | 7 QxQPch | K-R1 |
|  | Q-B7! |  |

And Black finds himself in grisly time pressure, with thirteen moves to make!

Reinfeld


Ulvestad
28
Q-Kt7ch
29 K-K3
If $29 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{KI}, \mathrm{Q}$-Kt8ch etc.

```
30 K-B2!
30 K-B2!
```

Q-Kt4ch
. . . .

If $30 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 1!$ ( $\ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Kt} 3 \mathrm{ch}$ leads to a lost ending) ; 31 R -Q1! Q-R1ch! $32 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5, \mathrm{Q}$ B1 and Black has a strong counter-attack.

| 30. | Q-Q7ch |
| :--- | ---: |
| 31 K-Kt3 | Q-Kt4ch |
| 32 K-R3 | $\ldots .$. |

He spurns the draw, Black's remaining time being infinitesimal.

| 32 | M- | Q-Q1! |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 33 | R-Q1! | Q-B1ch |
| 34 | Q-Q7 | RxPch |
| 35 | K-Kt4 | Q-B1! |

Exchange of Queen's would lead to a lost ending, despite Black's material advantage.

## 36 Q-Q8! <br> 37 K-R5!

R-B5ch
A good way to drive your opponent crazy when he is pressed for time.

| 37 | 37 | R-B4ch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 38 K-Kt4 | R-B5ch |
|  | 39 K -R5 |  |

Or $39 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$, R-B6ch; $40 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 2, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ and Black has nothing to worry about.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 39 \ldots \text { R-B4ch } \\
& 40 \text { K-Kt4 } \\
& \text { P-R4ch? }
\end{aligned}
$$

Black sees that he can force the draw at once, but after all he is a Pawn ahead, and he wants to reserve an opportunity to utilize the passed Pawn.

41 K-R4!

Suddenly it develops that Black's game is very difficult! His Kt is en prise, the perpotual check is gone, the KP threatens murder, exchange of Queens probably loses. And if 41 . . R-B5ch? 42 KxP ! R-B4ch, K-Kt6! and wins.

What to do??
Reinfeld


Ulvestad

$$
41 \text {. . . . }
$$

K-Kt1!!
Saved!
The point is that the arrival of Black's King to the center can neatralize the White Rook on the 7 th rank plus the White Pawn at K6. Fortunately, White cannot indulge in 42 QxKt? for then $42 \ldots$ R-B5ch (43 K-R3, Q-B4ch or $43 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 3, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Kt} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ ) forces mate.

## 42 P.K6

Kt - B 3
Everything clicks. If White retreats the Queen, he may live to regret the airy position of his King at RA.

| 43 | QxQch | $K \times Q$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 44 | R-Q7 | $K-K 1!$ |
| 45 | R×KtP | $K t-Q 1$ |
| 46 | R×P | $K t \times P$ |
|  | Drawn |  |

Ulvestad is unquestionably one ol the finest fighting players I have ever had the pleasure to encounter!

## CARO-KANN DEFENSE

| McCormick |  |  | Ulvestad |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White |  |  | Black |  |  |
| 1 | P.K4 | P-QB3 | 18 | B-Kt8 | Q-R1 |
| 2 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 19 | Kt-K5 | B-QR5 |
| 3 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | PxP | 20 | B-Kt5ch | BxB |
| 4 | P-QB4 | KKt-B3 | 21 | QxBch | K.B1 |
| 5 | QKt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 22 | Kt-Q7ch | K-Kt1 |
| 6 | Kt -83 | P-K3 | 23 | Kt-Kt6 | Q-B3 |
| 7 | B-B4 | P-QR3 | 24 | P-QR4 | P.B3 |
| 8 | P-B5 | Kt-K5 | 25 | P-R5 | R-R6 |
| 9 | B-Q3 | KtxKt | 26 | KR-QB1 | Q×Q |
| 10 | PxKt | P-QKt3 | 27 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | Kt-B3 |
| 11 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | QxP | 28 | Kt - B 8 | K-B2 |
| 12 | Q-R4 | B-Q2 | 29 | B-Q6 | RxKt |
| 13 | R-QKt1 | Q-R2 | 30 | $B \times R$ | BxB |
| 14 | Q-B2 | R-81 | 31 | R-B3 | Kt -K2 |
| 15 | Q-K2 | B-K2 | 32 | R×R | KtxR |
| 16 | 0.0 | Kt-Q1 | 33 | R-Kt8 | Resigns |
| 17 | $B \times Q R P$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ |  |  |  |



MILTON L. HANAUER

## PENANCE FOR PILFERING SICILIAN DEFENSE

## White

T. E. Knorr

| 1 | P.K4 | P-QB4 | 12 | PxB | Q-B2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | P-K3 | 13 | O-O | 0.0 |
| 3 | P-Q4 | PxP | 14 | Q-K1 | Kt-QB5 |
| 4 | KtxP | Kt-KB3 | 15 | BxKt | Q×B |
| 5 | Kt-QB3 | P-QR3 | 16 | Kt-R5 | Q.KKt5 |
| 6 | P-QR4 | B-Kt5 | 17 | P-KR3 | Q-Kt3 |
| 7 | B-Q3 | Kt-B3 | 18 | P-QB4 | Kt.B3 |
| 8 | Kt-Kt3 | P-Q4 | 19 | Q-K5 | B-Q2 |
| 9 | PxP | KtxP | 20 | R-R3 | P.Kt3 |
| 10 | B-Q2 | Kt-K4 | 21 | R-KKt3 | Q-B4 |
| 11 | B.K2 | BxKt |  |  |  |

11 B.K2

The speed with which this capture was made was exceeded only by the genuineness of his regret.

23 R-Kt5
$Q \times R$
A. woeful necessity. After $23 \ldots$. . QxBP; 24 QxKt, P-Kt3; $25 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3$ and a King's ransom is a costly luxury.

| 24 | BxQ | Kt-K5 | 37 Q-Q2 | B-K3 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 25 | B-K3 | KR-B1 | 38 QxP | KtxP |
| 26 | Q-Q4 | B-B3 | 39 R-B2 | Kt-Q5 |
| 27 | K-R2 | R-B3 | 40 QxP | R-R1 |
| 28 | P-KB3 | P-K4 | 41 Q-Kt7 | RxRP |
| 29 | Q-R1 | Kt-Q3 | 42 Q-K7 | R(R5)-R1 |
| 30 | Q-R2 | Kt-B4 | 43 | R-Kt2 | R-K1

36 Q-B3
QR-Kt1
The sealed move. The same player conducted the White forces in both the first and second sessions but unfortunately not in the same commendable style. Hanauer's tenacity under stress averted disaster while Knorr, almost tasting the kill, faltered, just long enough to collect experience instead of the point.
49 Q.B6
B-B2
50 P-R4
51 K-Kt3
52 P-B4
P-R4
P.K5

| 53 | B-K5 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 54 | R-Kt3 |
| 55 | R-Kt2 |
|  | Resigns |

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE

| Milton Hanauer White |  |  | Fred Reinfeld Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , | P.K4 | P.K4 | 28 | B.K2 | R-B2 |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 29 | K-B1 | K-B1 |
| 3 | B-B4 | Kt-B3 | 30 | B-Q1 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 4 | Kt-Kt5 | P-Q4 |  | P-B4 | KtxP |
| 5 | PxP | QKt-R4 | 32 | $R(B 5) \times P$ | RxR |
| 6 | B.Kt5ch | P-B3 | 33 | $R \times R$ | P-Kt3 |
| 7 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $P \times P$ | 34 | B-B3 | KtxP |
| 8 | B-Q3 | Kt-Q4 | 35 | R-Kt5 | K-K2 |
| 9 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-K85 | 36 | K-K2 | Kt - B ch |
| 10 | 0.0 | B-Q3 | 37 | K-K3 | Kt-K3 |
| 11 | R.K1 | O-O | 38 | K-Q3 | Kt-Q1 |
| 12 | B-B1 | Q-B2 | 39 | K-Q4 | KtxPch |
| 13 | Kt -B3 | P.KB4 | 40 | BxKt | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| 14 | P-Q3 | Kt-Kt3 | 41 | R-Kt7ch | K-B3 |
| 15 | B-Q2 | B-Q2 | 42 | $R \times Q R P$ | R-B7 |
| 16 | P-QKt4 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 43 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | RxBP |
| 17 | Kt-QKt5 | PxKt | 44 | K-K3 | R×QRP |
| 18 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | KR-K1 | 45 | P.R4 | R-R6ch |
| 19 | P-B4 | Kt -B3 | 46 | K-B2 | P.B5 |
| 20 | P×P | Ktx ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 47 | K-Kt2 | K-B4 |
| 21 | Q-Kt3ch | Kt-Q4 | 48 | R-KKt7 | R-Kt6ch |
| 22 | QxKtch | B.K3 | 49 | K-B2 | R-KR6 |
| 23 | Q-B6 | $Q \times Q$ | 50 | R-B7ch | K-K4 |
| 24 | PxQ | B-Q4 | 51 | R-K7ch | K-B3 |
| 25 | QR-B1 | QR-B1 | 52 | R-KR7 | R-QKt6 |
| 26 | R-B5 | BxKt | an | d was dra | wn after |
| 27 | Px8 | Kt-R5 |  | moves. |  |

RUY LOPEZ

|  | Knorr White |  | Reinfeld Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P.K4 | P-K4 | 9 | P-B3 | Ktx ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| 2 | Kt-K B3 | Kt-Q83 | 10 | PxKt | B-Kt2 |
| 3 | B.Kt5 | P.QR3 | 11 | P-Q3 | 0.0 |
| 4 | B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 12 | QKt-Q2 | P.84 |
| 5 | O.O | B-K2 | 13 | Kt - B 1 | Kt-K1 |
| 6 | R-K1 | P.QKt4 | 14 | Kt -Kt3 | P.Kt3 |
| 7 | B-Kt3 | P.Q3 | 15 | P.Q4 | P-B3 |
| 8 | P-KR3 | Kt-QR4 | 16 | P-R4 | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K}+2$ |


| 17 | B-R6 | Q-K1 | 34 | Kt-K1 | Q-Q7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | P-R5 | Q-B2 | 35 | $Q \times Q$ | BxQ |
| 19 | Q-Kt1 | B-B1 | 36 | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt2}$ | P.R4 |
| 20 | P-Q5 | P.B4 | 37 | Kt-B1 | B-QKt5 |
| 21 | RPXP | $\mathbf{R P \times P}$ | 38 | R-KKt3 | R-B3 |
| 22 | P-B4 | P-B5 | 39 | P-Kt3 | B-Q2 |
| 23 | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | PxP | 40 | R-R1 | R-KR1 |
| 24 | PxP | R.Kt1 | 41 | Kt(Kt2)-K3 | R-85 |
| 25 | R-R3 | B-B3 | 42 | P-B3 | B-86 |
| 26 | Q-B2 | Q.K2 | 43 | R-B1 | B. Q5 |
| 27 | Kt (B3)-R2 | K.R2 | 44 | K-Kt2 | R-QKt1 |
| 28 | BxKt | K×B | 45 | R-Kt1 | P.R5 |
| 29 | P.KKt4 | PxPe.p. | 46 | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B5} \mathrm{ch}$ | RxKt |
| 30 | KtxP | B-Kt4 | 47 | $P \times R$ | BxP |
| 31 | R-Q1 | Q-Kt2 | 48 | R-Q | P-R6 |
| 32 | R-Kt1 | Q-Kt5 |  | Resigns |  |
| 33 | Kt -B3 | B-B5 |  |  |  |

The tournament winner garners the brilliancy prize, too.

## Brilliancy Prize Game <br> RUY LOPEZ

|  | Milton Hanauer White |  | A. E. Santasiere Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-K4 | P-K4 | 17 | Kt-B1 | P-R3 |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 18 | Kt-K3 | B.B3 |
| 3 | B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 19 | Kt-Q5 | BxKt |
| 4 | B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 20 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | B-Q3 |
| 5 | 0.0 | B-K2 | 21 | Kt-R2 | R-K1 |
| 6 | Q-K2 | P.QKt4 | 22 | Kt-Kt4 | Q-Q1 |
| 7 | B.Kt3 | P.Q3 | 23 | Q-B3 | KtxKt |
| 8 | P.B3 | Kt-QR4 | 24 | Q $\times$ Kt | Q-B3 |
| 9 | B-B2 | P-B4 | 25 | Q-K4 | P. B 5 |
| 10 | P-Q4 | Q-B2 | 26 | B-K3 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 11 | P.KR3 | 0.0 | 27 | R-Q2 | K-B1 |
| 12 | B-K3 | Kt-B5 | 28 | R(R)-Q1 | QR-Q1 |
| 13 | B-B1 | B-Q2 | 29 | Q-R7 | Kt -B4 |
| 14 | PXKP | $P \times P$ | 30 | P-QKt3 | P×P |
| 15 | QKt-Q2 | Kt-QR4 | 31 | P×P | K.K2 |
| 16 | R-Q1 | KR-Q1 | 32 | P-QKt4 | KR-R1 |
| Santasiere |  |  |  |  |  |



| 33 Q×R! | $R \times Q$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 34 PxKt | P-QR4 |

Black is even more unhappy aiter 34... B-Kt1; 35 P-Q6ch, K-Q2; 36 B-K4. The two passed pawns roll along growing like snowballs.

| 35 PxBch | QxP | 40 P-Q7 | P-B6 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 36 P-QB4 | PxP | 41 | R-Q3 | Q-B2 |
| 37 R-Kt1 | R-QKt1 | 42 R-Q5 | Q-B3 |  |
| 38 RxR | QxR | 43 | R×RP | Resigns |
| 39 P-Q6ch | K-Q1 |  |  |  |

For however Black captures the $P$ at $Q 7$ his $Q$ is lost.

W. M. HART, JR.

Secretary and Founder of the P. S. C. F.

## Keystone Championship

It will be "On to York" for Keystone State chessplayers, when the Pennsylvania State Chess Federation holds its first annual state championship tournament over the Labor Day holidays, Sept. 2-3-4. Tournament headquarters will be the ballroom of the Yorktowne hotel, one of Pennsylvania's finer hotels, iocated on the corner of Duke and Market Streets in the center of the city.

Players will be divided into groups of four, each group playing a round-robin of three rounds. Winners advance into the Master's class and continue play for the state championship. The others will compete in Class A, Class B, and the Amateurs play-off tourneys according to their standing in the preliminary play.

The three-day schedule follows:
Saturday, September 2
Business Meeting 1-3 P. M.
Round $13-7$ P. M.
Round 28 P. M.-midnight
Sunday, September 3
Round 38 A. M.-Noon
Round 4 1-5 P. M.
Round 5 6-10 P. M,

Monday, September 4 (Labor Day)
Round 6-8 A. M.-Noon
Round 7 1-5 P. M.
Round 8 6- 10 P. M.
The awarding of cash prizes will take place upon completion of the final round. The amounts will be determined by the attendance and entry fees. Entry fees will not exceed $\$ 2.00$ per player.

Harold Morton, New England States Champion and an editor of The Chess Review will be the tournament director and chief arbiter of the P. S. C. F. tourney. Best games and tourney results will be published in The Chess Review.

A P. S. C. F. tournament book is being prepared by the York County Chapter of the Federation. In it will appear the P. S. C. F. roster of clubs and officials, an article on the organization of a chess club and suggested activities for the maintenance of interest, score sheets for the eight rounds, facts and map of York, and a classified advertising section for the convenience of the entrants.

With players coming from chapter clubs in Erie, State College, Gettysburg, Lancaster, West Chester, Pittsburgh, Wilkensburg, Allentown, Bethlehem, Chambersburg, Philadelphia, Hazleton, Reading, Harrisburg, and York, there should be at least fifty players on hand at tournament time. William H. Steckel and Herman Hesse, ex-state titleholders and A. N. Towsen, central Penna. expert, are the leading contestants entered to date.

The P. S. C. F., co-operating with the A. C. F. and C. C. L. A., stands for the promotion of chess and solicits the affiliation of all clubs in Pennsylvania. Secretaries of clubs are urged to contact P. S. C. F. secretary, W. M. Hart, Jr., 147 Springdale Rd., York, Penna.

On May 14th the Chess Union of Greater Germany opened its "chess-weeks" at Stuttgart, Germany, with an international tournament from which Bogoljubov emerged the victor with a total score of $71 / 2$, followed closely by Richter 7, Eliskases, Engels, Kieninger and Prof. M. Vidmar $61 / 2$ each.

The German Championship for women was won by Mrs. Rinder.

At the conclusion of the tournaments, the six club teams which had reached the finals of the Team-Championship, met in Stuttgart. The championship was won by Berlin with a score of $281 / 2$, followed by Vienna (25), Hamburg ( $191 / 2$ ), Mannhein (18 $1 / 2$ ), Munich ( $141 / 2$ ) and Leipzig (14).
H. Mueller won the City Championship of Vienna with a score of 11 . Prof. Becker and $H$. Keller were tied for second and third with a score of $91 / 2$.

## Skeletons in the Chess Closet


#### Abstract

Chess Has Checkered Past as Menace to Home and Morals. Kings and Clergymen Fought Over Game; Called Sinful by Its Ancient Critics Under this brutum fulmen (harmless thunderbolt) Clyde Hall tells an intriguing story in the Milwaukee Journal, and asks "how many know that the slightly highbrow 'king of games' has a checkered past?"

Do you? Here is his tale.


## By Clyde Hall

Per closet, chess has more skeletons than the families of Bluebeard, Machiavelli and Capt. Kidd all rolled together. If you dig into the 6,000 years of chess history you find the game called a menace to religion, morals, home life and politics.


Back in 1061, for example, the bishop of Florence so disgusted his superiors by playing chess that he was required to read his Psalter three times, wash the feet of twelve poor men and give each his lunch money for the day.

## Taboo

Wycliffe twice attacked the clergy of his day for going to taverns to play chess. And in his monastery on Mount Athos, Zonares wrote that clergymen who departed from virtue by playing chess and laymen who were given to chess playing and drunkenness were to be excluded from the church.

At Oxford, chess was included in the forbidden "noxious, inordinate and unhonest games." French universities prohibited it, too. along with jousts, hunting and hawking. But sometimes allowances were made for holidays, if the stakes were limited to food and liqueurs.

French employers who wanted to get something done often required their apprentices to promise in writing that they'd not play chess on or off the job.

Moralists seem to have been divided about the real significance of the game. Melanchthon said that God was playing chess. Others held that it was man and the devil who were doing the playing, and that the stake was man's soul.

## Boudoirs and Brides

Chess may have gained some of its ill repute and some of its favor because it was an open sesame to milady's boudoir. Troubadours were chess players as well as minstrels and were permitted to visit milady "in her chamber to play chess with her."

The ladies, in their turn, pondered deeply how to obtain a knowledge of chess and to apply it so as to be of greatest value in courtship.

Norse parents did not beat about the bush. Prospective suitors for the hands of their daughters were required to play chess with the men of the family. Papa's "yes" or "no" depended upon the suitor's conduct during the game.
But the game occasionally caused marital problems. When his wife beat him at chess, Baldwin IX, count of Flanders, beat her up. In revenge, she later refused to ransom him from captivity in a dungeon, permitting him to "cool off" for 13 years.

Lesser domestic problems occurred, too, as shown in the advice of a father to his son not to play chess because it led to quarreling.

## First Kibitzers

Kibitzing was defended as the essence of the game, but it inevitably caused much argument. Imagine being an envoy and having the entire retinue of the noble you're visiting tell him how to make every move. All through the game bystanders could carry on a running stream of banter and advice.

Huon of Bordeaux, a kibitzer-hater of the middle ages, ruled that spectators were to keep still, but five hundred years later H. E. Bird still had this to write about the eternal kibitzer: "It is bad form for spectators to remove the pieces from the board without. the consent of the players, even if it be done for the purpose of demonstrating more forcibly what move should be made."

Sometimes differences of opinion grow into violence. Earl Ulif of Roskild, hasband of the sister of King Canute, was found dead a few days after he and the Danish ruler got into

Another skeleton in the history of chess dates back to the siege of Troy, when Achilles is supposed to have sulked in his tent because of defeat in a chess tournament, and not because of the abduction of Briseis. All the big shot Greek warriors, the story runs, had whiled away the long siege in a chess tournament. Briseis, a fair slave, was to be the prize.
Achilles and Agamemnon eventually were the finalists, but Achilles lost the girl, tournament, and his temper because of a hangover from the crafty Agamemnon's wine.

an argument when Ulfr demanded he be allowed to capitalize on a false move by Canute.

Other kings had their troubles, too. William the Conqueror had to leave France in a hurry when he assaulted the king's son because of a chess argument. Frederick the Great broke a chess board over an opponent's head when he was told: "Your majesty, if I could place my head on your shoulders, you probably would win."

In Iceland, Vigvaro used his battle-ax on King Jatmundur when the latter, vexed over losing three games and a princess to Vigvaro's father and three more games to Vigvaro's brother, slapped brother Rognvald in the face with a bag of chessmen.

Goorge Washington is even said to have won the battle of Trenton because the British Gen. Rahl was so deeply absorbed in a chess game that he put, unread, in his vest pocket a Tory note warning him of Washington's approach, and continued playing.

## Barnum Was Right

A holier than thou Britisher, George Walker, in 1850 found opportunity to take a crack at the gullible Americans who, like the gullible Europeans couldn't solve the mystery of de Kempelen's chess-playing automaton which Maelzel exhibited in the United States.
Americans, however, did not have to feel too glum about the automaton, for Frederick the Great, in a like predicament, bought the thing. So mortified was he when he saw what made it run that he considered himself swindled and threw it into an obscure lumber room, where it lay for thirty years until Napoleon came along.
Walker wrote: "The calculating spirit of the land of the stripes and stars, Methodist conventicles, and chained slaves, slumbered beneath the spell of Maelzel's magic Lynch law would, doubtless, have been awarded .... had the secret been discovered in that sweet land of liberty!"

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## American Chess Federation Congress

The fortieth annual congress of the American Chess Federation opened at New York City in the beautiful Colonial Room of the George Washington Hotel, on Tuesday, July 18.

The field of twenty-eight aspirants for the North American Chess Championship includes for the first time both the names of the United States champion and the American Federation titleholder, as U. S. champion Reshevsky makes a bid to hold both titles simultaneously. Chief obstacles in his path loom as Reuben Fine, jointly with Keres the A. V. R. O. conqueror, and I. A. Horowitz, undefeated in North American championship play since he annexed the crown at Philadelphia in 1936.

The Dark Horse Brigade has recruits aplenty, with any one of a dozen contenders able to acquit himself with distinction. Fresh (?) from Ventnor City Invitation Tournament comes Olaf Ulvestad, Washington state champion and A. E. Santasiere, seeking new fields to conquer. W. W. Adams, who tied for runner-up position in the 1939 Manhattan Chess Club championship and Walter B. Suesman of Rhode Island, add a touch of nearby New England, while Albert Pinkus orients himself amongst American chess players for the first time in many years. Pinkus arrived recently from the Guianas where he engaged in exploration and collection of natural history specimens. His name, once familiarly recognized in the country's top flight, has remained while the lime-light moved to other figures on the chess stage.

Four of the Canadian contingent awaiting their sailing date for Argentina to participate in the team matches are entered. They are Blumin, former champion of Canada, Kitces, Rauch and the juvenile sensation of the Dominion, Abie Yanofsky. Yanofsky is only fifteen years old. (LATE FLASH-Yanofsky draws hard-fought game with Fine-1st round of Preliminaries.)

Three contestants are only fifteen years old!
More than half the entire entry is under twenty-five years old.

Only two are over forty!
The plans for the tournament were completed in a very short interval prior to its commencement.

The unbroken record of the federation-a tournament every year for forty years-was preserved as the players banded together under
the guidance of Milton L. Hanauer and Fred Reinfeld, regional directors of the A. C. F. at New York, to stage a Tournament of the Players. No funds were guaranteed. Prizes will be provided from entry fees, special contributions and gate receipts.

Prominent figures among opening day visitors were George Sturgis, of Boston, president of the American Chess Federation and also president of Massachusetts State Chess Association, former United States champion Albert B. Hodges, John F. Barry of Boston, retired chess master and hero of many international cable matches some two score years ago, and Dana Brannan of The New York Times.

The entrants represent a wide geographical area, with Pinkus doing the ambassadorial honors from the tropics, Ulvestad and Yanofsky the far West, and the north being ably represented by the Canadian trio, Rauch, Kitces and Blumin.

Twenty-eight entrants are divided into four sections of seven contestants each. The top three scorers in each group will qualify for the twelve-man North American Championship Finals.

The entry by sections:
SECTION I
Samuel H. Reshevsky, New York City
Olaf O. Ulvestad, Seattle, Washington
Weaver W. Adams, Dedham, Mass.
Joseph Rauch, Montreal, Canada
Bernard Wolk, New York City Irving Rivise, Brooklyn, N. Y. Nicholas R. Bellome, Waterbury, Conn.

## SECTION II

Reuben Fine, Forest Hills, L. I.
Abie Yanofsky, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada Herbert Seidman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Boris Garfinkel, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gabriel Hellman, New York City Bernard Friend, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mark Peckar, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SECTION III
I. A. Horowitz, New York City

Charles Jaffe, New York City
S. Kitces, Montreal, Que., Canada

Matthew Green, New York City
Michael Neckerman, New York City Schuyler Broughton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John E. Fulop, New York City

## SECTION IV

Albert S. Pinkus, Brooklyn, N. Y. A. E. Santasiere, New York City Boris Blumin, Toronto, Ont., Canada Walter B. Suesman, Cranston, R. I, Joseph Hidalgo, Jr. New York City Carl Pilnick, New York City
Thomas J. Connelly, New York City

## Game Studies

## 1939 Russian Championship Tournament Fourth Round - May, 1939 <br> NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kan)

| Romanovsky White |  |  | Kan |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Black |  |  |
| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 5 | B.Q3 | B.Kt2 |
| 2 | P.QB4 | P.K3 | 6 | P-B3 | P-B4 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 7 | Kt -K2 | PxP |
|  | P.K3 | P-QKt3 |  | PxP | 0.0 |
|  | sy | of |  | ent | ed by | White produces no advantage.

9 B-Kt5
B.K2
10 O. 0

I expected here 10 Q-B2, P-KR3; 11 P-KR4, to be followed by 0-0-0, against which I would attempt a Q side attack by $\qquad$ P-Q5, Kt-B3 R-QB1.

P-Q4

$$
10
$$

$11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QK}$ 3 3 is worthy of consideration.

|  | 11 | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 12 BxP | Kt-B3 |

Black's game is already preferable. 13 Q.K1?
Permitting Black to gain time with the maneuver $13 \ldots$ Kt-Kt5 and . . . Q4. Correct was 13 P-QR3.

| 13 |  | Kt-QKt5 | 17 | P-QR3 | $\mathrm{Kt} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | B-Kt3 | QKt-Q4 | 18 | BxKt | Kt-Q4 |
| 5 | B-Q2 | R-B1 |  | B-Q2 | B-B |
|  | R-Q1 | B-R3 |  |  |  |

Like a pianola, Black's game almost plays itself. White's chances to assume the initiative are remote.

| 20 | B-B1 | Q-Q2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 21 | R-B2 | KR-Q1 |
| 22 | Kt - 3 | KtaKt |
| 23 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ | $\ldots .$. |

The exchange of Kts is of no value to Black; instead of one isolated QP, two weak Pawns remain.

| 23 |  | B-B5 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 24 | B-B2 | B-Q4 |
| 25 | R-Q3 | Q-B2 |
| 26 | B-Q2 | P-Kt3 |

A precautionary move before beginning decisive operations in the center. If 26 . . B-B5 then 27 R-K3, B-KKt4; against which White has the tricky reply: 28 P-KB4, BxP; 29 R-R3 with a strong attack.
27 Q-QB1
B-B5
28 R-K3
B-R3

A peculiar Bishop tour, B-Kt2-R3-B5-Q4-B5R3. Now $29 \ldots$ BxP is the threat!

$$
29 \text { B-K } 1
$$

P-K4
Stronger than 29 . . B-KKt4 which wins a Pawn and the exchange: 30 P-KB4, BxBP; 31 RxB, QxR; 32 B-Kt3, atter which White has tactical chances.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
30 \text { PxP } \\
31 \text { P.KB4 } & \ldots \times P
\end{array}
$$

There is no good defense to the severe threats of . . . BxRP, . . . B-Q3 and . . . B-B4.


Or 33 R-K8ch, RxR; 34 QxQ, RxBch, etc.


Dr. M. Euwe
White
S. Flohr

Black

| P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 5 B-B4 | B-Kt2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 6 P.K3 | O.O |
| KKt-B3 | Kt-83 | 7 Q-Kt3 |  |
| $4 \mathrm{Kt-B3}$ P-KKt3 |  |  |  |
| This move seems to receive the stamp of |  |  |  |
| grandmaster approval, having been frequently adopted in recent games. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

An alternative here, which at least has the merit of not conceding the center to White is 7 ... P-QKt3 with the likely continuation 8 PxP, PxP; 9 R-B1, B-Kt2; 10 B-Q3 or QKt5, Kt-K5.

```
8 BxP
9 Kt-K5
QKt-Q2
Q-K1
```

Black remains constricted for a long time after 9 . . . KtxKt; 10 PxKt, Kt-R4; 11 P-K6.

| 10 | B-K2 | KtxKt | 14 QR-B1 | B-B1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 11 | BxKt | Q-Q1 | 15 Kt-R4 | Q-Q1 |
| 120.0 | Q-Kt3 | 16 KR-Q1 | $\cdots$. |  | 13 Q-R3

R-K1
White is fully mobilized, while Black still remains with most of his force "in storage". It is interesting and instructive to note the manner in which Dr. Euwe exploits his superior position.

| 16 | Kt-Q4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 17 | P-K4 |
| 18 | Q-KB3 |

A fine move which prevents the Kt from returning to the King side where it would be more useful defensively.

| $18 \mathrm{Kt} \ldots \mathrm{Bj}$ | $\mathrm{Kt-Kt3}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 19 | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q2}$ |
| 20 KttKKt | BxKt |
| $21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{BK}$ |  |

Driving the first stake of his claim against the Black King. 21 . . . B-K2 is unavailing because of 22 P-K5.


22 R-B5!
White methodically chases possible defenders of the Nubian bund-leader out of range, where for practical purposes they will soon be as useful as if vacationing at concentration camps. The execution by $22 \ldots$ BxR incurs swift reprisal by 23 PxB whereafter Black is doubly harassed by his hanging $B$ and the threat of mate by $24 \mathrm{Q} \cdot \mathrm{K} 3$ followed by Q -R6.
22
23 R-KR5!
QxP

Immune again! The threat is 24 Q-KR3.
${ }_{24}^{23}$ Pr $\dot{p}^{\circ}$
P.K4
24 PxP
B.K3

Still the $R$ is an Untouchable. If 24 PxR, 25 RxB and mate is unavoidable.
25
26 Q-B4
26
QxP
27 Q-R4
B-K2

Staving off disaster by 28 RxP which would now be refuted by $28 \ldots$ QxPch etc. | 28 | R-R6 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 29 | R-Q3 | \(\begin{array}{r}P-R4 <br>

B×PCh\end{array}\)
It is now or never. 30 R -KB3 gives white permanent security while Black remains vulnerable.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
30 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B} & \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Qch} \\
31 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{Q} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R5}
\end{array}
$$

A dramatic finish. Can Black obtain reinforcements by queening the RP before his beleaguered garrison falls? At least he is not to be starved out-the assault is White's only course.

## 32 B.K2

Behind this seemingly peaceful move lurks a bombastic threat. He wishes to play P-Kt4 and thus shield a possible R-KR3 which enforces mating combinations.
32 P.
R-R4
R×P

Black, finding the best defense, conscripts a Suicide Squadron, but even this proves to be futile against White's accurate shelling.

| $34 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 5$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $35 \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{Q} 3)-\mathrm{KR} 3$ | $\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| $36 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 6!$ | $\ldots$ |

A direct hit!
36.
37 P-K5
38 RxP
39 PxR
R-K3 Bxp RxBch Resigns

## Russian Tournament GRUNFELD DEFENSE

(Notes by P. A. Romanovsky)

| P. A. Romanovsky | C. B. Gotgilf |
| :--- | ---: |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | B-Kt2 |
| 4 QKt-Q2 | $\ldots .$. |

This move varies from the usual procedure 4 QKt-B3 when Black may effectively reply with ... P-Q4, as after 5 PxP, KtxP Black is able to exchange Kts without loss of time.

4
. . . .
P-Q4

Underrating White's idea. Better would be 4 . . . P.Q3 to be followed by . . . P-K4. Even then White's 4 th move sets new problems. If 4 ...OO; 5 P-K3, P-Q3; 6 P-QKt3, QKt-Q2; 7 B-Kt2, R-K1; 8 B-K2, P-K4; 9 PxP, KtxP; 10 KtxKt, PxKt; $11 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$ and White exerts pressure on the center.
5 PxP
QxP
6 P.K4
...

A risky move, the outcome of which would have been problematical had Black accepted the proffered Pawn. The simple P-K3 followed by an attack on the Black Queen would insure a definite superiority in development.

| 6 |  | Q-Q1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 7 | $\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B4}$ | O |
| 8 | $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ |  |
| 9 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
|  | $\ldots$ |  |

Permitting Black the establishment of a Kt at Q4, but this is counter-balanced, however, by obtaining the square K 4 for vigorous use by the White Kt.

| 9 | K.j4 | Kt-Q4 <br> 10 <br> 11 <br> Bt-K2! |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| B-KKt5 |  |  |

A necessary retreat in order to defend his $P$ at $\mathrm{Q}^{4}$.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
11 \dot{\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3} \quad \begin{aligned}
\text { Kt-Kt3 } \\
\text { P-B3 }
\end{aligned}
\end{array}
$$

An attempt to free his cramped position. 13 P.KR3
Incorrect. The tables might easily have been turned. 13 PxP or 13 Kt -B5 was indicated.

$$
13 \ldots \quad \text { B-B4 }
$$

Better was $13 \ldots$ BxKt and after $14 \mathrm{BxB}_{4}$ PxP; 15 Q-Kt3ch, K-R1; 16 Kt-Kt5, PxP; 17 $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 6, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3$, Black remains with two passed Pawns for the exchange.

| 14 PxP | PxP |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 15 Kt .B5 | Q-K2 |  |
| 10 | R-B1 | $\ldots$. |

White prefers a quick mobilization to a gain of material. The Pawn at Kt7 could have been captured.

| 16 - | Kt-Q1 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 17 Q-Kt3ch | K-R1 |
| 18 P-Q5!! | $\cdots$. |

Opening new avenues of attack.

| 18 | .... | P-B3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 19 | P×P | KtxP |
| 20 | B-QKt5!! | QR-B1 |
| 21 KR-K1 | Kt-K4 |  |
| 22 | Kt-KR4 | KR-Q1 |


| 23 KtxB | P×Kt |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 24 P-B4 | Kt-B3 |
| 25 B-B2 | Resigns |
| (Translated from " $64 "$ by G. O.) |  |

Match Game - July, 1939
TARRASCH DEFENSE
(Notes by M. Neckermann)

| M. Neckermann | S. Almgren |
| :--- | ---: |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P.Q4 |
| 2 P.QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-QB4 |
| 4 BPXP | KP×P |
| 5 P.KKt3 | $\cdots$ |

Taking advantage of the fact that my opponent cannot resist . . . P-B5, which ends disastrously against the deployment here adopted.

| 5 | O.-. | P-B5 | 9 | 0.0 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 6 | P-K4 | B-QKt5 | 10 | Kt-B4 |$\quad$ B×Kt

To prevent B-QR3. Il 11 QKt-B3; 12 BQR3, R-K1; 13 KtxB , PxKt; 14 Q-Kt4 with an excellent position.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
12 \text { Q-B2 } & \text { QKt-B3 } \\
13 \text { R-Kt1 } & \text { P-QKt3 }
\end{array}
$$

if 13 . . . QR-Kt1; 14 KtxB , PxKt; 15 B-B4 winning the $P$ at Kti. The text move leaves the $Q$ in a precarious position.

```
1 4 \text { P.QR4}
15 B-QR3
P-QR3
15 B-QR3
```

Winning the exchange.


Keeping alive the threat of B-Kt4.


Neckerman

| 16 |  | KtxP | 24 |  | P-Kt3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | KtxK | QxKt | 25 | RxRch | Q×R |
| 18 | B $\times$ P | Q-Q2 | 26 | P-B. 4 | Kt-Q6 |
| 19 | $B \times R$ | R×B | 27 | Q-Q2 | Q-Q3 |
| 20 | R×P | Kt-K4 | 28 | Q-K3 | P-R4 |
| 21 | R-Q1 | Q-K2 | 29 | Q-Q4 | Q-B2 |
| 22 | RxP | B-Kt5 | 30 | P-R5! | B-B1 |
| ${ }^{2}$ | R-Kt1 | R-Q1 | 31 | B-Q5 | 8-R3? |
| 24 | R-R8 |  | 32 | R-Kt6 | Resigns |

Attrition leaves Black helpless.

## ENGLAND vs. HOLLAND MATCH

 May, 1939NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE
(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

| Dr. M. Euwe | C. H. O'D. Alexander |
| :---: | ---: |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| $3 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | B-Kt5 |
| $4 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | Kt-B3 |

The Zurich variation, a favorite system of Alexander, the English champion.

```
5 Kt-B3
                                    P-Q3
B-Kt5
-Q3
```

Not the usual move, but chosen to avoid the variation 6 P-QR3, BxKtch; $7 \mathrm{QxB}, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$; 8 P-QKt4, P-K4 of which Alexander has made an intensive study.
6 B-R $4 \quad$ P.KR3

This costs a pawn. Correct was 7 BxKt.

| 7 B-Kt3 | P-KKt4 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 9 Kt-R4 | P-Kt5 |

Better than 9 Kt -Q2 whereafter follows 9 .. KtxP; 10 Q-Q3 (not 10 Q-R4ch because of B-Q2!); $10 \ldots \mathrm{Kt} \cdot \mathrm{B} 4$ and White is without prospects of counterplay. The import of the text move soon becomes clear.

| 9 Q... | KtxP |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10 Q-Q3 | P.K4 |
| 110.0 .0 | $\ldots$. |

Thanks to his Kt posted at R4 White need not fear either $11 \ldots$ Kt-B4 or B-KB4.

11 ... Kt-K3
Preferable to $11 \ldots$ BxKt because of 12 PxB, Kt-B3; 13 P-B5, PxP; 14 QxQch, KtxQ; 15 BxP .

12 Kt Kt1
Avoiding the exchange of his Kt and compelling Black to pay heed to the threat against. his KB. White threatens $13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ followed P-QKt4 and P-B5.

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

B-R4
Instituting a subtle combination. 13 Q-R3
White unwisely elects to regain his Pawn at the first opportunity but fails to fully appreciate his opponent's plot. Correct was 13 P-K3 when although White remains a Pawn minus, he has good chances to equalize due to the weakness at KB5.

$13 \underset{\mathrm{BxP}}{13 \text { B-Kt3 }}$| Kt-K5! |
| ---: |

(See diagram next page)
The point of the idea. The sacrifice of the exchange is only temporary.

```
15 BxR
16 P-B5
```

QxKt
A counter combination based upon the exposed Kt at K5. Now neither $16 \ldots$ PxP nor $16 \ldots \mathrm{BxP}$ can be played because of $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{ch}$. Moreover $16 \ldots K t(K 3) \times P$ falls against 17 B-Q4 which protects KB2.


Dr. Euwe

## After Black's 16th move

An unpleasant intermediate check. If 17 P-K3 then QxBPch; 18 QxQ, BxQ; with the better endgame lor Black. $17 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 2$
$\mathrm{Kt}(\mathrm{K} 3) \times \mathrm{P}$
By the interposition of the check at move 16 Black has prevented B-Q4 since then would follow $18 \ldots$ KtxKt; 19 RxKt, Kt-K5 regaining the exchange with a fine position. 18 P-R4
The only real counter-chance. $18 \ldots$ PxP e.p. 19 PxP
Not 19 . . P-B4 because of PxP.

| $19 .$. | KtxP |
| :--- | :--- |
| 20 R-R2 | KtxR |
| 21 R-Kt2 | $\ldots .$. |

This is the point of White's plan. Now the Rook must break through into Black's position.

| 21 |  | Q-K6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 | R.Kt8ch | K-K2 |
| 23 | KxKt | QxQ |
|  | PxQ |  |

Albeit two pawns down White still has drawing chances, since Black has both a Rook and Bishop out of play.

24
Kt-K3
Posted on this strong central square, the Kt will endeavor to assist in freeing the Black forces.

25 P.KR4
If $25 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 4$ !
25
. . . .
B.B7

To free his position by P-QKt3 and B-Kt2the pawn win is merely incidental.

$$
26 \text { P-R5 }
$$

26 ... P-Kt3 at once will not do because of 27 B-KKt2.
$\begin{array}{ll}27 & \text { B-R3 } \\ 28 & \text { BxKt }\end{array}$
P-Kt3
29 R-K8ch
$\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{B}$

29 B-K.t7 followed by BxP should have been played, after which White could still have offered a stern resistance.

| 29 | K-Q2 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 30 | R-K5 | B-Kt2 |
| 31 | B-Kt7 | B-Q5 |

White overlooked this rejoinder, but is quite lost anyway, since now Black has his forces well mobilized.

Resigns

## New York State Championship

At Colgate University, amidst the valleys and rolling hills of Hamilton, New York, will be held the annual meeting and tournaments of the New York State Chess Association, from August 19th to August 26th.

Features of the congress will include the annual state championship title tournament, teams of four competition for custody of the Genessee Cup, symbolic of the County Championship of New York State, and an exhibition of simultaneous chess by Dr. Lasker.

The state championship will be limited to ten players per section. Entrance fee is $\$ 5.00$ plus $\$ 1.00$ N. Y. S. C. A. dues. Prizes will be awarded as follows: 1 st, $\$ 50$; 2nd, $\$ 30$; 3rd, \$20; 4th, \$10.

Class A, B, C and D Tournaments will be played. Entry fee is $\$ 2.00$ plus $\$ 1.00$ association dues. Silver cups will be awarded to winners in all classes.

Sat., August 19th, noon Assembly and lunch.
Sat., August 19th, 2:00 P. M. Genessee Cup Play begins.
Sun., August 20th, evening Genessee Cup Play ends.
Mon., August 21st, 2:00 P. M. Individual Tournaments ibegin.
Tues., August 22 nd, $2: 00$ P. M. Rapid Transit Tournament.
Thurs., August 24th, 2:00 P. M. Annual Business Meeting.
Fri., August 25th, 8:00 P. M.
Simultaneous Games Exhibition conducted by Dr. Emanuel Lasker.
Sat., August 26th, afternoon
Final rounds and prize awards.
Correspondence and inquiries should be addressed as follows:

## Genessee Cup Tournament Entry <br> Lymn H. Bryant <br> 105 Chestnut St.

Binghamton, N. Y.
N.Y.S.C.A. Bulletin \& Publicity.

Robert F. Brand, Cazenovia, N. Y. Arrangements for the Congress.
C. Harold King, Hamilton, N. Y. Contributions and Finance.

Walter L. Murdock, Jr., Cazenovia, N. Y.

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# Breezy Brevities 

| $\quad$ FRENCH | DEFENSE |
| :---: | :---: |
| Yagielski | Wojciechosky |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-K2 |
| 5 BxKt | $\cdots .$. |

Resurrecting an old variation, but White soon proves that his resuscitative powers are not on a par with his love of antiquity.

| 5 | $\ldots$ | BxB | 10 Kt-K2 | Q-R4ch |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 6 P-K5 | B-K2 | 11 P-B3 | Kt-B3 |  |
| 7 Q-Kt4 | $0-0$ | 12 PxP | BxP |  |
| 8 Kt-B3 | P-KB4 | $13 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 9 Q-R3 | P-B4 |  |  |  |

After 13 P-QKt4, KtxKtP; 14 PxKt, BxKtP ch; 15 K-Q1, Q-R5ch; 16 K-B1, B-Q2 White is in the frying pan. He chooses the flre.


There is no solace in $15 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{QxP}$; 16 Kt-Kt3, QxPch, etc.

White's Pawns are falling like rain.

| 15 KtxKt |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 16 KtxP! |  |
| Resigns | Q-K6ch |

Dynamically executed. Finis is written by 17 Kt -B3, P-B5ch; $18 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R4}$, P-K4 or after 17 K-R4 by Q-B5ch; 18 Kt-Kt4, R-B3.

SHEARER SCISSORED
Correspondence Chess League of Australia ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

| H. A. Shearer White |  |  | C. G. T. Shearer Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 7 | P-KB5 | PxP |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P.K4 | 8 | PxB | Q-R5ch |
| 3 | PxKP | P-Q5 | 9 | K-Q2 | QxKP |
| 4 | P-QR3 | Kt-QB3 | 10 | Kt-KB3 | B-Kt5ch! |
| 5 | P-KB4 | B-K3 |  | Resigns |  |
| 6 | P.K4 | P-B3 |  |  |  |

## ODE TO THE KING

The Church administers the last rites, next comes the farewell kiss from Her Majesty (at K6) whereupon the Knight's axe deftly cleaves his skull.

## Simultaneous Exhibition

Alamac Hotel, N. Y.-July 7th, 1939
FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. E. Lasker White


In five determined thrusts White has trained a menacing barrage on Black's Madrid.

| 11 | KOXP | R-B2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 12 KP×P | Kt×P |  |
| 13 Kt-K5 | R-Kt2 |  |
| 14 | B-KKt5 | Kt-B4 |

A social triumph - Knight meets Queen. 15 KBxKt
And pays with his head. The Church disapproves. It has happened before.


RxRch, QxR; 24 QxBch and Black stands like mown grass.

England vs. Holland May 28th, 1939
NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

| E. Mulder | F. Parr |
| :---: | :---: |
| Holland | England |
| White | Black |


| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 6 | 6 P-QR3 | BxKtch |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-K3 | 7 QxB | QKt-Q2 |  |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 8 Kt-B3 | P-QB3 |  |
| 4 | Q-B2 | $0-0$ | 9 | Q-B2 | $\ldots$ |
| 5 | B-Kt5 | P-Q4 |  |  |  |

Dodging shadows. The Queen was correctly posted at B3. White evidently fears . . . Kt. K5 but could have continued 9 P-K3, Kt-K5; 10 BxQ, KtxQ; 11 B-R4, Kt-K5; 12 Kt -Kt5 ! (forestalling P-KB4), QKt-B3; 13 KtxKt, Ktx Kt; 14 P-B3 and White has the preferable ending. After the text Black energetically assumes the initiative.

| 9 | R.. | R-K1 | 14 | B-K2 | R-QB1 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 10 | P-K3 | P-K4 | 15 | BxKt | QxB |
| 11 | PxQP | BPxP | 16 | Q-Kt3 | Q-KKt3 |
| 12 | PxP | KtxP | 17 | B-B3 | R-B5 |
| 13 | Kt-Q4 | B-Q2 |  |  |  |

To meet 18 OO with $18 \ldots$ KtxBch; 19 KtxKt, B-R6; 20 Kt-K1, R-KKt5!

| 18 Q-Q1 | Kt-Q6ch |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 19 | K-B1 | RxKt |
| 20 | PxR | B-Kt4 |
| 21 | Q-Kt3 | $\ldots$. |

White's penchant for Valur lures him into selling Discretion short. Lackaday! The inevitable margin call demands that he must throw his King into the bargain to boot. After the prudent $21 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt1}$ might come $21 \ldots$ Kt-B5; 22 P-KKt3 and Black must either take the perpetual check (Kt-R6 - B5) or speculate further in the far from conclusive attack emanating from $22 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 7 ; 23 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$ etc.

| 21 | •- | B-B5 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 22 | K-B3 | Kt-B5ch |
| 23 | K-Kt1 | Kt-R6 mate |

CHESS AND WAR
Persons interested in analyzing the present day military situation will be materially aided if they understand chess, according to Col. M. O. French of the headquarters staff of the 6th Army Corps.

## Cross Country

## DELAWARE CHAMPIONSHIP

Thirty aspirants for the premier chess honors of Delaware were attracted to the state champ. ionship tournament recently sponsored by The Chess Club of Wilmington. The state title tournament, which concluded June 13 th, was the first held in many years. It was won by R. B. Cunningham of Wilmington, who remained undefeated throughout the event. He was awarded a silver plaque.
S. A. Collins and T. E. Stevens who finished in runner-up position and third respectively received silver loving cups. Six finalists won their way into the title-deciding canto, emerging with the following scores:

\[

\]

## R. I. TITLE PRELIMINARIES

The Rhode Island State Championship Tournament competitors were halved as completion of the preliminary qualifying rounds divided the twelve players into the Championship Tournament and a minor championship event.

The six who will carry on the title battle are Harold Morton, New England champion, Otto Hoffer, Providence Chess Club champion, W. B. Suesman, Albert Martin, W. J. Cummings and W. Reich.

The highest three scorers in each of two preliminary sections were advanced to the final bracket. Scores of the qualitying tourney follow:
Section 1.

|  | W | L |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O. Hoffer | 5 | 0 |
| A. Martin | 4 | 1 |
| W. Cummings | 3 | 2 |
| J. Packard | 2 | 3 |
| J. Kozik | 1 | 4 |
| Miss Layer | 0 | 5 |

Section 2.

|  | W | L |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| H. Morton | 4 | 0 |
| W. Reich | 4 | 1 |
| W. Suesman | 3 | 1 |
| W. Kershaw | 2 | 3 |
| Mrs. Weyler | 1 | 4 |
| F. Barwick | 0 | 5 |

*Morton vs. Suesman not played. Finalist positions determined prior to game being scheduled.

## MONTANA OBITUARY

Great Falls, Montana chess followers mourn the loss from their ranks of Judge E. C. Carruth, ever a genial and devoted missionary of Caissa, who died of pneumonia last month at an advanced age.

OMAHA CHAMPIONSHIP
Mr. Delmar Saxton has won the chess championship of the city of Omaha, Nebraska without losing or drawing a single game. Mr. Saxton also won the championship in 1937, defeating the veteran Rev. Howard Ohman who bore the signal distinction of having won the crown for seventeen consecutive years. Rev. Ohman regained his championship in 1938 with Saxton the runner-up. This year the positions of 1938 were reversed. The final standing of the seven leaders in the championship round is shown below. Three survivors from each of four qualifying rounds comprising eight players, qualified for the finals.

By winning this year, and also in 1937, Mr. Saxton secured two legs on the gold championship trophy. Three legs are required to obtain permanent possession of the cup, first placed in competition in 1937.

Scores of the leaders:

|  | W | L |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Delmar Saxton | 12 | 0 |
| Rev. Howard Ohman | 10 | 2 |
| A. C. Ludwig | $91 / 2$ | $21 / 2$ |
| Charles Bouton | 8 | 4 |
| Larry Bushman | 6 | 6 |
| Max Goddard | 6 | 6 |
| Charles Ellis | $51 / 2$ | $61 / 2$ |

The annual outing of the Massachusetts State Chess Association occurs Sunday, July 23 rd . The scene will be the grounds of Deerfield Academy at Deerfield. These are boom days for chess in Massachusetts, where many enthusiastic leaders have taken a civic pride in building the M. S. C. A. into one of the strongest state associations in the country.

Recognition of fine work in the western area this year brings the annual outing to Deerfield for the first time.

General Chairman Major Harold Flower of Deerfield and his assistants, Karl Allured and James Slattery of Northampton, Ed Thompson and Al Ward of South Hadley Falls, Paul Hawks of Deerfield and Richard E. Gleason of Springfield have arranged a program of chess, field sports, picnicking and exhibitioning.

Waldimir Grigorieff, formerly of Chicago, is now a resident of Pittsfield. Grigorieff finished fifth in the North American championship at Chicago in 1937. A series of exhibition games at rapid pace is being planned. Harold Morton, New England champion, who beat Grigorieff in their individual meeting at Chicago, will attend the outing and give the erstwhile Chicagoan an opportunity for revenge in a series of rapid transit games which have been carded.

## H Y P D CHAMPIONSHIP

The H Y P D Chess League individual championship winner is W. P. Sockman of Harvard, who bested S. P. Diliberto of Princeton in a single game play-off at the Marshall Chess Club of New York on July 1st. Sockman and Diliberto tied for top honors in a seven-man tournament played during the Easter vacations. Harvard, Yale and Princeton entered two players and Dartmouth one.

## POTENT PACK OF PAWN PICKERS

Frank J. Marshall proved himself equally adept in the arts of chess-ing and choosing, when on June 14th he selected and successfully led a team of twenty players against a score chosen by Rudolph Smirka, also of the Marshall Chess Club. Forty players from the same club, and chess of a high order on all boards! Marshall's team won $121 / 2-71 / 2$. The lineup:

| Marshall Team | Smirka team |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. F.J. Marshall . . . . 1 | J.F. Donovan |
| 2. K.O. Mott-Smith . . 1 | A.C. Cass......... . 0 |
| 3. Mrs. G.K. Gresser. 1/2 | R. Smirka . . . . . . . . . . 1/2 |
| 4. E.B. Adams...... 1 | L. Persinger . . . . . . . . 0 |
| S. J.W. Collins. . . . . 1 | M. Green . . . . . . . . . . 0 |
| 6. J.C. Rather. . . . . . . 1 | A. Boczar . . . . . . . . 0 |
| 7. L. J. Wolff. . . . . . 0 | C. Ruber |
| 8. A. Anderson. .... 1 | R. Echeverri |
| 9. H. Helms | H.J. Kapp |
| 10. Norman Levy. . . 0 | S. Georgaros |
| 11. Daniel Mayers. | B.R. Isazcs |
| 12. A.G. Nickstadt. . . 1 | H. Westpha |
| 13. K. Darby . . . . . . . .1/2 | J.S. Battell. . . . . . . . . $1 / 2$ |
| 14. A.G. Lynn. . . . . . . 0 | K. Baer |
| 15. E. Medlyn....... 0 | Wm. Puetter |
| 16. I. Bookman. . . . . 1 | Arthur Crane |
| 17. Mrs. W.E. Jackson 0 | Z.L. Hoover. |
| 18. Miss M. Wall. . . 1 | F. King |
| 19. Mrs. E. Harrison. . $1 / 2$ | J. Bender . . . . . . . . . $1 / 2$ |
| 20. Mrs. Helen Cobb. . 0 | Dr. W. Timme. . . . . 1 |
| Total . . . . . . . . 121/2 | Total . . . ...... $71 / 2$ |

Marshall's team played white on the odd-numbered boards.

## WEST VIRGINIA

The first state championship tournament of West Virginia has been won by John F. Hurt, Jr. Hurt gained the honor after first playing through a preliminary event, then surmounting the tests involved in a triple tie play-off, and finally defeating his lone remaining rival, Edward M. Foy of Charleston, who had gained a play-off position in the finals by winning his preliminary event.

The tournament was held at the Kanawha Hotel, Charleston, June 24 and 25 , where a strenuous two-day schedule of match chess produced the following qualifying scores.

## Section A

| Edward M. Foy, Charleston ${ }^{\text {W }}$ W | $\mathrm{L}_{1 / 2}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Thomas Eads, Jr., Parkersburg --3 | 1 |
| Arthur L. Maloy, So. Charleston 21/2 | $11 / 2$ |
| A. P. Taylor, Parkersburg _._.... 1 | 3 |
| Guy Napier, Parkersburg _-...-- 0 | 4 |
| Section B |  |
| W | L |
| Harold Eads, Parkersburg ...... 3 | 1 |
| John F. Hurt, Jr., Charleston | 1 |
| Harold W, Liggett, Charleston --3 | 1 |
| Thomas Sweeney, Wheeling _...-1 | 3 |
| A. C. Taylor, Parkersburg ...... 0 | 4 |

Hurt won from both Eads and Liggett in the play-off of Section $B$, later defeating former Charleston champion, Foy, in a single deciding game to take the state title. He received a cash prize and silver trophy.

## NEW YORK CITY

Dr. Emanuel Lasker, still carrying on actively at the age of seventy-one, faced a field of twenty opponents in simultaneous play July 7 at the Hotel Alamac. The exhibition was arranged by Harold M. Phillips, Dr, Julius Platz and Miss Esther Seminoff, After three hours of play the unfinished games were adjudicated by Reuben Fine. Many of the games had not reached critical stages, with the result that ten games were recorded as draws. The venerable grandmaster scored the remaining ten, and emerged undefeated.

## GRANDPA CAN'T TAKE IT

Miss Dorothy Enderis, director of recreation for Milwaukee Public Schools, tells an amusing story.

An old-timer, an avid chess player with a reputation and record which you learn after the time-worn "You didn't know me when * *" was playing a youngster-one of 34,000 who have been taught at playgrounds and social centers during the past seven years.

The lad had just learned the game, but was all confidence as he squared off to play. The boy made a few clever moves. The old man pondered-became ill at ease. All his skill was not enough. In the end the youngster was the winner.

A quaint mixture of exasperation and tears, the old man stamped off, flirst going on the air with, "If chess comes to the point where a twelve-year-old snip beats me at these damn' social centers-I quit."

He did.

## Want to Improve Your Play?

At last-a break for the non-masters.
Much has been written about master play by those who know something about it, and even more by those who do not.

But the point is-everybody writes about the masters. The struggling millions who still can take a rook odds and get nowhere fast are left in futile bewilderment.

The first of a series of elementary articles will appear in The Chess Review, commencing with the September issue. They are designed to aid that vast fraternity of players who admit some shortcomings, and are adaptable to the needs of those at the bottom of Caissa's Ladder to Fame.
"First Steps" by C. J. S. Purdy, many times champion of Australia, possesses the highest characteristics of practicability. It is written in a simple, pleasant vein. If you are one of the many who have been desirous of obtaining elementary instruction, or if you wish to help friends who may be less adept-"First Steps" may be the solution of the problem.
"First Steps" commences in the September Chess Review.

## ROOK VS. BISHOP

## By Jose Maestre

(Seventh Installment)
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 6
1 R-K8
B-KB4ch
If 1 . . . B-B6ch; 2 K-Q6 wins.
2 K -Q6 or Q8 KxP forced
3 K-B7!
...
Not 3 K - 6 ? for then 7 . . . B-B7 draws.
$3 \ldots \quad$ K-R3 forced

4 K-B6
K.R2

Now we have reached the position shown in Diagram Q .

Diagram $Q$ Black


## WHITE WINS AGAINST ANY DEFENSE

In this situation White may win in various ways, if the Rook is able to reach the proper squares. Here, however, there is only: 5 R-K3!
Necessary for progress, as the position simply repeats after 5 R-K7ch, K.R3; 6 R-K8, K-R2.

All Black King moves lose quickly. 5 K-R3 permits mate, 5 ... K-R1 collapses after K-Kt6, and finally after 5 . . . K.Kt1 White wins with R-K7 as demonstrated in previous examples. Let us consider the available Bishop moves.
(1) Checks are prevented.
(2) $5 \ldots$ B-Kt8. The Bishop falls after two Rook checks.
(3) 5 . . B-B7; 6 R-R3ch, K-Kt1; 7 KKt6 wins.
(4) $5 \ldots$ B-Kt3 loses to $6 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 7$.
(5) $5 \ldots$ B-Kts is met by 6 R-QKt 3 winning as demonstrated in previous examples.

Now in Diagram Q, place the Bishop at Q6. Let the Rook move as before.

Analysis of the new situation discloses that most of Black's defensive measures are quickly refuted. The Bishop must move. Again, checks are prevented. Against Bishop to Kt8$\mathrm{B} 7-\mathrm{Kt} 3$ White wins as before. If 1 . . . B. B5; 2 R-R3ch, K-Kt1; 3 K-Kt6 wins. Or if 1 ... B-B8; 2 R-KKt3 etc. wins.

What is left for Black? Only:

$$
1 \ldots \text { B-B4 }
$$

The position is identical to the previous example, but IT IS NOW WHITE'S TURN TO MOVE. He continues:

## 2 R-K7ch

Futile would be 2 R-K1-K2-K5 or K8. Black would draw with $2 \ldots$ B.Kt5, as the four needed squares (QKt6-3-7 KKt6) are inaccessible to the Rook. Also if 2 R-QR3ch, K-Kt1; 3 R-K3, B.Kts draws, for the Rook cannot reach the winning squares KB4-7 or QB7.

2

## K-R3 best

The Rook can threaten mate from four squares, $\mathrm{K} 8, \mathrm{~K} 1, \mathrm{~K} 2$ and K 3 . He must not now use K3! The three alternatives win.
(After 3 R-K2, if B.Kt8; 4 R-K8!)

## 3 R-K1 or K8

K-R2
It is important now to have available 4 R-K3!
For now it is Black's turn to move and White wins. We have shown thus that White Wins With or Without the Move.

Also, with the Kings and Bishop posted as in Diagram Q, White can win provided the Rook is so poised as to reach the following squares: QKt 7 - QK t $6-\mathrm{QK} 44-\mathrm{KR} 6-$ KB6 - Q6.

As important as clarifying the winning methods of White in the positions cited, is the task of Black in defending his draw, once White has neglected an opportunity.


BLACK DRAWS WITH OR WITHOUT

THE MOVE
In the above Diagram, Black with the move draws easily after . . . B-K5. Without the move, however, the play may become critical, e. g.

$$
1 \text { R-K3 best }
$$

If 1 K - B 6 or various R moves, 1 . . BK5ch draws.

If 1 R-R3ch, K.Kt2 draws. Insufficient is 1...K-Kt1?; 2 K-Kt $6, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 3$ R-R8ch winning.

B-Kt3!
No other move will do. If 1... B-B7 or Kt8; 2 R-K7ch, K-Kt1; 3 K-Kt6 or B6 respectively wins. If 1 . . B-B4; 2 K-B6 wins.

$$
2 \text { K-B6 }
$$

K-Kt1!

The only move, for if $2 \ldots$ B-R4; 3 K-B7 wins. If $2 \ldots$ B-B4; 3 R-K7ch wins. If 2 . . . B-B7; 3 R-R3ch wins.

The position now arrived at has already been analyzed. (See June, 1939, The Chess Review). Here it is seen inverted. The Bishop, deprived of the major diagonal, has secured use of the diagonal K1 to R4.

3 K-Q7
If 3 R-K6, B-R4 draws. If 3 R-K7 or QB3 or QKt3ch, then $3 \ldots$ K-B1 draws, but in the latter two cases not $3 \ldots$ K-R2 which loses to 4 K-B7.

On 4 R-K5, B-B7 draws.

## K-R3! Drawn

Excepting positions where the Kings are in lateral opposition, or Black confined to the last rank, the above situation was the most favorable for White.

## Diagram S Black



The most forceful play is:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1 & \text { R-Kt7ch } \\
2 & \text { P-Q7 }
\end{array}
$$

(This position is similar to Problem No. 7 which follows.)

## 3 R-K7!

Necessary, to prevent the eventual flight of the Black King. Alternatives draw, e. g. (a) 3 R-Kt5, B-K5!; 4 P-Q8(Q) ch, KxQ; 5 K-Q6, K-B1 drawn. Or (b) 3 P-Q8(Q)ch, KxQ; 4 K-Q6, K-K1 drawn. Or (c) 3 R-Kt3, BB4; 4 P-Q8(Q)ch, KxQ; 5 K-Q6, K-K1; 6 R-K3ch, K-B2; 7 R-KB3, K-Kt3 drawn.

| $3 . .$. | B-84 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 P-Q8(Q)ch | $K \times Q$ |
| $5 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ | K-B1 |
| 6 R-B7ch | K-Kt1 |
| 7 K-B6 | any |
| 8 K-Kt6 |  |

Winning as previously demonstrated.

|  | PROBLEM NO. 7 Black |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White <br> te to Play and Win |  |  |  |  |  |
| TARRASCH DEFENSE |  |  |  |  |  |
| White |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 27 | K-B2 | P-Kt3 |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-K3 | 28 | Q-Q4 | R-QB1 |
| 3 | Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 29 | $Q \times Q$ | R $\times$ Q |
| 4 | Kt-B3 | P-B4 | 30 | R-Q2 | K-B1 |
| 5 | PxQP | KtxP | 31 | P.K4 | R.B6! |
| 6 | P.K3 | B-K2 | 32 | K-K2 | K-K2 |
| 7 | B-B4 | KtxKt | 33 | P-Kt4 | R-KR6 |
| 8 | PxKt | O-0 | 34 | K-B1 | R-B6ch |
| 9 | 0.0 | Kt-B3 | 35 | R-B2 | RxReh |
| 10 | Q-K2 | P-QKt3 | 36 | KxR | K-Q3 |
| 11 | R-Q1 | P×P | 37 | K-K3 | K-B4 |
| 12 | BPxP | Kt-R4 | 38 | K-Q3 | P-QKt4 |
| 13 | B-Q3 | B-Q2 | 39 | P.KR4 | P-QR4 |
| 14 | B-Kt2 | R-B1 | 40 | P-R5 | P×P |
| 15 | Kt-K5 | B-K1 | 41 | PxP | P-R3 |
| 16 | P-Q5 | PxP | 42 | K-B3 | P-Kt5ch |
| 17 | B-K4 | B-KB3 | 43 | K-Kt3 | K-Kt4 |
| 18 | BxP | Q-K2 | 44 | P-K5 | P-R5ch |
| 19 | P-B4 | B-B3 | 45 | K-B2 | K-B5 |
| 20 | BxB | KtxB | 46 | P-B5 | K-Q4 |
| 21 | R-Q5 | KtxKt | 47 | P-K6 | PxP |
| 22 | BxKt | KR-K1 | 48 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | KxP |
| 23 | QR-Q1 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | 49 | K-Q3 | K-Q4 |
| 24 | R×B | Q-B2 | 50 | K-Q2 | K-K5 |
| 25 | RxRch | R $\times$ R | 51 | K-B2 | K-B5 |
| 26 | Q-Q3 | Q-B4 |  | Resigns |  |

# 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. Questions about problem matters will be answered if accompanied by return postage.

Our good friend and collaborator, Geoffrey Mott-Smith, recently suggested an idea so interesting that we have decided to risk solvers' anger by devoting most of this month's column and all of the spare diagrams to it .

Briefly, the idea consists of a half-pin of Black in which both thematic defenses lead to mates by a pinned White piece (or pieces). For those not familiar with problem terms, I ought to explain that a "half-pin" occurs when two pieces are so placed on a line that when one of them moves, the other is pinned. In a "complete" half-pin two-mover, there are variations allowing each piece to move, pinning the other, and thus allowing mate.

In the "pure" form of the idea under consideration, each of the Black half-pin pieces will also perform the pinning of the White mating piece. Thus, in No. 1402, after the key 1 Sb8d7 (threat 2 Rr6), the defense 1... RxR thematically pins the Bishop at e2, which in turn pins the White Bishop in the mate 2 Bxc4; while when 1 . . BxQ, the Black Rook at e5 is not only itself pinned but also pins the White Knight in the mate 2 . . Sxc5.

Unfortunately the only way to accomplish the idea in pure form, so far as we have been able to discover, is with a Black lateral Rook-andBishop half pin. Mr. Mott-Smith's originals, Nos. 1390 and 1391, show this with Rook one and Bishop three squares distant, and Rook two and Bishop six squares distant, respectively, from the Black King. No. 1402 presents a half-pin with Rook one and Bishop four squares away. It is interesting to observe how the character of the mates changes with the shift in half-pin.

Another valid way of presenting the idea is to have one of the Black half-pin pieces accomplish both pins of White, as in No. 1403. Here, after 1 . . . Re2; 2 Sxf5, the White Knight is vertically pinned by the Black Queen; it is horizontally pinned after 1 ... Qxd6ch; 2 Se6 mate.

By introducing extraneous Black men to pin the White mating pieces, thus rendering the idea "impurely", it is possible to use other half-pin arrangements than those already shown. Thus in No. 1404, the extraneous Black Queen is placed on the board to provide the pinmate by $1 \ldots$ Bxd3; 2 Qxd5. This addition makes possible the use of the lateral Bishop-and-Knight half-pin. Nos. 1405-1407 show other types of half-pin, the latter two examples presenting two extraneous Black pinning pieces. In No. 1408, again using two extraneous pleces, I have tried to set the maximum possible number of thematic pinmates by White. There are four in all-after $1 \ldots$ SxQ (2 SxS), $1 \ldots$... Sb5 (2 Qc5), $1 \ldots$. . Sd4 else (2 Qc7) and $1 \ldots$ QxS (2 Qxe6).

It can be objected with justice that the introduction of such extraneous pieces is not valid if they have no part in the problem except to point up the mates. I must admit that this is true in the case of the Black Queen in No. 1404, and the Black Bishops
in Nos. 1406 and 1408. Such dead-wood is inevitable when one tries to work out scientifically all the possibilities of a given idea; and a great many modern two ers depend on comparatively useless pieces like these to achieve their highly theoretical effects. With this objection in mind I have tried whenever possible to give the extraneous pieces as much reason for their existence as possible. Thus in No. 1409 the Black Bishop at e2 is needed not merely to provide the pinmate $1 \ldots \mathrm{Rg} 4$ (h4); 2 Sxd3, but also to "correct" a potential dual after $1 \ldots$ Re4 (not 2 Sxd3, but 2 Sd ).

Finally, No. 1410 is an attempt to use two extraneous pinning pieces as essential parts of a problem theme. Here the idea is to have each Black half-pin piece unpin one of the extraneous men as a defense against White's threat, allowing the other to take part in the pinmate. Thus the move, 1 ... RxQ unpins the Black Queen to stop 2 Se 2 , but permits 2 Sxe6; while 1 ...Se4 prevents the threat by unpinning the Bishop at $g 4$, but allows 2 Sxc6 pinmate.

The "antiform", or strategic inversion of Mr. Mott-Smith's idea would appear to be a situation in which each Black half-pin piece unpins a White piece on its first move, instead of pinning one on White's second. This is the wellknown "Hume Theme", of which the following example will suffice:

By V. L. E., Cincinnati Enquirer, Mar. 10, 1935. 1r3Q2, 1R1Ps1r1, 1b4pl, p7, pkP1SP2, ps2S3, Bq1P1K2, 1R2B3. Mate
in 2 by 1 Pd 8 (S), threat; 2 Sc 6 mate. If
1 ... Qr6 (unpin); 2 Pd4. Or if $1 \ldots$.
Sc5; 2 Sc 2.
Note-Problems Nos. 1402-1410 are not entered in the Ladder solving competition and so for the benefit of the minute minority who may care to read through this little essay I have placed their keymoves in this month's Solution section.

Composers working on definite themes are invited to submit short essays similar to the above. I should like to make this column as much as possible an open forum for the discussion of problem ideas. Mr. P. L. Rothenberg is busily exploring a clever "double ambush" idea (shown in Nos. 1396 and 1397) and may soon give us a treatise on the subject. And our genial colleague, M. Andre Marceil, writes that he may honor the Review with an essay when the spirit moves.

An interesting letter came with No. 1395. Says Mr. Parmalee, "As an 'old-timer' who has just returned to problems after many years of absence, I've been astonished, not to say delighted, to see how many of the great men who used to stump me in my younger days are still 'going strong'. And what's more, they're still at the top of the heap, more than holding their own against the stiff competition of the young 'uns. So I composed this little three-er, and want to dedicate it to the 'Old Timers'men like Dobbs, Gamage, Howard, Spencer,

## Original Section

No. 1384
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.


Mate in 2

No. 1385
J. M. DENNISON

Detroit, Mich.


Mate in 2

No. 1386
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.


Mate in 2

No. 1387
F. GAMAGE

Brockton, Mass.


Mate in 2

No. 1388
F. GAMAGE

Brockton, Mass.


Mate in 2

No. 1.389
DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.


Mate in 2

No. 1390
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH New York, N. Y.


Mate in 2

No. 1391
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH New York, N. Y.


Mate in 2

No. 1392
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.


## Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1393
HERBERT THORNE
St. Petersburg, Fla.


Mate in 2

No. 1394
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.


Mate in 3

No. 1395
J. B. PARMALEE

San Francisco, Cal. Dedicated to "The Old Timers"


Mate in 3

No, 1396
P. L. ROTHENBERG and I. \& M. HOCHBERG

New York, N. Y.


Mate in 3

No. 1397
P. L. ROTHENBERG

New York, N. Y.


Mate in 3

No. 1398
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N, Y.


Mate in 3

No, 1399
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.


Mate in 3

GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH New York, N. Y.


Mate in 4

No. 1401
G. GOELLER

Munich, Germany


SELFmate in 4

## Quoted Section

No. 1402


Mate in 2

No. 1.403


Mate in 2

No. 1404


Mate in 2

No. 1405


Mate in 2

No. 1406


Mate in 2

No. 1408


Mate in 2

No. 1.409



Keeney, Marshall, and all the rest-who seem to have gotten better and better as the years have slipped by." With which we heartily agree! (Solvers will see some nice symbolism in No. 1395: a strong White piece is apparently thrown into the discard, but immediately returns, more potent than before).

No. 1376 should have $B$ not $P$ on the $d 6$.

## SOLUTIONS

No. 1330 by Bill Beers: 1 Sb4 (Two points) Simple key with pleasant mates along line of pin-Rothenberg. The unpinning caused by moves of Black's QS is niceKeysor.
No. 1331 by Bill Beers: 1 Kc 8 Cook 1 Sf5ch (Two points each)
No. 1332 by J. M. Dennison: 1 Qf6 (Two points) Neat crosscheck with self-blocking by-play-Dobbs.
No. 1333 by Dr. J. Hansen: 1 Pb 7 (Two points) Black self-blocks with White interfer-ence-Keysor. Nice modern alternate blocks-Dobbs. Many close tries-Herzberger. My vote-Plowman.
No. 1334 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Se5 (Two points)
A number of good variations, especially the unexpected mate after 1... Bh7Rothenberg. Best two-er - Sprenger. Pretty long-range play on the $h$ fleDobbs.
No. 1335 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: 1 Qag (Two points)
Easy, but unexpected-Herzberger. Puzzling pure waiter, with Queen losing the move-Fairley.
No. 1336 by "The Old Duck": 1 Sd4 (Two points) Nice play-Patz. Very diflicult; the key has a nice element of sacrifice. Best two-er-Keysor. Nice symmetrical play, Old Duck-Rothenberg. Nice echo play -Herzberger. Best two-er-Jens.
No. 1337 by Herbert Thorne: 1 Rg1 (Two points) Charming minnie. Could be made into a crosschecker by placing Rf1 at $16, \mathrm{Kd7}$ at d8, key 1 Rg6-Rothenberg. Impossible position-Sprenger. (Correct, because Black could not have made the last move - Editor). My vote-Patz, McKenna, Sheldon, Rivise.
No. 1338 by Bill Beers: 1 Rg1 (Three points)


Neat echo-Patz. Fine symmetry with mighty close tries - Rothenberg. Bifurcation neatly done-Dobbs. My vote -Plowman.
No. 1339 by J. M. Dennison: 1 Pxc7 (Three points) 1... threat (Bf4, Rd4, Pe5); 2 Rd7ch Be3ch; 2 SxBch PxS; 2 Pa8(Q)ch
Heavy half-pinner-Fairley. The $S$ promotions are exquisite-Keency. My vote -Patz, Sheldon.
No. 1340 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Ra4 (Three points) 1 ...threat; 2 Rg4; 3 Rg8 or Bg7 accordingly.
1 ...Bd2; 2 Rxa7; 3 Bg 7 or Rh7 accordingly.

1. Pe4; 2 Rxe4

Model mate quartette-Dobbs. Delectable variations with obviously inherent duals-Rothenberg. Interesting echo play -Herzberger. My vote-Daly, Rothenberg.
No. 1341 by the Problem Editor: 1 Pc6 (Four points)
$\frac{\text { threat; }}{2} 2$ Qd8ch
Bd5; ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Se6ch
Be6; 2 Qh8ch
Rxc6:
Bxf4
2 RxBeh
No. 1342 by'J. 'G. Linton: $1 \quad \mathrm{Be} 2$ (Three points) ${ }_{1} . .$. threat; 2 Rf3
Cooked by 1 Bf 2 (Three points)
No. 1343 by Fred Ornes: 1 Pe 4 (Three points) 1 ... threats; ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Rff5ch or 2 Re3ch
Unfortunate keymove, but excellent var-
iations-Rothenberg. Interesting.-Dobbs. My choice-McKenna, Herzberger, Sprenger.
No. 1344 by Herbert Thorne: 1 Rc3 (Three points) ${ }_{1}^{1} \ldots$ KxS: ${ }^{2}$ Qe5 ${ }^{(Q}$ or $)^{2} 2$ Qdich
Weak key, but crosscheck and promotion variations are most pleasant.-Rothenbers. My vote-Rivise.
No. 1345 by Georfrey Mott-Smith: 1 Be2 (Two points)

| $\cdots$. $\because$ Streat; ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Ingenious half-pinning and unpinning.Fairley. My vote.-Patz.
No. 1346 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Qf4 (Three points) $1 \ldots \operatorname{Pcl}(\mathrm{Q}) ; 2$ Rd6ch, KxB; 3 Sb3ch,or 2 Pd3ch, Kc3; 3 Qd2ch
1... Pe1(S); 2 Rdfich, KxB; 3 Sd3ch

An intricate study in Pawn promotion. My vote.-Mckenna. Duals are unfor-tunate.-Fairley. My Vote.-Sheldon.
No. 1347

1. Goeller: is Re8 (Six points)
${ }^{4} \mathrm{Br} 2$. Pe3; 5 Bg1
Rhisch, Pe4: ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Bc} 3$, any; $3 \mathrm{Kg1}$, any; 4 Rh8ch, Kg3; 5 Qf2ch
My vote.-Daly, Plowman.
No. 1348 by B. J. de C. Andrade: 1 Qb4
No. 1349 by A, J. Fink: 1 Kh5
No. 1350 by Burney Marshall: 1 Qd8
No. 1351 by J. J. Rietveld: 1 Qe8
No. 1352 by Dr, L. N. DeJong: 1 Se6
1... Pxe6; 2 Sxe5

Bxc6; 2 Sc 7
Pxe6: 2 Se5
No. 1353 by Fritz Hofmann: 1 Pe8 (B)
Kxd6: 2 Pe8(R)
1.... Kxf6; 2 Pg8(R)

No. 1354

No. 1355
by ' M. Havel: 1 Sc 6

1. . . Pe4; 2 Se7ch, Kd4; 3 Be 2

No. 1356 by Geoffrey ${ }^{2}$ Mott-Smith: 3 Sb4ch
${ }^{1}$ Kei Ka2; 2 Re5ch, Kb1; 3 Qelch. Kc2; 4 Re2ch, Kd3; 5 Qdich, Kc3; 6 RxP. K or BxR; 7 Qclch or Qd2ch
1 . K else; 2 Qc4ch, Kb1: 3 Qc5, Ka2;
4 Rd3ch, Kb1; 5 Rb3, Ka2; 6 RxPch, $\dot{K}$ xR; 7 Qclch
Problems in this month's essay:
No. 1402: 1 Sb8-d7. No. 1407: 1 Pe3.
No. 1403: 1 Kf6. No. 1408: 1 Rxg5.
No. 1404: 1 Kf7. No. 1409: 1 I3c8.
No. 1405: 1 Pxd7. No. 1410: 1 Qb4.
No. 1406: 1 Sf5.

## INFORMAL LADDER

(Maximum score for Nos. 1330-1347: 54)
Dr. P. G. Keeney 761, 46 ; ***H. B. Daly 756, 46; *W. Patz 696, 40; **I. \& M. Hochberg 622, 52; *A. Sheftel 642, 31; *l. Rivise 613, 49; ${ }^{* * *}$ G. Plowman 608, 52; E. J. Korpanty 651, -; F. Sprenger 587, 44; W. O. Jens 562, 30; T. McKenna 503, 34; W. Keysor 470, 14; I. Burn 437, 35; K. Lay 421, 27; *J. Hannus 385, 26; Dr. M. Herzberger 355, 32; B. M. Marshall 352, -; ${ }^{4 k \% 2 \%}$ P. L. Rothenbeng 313, 52; G. Fairley 220, 52; *). Burstein 218, 42; J. M. Dennison 189, 40; A. Tauber 161, 52; A. Saxer 166, -; A. Grant 152, -; ****Dr. G. Dobbs 79, 43; Dr. W. F. Sheldon 70, 41; J. Tusch 97, -; P. A. Swart, 55, 30; V. Rosado 79, -; W. C. Dod $75,-$; ${ }^{*} \mathrm{H}$. Medler $70,-$ A. Fortier 60 , -; I. Sapir 40; J. Donaldson 35, 18; F. Grote 6, -; Bill Beers 5 .

Congratulations to our old friend, Dr. P. G. Keeney, who takes the Ladder Solving Prize, and to F. Gamage, whose enormously popular No. 1308 wins the quarterly two-mover Honor Prize!

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