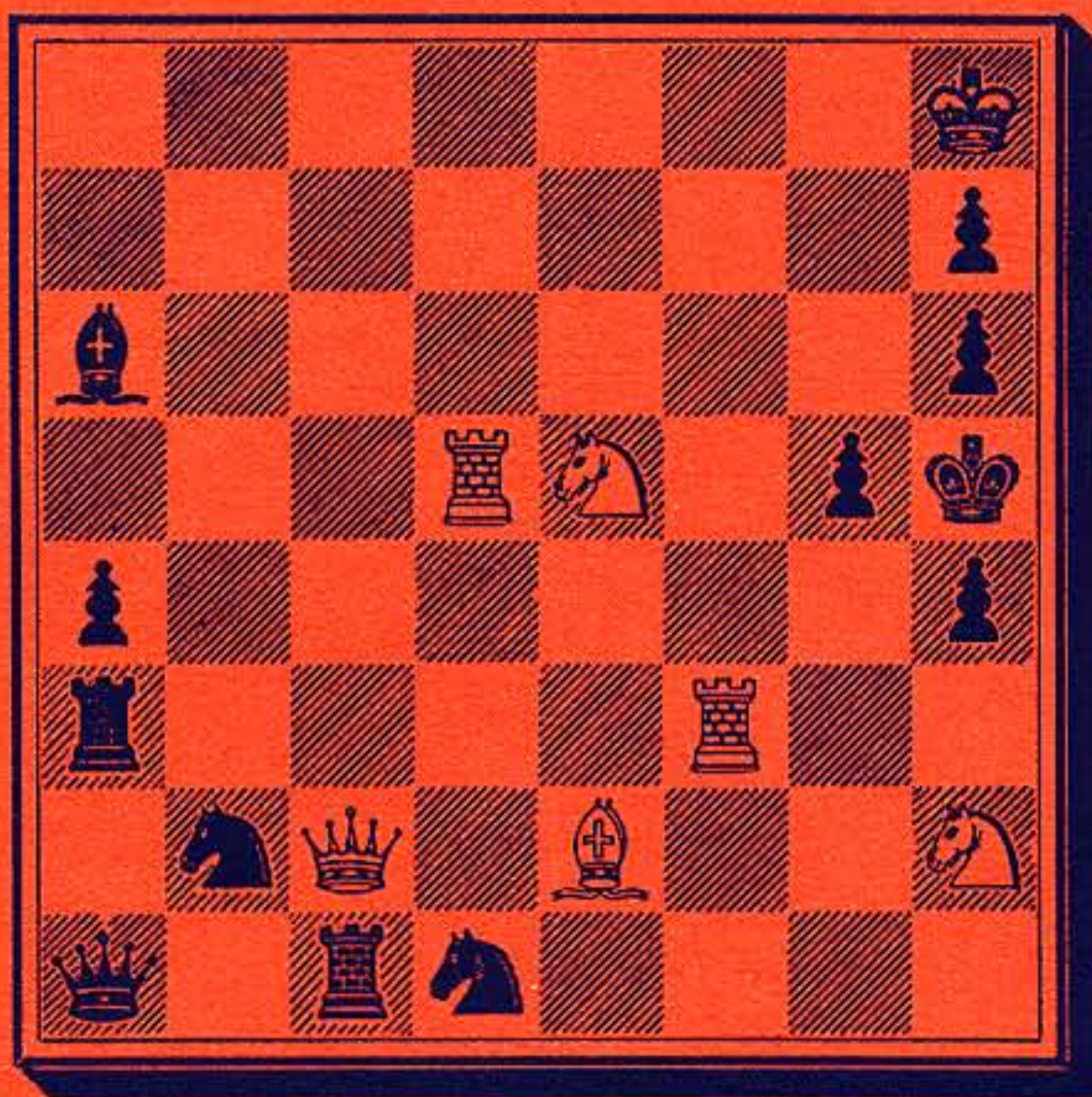


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ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ, *Editor*

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CAPABLANCA'S COME-BACK CHANCE

Dr. Alekhine is to play Capablanca for the championship of the world.

Rumors and reports, neatly balanced by an identical number of contradictions, have recently flurried around the globe, but seem finally to have crystalized into this glittering gem of news.

Reports from Buenos Aires state that negotiations have been successfully concluded. Buenos Aires will be the scene, and the opening game is scheduled for April 14, 1940.

A purse of 10,000 gold dollars is to be provided by the Argentine Chess Federation. Alekhine is to receive \$2,000. outright, while the balance will be divided 60% to the winner and 40% to the loser.

Twelve years ago—November 28, 1927—the final moves of a bitterly fought eighty-two move game were played at this same city. With them Alekhine wrested the crown from Capablanca, and with that victory were sown the seeds of bitter rivalry. Never since has Capablanca had an opportunity to retrieve that defeat.

At the time, Alekhine's victory was an upset, for Capablanca and invincibility had come to be regarded as synonymous. But what the mere fact of his victory did not convey at once, the saga of Alekhine's exploits during the years of his reign did.

His greatness is universally acclaimed.

* * *

When Capablanca won the title at Havana with four wins, he placed more points in Dr. Lasker's debit column than the genial doctor had ever suffered in any match or tournament.

When Alekhine defeated Capablanca at Buenos Aires he shattered a legend of invincibility.

And at Buenos Aires in 1940?

The world forgetting, by the world forgot,
Intent but on the moves they plot,
In this, the game of kings and king of games,
Great masters both, well-known their names.

Unnoticed passes time as each would win,
They sit, all ice outside, aflame within,
In church-like silence, calm and still,
But all the fiercer is their will!

Translated from F. Gutmayer's Die Schachpartie by Max Vieweger.

Accepts Challenge



DR. ALEXANDER A. ALEKHINE
Champion of the World

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To lovers of chess everywhere in the U.S.A.:—

It is a great pleasure and satisfaction for me to announce the formation of the United States of America Chess Federation—a merger of the National Chess Federation and the American Chess Federation. I feel deeply honored that I have been chosen first president of the new Federation, and I am greatly pleased that Mr. Maurice S. Kuhns who has been president of the National Chess Federation for many years has consented to serve as president emeritus and will aid me with his advice and counsel.

For the past fifteen months committees of the N. C. F. and A. C. F. have labored long and arduously in the merger negotiations. There were times in the deliberations when it seemed as though the obstacles in the way of a merger were insurmountable. But finally, thanks to the friendly spirit shown by both sides, and their very real determination to iron out all difficulties, the committees reached complete accord and the merger agreement which was drawn up has now been signed by Mr. Kuhns and his directors on behalf of the N. C. F. and signed by me and our directors on behalf of the A. C. F. A charter is now being prepared by our counsel and the date of this charter will be considered the birth date of the new United States Chess Federation.

Under the terms of the agreement there will

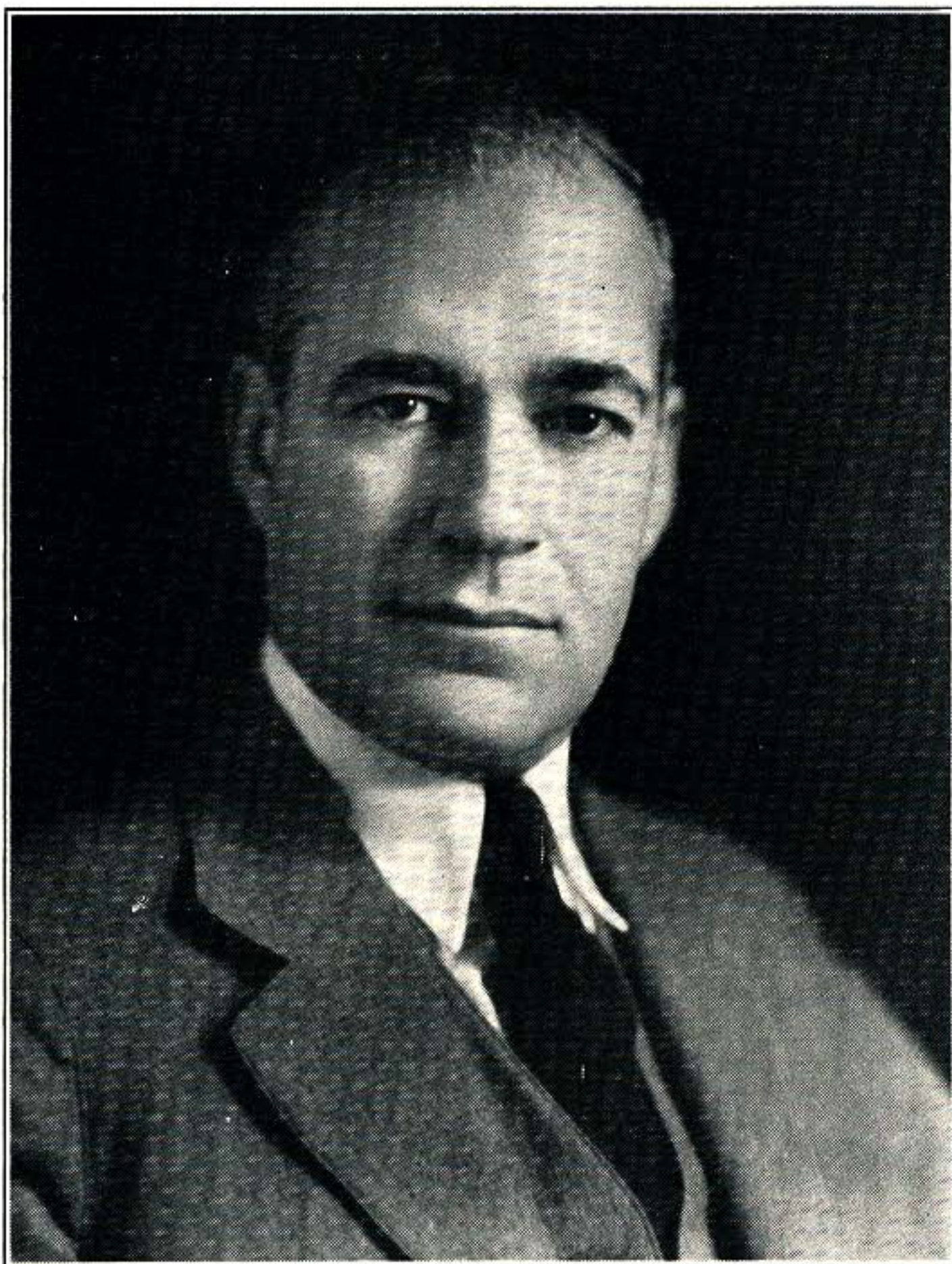
be fourteen voting directors who will control the policies of the U. S. C. F. It is expected that Mr. Ernest Olfe and Mr. H. E. McFarland will serve as joint secretaries. Vice-presidents and treasurer have not been elected. All officers

and directors will serve for a term of one year. The form of government will be democratic, and it is expected that membership in the U. S. C. F. will consist of state units, individual chess clubs, and individual members. Final details are not now available, but will be announced shortly — as soon as the new By-Laws have been prepared.

I need hardly say that this merger of the National Chess Federation and the American Chess Federation into one new Federation—the United States of America Chess Federation—is a

very constructive step forward in organized chess, and one which I know will be hailed with immense satisfaction by chess players everywhere. The scope of our activities will be broad, and we dedicate ourselves not only to the chess players who have already reached expert strength, but also to the great rank and file of chess players everywhere throughout the land. We are your Federation and we hope that you will support us and our efforts on your behalf and on behalf of the game we love.

In the very near future we are going to appeal to you to show that you approve our



GEORGE STURGIS

President — United States of America Chess Federation

efforts by asking you to join the new Federation. The dues will be small, and we hope that a nation-wide response will enable us to obtain a large and active membership which will enable us to operate smoothly and efficiently. Will you help? The new treasury is practically empty—and you must admit that this is a rather discouraging outlook for any new treasurer, isn't it? What a splendid thing it would be if I could surprise the new treasurer (to be elected) by turning over to him at least something of a nest egg. Won't you

help me to do this? A check for any amount drawn to the order of the United States Chess Federation and mailed to me at 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., will evoke our grateful thanks and show that we are all going to get behind our new Federation and make it of real service to chess players throughout the United States.

Cordially yours,
GEORGE STURGIS

President

United States of America Chess Federation

BUENOS AIRES INVITATION TOURNAMENT

Upon conclusion of the International Team Matches an invitation tournament was arranged at Buenos Aires for some of the European players. The entry comprised P. Keres of Estonia, M. Najdorf and P. Frydman of Poland, G. Stahlberg of Sweden, M. Luckis of Lithuania, A. Benko of Hungary, Miss Sonja Graf of England and the four Argentine experts, R. Grau, C. E. Guimard, J. Gerschman and Z. Palau.

After seven rounds Czerniak and Keres led with 5½ points each. Najdorf defeated Keres in their individual meeting.

Keres proves that an old gambit variation, like the Old Oaken Bucket, may be moss-covered, but still iron-bound.

International Masters' Tournament Buenos Aires—October, 1939

TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE

Luckis White		Keres Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 P-KR3	B-KR4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 P-Kt4	B-Kt3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	16 PxP	PxP
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	17 B-Q2	P-K6!
5 PxP	Kt-QR4	18 PxP	BxKt
6 P-Q3	P-KR3	19 PxB	BxP
7 Kt-KB3	P-K5	20 Kt-Q4	Kt-K5
8 Q-K2	KtxB	21 P-KR4	P-QB4
9 PxKt	B-QB4	22 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt6
10 KKt-Q2	O-O	23 Q-Kt2	KtxR
11 Kt-Kt3	B-KKt5	24 QxKt	B-K5
12 Q-B1	B-Kt5ch		
13 Kt-B3	P-B3	Resigns	

HOROWITZ TO TOUR

The annual exhibition tour of I. A. Horowitz, twice North American champion and three times a member of the United States' world championship team, begins January 1st.

That's when Horowitz goes to town. We hope it will be your town.

It is a journey of 13,000 miles, to practically every active club in the country.

Exhibitions of simultaneous play, lectures, consultation games and blindfold demonstrations will be given.

Clubs located in the area bounded by Mexico, the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, plus all of Canada are invited to write him, care of *The Chess Review*, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City.

Postscript:

It will be a double-feature (at no extra charge) if Harold Morton, New England States' champion (since 1929!) decides to make it a joint tour.

KASHDAN INVITED TO CUBA

An international masters' tournament is to occur at Havana, concurrently with the Cuban Winter Sports Carnival. Isaac Kashdan, one of the ten invited masters, will represent the United States.

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Modern Treatment of the Dragon Variation

By A. J. CHISTIakov

Part I appeared in the October issue of THE CHESS REVIEW.

PART II

The system adopted by Alekhine against Spielmann at Margate is worthy of note. Play proceeded as follows:

1 P-K4	P-QB4	7 B-K3	B-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	8 O-O	O-O
3 P-Q4	PxP	9 Kt-Kt3	P-QR4
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	10 P-QR4	B-K3
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	11 Kt-Q4	P-Q4!
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	12 PxP	....

If 12 KtxB, PxKt, threatening 13 ... P-Q5 and also ... PxP. White's choice would be limited to 13 PxP, when Black would obtain a strong center plus the open KB file by the recapture ... PxP.

12	BxP
13 KtxB	KKtxKt
14 KtxKt	PxKt
15 B-Q4	P-K4

Simplification by 15 ... BxB would be in White's favor as the weakness of Black's isolated Q side pawns might then be exploited.

16 B-B5	R-K1
17 B-B4	Q-B2
18 P-QB3	....

Of course not 18 BxKt, PxP; 19 QxP, KR-Q1; 20 Q-B4, QR-B1, and White's bishop is lost.

18	QR-Q1
19 Q-B2	P-K5

The strong post of the Black Kt and the mobile K side pawn majority counterbalances White's advantage of the two bishops.

It is not within the scope of this article to deal with the Wing Gambit or Richter Variation, or other methods of avoiding the Dragon Variation. These require independent research and thought. Rather, the design is to probe into the possibilities of alternative moves in the main variation. 8 Q-Q2 or 8 P-KB3 deserve consideration.

8 Q-Q2	KKt-Kt5
--------	---------

If 8 ... O-O; then 9 O-O-O, and White obtains the initiative. 8 ... P-Q4 leads to the loss of a pawn by 9 B-QKt5.

9 BxKt	BxB
10 Kt-Q5

Intent on provoking ... P-K3 which would weaken the QP.

10	R-QB1
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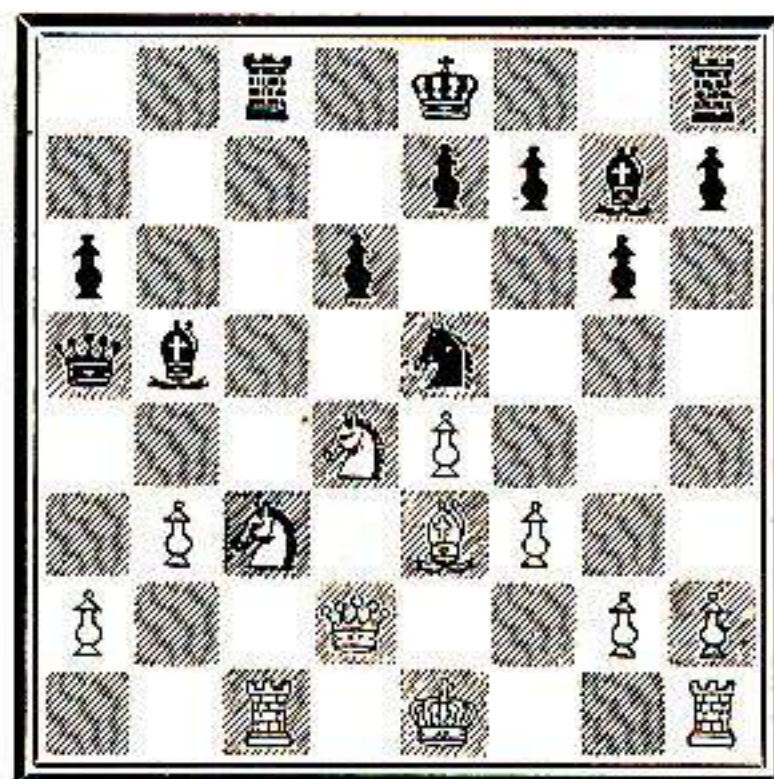
After 10 ... O-O; 11 P-QB4, B-Q2; 12 O-O, P-B4; 13 PxP, BxP; 14 KtxB, RxKt; 15 QR-Q1, White commands greater space in the center.

11 P-KB3	B-Q2
12 P-QB4	Q-R4
13 Kt-B3	P-QR3
14 R-QB1	Kt-K4

Or even 14 ... O-O; 15 P-QKt3, P-QKt4!

15 P-QKt3	P-QKt4
16 PxP	BxP

And Black gains the initiative.



More precise for White in this variation would be 11 P-QB4. Then would follow 11 ... Q-R4; 12 Kt-QB3, after which Black arrives at the crossroads. 12 ... P-QR3; 13 QR-B1, O-O; 14 P-QKt3, B-Q2; 15 O-O, KR-Q1; 16 KR-Q1 and Black's position remains cramped. Or 12 ... O-O; 13 P-QKt3, BxKt; 14 BxB, KtxB; 15 QxKt, P-QKt4! with forceful counterplay on the Q side.

The latter method of play is considered to be a convincing refutation of the move 8 Q-Q2.

It is apparent from the foregoing that the loss of tempi involved in Kt-B3-Q5-B3, together with the artificial prophylactic moves QR-B1, P-QKt3, P-QB4, do not justify themselves inasmuch as White's Q side fortifications are inevitably ruined. White's development thereafter remains backward.

This is again affirmed in the game Chistiakov-Smislov, Leningrad, 1936.

1 P-K4	P-QB4	9 BxKt	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	10 Kt-Q5	QR-B1
3 P-Q4	PxP	11 P-QB4	O-O
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	12 QR-B1	Kt-K4
5 QKt-B3	P-Q3	13 P-QKt3	B-Q2
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	14 P-KB3	P-QKt4
7 B-K3	B-Kt2	15 P-KB4	Kt-Kt5
8 Q-Q2	Kt-KKt5	16 PxP	RxRch

Black's position is superior, the pawn being easily recovered.

Aiming to reinforce the KP in order to move the QKt, which in turn would permit White complete domination of the center by the subsequent P-QB4, Belavenetz adopted the move 8 P-KB3. Incidentally this defended against ... Kt-Kt5. The following is indicative of its possibilities:

8 P-KB3	O-O
9 Kt-Kt3	P-Q4!

Against 9 ... B-K3 White obtains the advantage in space by 10 Kt-Q5, BxKt; 11 PxP, QKt-Kt5; 12 P-QB4.

10 P x P QKt-Kt5
 11 P-Q6
 If 11 B-QB4, Q-B2; 12 Q-K2, KtxBPch!
 11 Q x P
 12 B-B5 Q x Qch
 13 R x Q Kt-B3

And Black has achieved equality.

Another method intended to harness the "Dragon" was employed by Romanowsky. Instead of the usual development of the QB at K3, he tried the immediate retreat of his Kt to Kt3 as follows:

1 P-K4	P-QB4	6 B-K2	P-KKt3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	7 O-O	B-Kt2
3 P-Q4	P x P	8 Kt-Kt3	O-O
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	9 P-B4	B-K3
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	10 P-B5	B x Kt

Black's game was difficult. Subsequently an improvement was pointed out at Black's 9th turn.

9 P-QKt4!

Utilizing the absence of White's QB from the diagonal Kt1-R7. For now should White continue 10 B x P, then follows . . . KtxP; 11 B x Kt, Q-Kt3ch! regaining the piece, with a good position.

10 B-B3	P-Kt5
11 Kt-Q5	KtxKt
12 P x Kt	Q-Kt3ch
13 K-R1	Kt-R4
14 R-K1	B-B3

And Black's freedom on the Q side tells in his favor.

A sharp attack instituted by a rapid K side P advance eventually proved to be a double edged sword. A game Lasker-Napier, Cambridge Springs, 1904 continued:

1 P-K4	P-QB4	6 P-KR3	P-KKt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	7 B-K3	B-Kt2
3 P-Q4	P x P	8 P-KKt4	O-O
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	9 P-Kt5	Kt-K1
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3		

Or 9 . . . Kt-Q2; 10 P-KR4, Q-R4; 11 P-B4, KtxKt; 12 B x Kt, P-K4; 13 P x P, KtxP; 14 B-K2, Q-Kt5 with a good game for Black.

10 P-KR4	Kt-B2
11 P-B4	P-K4
12 KKt-K2	B-Kt5!

Again favoring Black. (Apparently Napier failed to make this last move.)

While the P attack does not seem to have any solid foundation, it is apt to meet with success, except against skillful manipulation of the opposing forces. A game Foltis-Eliskases, Podebrad, 1936 continued:

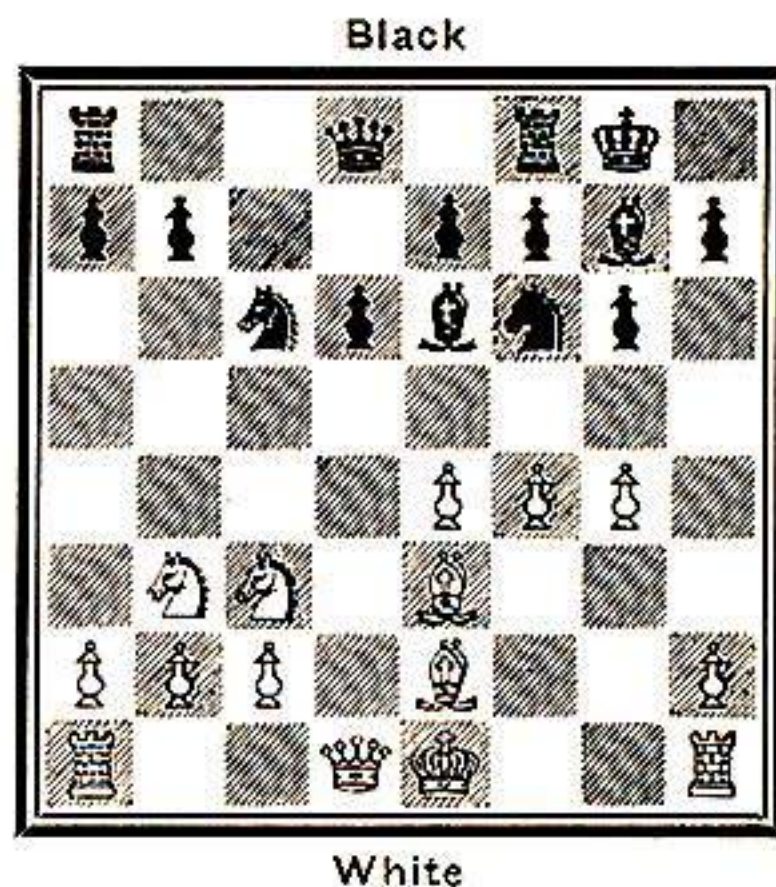
1 P-K4	P-QB4	6 B-K2	B-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	7 B-K3	Kt-B3
3 P-Q4	P x P	8 Kt-Kt3	B-K3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	9 P-B4	O-O
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	10 P-Kt4	. . . .

The standard plan is here.

10	Kt-QR4	14 B x Kt	R x B
11 P-Kt5	Kt-K1	15 Q-Q3	R-B1
12 B-Q4	R-B1	16 O-O-O	. . . .
13 P-KR4	Kt-B5		

Black's position is difficult.

Botwinnik, however, improved upon Black's play with the following line:



10	P-Q4
11 P-K5	P-Q5
12 P x Kt	B x BP

Regaining the piece with a good game. Or if 12 KtxP, KtxKt; 13 B x Kt, KtxP (Leven-fisch-Botwinnik, Moscow, 1936.)

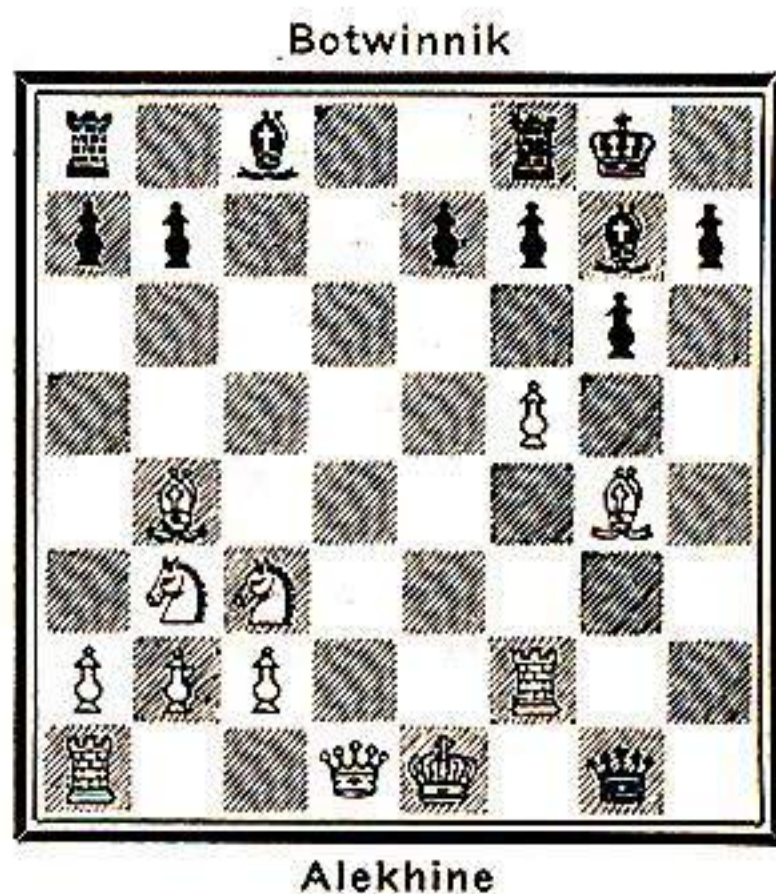
Alekhine-Botwinnik, Nottingham, 1936 was rich in thrills.

1 P-K4	P-QB4	8 Kt-Kt3	B-K3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	9 P-B4	O-O
3 P-Q4	P x P	10 P-Kt4	P-Q4
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	11 P-B5!	B-B1
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	12 KP x P	QKt-Kt5
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	13 P-Q6	. . . .
7 B-K3	Kt-B3		

If 13 B-B3, P x P; 14 P-Kt5, Kt-Kt5; 15 B-B5, Kt-R3; 16 B-Q4, P-K4; 17 P x P ep. Q x P; 18 P x Pch, R x P; 19 B-Q5, Q-R5ch, with a strong counter attack.

13	Q x P	16 B x Kt	KtxP
14 B-B5	Q-B5	17 B x Kt	Q-Kt6ch
15 KR-B1	Q x RP	18 R-B2	Q-Kt8ch

With a perpetual check.



Final judgment has not as yet been passed on this variation, but it is believed that a precipitate pawn attack can be successfully parried with correct defense.

(Translated from Shachmati by J.K.)

American Chess Federation
New York—August, 1939

Adams establishes the soundness of the Bishop's Opening in Canada.

BISHOP'S OPENING

W. W. Adams White		B. Blumin Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 BxKt	BxP
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	13 PxP	P-B3
3 P-Q3	B-B4	14 B-Kt3	B-KKt3
4 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	15 KtxKt	Q-R5ch
5 P-B4	P-Q3	16 K-B1	BxKt
6 Kt-B3	O-O	17 Q-K1	Q-B3ch
7 P-B5	P-KR3	18 K-Kt2	PxP
8 P-KR3	R-K1	19 R-B1	Q-Kt2
9 P-KKt4	Kt-Q5	20 K-R2	QR-Q1
10 P-Kt5	P-Q4	21 Q-R4	R-Q3
11 KtxQP	KtxKt	22 BxP	Q-R2

B. Blumin



W. W. Adams

23 R-B6	KR-Q1
If 23 ... RxR; 24 QxR, QxB; 25 BxPch!	
24 QR-KB1	R(Q)-Q2
25 RxR	RxR
26 Q-K7	QxB
27 BxPch!!	K-R1
28 Q-K8ch	Resigns

EUROPEAN MASTERS TO U. S.

Paul Keres and Dr. Alekhine, now in South America, will be on the winter guest list of the United States. Many of the European masters whose panorama of life has been shuffled by Mars are still at the scene of the International Tournament. The forthcoming visit of Keres and Alekhine, promised for December or January, may presage an influx of master talent into this country. And out of the dark beclouded state of affairs which stranded them all—will there be a silver lining? A surprise International Masters' Tournament in the United States?

Two games showing why the gallery (if not the opponent) enjoys Keres' "finishers."

International Team Tournament
Buenos Aires—September, 1939

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Keres
Estonia
White

Piazzini
Argentina
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 Kt-B3	BxKt
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	19 PxP	Kt-Kt6
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	20 B-K3	Kt-Q5
4 P-K3	P-K3	21 BxKt	RxB
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	22 K-R1	R-QKt5
6 B-Q3	PxP	23 B-Q3	R-Q1
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	24 R-KKt1	K-R1
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	25 QR-Q1	RxP
9 P-K4	P-B4	26 Q-K4	P-B4
10 P-K5	PxP	27 Q-KR4	Q-Q5
11 KtxKtP	PxKt	28 Q-K7	R-KKt1
12 PxKt	Q-Kt3	29 BxP	Q-KB3
13 PxP	BxP	30 QxP	RxBP
14 Q-K2	O-O	31 R-Q7	Q-R5
15 O-O	B-Kt2	32 Q-Q6	RxBP
16 BxP	Kt-B4	33 R(Q)xB	Resigns
17 KtxP!	KR-Q1		

CATALAN OPENING

Trompovsky
Brazil
White

Keres
Estonia
Black

1 P-Q4	P-K3	19 K-R2	R-Kt1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 RxRch	RxR
3 P-KKt3	P-B4	21 P-KB4	R-Kt1
4 P-B4	P-Q4	22 R-QKt1	P-KR4
5 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	23 B-B3	P-Kt3
6 O-O	BPxP	24 P-KKt4	PxP
7 BPxP	KtxP	25 PxP	P-Kt4
8 KtxP	B-K2	26 K-Kt3	Kt-R2
9 KtxKt	PxKt	27 Q-R2	P-B3
10 Q-B2	B-Kt2	28 R-KR1	B-Q3
11 B-Q2	O-O	29 Kt-K2	BxKP
12 Kt-B3	P-QB4	30 Kt-Kt1	BxB
13 KR-Q1	Q-Kt3	31 KtxB	PxPch
14 QR-B1	QR-B1	32 BxP	BxBch
15 P-QR3	KR-Q1	33 KxB	Q-B2ch
16 P-K4	Kt-B3	34 K-K4	Q-B3ch
17 P-KR3	B-B3		Resigns
18 B-K3	Q-Kt2		

If 35 K-K3, R-Kt6ch! Or if 35 K-B4, Q-Q3 ch; 36 K-K4, P-B4ch; 37 PxP, PxPch; 38 KxP (not K-K3, R-Kt6ch); R-KB1ch; 39 K-K4, Kt-Kt4ch! wins

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Splutterfuss Goes Alekhine

AN ACT IN THREE TRAGEDIES

*The saddest words
Of tongue or pen,
Some say, are these,
"It might have been."*

*But aren't these sad
We daily see?
That are—but hadn't
Oughter be.*

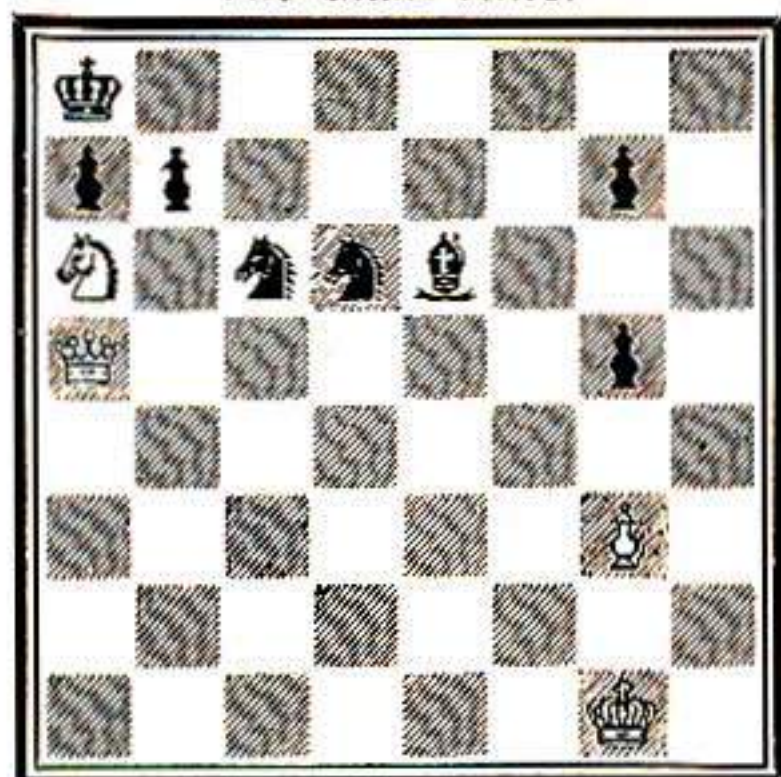
Our hero ogled the room in search of approbation—or was it sympathy?

Again Splutterfuss had plunged the aching hearts of the kibitzers (if granite can ache) from the acme of apprehension to the depths of disgust.

"So you don't believe I am hot stuff?" he was saying. "Because they call me a pusher, you misjudge me."

"Why, only the other day I played three games with the Giant Killer. In the first, I could have sunk him. I'll show you the position."

The Giant Killer



Splutterfuss

"I should have played simply Q-B5. It would have cut him up like a bacon-slicer. But I preferred to be brilliant. Proudly, I played

1 Q-B7

and looked around for applause—like an actor who has been encored time and again.

"What do you think of that?" I say to the watchers. A queen sacrifice, no less! Q-Kt8 check, and when he takes it—boom! . . . Kt-B7 checkmate.

"While I am still accepting the congratulations of everyone, my opponent quietly (the snake) plays

1 Kt-K1

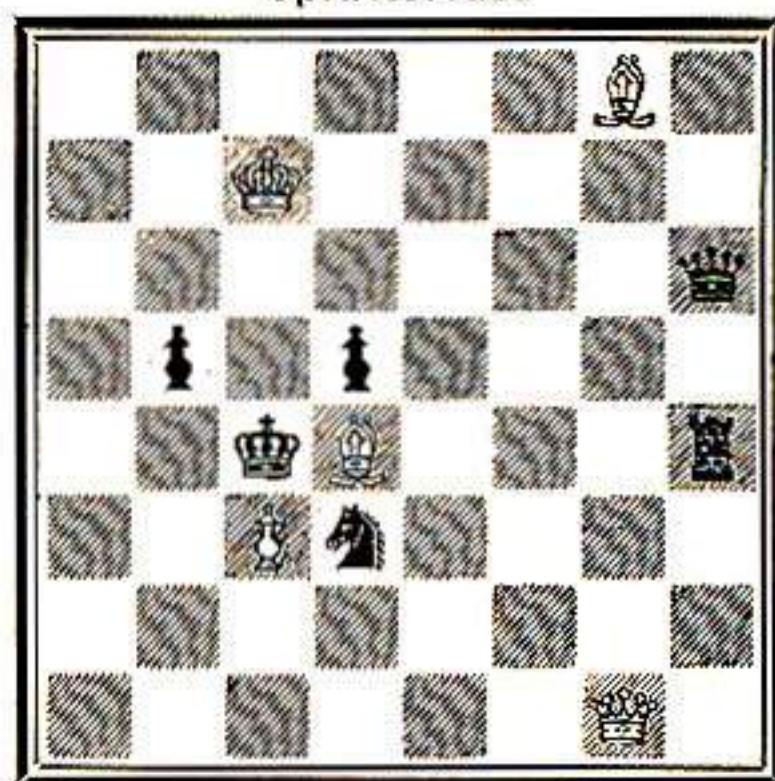
"I rush into an analysis—everybody is pointing out squares to which my Queen can't go. I resign. Instead of winning with a brilliant mate, I just lose my Queen.

"After this, I need a little time to become

myself again. Regretting my awful luck, I set up the pieces once more. In the second game the Giant Killer acted like a retired banker, as careless as a hypnotized monkey.

"Soon we arrived at this position:

Splutterfuss



The Giant Killer

"This time he was really a gone gosling. Happily, I played

1 R-K5

"He was the exchange behind, and a pawn, too. Besides, he was in terrible straits to stop my threat of mate which starts with R-K2 check. He had no checks unless he wanted to give away his pieces.

"Don't you wish you could leave this unkind world?" I asked him with benevolent, if synthetic anxiety.

"Perhaps—after you leave it," he answered in a cavernous voice. This satire I didn't mind, for I was to enjoy the last laugh, anyway.

"But then he added, 'Mate in four!' and played

2 BxPch

"I laughed in his face, and scooped it up. The play continued:

2 KxB

3 Q-Kt8ch Q-K3

4 Q-QR8ch

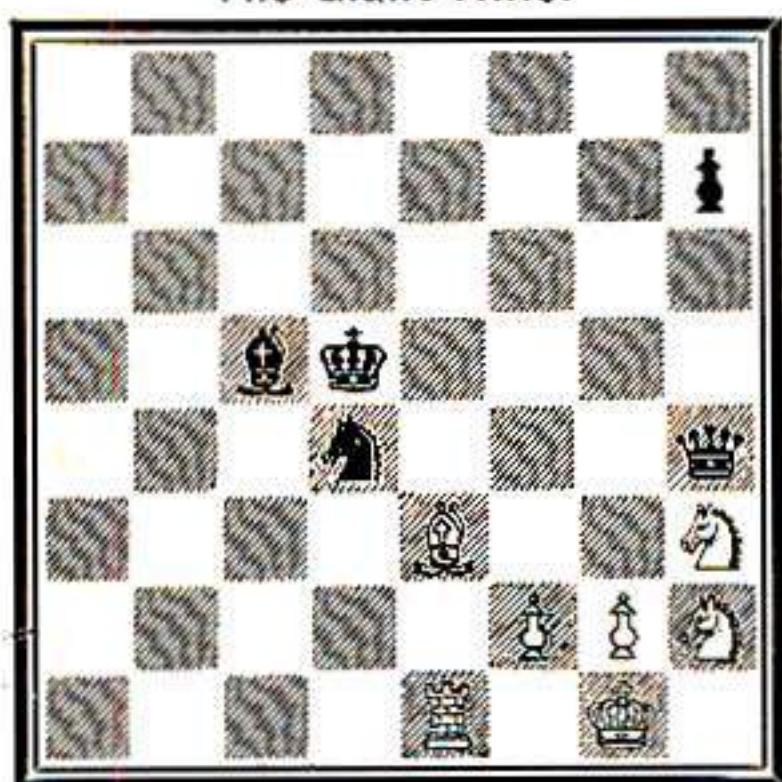
"Stop!" I shouted, seeing I had been tricked into the wrong move. I retracted 3 Q-K3 and instead played 3 R-K3.

"In that case," the Giant Killer replied, "I play simply 3 . . . Q-Kt2ch and next comes 4 . . . Q-QR2 mate."

"I was stunned. Such a lucky whirligig. This man could fall down a well and come up with a mouthful of diamonds.

"So we played again, and this position arose:

The Giant Killer



Splutterfuss

"The positional move R-Q1 would have won me a piece and the game. Unfortunately, I go in for brilliancy. Triumphantly, I played:

1 B-Kt5

"His Queen has only one square to run to (KR4), and then Kt-B4 check gives him a headache big enough for the Sphinx.

"Justice, at last', I chortle.

"What is all the shouting?' asks the Giant Killer. 'Is the matador winning, or is it the bull?' And he plays:

1

Q-Kt6

placing her *en prise*.

"It was clear that he just wants to bamboozle me. In no time flat, I have taken all the oomph out of her with:

2 PxQ

.

"Then came:

2

Kt-K7 dble dis ch

and a darkness fell over my eyes.

"Oi! and more Oi! It is mate next move."

* * *

CURTAIN

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

From our mail-bag (honest):

"Send 'Modern Chess Openings' quick. I'm playing a state title match. My opponent stole a march—he has it already. Worse luck—he's ahead 3-1.

Sincerely in haste,

**** *

P. S. He can't do this to me. Send it Air Mail and Special Delivery."

FINE LECTURES AT EMPIRE CITY C. C.

Reuben Fine is conducting a series of Monday evening lectures on the theory and practice of opening strategy at the Empire City Chess Club, 3065 3rd Ave., New York.

Cross Country

ARIZONA STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION

Arizona looms as the next state which will add its name to the rapidly mounting list of those which boast a state chess association. O. W. Manney, recent extra-territorial winner of the Texas title and chess editor of the Arizona Daily Star is taking the initiative.

BOSTON CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

The seventh annual City of Boston championship tournament for the George Sturgis trophy, currently being contested at the Boylston Chess Club, has attracted a choice field of fourteen entries. Weaver W. Adams and Harlow B. Daly, each have two legs on the cup, and need but one more to retire it. The efforts of state champion Shapiro, W. M. P. Mitchell, Dr. S. D. Putzman, Gerhard Katz, not to mention the donor (!) of the trophy, George Sturgis, will be bent toward keeping the trophy in competition.

CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP

The California State Championship Tournament, programmed to start November 18th at Los Angeles will feature a fine entry. Defending champion Harry Borochoff will find amongst those eager to take over his crown such outstanding performers as Herman Steiner and Arthur Dake, Philip Woliston, Southern California champion and Georges Koltanowski of blindfold fame.

DR. LASKER LECTURES

Dr. Emanuel Lasker has undertaken to present a series of fourteen weekly chess lectures at the Labor Temple, 242 E. 14th St., New York. Admission is 25c per lecture, or \$3.00 for the series. They occur each Thursday at 8:30 P. M.

MASSACHUSETTS NOTES

Many chess leagues flourish in Massachusetts, thanks to its strong state association. The western quintet of Springfield, Pittsfield, Northampton, Greenfield and So. Hadley competes through the season with ten-man teams! The Metropolitan League of Boston enrolls teams from Boston City Club, Boylston Chess Club, Harvard Club, Harvard University, Commonwealth C. C., Cambridge C. C., Wells Memorial and Independents. Both the North and South Shores have regularly organized league competition. There really isn't any reason for a Bay State chess fan being without an Alma Mater.

TULSA TESTIMONIAL

J. R. Cole, Jr. has been named President Emeritus and a life member of the Tulsa Chess Club in recognition of thirty-five years' faithful service and liberal support of the club and for his unflagging energy and sportsmanship in the conduct of its activities.

YORKVILLE C. C. MOVES

The Yorkville Chess Club of New York City has moved into new and larger quarters at 146 E. 84th Street. Visitors are welcome.

Cross Country welcomes news and reports from chess club secretaries everywhere.

Famous Last Round Tourney Thrills

By PAUL HUGO LITTLE

Charousek-Tchigorin, Berlin 1897

Rudolf Charousek, like Pillsbury, was destined to die young, with his chess powers still latent. Yet in the few brief years of his tournament career, he contributed many specimens of superlative play.

It was Charousek that rehabilitated the King's Gambit as a purely positional game, without the corruscating brilliance and recklessness of Anderssen or Tchigorin. In his debut, in the great Nuremberg 1896 Tournament, he essayed a gambit every time he had the White pieces—against Showalter, Marco, Steinitz, Blackburne, Schallopp, Pillsbury, Porges, Janowski, and Dr. Lasker.

In fact, his bold win against world champion Lasker in the last round of that tournament constitutes a "last round tourney thrill" of its own, except for the fact that Lasker could lose the game and still win the tournament.

Following his tie with Tchigorin and subsequent defeat in a playoff match at the Budapest 1896 Tournament, Charousek entered the great Berlin Tournament in September, 1897.

This tournament was the eleventh congress of the German Chess Association, which had not yet settled its quarrel with the Nuremberg Chess Club for a break-away the previous year, and consequent holding of its own tournament. This led to a delay in the arrangements of the Berlin event, and prevented Steinitz and Pillsbury from entering, owing to the late arrival of invitations which had been extended to these masters. Tarrasch was absent also, but the tournament was still very strong, including in its entry such players as Alapin, Blackburne, Burn, Janowski, Marco, Schiffers, Schlechter, Tchigorin, Teichmann, and Walbrodt.

Charousek started badly. He lost his first round game to Walbrodt, drew his next two games, and then lost to Burn in the fourth round. Blackburne had started off with four straight wins. Charousek's fifth round game was a win by default over Bardeleben, and then he drew with Blackburne in the sixth round. Not one win scored across the chess board in six rounds! Certainly no one would have picked Charousek as the ultimate winner of the tournament. But Charousek had his own ideas about this. Blackburne had not kept up his fiery pace, and Marco was in first place with $5\frac{1}{2}$ out of 6.

Charousek then began to find his stride. He won his next two games, and then drew

two, so that by the end of the tenth round his score was $5\frac{1}{2}$. Janowski and Marco led with $7\frac{1}{2}$; but in the next round Charousek tripped Janowski, and Blackburne forged to the front again with 8 points out of a possible 11.

Charousek then added five straight wins, so that at the end of 16 rounds his score was $11\frac{1}{2}$. But the persistent Blackburne's score was 12. In the next round Charousek won and Blackburne only drew, each tying with $12\frac{1}{2}$, Walbrodt coming third. Charousek won again in the 18th round, Walbrodt trailing only half a point behind.

And so the 19th and final round of the Berlin 1897 Tournament opened October 4th. Walbrodt was to play Albin, who had been ill and in poor form throughout; but Charousek was paired with the formidable Tchigorin, that redoubtable master of combination and tactics who was a match for Lasker when at his best.

Charousek's admirers could scarcely feel jubilant over his prospects in this pairing, but they soon felt real pangs of chagrin. For news had come that Albin, feeling indisposed, had forfeited his game to Walbrodt—and so Walbrodt somersaulted over Charousek into the lead—a large and important half-point ahead.

So Charousek had to win—against Tchigorin. And win he did in this energetic game:

R. Charousek	M. M. Tchigorin
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	P-QKt3?

Not good, but it must be remembered that when this game was played the Queen's Gambit was in its infancy. Moreover, Tchigorin's genius was so great that he could handicap himself in the opening and still win. He used to say, "When I am White, I must win because I am White; when I am Black, I must win because I am Tchigorin." Nevertheless, it is strange that he plays this move after having seen Charousek annihilate Alapin in 30 moves four rounds before. It radiates unbridled self-confidence, for certainly Tchigorin never doubted his chances.

4 P-K3

Either PxP or P-K4 is here playable, but he chooses to conduct his game along normal lines.

4	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-B3	B-Kt2
6 PxP	KtxP

Alapin had played 6 . . . PxP; Tchigorin prefers to leave his diagonal open for the QB.

7 B-Kt5ch P-B3
8 B-Q3 Kt-Q2
9 O-O B-Q3
10 P-K4 Kt-Kt5

Trying to eliminate one of White's strong bishops, since his own have little play.

11 B-QB4 P-QR4
12 B-KKt5 B-K2
13 B-B4! O-O
14 P-QR3 Kt-R3
15 Q-K2 P-QKt4
16 B-Q3 P-Kt5
17 PxP KtxP
18 KR-Q1

Abandoning the bishop, for if 18 B-Kt1, B-R3 and if 18 B-B4, Kt-Kt3.

18 Kt-Kt3
19 Kt-K5

Bold, but characteristic of Charousek. He does not mind 19 . . . KtxB, and if 19 . . . QxP, he gets a scathing K side attack with Black's pieces marooned on the Q side.

19 B-Q3
20 B-Kt1

For now, after 20 . . . BxKt; 21 BxB, P-B3; 22 B-Kt3. Black can take the pawn with little fear of the K side attack.

20 Q-K2
21 Q-R5 BxKt

If 21 . . . P-B3; seemingly winning a piece, there follows 22 KtxQBP, BxKt; 23 P-K5!

22 BxB P-Kt3

Better would have been either 22 . . . P-B3 or Kt-B5, for this weakening move leaves him vulnerable along the major diagonal.

23 Q-R6 P-B3
24 B-Kt3 KR-Q1?
25 P-K5! PxP
26 BxKP

But not 26 B-R4 since after 26 . . . Q-KB1 the win of the exchange becomes only an optical illusion.

26 Kt-B5
27 B-K4 Kt-Q4
28 BxKt BPxB
29 B-Kt3 R-KB1
30 P-Kt3 Kt-Kt3

Relegating the Kt to inactivity. 30 . . . Kt-Q3 was necessary.

31 Kt-Kt5 Q-Q2
32 Kt-Q6 B-B3
33 P-R4

Aiming at the target presented him by Black's 22nd move.

33 P-R5?

A final error of judgment, for it develops that his K position cannot withstand Charousek's tempestuous assault. Correct was 33 . . . Kt-B1 and an exchange of Kts leads into an ending with drawing chances.

34 P-R5! RPxB
35 RxR KtxR
36 PxP PxP
37 QxPch Q-Kt2
38 QxPch K-R2
39 R-K1 Q-Q2
40 Q-K3 R-B3
41 Q-Kt5 R-K3
42 Q-R4ch R-R3
43 Q-Kt5

To gain time on his second opponent — the time clock!

If 43 R-K7ch, K-Kt3 and both Queens are en prise.

43 R-K3
44 RxR QxR
45 B-K5 Q-Kt3
46 Q-R4ch Q-R3
47 Q-K7ch Resigns

Mate in three follows.

Despite Tchigorin's lapses, it was not easy to break down his fighting defense, and Charousek deserves great credit for the skillful and determined conduct of the battle which scored for him the tournament-winning game.

American Chess Federation Congress
New York—August, 1939

Combinational tactics gain a positional advantage.

BIRD'S OPENING

A. E. Santasiere
White

B. Blumin
Black

1 P-KB4	P-Q4	10 P-KR3	B-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	11 QKt-Q2	QR-B1
3 P-KKt3	P-QB4	12 P-QR4	Q-Kt3
4 B-Kt2	Kt-QB3	13 Q-K2	P-KR3
5 O-O	Kt-B3	14 K-R2	Kt-R2
6 P-K3	B-K2	15 Kt-K5	KtxKt
7 P-Q3	O-O	16 PxKt	P-B4
8 P-Kt3	Q-B2	17 P-KKt4	PxP
9 B-Kt2	R-Q1	18 QxP	R-KB1

B. Blumin



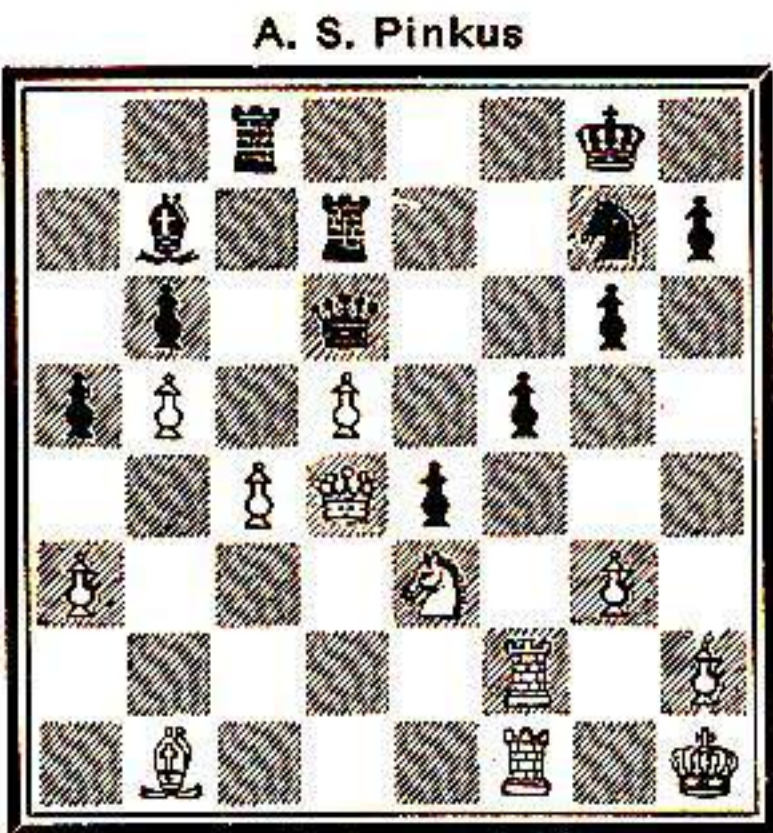
A. E. Santasiere

19 BxP	P-KR4	41 K-K2	P-Q5
20 Q-Kt2	PxB	42 P-K4	R-QB4
21 P-K6	B-B3	43 K-Q2	R-B6
22 BxB	KtxB	44 R-Kt3	Kt-K4
23 PxP	Q-Q3ch	45 R-B5	Kt-Q2
24 Q-Kt3	QxP	46 RxP	Kt-B4
25 R-B4	QR-K1	47 RxKt	RxR
26 QR-KB1	Q-K2	48 R-Kt5	R-B3
27 QR-B3	K-R2	49 R-Q5	R-KR3
28 K-R1	Q-K4	50 P-R5	R-QKt3
29 Kt-B1	P-QR3	51 RxP	RxB
30 P-R4	P-QKt4	52 P-K5	R-Kt4
31 PxP	PxP	53 R-K4	K-Kt1
32 R-B5	Q-K2	54 P-Q4	K-B2
33 Q-Kt5	P-B5	55 K-Q3	K-K3
34 Kt-Kt3	PxKtP	56 K-B4	R-Kt1
35 PxP	Q-KB2	57 P-Q5ch	K-B4
36 KtxP	QxKt	58 R-K2	R-B1ch
37 QxQch	KtxQ	59 K-Q4	K-Kt4
38 RxR	R-K4	60 P-K6	K-B3
39 K-Kt2	Kt-B3	61 R-K7	Resigns
40 K-B1	Kt-Kt5		

American Chess Federation Congress
New York—August, 1939
(San' sac's a Bishop and ransac's the town!)

IRREGULAR OPENING

A. E. Santasiere White		A. S. Pinkus Black	
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 P-Q5	Q-Q3
2 P-QKt4	P-K3	19 B-B2	P-Kt3
3 P-QR3	P-QR4	20 B-Kt1	B-R3
4 P-Kt5	P-B4	21 QR-B3	Kt-R4
5 B-Kt2	P-QKt3	22 P-Kt3	Kt-B4
6 P-K3	B-Kt2	23 Kt-K4	Q-K2
7 P-B4	P-Q3	24 KtxKt	QxKtch
8 P-Q4	QKt-Q2	25 K-Kt2	P-K5
9 QKt-Q2	R-B1	26 Kt-B2	B-Kt2
10 B-Q3	B-K2	27 Kt-K3	Q-Q3
11 O-O	O-O	28 QR-B1	BxB
12 Q-K2	Q-B2	29 QxB	P-B4
13 QR-B1	KR-K1	30 Q-Q4	R-B1
14 Kt-K1	B-B1	31 K-R1	Kt-Kt2
15 P-B4	PxP	32 QR-Q1	R-B2
16 PxP	P-K4	33 R-Q2	KR-QB1
17 BPxP	PxP	34 QR-KB2	R-Q2



A. E. Santasiere		A. S. Pinkus	
35 BxB	PxB	41 RxKtch	PxR
36 Kt-Kt4	Kt-B4	42 RxPch	QxR
37 Kt-B6ch	K-B2	43 PxQ	BxPch
38 KtxR	QxKt	44 K-Kt1	K-B3
39 P-Kt4	P-K6	45 QxPch	Resigns
40 QxP	RxP		

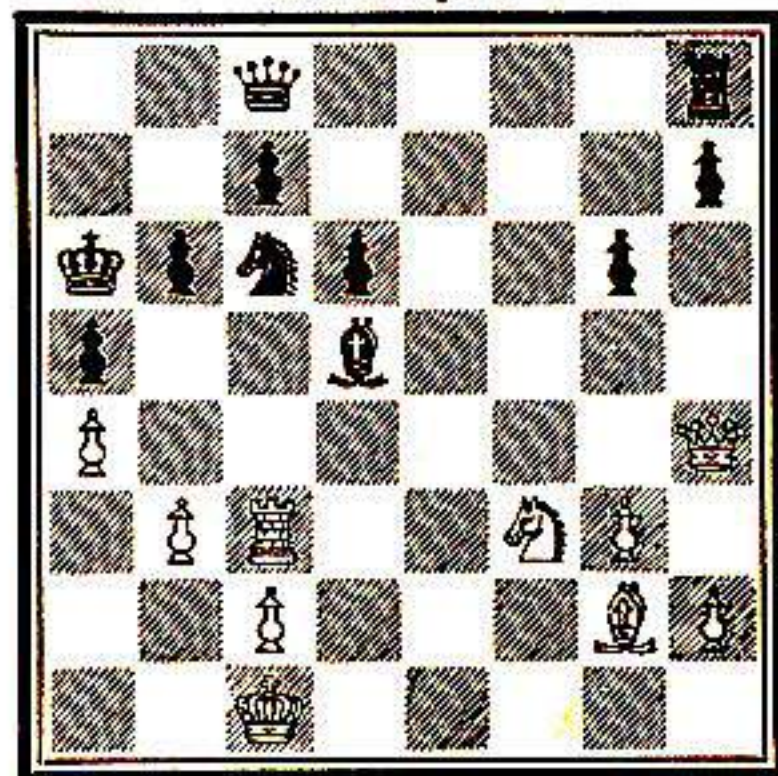
In which shields play a more important role than lances.

CATALAN OPENING

Petrov Latvia White		Alekhine France Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 Q-KB3	QxQch
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 KtxQ	Kt-B5
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	18 P-Kt3	Kt-R6
4 B-Kt2	PxP	19 B-Kt2	P-KB3
5 Q-R4ch	B-Q2	20 Kt-K1	Kt-Kt4
6 QxBP	B-B3	21 QR-B1	BxKt
7 Kt-KB3	QKt-Q2	22 RxB	KtxP
8 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt3	23 BxKt	RxB
9 Q-Q3	B-Kt5	24 RxP	R-B2
10 O-O	O-O	25 KR-QB1	QR-Q2
11 R-Q1	P-KR3	26 RxR	RxR
12 Kt-K5	BxB	27 R-B2	K-B2
13 KxB	Q-K2	28 K-B3	K-K2
14 Kt-K4	QR-Q1	29 P-K4	P-K4
15 KtxKtch	QxKt	30 K-K3	Drawn

Would You Have Seen It?

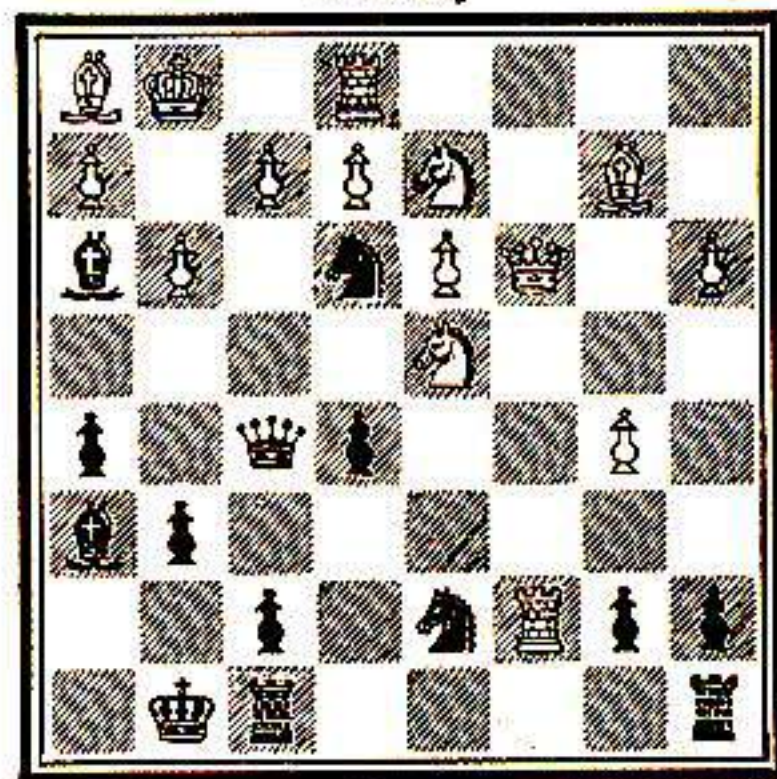
By IRVING CHERNEV
Manvelyan



Kasparyan
White Wins

1 RxKt	BxR
2 Q-QB4ch	K-Kt2
3 QxBch	KxQ
4 Kt-K5ch	K-B4
5 Kt-Q3ch	K-Q5
6 K-Q2	Q-K3
7 P-B3 mate	

O'Kelly



Devos
Black Wins

1	QxPch
2 KxQ	Kt-Kt5ch
3 K-B3	P-K5ch
4 KxP	Kt(Q2)-B3ch
5 K-B3	Kt-K4ch
6 K-B2	Kt(B3)-Kt5ch
7 K-Kt	B-K6 mate

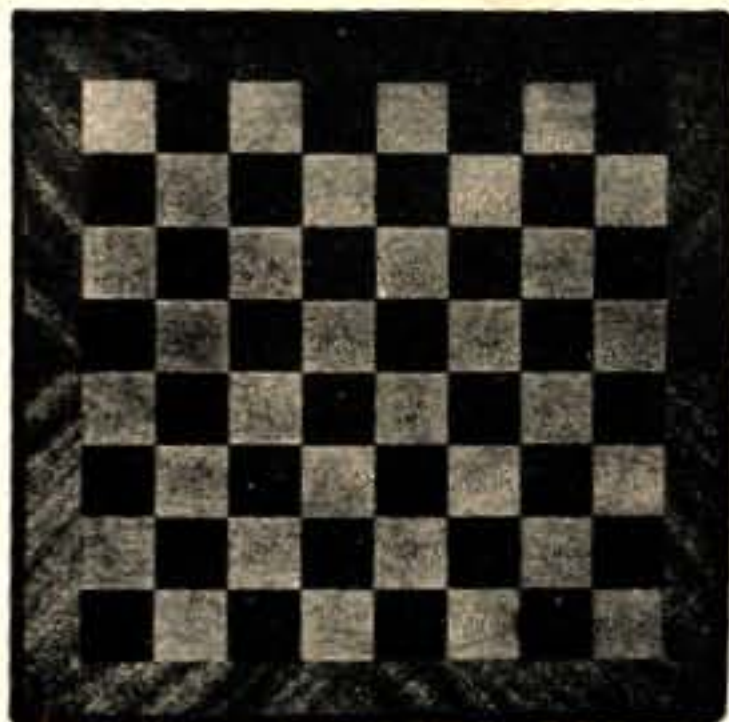
Offhand Game
Chicago, 1939
GIUOCO PIANO

Amateur White		L. Newman Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 Kt-KB3	Kt-Kt5!
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	11 BxQ	BxPch
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	12 RxB	PxRch
4 O-O	B-B4	13 K-B1	R-R8ch
5 P-Q3	P-Q3	14 K-K2	RxQ
6 B-KKt5	B-KKt5	15 KKt-K2	Kt-Q5ch
7 P-KR3	P-KR4	16 KxR	Kt-K6ch
8 PxP	PxP	17 K-B1	Kt-K7 mate
9 Kt-R2	P-Kt6		



If a body knows a body.... Plays at chess with zest

May a body tell a body.... Chess gifts please the best.



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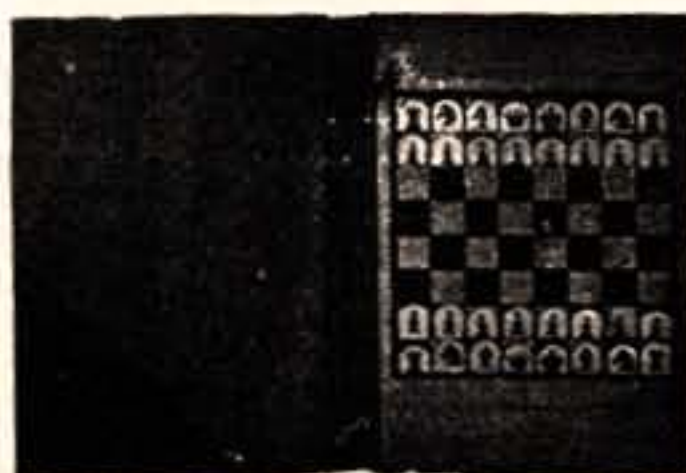
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Game Studies

Russian Championship Preliminary

Tournament

Kiev Group, 1938

(Notes by Bogatyrchuk)

A. H. Chistiakov

F. P. Bogatyrchuk

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	4 B-R4	P-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	5 O-O	B-Q2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	6 P-B3	P-KKt3

A reliable defense with prospects of play on the King's side.

7 P-Q4	B-Kt2	8 B-K3
--------	-------	--------	-------

Inexact. Better was 8 R-K1 preventing ... Kt-KB3 in view of 9 BxB; 10 PxP, PxP; 11 QxQch, RxQ; 12 KtxP, BxP; 13 P-B3 with a win. The text move allows Black to play Kt-B3 with safety.

8	Kt-KB3
9 B-B2	O-O
10 P-KR3	Kt-KR4
11 QKt-Q2	Kt-B5
12 R-K1	.....

Loss of time. Better was K-R2 at once followed by Kt-Kt1 and P-KKt3.

12	Q-B3!
----------	-------

A strong move which prevents further annoyance of the Kt. This becomes apparent as the game progresses.

13 Kt-B1	QR-Q1
14 K-R2	P-Kt4
15 P-Q5	.....

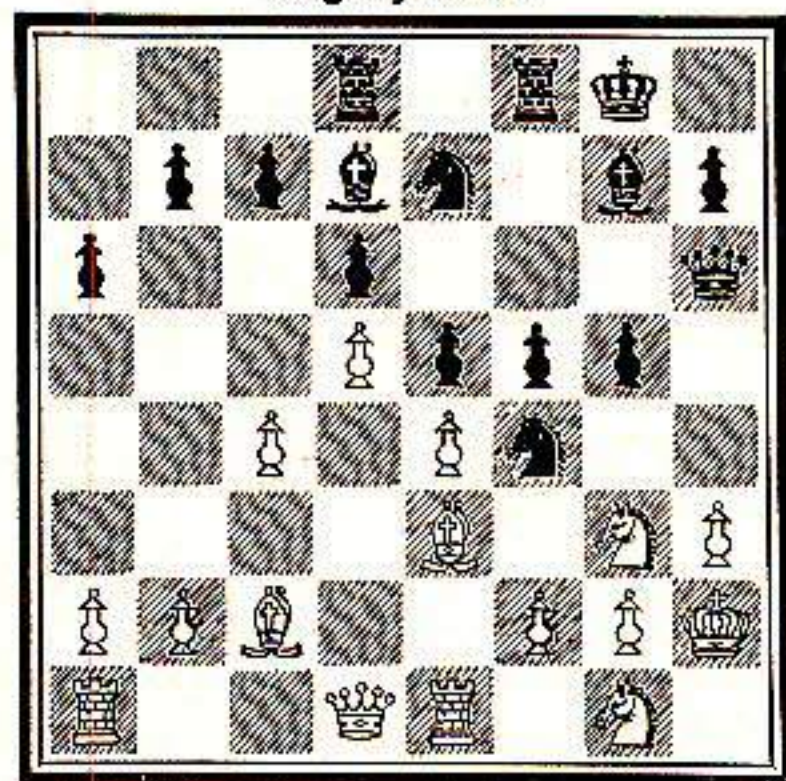
Avoiding the threat to capture at Q4. White's choice of defense was limited. Black now obtains the advantage.

15	Kt-K2
16 Kt-Kt1	Q-R3
17 P-B4	P-KB4

Black has achieved unusually good possibilities for the Black side of the Ruy Lopez.

18 Kt-Kt3
-----------	-------

Bogatyrchuk



Chistiakov

A critical moment. Black must decide now whether to sacrifice the Kt at Kt7 or R6. In the latter case, Black must part with his Bishop which commands the White squares.

In some variations this tends to lessen the prospects of success, e. g.: 18 ... KtxRP; 19 KtxKt, P-B5; 20 B-Q2, PxKtch; 21 PxP, BxKt (21 ... R-B7, 22 P-Kt4) 22 PxB, R-B7ch; 23 K-Kt1, and White's defenses are adequate.

In this variation 20 ... P-Kt5 would be met by 21 Kt-B5, KtxKt; 22 PxKt, PxKt; 23 P-Kt4! and White's game is playable.

An interesting sacrifice of a Pawn could occur after 18 ... KtxRP; 19 KtxKt, P-B5; 20 Kt-B5, KtxKt; 21 PxKt, PxB; 22 P-KKt4, PxP; 23 R-R1 and White's prospects are good.

18	KtxKtP!
19 KxKt	P-B5
20 B-Q2	PxKt
21 PxP	Q-Kt3
22 Q-K2	P-Kt5
23 P-KR4	.....

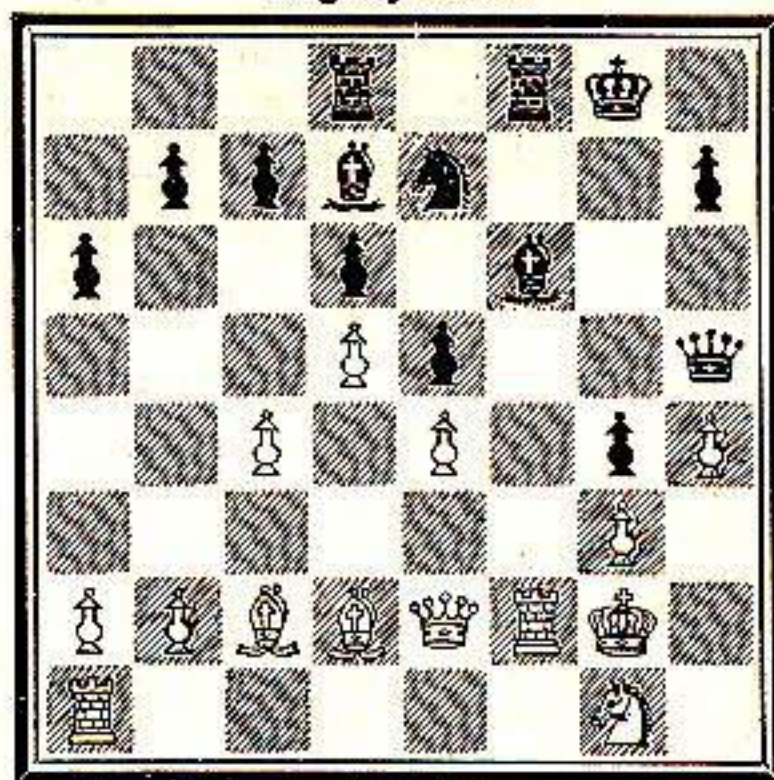
This seemingly natural move is a decisive error. At all cost White should have ventured 23 PxP and his position would still be tenable. A line which suggests itself in that case is 24 ... BxP; 25 Q-K3, P-KR4; 26 Q-Kt5, B-B3; 27 QxQch, KtxQ; with P-R5 to follow. True, Black's endgame would still be superior, but the position would be far from a win.

23	B-B3
----------	------

Black's plan is now clear. He intends to sacrifice the B on KR5. Strangely enough, this blow cannot be prevented.

24 R-KB1	Q-R4
25 R-B2	.....

Bogatyrchuk



Chistiakov

25	BxP!
26 PxB	.....
26	Kt-Kt3
27 Q-K3	.....

Other lines of play do not refute the sacrifice of the Bishop, e. g.: (A) 27 QR-KB1, KtxPch; 28 K-Kt3, Kt-B6 and White is forced to play RxKt, in which case Black remains with a Rook and Pawn for two pieces, plus a strong attack against the exposed White King. (B) 27 B-Kt5, RxRch; 28 QxR, R-KB1; 29 Q-Q2, P-KR3; 30 BxP, KtxPch; 31 K-Kt3, Kt-B6 and wins. (In this last variation better practical chances could be obtained by 28 KxR. Ed.)

27	RxRch
28 KxR	R-KB1ch
29 K-Kt2	.....

The King cannot escape via K2 or K1, e. g.: 29 K-K1, QxPch; 30 K-Q1, R-R8ch; 31 B-K1,

Q-R8 and a piece is won. Or 29 K-K2, Kt-B5 ch; 30 K-Q1, Kt-Kt7! 31 Q-K2 R-B7; 32 QxR, P-Kt6ch with an easy win for Black inasmuch as the two passed Pawns cannot be stopped.

29 KtxPch
30 K-Kt3 R-B5

This quiet move is decisive in view of the threat 31 . . . Kt-B6 which cannot be prevented. The textmove forestalls 31 Q-R6.

31 B-Q1 Kt-B6
32 KtxKt PxKt
33 BxP Q-R6ch
34 K-B2 B-Kt5
Resigns

(Translated from Schachmati by J. K.)

The youthful master V. Tomovitz ranked second in the last Yugoslavian championship, directly at the heels of Dr. Milan Vidmar. His game against grandmaster Pirc exemplifies a dashing, imaginative style.

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

V. Tomovitz	V. Pirc
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 P-K3	O-O
5 B-Q3	P-Q4
6 K-Kt-K2	. . . . .

6 Kt-B3 is generally played here to maintain a firmer hold on the center.

6 P-K4

Attempts to profit, perhaps prematurely by White's previous play. 6 . . . P-B4 to be followed by . . . Kt-B3 deserved consideration.

7 PxQP

If 7 PxKP then . . . Kt-Kt5!; 8 P-B4?, PxP; 9 BxP, QxQch; 10 KxQ, Kt-B7ch! etc.

7 PxP

Not 7 . . . QxP; 8 O-O!

8 PxP BxKtch

Leaving White with the advantage of two bishops, which might have been avoided only at the expense of time.

9 PxP QxP
10 Q-B2!

To prevent the exchange of bishops, with 10 . . . B-B4 which would occur after 10 O-O.

10 P-B4

10 . . . QxKtP; 11 R-KKt1, QxRP; 12 B-KB4 followed by 13 O-O-O leaves White with an irresistible attack.

11 P-QB4 Q-R4

For the capture of the KtP still entails too great a risk.

12 P-Q5 QKt-Q2
13 P-B4

Directed against . . . Kt-K4.

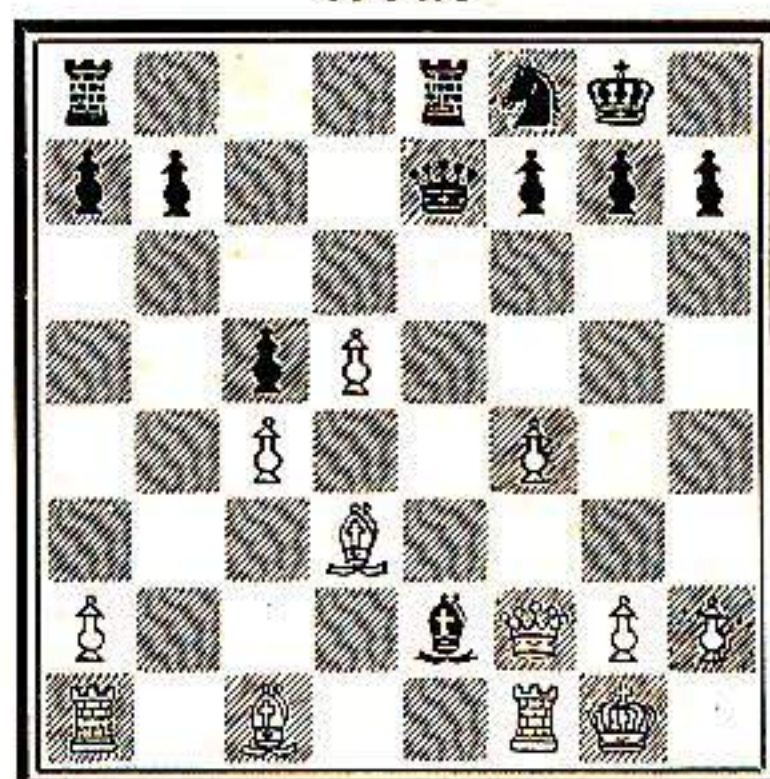
13 R-K1
14 O-O

White's two bishops and the protected passed pawn tell in his favor.

14 Kt-B1

15 Kt-Kt3	Q-R5
16 Kt-K4	KtxKt
17 BxKt	Q-K2
18 B-Q3	B-Kt5
19 Q-B2	B-K7!

V. Pirc



V. Tomovitz

An interesting attempt to equalize.

20 R-K1 Q-B3

The point. One of the bishops must go.

21 B-Kt2 QxB
22 BxB P-QKt3
23 B-B1 Q-B3

But here the exchange of queens offers better drawing chances.

24 QR-Q1 P-KR3
25 R-K3

Gaining command of the K file.

25 RxR
26 QxR P-KKt4

More or less desperate counterplay, as there is no adequate defense to White's entry Q-K7.

27 PxP PxP
28 B-Q3 Kt-Q2
29 R-KB1 Q-K4
30 Q-R3 Kt-B1
31 Q-B5

The exchange of queens would net White Black's KKtP.

31 Q-Q5ch
32 K-R1 P-B5
33 R-K1

Of course not 33 QxBP? because of . . . QxB.

33 K-B2
34 Q-R3

Threatening 35 Q-R5ch.

34 Q-R5
35 Q-K3 K-Kt1
36 P-Kt3 Q-R4
37 B-B5 Q-B2
38 Q-K7

Decisive. The passed pawn now has clear sailing.

38 K-Kt2
39 P-Q6 Kt-Kt3
40 BxKt Resigns

For after 40 . . . KxB; 41 Q-K4ch gains the rook, and 40 . . . QxQ; 41 PxQ also nets a rook.

(Translated from Kikeriki by J.B.S.)

American Chess Federation Congress
New York—August, 1939

The knight casts anchor—but never gets a-weigh!

ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

A. E. Santasiere

I. A. Horowitz

White

Black

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1 P-QB4 | P-K4 | 5 PxP | KtxP |
| 2 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 6 P-KKt3 | B-K2 |
| 3 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 7 B-Kt2 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 4 P-Q3 | P-Q4 | 8 O-O | O-O |

The position arrived at is an inverted Sicilian with White having a move in hand.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 9 P-QR3 | P-B4 |
| 10 P-QKt4 | B-B3 |
| 11 B-Kt2 | Q-K2 |
| 12 Kt-Q2 | R-Q1 |
| 13 P-Kt5 | Kt-R4 |

To block the plausible advance P-R4-5-6, which would not only shatter the Black Q side pawns, but also compel the retreat of Black's Kt at Kt3 to a square on which it would become unwieldy and cause interference in the ranks. At R4 however, the Kt is temporarily out of play and in a precarious position subject to attack.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 14 Q-B2 | |
|---------|-------|

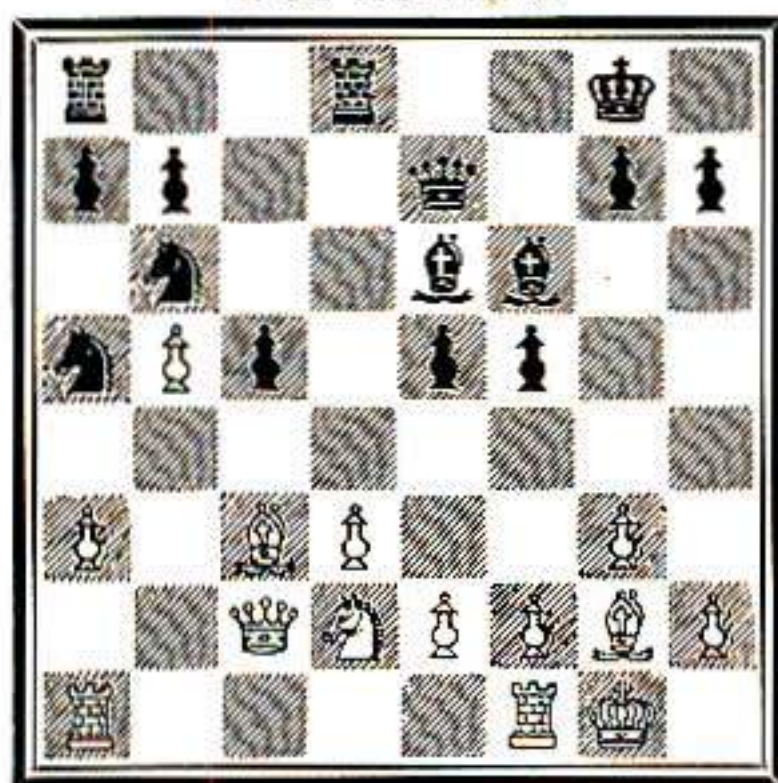
If 14 Kt-R4 (threatening 15 B-B3) then ... P-K5! However, 14 P-QR4 (intending 15 B-QR3 to be followed by B-Kt4) would be much more difficult to parry.

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 14 | P-B4 |
| 15 Kt-R4! | B-K3 |

Black's choice is limited—the loose pawn cannot be defended, and the exchange of Kts is out of the question. Under the circumstances, complications are in order.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 16 B-QB3 | |
|----------|-------|

I. A. Horowitz



A. E. Santasiere

Apparently overlooking the "trick" reply. 16 KtxP is not playable; E.g., 16 KtxP, QR-B1; 17 QR-B1, R-B2; 18 P-K3, Kt-Q2! and White must lose material.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| 16 | Kt-Kt6! | 20 Kt-R5 | R-Q2 |
| 17 Kt(Q2)xKt | KtxKt | 21 Q-B2 | P-QKt3 |
| 18 R-Kt1 | KtxB | 22 Kt-B6? | ..... |
| 19 QxKt | QR-B1 | | |

A mirage! The steed seeks fertile fields

but finds himself trapped in barren desert land. 22 Kt-B4, to be followed by P-QR4-5 was a better plan.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 22 | Q-Q3 |
| 23 KR-Q1 | P-QR4 |
| 24 P-QR4 | P-R4 |

Now Black mobilizes on the K side, where the absence of the Kt will be felt.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|----------|
| 25 P-R4 | P-Kt3 | 28 R-KR1 | B-Kt2 |
| 26 B-B3 | K-R2 | 29 QR-KB1 | R(Q)-KB2 |
| 27 K-Kt2 | R-B1 | 30 KR-Kt1 | ..... |

White is doomed to a policy of watchful waiting and hoping.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 30 | P-KB5 |
|----------|-------|

Opening the file for the rooks.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 31 K-R1 | PxP |
| 32 RxB | ..... |

With faint hope for counterplay against Blacks KKtP. After 32 PxP Black penetrates with ... B-R6 to be followed by ... B-KR3 and ... B-K6.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 32 | R-B5 |
| 33 K-Kt2 | RxKRP |
| 34 P-Q4 | ..... |

Desperately attempting to free the Kt. Passive measures must inevitably fail against Black's material superiority.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 34 | P-K5! |
| 35 K-Kt1 | ..... |

Not 35 BxP, RxB; 36 QxR, B-Q4!

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 35 | BxP |
| 36 KtxB | ..... |

Too long corralled, the Kt canters to freedom—or was it the abbatoir?

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 36 | QxKt |
| 37 B-Kt2 | B-B4 |

With two pawns plus, the rest is merely technique.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 38 P-K3 | Q-Q6 | 43 Q-B4 | RxR |
| 39 Q-Kt2 | Q-Q3 | 44 PxR | R-Q6 |
| 40 Q-R1 | R-Q1 | 45 R-K1 | K-Kt2 |
| 41 Q-B3 | Q-K2 | 46 B-B1 | Q-K4 |
| 42 R-QB1 | R-Kt5 | 47 K-Kt2 | ..... |

If 47 BxR, QxPch; 48 K-B1, PxR, etc.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 47 | R-Q7ch |
| 48 R-K2 | Q-Kt7 |
| 49 K-Kt1 | RxR |
| 50 BxR | Q-Q7 |

Resigns

A success story! Black strives for Pawn disruption—White for Checkmate—both succeed.

International Team Tournament
Buenos Aires—September, 1939

RETI OPENING

Stahlberg
Sweden
White

Rojahn
Norway
Black

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 13 B-K3 | Kt-Q5 |
| 2 P-B4 | P-QKt3 | 14 Q-Q2 | Kt-K1 |
| 3 P-KKt3 | B-Kt2 | 15 P-B5 | KPxP |
| 4 B-Kt2 | P-Kt3 | 16 PxP | BxB |
| 5 Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 | 17 QxB | B-B3 |
| 6 O-O | P-B4 | 18 Kt-Q5 | BxKt |
| 7 P-Q3 | O-O | 19 PxP | K-R1 |
| 8 P-K4 | P-Q3 | 20 BxKtch | PxB |
| 9 Kt-KR4 | Kt-B3 | 21 PxP | RPxP |
| 10 P-B4 | Q-Q2 | 22 QR-K1 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 11 P-KR3 | QR-Q1 | 23 Q-Kt5 | Kt-B4 |
| 12 K-R2 | P-K3 | 24 RxKt | Resigns |

International Masters' Tournament
Buenos Aires—October, 1939

For once a Keres' opponent enjoys the consequences of a combination.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Najdorf
White

Keres
Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 P-K4	B-K3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	15 BxB	PxB
3 P-K3	Kt-KB3	16 P-K5	Kt-B2
4 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	17 B-K3	Kt-Q4
5 B-Q3	B-Kt2	18 Kt-K4	P-Kt3
6 O-O	O-O	19 QR-Q1	Q-K2
7 Kt-B3	PxP	20 P-KKt3	QR-Q1
8 BxBP	QKt-Q2	21 P-QR3	Kt-B2
9 Q-K2	Kt-K1	22 R-Q6	P-B4
10 B-Kt3	P-K4	23 P-B5!	KPxP
11 KtxP	KtxKt	24 B-Kt5	QxP
12 PxKt	BxP	25 BxR	Kt-K3
13 P-B4	B-Kt2	26 B-B6!!	Resigns

The following game, played in a tournament at Rotterdam, Holland, demonstrates the practical dangers of pawn-grabbing at the expense of development.

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

N. Cortlever
White

A. D. de Groot
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 P-K5	.....

A variation formerly reputed to be of doubtful value, which has assumed a satisfactory character, due to the researches of Nimzowitsch.

3	P-QB4
4 Kt-KB3	.....

4 PxP or 4 Q-Kt4 or 4 P-QB3 are alternatives, but the text move offers the best prospects.

4	Kt-QB3
---------	--------

If 4 ... PxP then 5 B-Q3, White being unconcerned over the loss of the QP, which may be regained after due preparation. "Over-protection" of the advanced KP, to quote Nimzowitsch, is more a matter of moment.

5 PxP	BxP
6 B-Q3	KKt-K2
7 B-KB4	.....

In order to maintain the KB even at the cost of a pawn. After 7 O-O, follows ... Kt-Kt3; 8 R-K1, Q-B2; 9 Q-K2, Kt-Q5; 10 KtxKt, BxKt, when 11 BxKt is forced to safeguard the KP.

7	Q-Kt3
---------	-------

Conservative continuations such as 7 ... B-Q2 or 7 ... Kt-Kt3 are not without merit. Black however, decides to gain a pawn.

8 O-O	QxP
-------	-----

Risky, but by no means bad.

9 QKt-Q2	Kt-Kt3!
----------	---------

10 B-Kt3

The precautionary move 10 R-Kt1 to drive the queen off the diagonal attack of the KP would assist in maintaining the KP, which is wholly important in this variation.

10	O-O
----------	-----

Accepting the KP might be fraught with danger; 10 ... KKtxP; 11 KtxKt (11 R-Kt1, KtxKtch), KtxKt; 12 R-Kt1, Q-B6! (not 12 ... Q-Q5??; 13 Kt-Kt3 winning a piece); 13

R-Kt3, Q-Q5 and while White undoubtedly has attacking chances, it is a moot question whether these are sufficient compensation for two pawns.

11 R-Kt1

QxRP

Two pawns plus at that, but White's KP which is the base for White's attack, remains.

12 P-R4!

P-B3

Now it is difficult to discover a satisfactory continuation for Black. The threats of 13 P-R5 and 13 Kt-Kt5 to be followed by 14 KtxRP or 14 Q-R5 cannot well be met. After the text move White's dangerous KP disappears, but new lines of attack are opened.

13 Kt-Kt3

P-Kt3

To protect the bishop and prepare the development of the QB. More important however, was the reinforcement of the K side with 13 ... B-K2.

14 PxP

RxP

15 Q-Q2!

B-Kt5

The threat was 16 R-R1, Q-Kt7; 17 KR-Kt1 winning the Q. Black could not afford 15 ... Q-R5 on account of 16 KtxB, PxKt; 17 B-Kt5 in which case the QKt and QR fall.

16 Q-K3

B-Q2

17 P-R5

KKt-K2

18 Kt-K5

.....

Now Black is definitely without defense; 18 ... B-K1 is met by 19 Kt-Kt4 and QxKtPch and 18 ... R-Q1 meets the same fate with 19 KtxB, RxKt; 20 B-R4, R-R3; 21 B-KKt5, RxP; 22 QxKtPch.

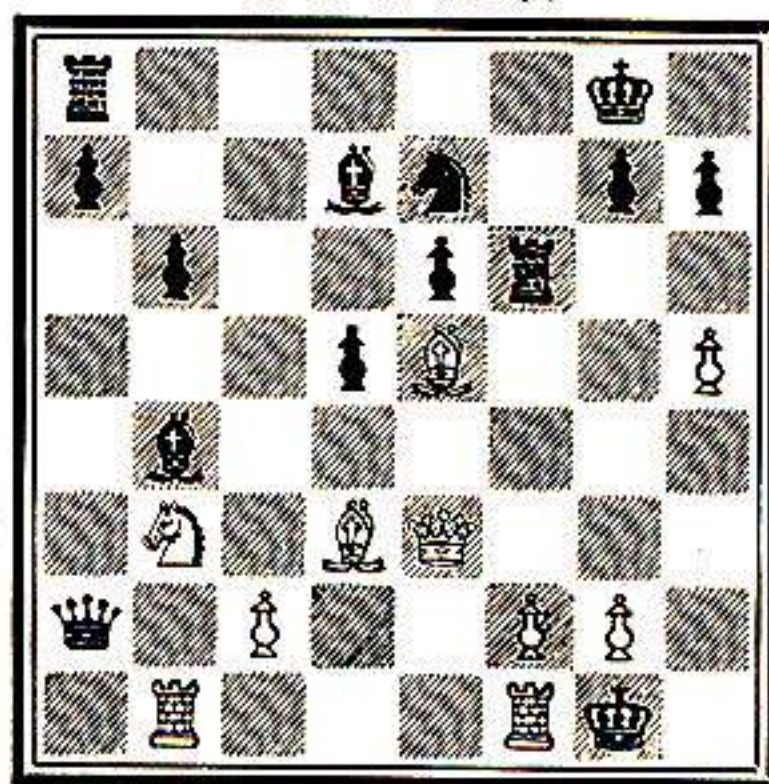
18

KtxKt

19 BxKt

.....

A. D. de Groot



N. Cortlever

20 R-R1 is only one of the numerous threats. Black's KR must now be abandoned, and with it the game.

19

Q-R5

20 BxR

PxB

21 Q-R6

P-B4

22 Kt-Q4

B-Q7

23 Q-B6

B-B6

24 B-Kt5!

QxKt

Not 24 ... BxKt? because of 25 Q-Kt5ch followed by 26 BxQ. Or 24 ... BxB; 25 QxKPch followed by 26 KtxB.

25 QxKt

B-B1

26 Q-K8ch

K-Kt2

27 Q-B6

Resigns

(Translated from Kikeriki by J.B.S.)

FIRST STEPS

By C. J. S. PURDY

(Many times Champion of Australia)

WHERE TO PUT YOUR PIECES IN THE OPENING

Capablanca sums up the art of opening play with a counsel of perfection; "Bring out your pieces as fast as possible, and put them in the right places." In this article I introduce a scheme I have long had in mind, for showing how to "put the pieces in the right places", no matter what opening is being played.

PART I: FOUR TESTS

(Part II, on the application of the tests in practice, follows next month.)

The ideal square for a piece in the opening will stand the following tests:

- 1—The piece can go there in one move.
- 2—The piece will be effectively posted there.
- 3—The piece will not suffer from exposure.
- 4—The piece will not obstruct any of its own forces.

Rarely can you find a square which passes all these tests, but try to get the square that passes test 3, and as many of the other three as possible.

TEST 1

The reason for Test 1 is that the first object of development is to clear your back line in as few moves as you can, so as to use your Rooks. The absurdity of keeping such huge pieces locked away in corners never seems to strike the average player.

TEST 2

The reason for Test 2 is self-evident, and the only question is: What is meant by "effective"? Generally speaking "effective" means "having some bearing on the center." This may be either direct or indirect, e. g., a Bishop at Kt2, with the fianchetto diagonal open, commands two of the four center squares, besides valuable squares in the enemy camp, and is obviously in a splendid position. The KB in the Ruy Lopez—after 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-Kt5—is also fairly well posted, for although he commands no center square himself, he bears on an enemy Knight which commands two.

TEST 3

We all know that it is bad, as a rule to "develop" the Queen early. It is bad because there are so many smaller pieces than the Queen, that she is very easy to drive away from any square that is at all exposed, and thus the enemy is likely to gain time on us. As a rule, move the Queen only one square—

just to free the Rooks—and choose the square on the file which is least likely to be opened, e.g., in the Queen's Gambit formation (with Ps at QB4, Q4, and K3), the Queen should almost invariably go to K2.

Rooks are nearly as averse to fresh air as the Queen, for the same reason. The Rooks like to command open files, but preferably from the rear.

BIFFING THE BISHOP

What is less generally understood is that Bishops can also suffer heavily from exposure. For they still have Knights to harry them, the exchange of Bishop for Knight being usually disadvantageous in the early part of a game. Further, owing to a Bishop having the power of developing beyond the third rank on its first move, i.e. to B4 or Kt5, it is the favorite victim of Pawns, who, being ordinary soldiers, have little respect for the cloth.

Before going to B4 or Kt5, a Bishop should quietly ask itself, "If I am biffed with Pawns, will it do the enemy harm or good?"

For example, never develop a Bishop at QB4, if there is any chance of its being biffed later by P-K3 and P-Q4 (e.g. 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 B-B4?) or at KB4 if it can be biffed by P-Q3 and P-K4 (e.g. 1 Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 2 P-QKt3, B-B4!—the "London system", which is certainly playable, but risky against best play.)

On the other hand, do not, as a rule, be afraid to play B-B4 if the only biff possible is P-R3 and P-Kt4, as P-R3 loses the enemy a tempo.

Nevertheless, the development of Bishops at B4 appeals less and less to a player after he reaches championship class. Below follow examples of the different kinds of biffs that a Bishop may be exposed to on KB4.

Biff by pawns. — 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-QB3; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-B3; 4 P-K3, B-B4?; 5 PxP, PxP; 6 Kt-B3, P-K3; 7 Kt-K5!, Kt-QB3 (or Q2); 8 P-KKt4!, B-Kt3 (forced); 9 P-KR4!, P-KR3 (forced); 10 KtxB, PxKt; and Black has a hopeless pawn position.

Biff by a Knight. — 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 3 P-B4, P-K3; 4 Kt-B3, B-K2; 5 B-B4? (5 PxP, PxP first is all right), PxP!; 6 P-K3 (if P-K4, B-Kt5!), Kt-Q4!; and Black must get some advantage out of the biff, e.g. 7 BxP, KtxB, etc., or 7 B-Kt3, KtxKt; 8 PxKt, P-QKt4, maintaining the pawn.

Biff by a Bishop. — 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 Kt-KB3, P-K3; 3 B-B4?, B-Q3; White must now lose a tempo by BxB or B-Kt3, or else allow a double Pawn after P-K3.

And now we shall see a Bishop biffed by all three combined.

1 P-K4, P-QB3 (Caro-Kann); 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, PxP; 4 KtxP, B-B4? (4 Kt-Q2!); 5 Kt-Kt3, B-Kt3; 6 P-KR4!, P-KR3 (forced) 7 B-Q3! Black must now lose a tempo by exchanging, since he no longer has the support of the KRP. Thus, the advantage of developing the B in one move was illusory.

Now an example of a biff at QB4. 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, P-Q3; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 KtxP, Kt-KB3; 5 Kt-QB3, P-KKt3 (Woinarski Variation of the Philidor); 6 B-B4?, B-Kt2; 7 O-O, O-O.

Black now threatens KtxP! and if KtxKt, P-Q4, forking Bishop and Knight. If White stops that with 8 P-B3! the KB is still vulnerable to a biff some time by Kt-QB3-K4, whenever it suits his opponent, or else to a big push of the Q-side Pawns, beginning with P-QR3 or P-QB3, which may induce the weakening P-QR4 by White.

Before developing a Bishop at Kt5 you must consider your reply to the very obvious biff, P-R3. Can you then exchange with advantage? If not, have you a good retreat? Usually you should be able to maintain the pin by B-R4, but you still must consider the possibility of the further biff, P-Kt4. Usually it will only hurt the biffer, unless (1) your Bishop has no further retreat, or (2) you are bound to castle on that wing, and the enemy can castle on the other.

Other biffs to a Bishop on Kt5 occur when it does not pin, or does not pin effectively. Examples follow:

1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 Kt-KB3, P-QKt3; 3 B-Kt5!?, Kt-K5 (Bogoljubow-Alekhine).

1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 Kt-KB3, P-K3; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 KtxP, Kt-KB3; 5 B-KKt5?, Q-R4ch.

Rarely is B-Kt5 good unless it does pin, and pins effectively.

An exception is the Ruy Lopez. However, we shall now use the Lopez to show how very careful you must be about Bishops.

1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-Kt5, P-QR3; 4 B-R4, P-Q3; 5 P-Q4, P-QKt4. This biff, in itself, is not harmful. 6 B-Kt3, KtxP!; 7 KtxKt, PxKt; 8 QxP??? Now the stiff biff! 8 P-QB4! White must lose a Bishop for two Pawns, e.g. 9 Q-Q5, B-K3; 10 Q-B6ch, B-Q2; 11 Q-Q5, P-B5 etc.

White should, of course, play 8 B-Q5!, R-Kt1; 9 QxP, but there is still a trap, for Black plays 9 B-Q2, and again threatens devilish biffs by the QBP, square by square. Best is 10 P-QR3! (Tartakower), with a good

game. This P-R3 to shelter a Bishop is often necessary.

Even the development of a Bishop on the third rank, i.e. at Q3 or K3, leaves it open sometimes to a biff by a Knight, e.g. after playing B-K3 it is often necessary to play P-KR3 to prevent Kt-KKt5, showing that the difference between a Bishop and a Knight in the opening frequently exceeds the value of a tempo.

Even in fianchetto a Bishop is liable to be exchanged off by B-R6, and as that weakens the squares B3 and R3, it is usual to prevent B-R6 by P-R3 (followed probably by K-R2). That also costs at least one tempo.

Perhaps we can now partly understand why masters often choose K2 for the KB, even in positions where the Bishop is itself quite poorly posted on that square.

The Knights have fewer temptations than Bishops, as they cannot go past the third rank on their first move. Avoid supporting a threatened pawn with a Knight, e.g. 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, Kt-KB3 for now 3 PxP, KtxP makes the Knight subject to a tempo-gaining biff by a center pawn. And after 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 3 P-KB4, a common blunder is 3 Kt-B3??; (4 PxP, QKtxP; 5 P-Q4).

TEST 4

An elementary application of Test 4 is the injunction to a beginner not to play P-Q3 before he has developed his KB to QB4 or QKt5, or P-K3 before he has developed his QB to KB4 or KKt5. This is a maxim with many exceptions, owing to Test 3, and especially with the Black pieces. E.g. after 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-QB3; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 4 P-K3, neither 4 B-B4 nor 4 B-Kt5 is good, and Black should play 4 P-K3. This shows that the elementary maxim is fundamentally unsound. Here we find Test 3 knocking out all the other three tests. Make it a rule to regard Test 3 as the acid.

If you do block one of your Bishops temporarily in the opening, you must have a good reason, and you must be sure that you can provide it with a good egress later, e.g. 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-K3. Here Black knows he can fianchetto the temporarily slighted prelate.

So much for blocking Bishops, but what about Bishops blocking their own forces? Why is it that ordinary mortals play B-Q3 where a master often plays B-K2 or fianchettoes? One reason is given by Test 3, and another is that you often have a Pawn at K4, which would block the Bishop. The least understood reason is that in many openings it is

(Continued on page 244)

Problem Department

By VINCENT L. EATON

Address all correspondence relating to this department to V. L. Eaton, 2237 O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Questions about problem matters will be answered if accompanied by return postage.

HINTS FOR THE SOLVER — I

This month's sermon will be on the subject of problem solving. But unlike most sermons, it will begin with a confession of ignorance. Not long ago, your Editor celebrated his tenth year as a chess problem composer and specialist. And after ten years of weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth over the efforts of other composers, he is still unable to point to one magic method that can be guaranteed to unlock any given problem in a short space of time.

I think that it is good that there is no such formula. A large part of our enjoyment of a problem depends on the pleasure we get from matching our wits with its creator. There is, moreover, genuine satisfaction to be gotten from the mental processes we go through: in analyzing a problem's component parts, formulating theories, and proving to ourselves that those theories are correct. And finally, we find that in solving painstakingly we appreciate more keenly the subtleties of a composition—the reasons for the placing of pieces, and the way those pieces interlock—than if we merely chance on the keymove and automatically run through the rest of the solution.

But there is such a thing as spending too much time on a problem. There is always the not-too-unlikely possibility that the reward may not be worth the effort we spend on the solving. And it is a fact that the more we concentrate on a problem, the more we are apt to become "hypnotized" by it—that is, the mind tends to think along the same channels, and if we start out wrong on the track of the solution, we are apt to continue along the same lines much longer than is necessary. I think that if you find yourself "stumped" on a problem, it is a good idea to lay it aside for a while (say after spending half an hour on it), and to come back to it later on, with a fresh viewpoint and the additional advantage that your subconscious mind may have been doing a bit of helpful spadework in the meantime.

(To be continued)

INFORMAL LADDER

(Maximum score for Nos. 1411-1428: 54)

E. J. Korpany 782, 50; ***G. Plowman 752, 50; *I. Rivise 750, 46; *A. Sheftel 750, 40; *F. Sprenger 735, 43; *W. Patz 736, —; W. O. Jens 659, 42; T. McKenna 632, 46; I. Burn 522, 45; *J. Hannus 494, 46; K. Lay 499, 40; ****P. L. Rothenberg 481, 46; W. Keysor 484, —; Dr. M. Herzberger 422, 31; G. Fairley 367, 47; **I. Burstein 352, 50; B. M. Marshall 375, 15; A. Tauber 312, 50; J. M. Dennison 289, 40; A. A. J. Grant 233, 46; Dr. W. F. Sheldon 221, 50; ****Dr. G. Dobbs 217, 50; P. A. Swart 151, 47; A. Saxer 166, —; I. Sapir 142, 40; *Dr. P. G. Keeney 109, 47; ****H. B. Daly 51, 50; J. Tusch 97; J. Donaldson 87; V. Rosado 79; W. C. Dod 75; S. P. Shepard 63; A. Fortier

60; ***I. & M. Hochberg 46; Bill Clubb 19; Bill Beers 12; F. Grote 6; A. Berkowitz 3; J. L. Stewart —.

Congratulations to F. Gamage, who again wins the quarterly two-mover prize, with his splendid chosschecker, No. 1359; and to E. J. Korpany, whose belated July-August solving credits enable him to outdistance his rivals for this month's Ladder award.

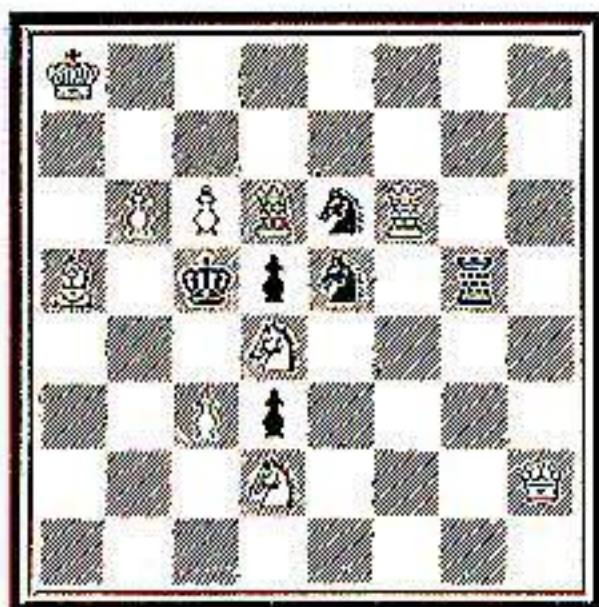
SOLUTIONS

- No. 1411 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Qa2 (Two points)
Rich variety of crosscheck play follows quiet yet daring key—Rothenberg. Neat permissive crosscheck; key rather plain—Marshall. My vote—Plowman, Sheftel, Daly, Burn.
- No. 1412 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Pb4 (Two points)
Knight blocks and interferences, with e.p. variation to boot—Rothenberg. My vote—Lay, Marshall, Jens.
- No. 1413 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Qf2 (Two points)
Model lightweight—Marshall. Meredith of merit. Cooks neatly avoided—Rothenberg.
- No. 1414 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Ba2 (Two points)
Key is the best feature—Rothenberg. Focal play by the Black Bishop—Fairley.
- No. 1415 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: 1 Qc5 (Two points)
Gorgeous "gleam!" Key creates a complete block, leading to four unexpected variations, including sacrifice, pin, and capture of checking Black piece—Rothenberg.
- No. 1416 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: 1 Qc2 (Two points)
The switchback in this Meredith is delectable—Rothenberg. My vote—McKenna, Sheldon.
- No. 1417 by A. J. Fink: 1 Pe5 (Three points)
1... threat; 2 Sf6ch
1... KxR; 2 Sf5ch
1... Kf5; 2 Qe4ch
1... SxB; 2 Rxd6ch
Beautiful—Sheldon. A difficult, fine problem, in true Fink tradition—Rothenberg. Splendid sacrificial variation and many unexpected mates—Fairley. My vote—Sheldon, Fairley, Plowman, Lay, Daly, McKenna, Jens, Berkowitz.
- No. 1418 by I. Rivise: Cancelled, as announced in the October issue, in favor of No. 1441. All those who submitted correct keys will automatically receive credit for solving the revised version.
- No. 1419 by F. W. Watson: Intended 1 Rd6, but cooked in three moves by 1 Sf6ch, KxP; 2 Rd5 (Four points)
- No. 1420 by R. J. Bermudez: 1 Sb7 (Three points)
1... Bc3ch; 2 Ka2
1... Bb6; 2 Ra4ch
1... K moves; 2 Qc5ch
A fine strategic prize-winner, with unexpected mainplays—Fairley. Unattractive short mates and duals—Rothenberg.
- No. 1421 by Dr. M. Vyordmann: 1 Sc8 (Three points)
1... Kb5; 2 Qa3
1... Kd5; 2 Qe3
1... Pb5; 2 Sb6
1... Pd5; 2 Sd6
Two neat sets of echoes—Fairley. Symmetry is fine, but duals are indelicate—Rothenberg.
- No. 1422 by Maxwell Bukofzer: 1 Pa3 (Three points)
Not as brilliant as the prize-winner, but has its quiet charm—Fairley. Excels the other two, in my opinion—Rothenberg. (Pity the poor problem judge!—Editor).
- No. 1423 by K. Nielsen: 1 Qh8 (Three points)
1... Pb1(Q); 2 Kc4ch

Original Section

No. 1465

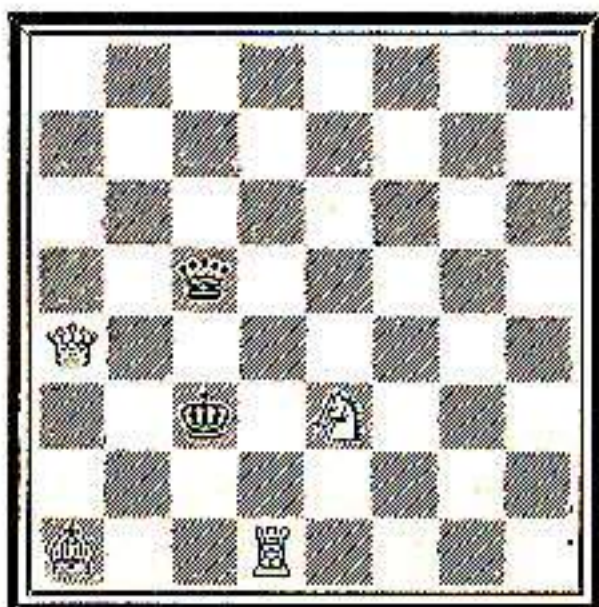
PERCY BOWATER
San Marino, Calif.



Mate in 2

No. 1468

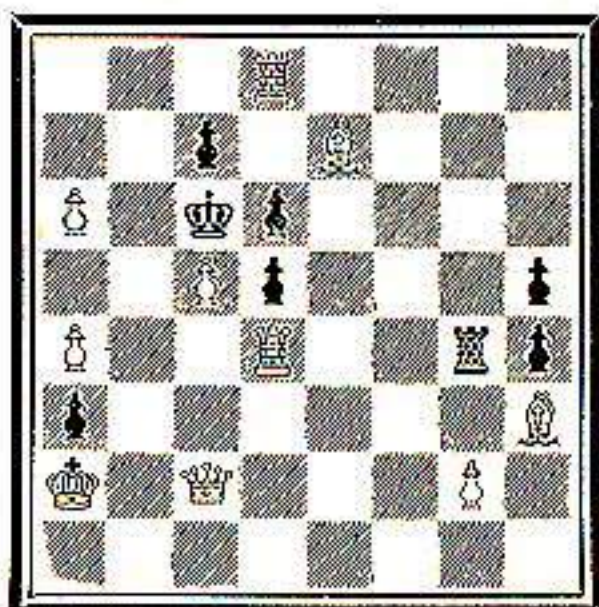
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 2

No. 1471

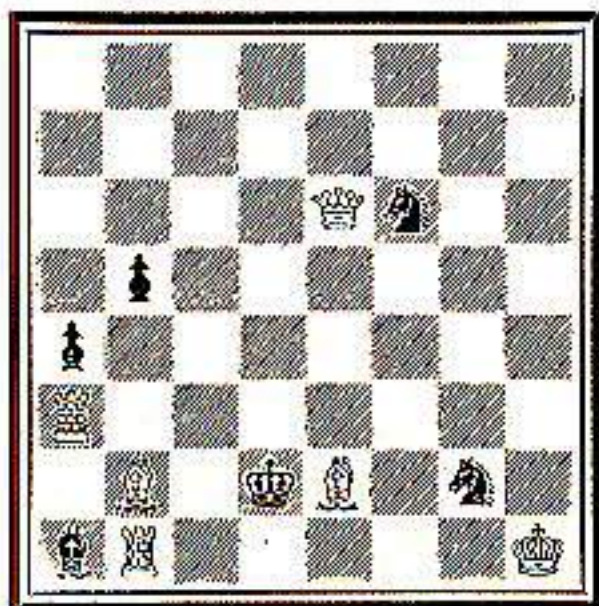
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada



Mate in 2

No. 1466

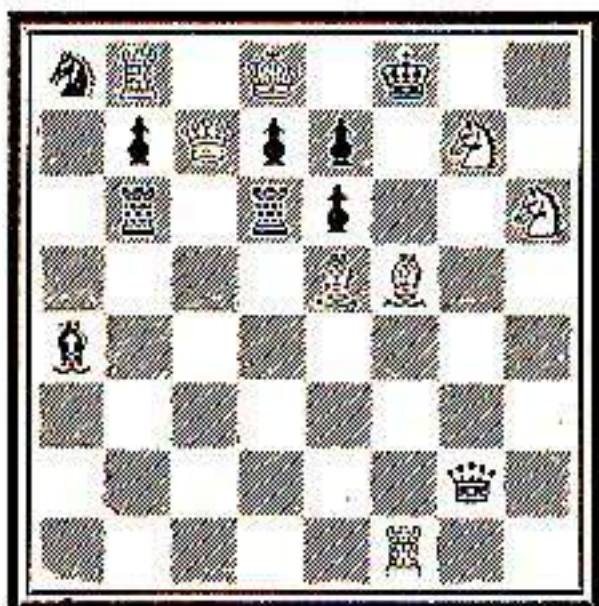
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



Mate in 2

No. 1469

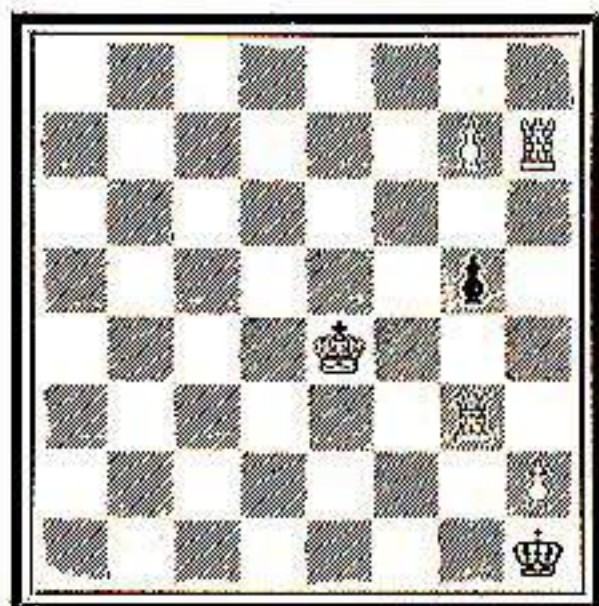
THE PROBLEM EDITOR



Mate in 2

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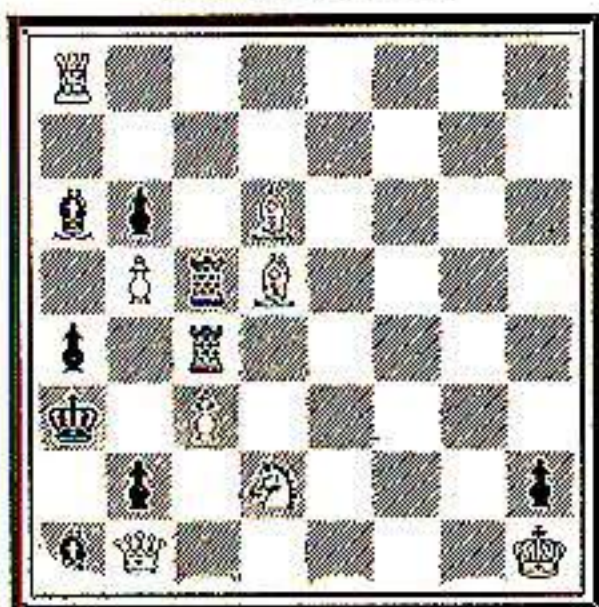
A. KARLSTROM
Rindal, Norway



Mate in 3

No. 1467

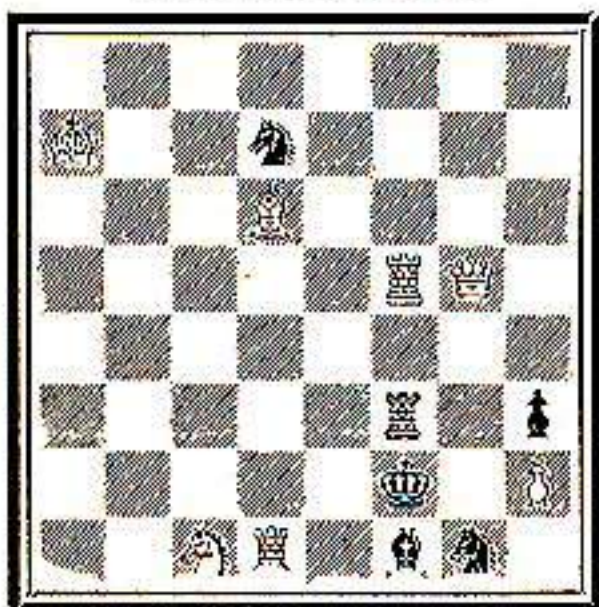
DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.



Mate in 2

No. 1470

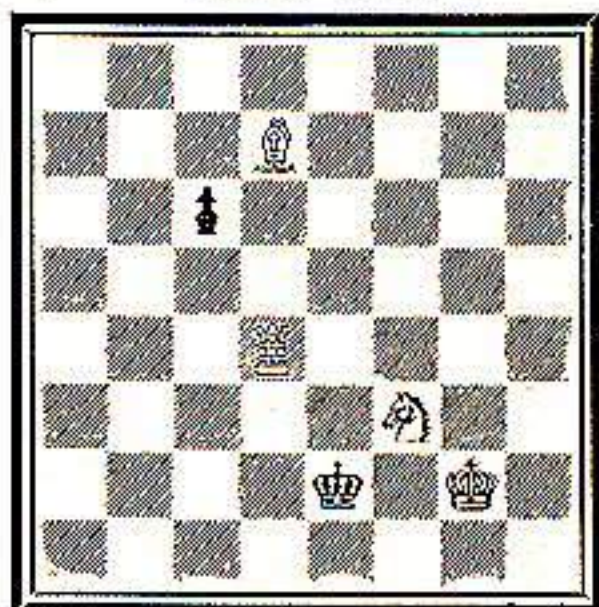
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada



Mate in 2

No. 1473

THOMAS S. McKENNA
Lima, Ohio



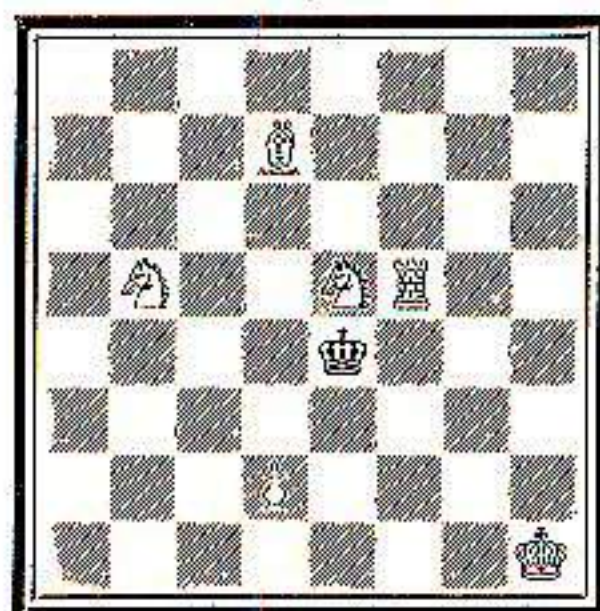
Mate in 3

Original Section (cont'd)

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Lima, Ohio

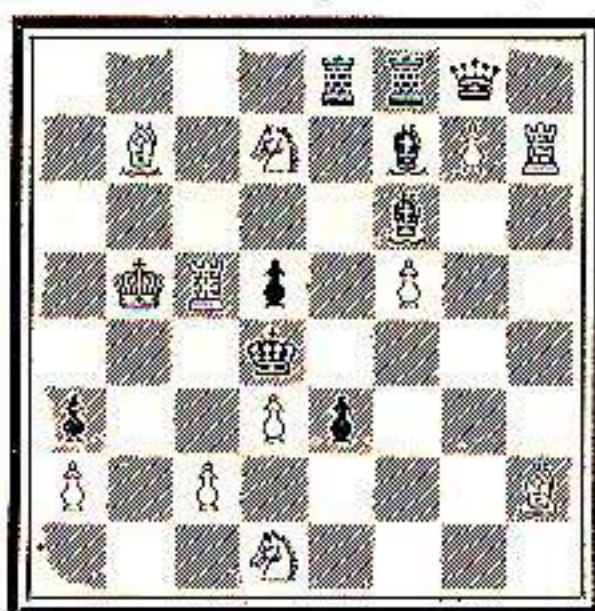


Mate in 3

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RUDOLF POPP

Mittenwald, Germany



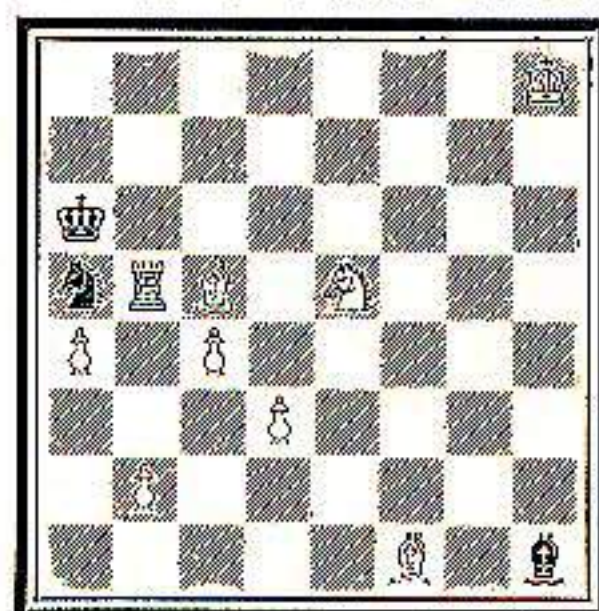
Mate in 3

No. 1480

R. CHENEY

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Dedicated to Herbert L. Sterrett

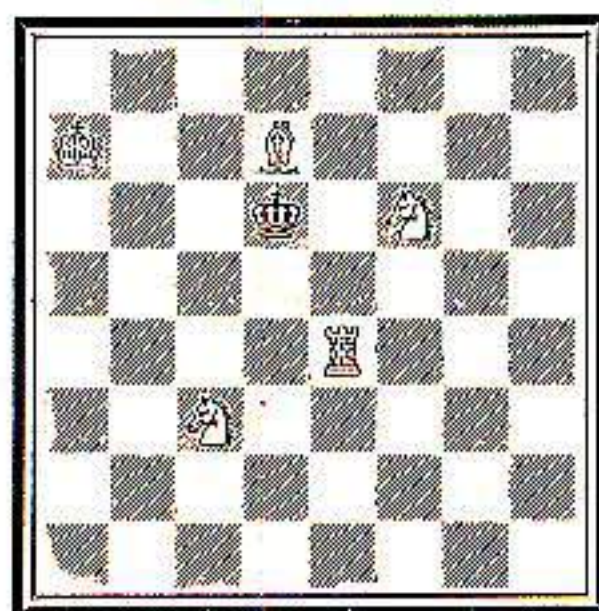


Mate in 4

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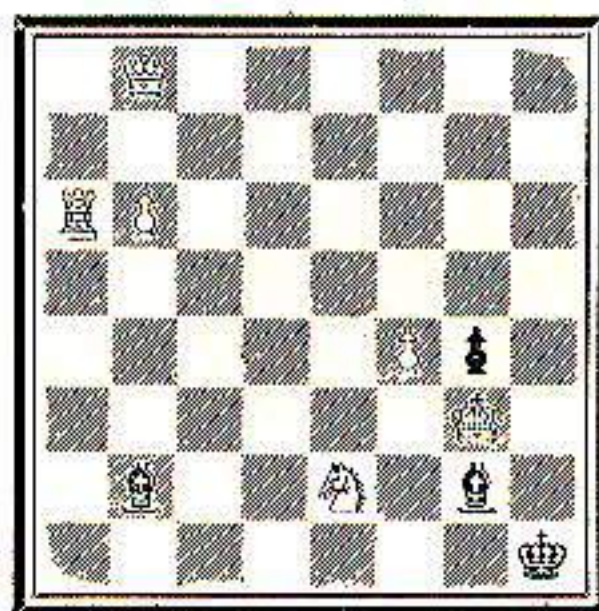


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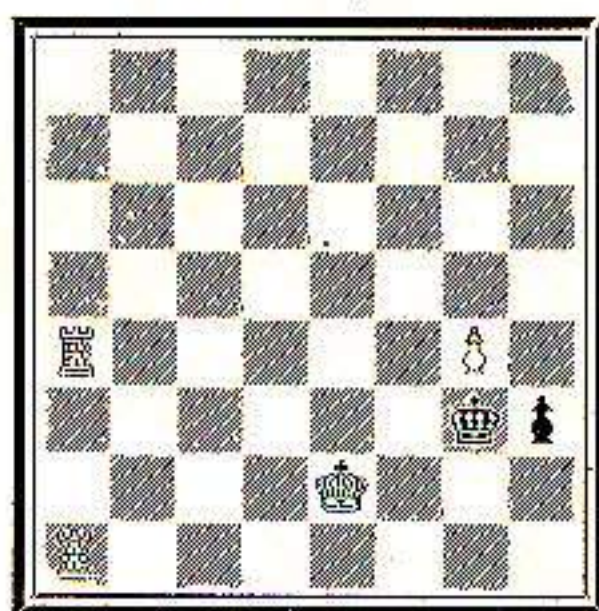


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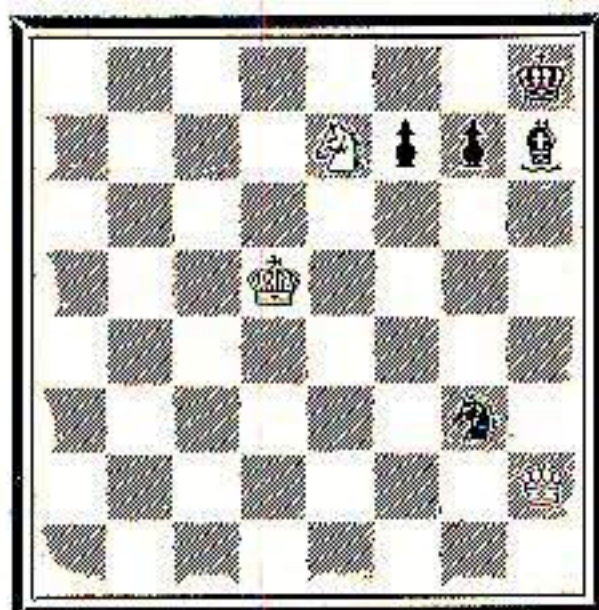


Mate in 4

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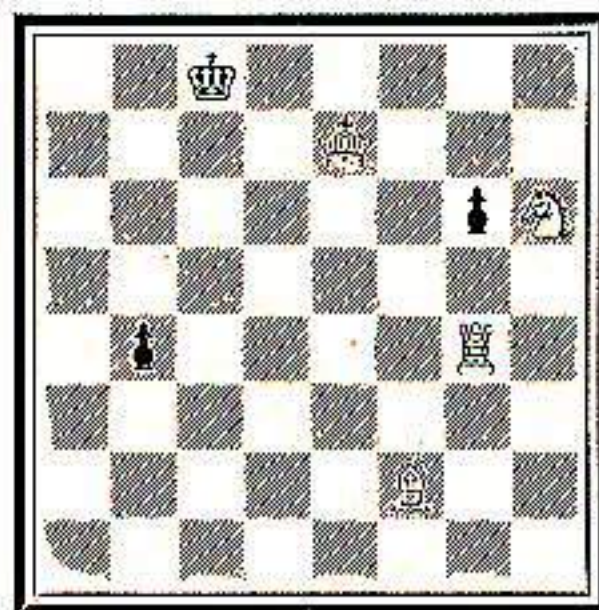


Mate in 3

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Bellaire, N. Y.

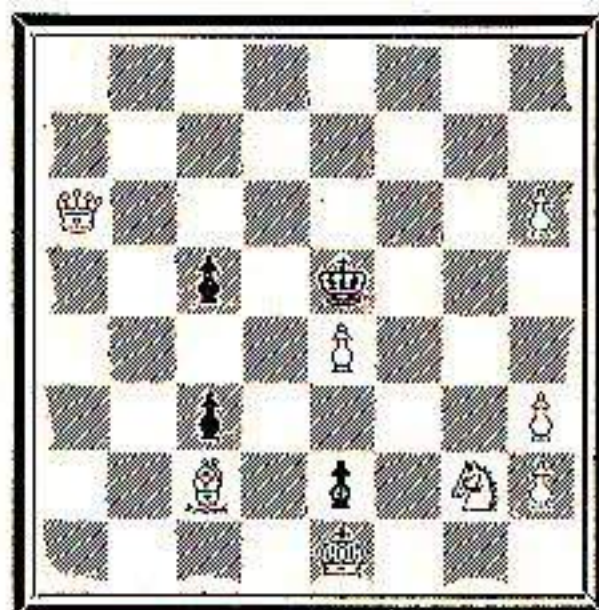


Mate in 4

No. 1482

DR. G. DOBBS

Carrollton, Ga.



SELFmate in 4

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE DECEMBER 15th, 1939

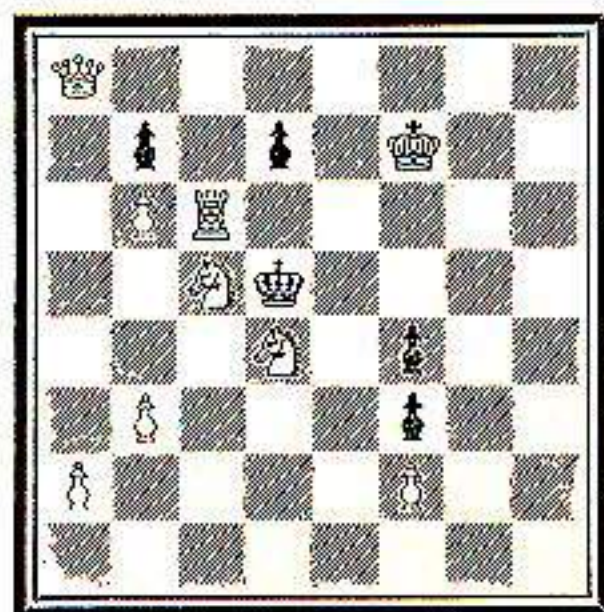
Quoted Section

Problems by F. Gamage

No. 1483

First Prize

"Womanhood", 1906

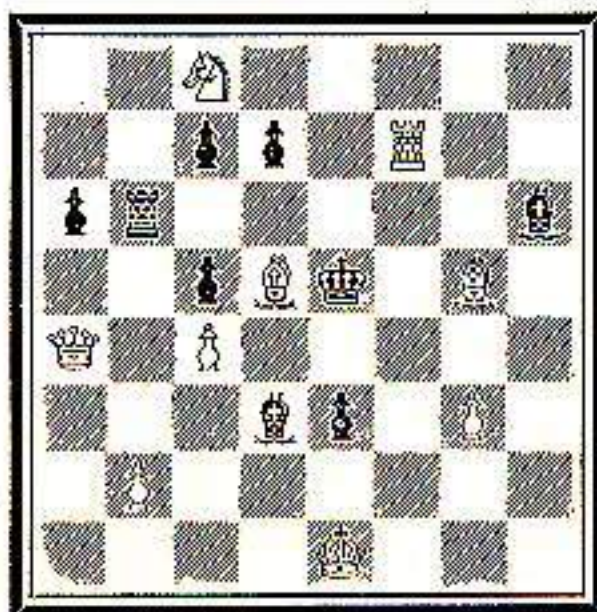


Mate in 3

No. 1486

Honorable Mention

"Tijdschrift v. d. N.S.-B.", 1907

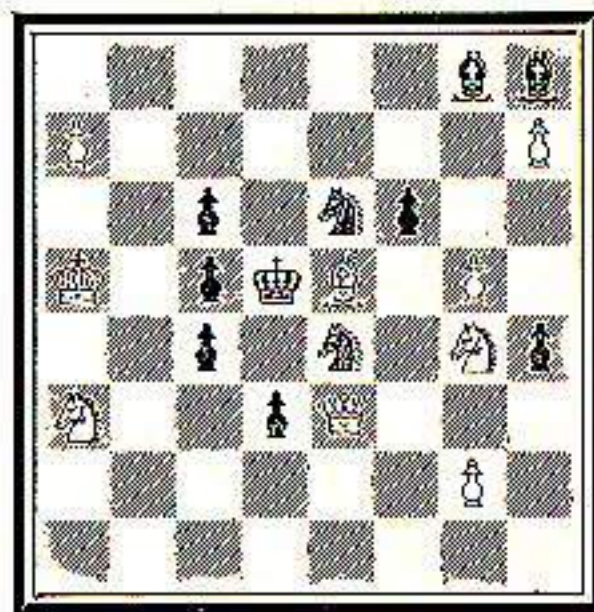


Mate in 3

No. 1489

First Prize

"Liverpool Courier", 1908



Mate in 3

No. 1484

Special Prize

"Lasker's Chess Magazine", 1906

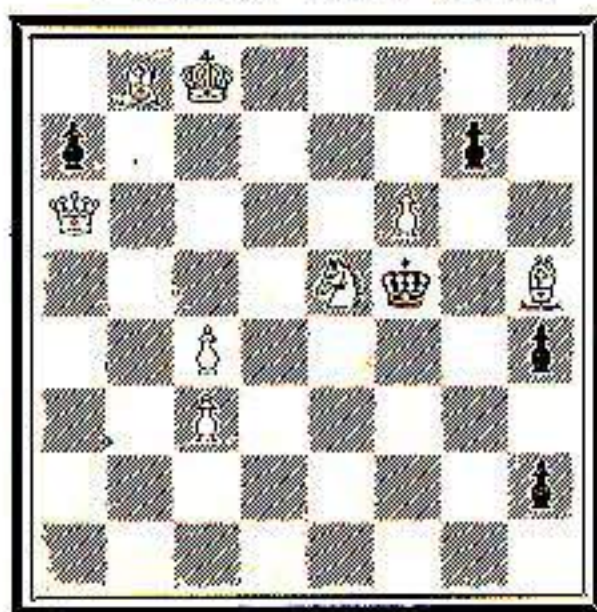


Mate in 3

No. 1487

First Prize

"Football Field", 1907



Mate in 3

No. 1490

First Prize

British Chess Federation, 1909

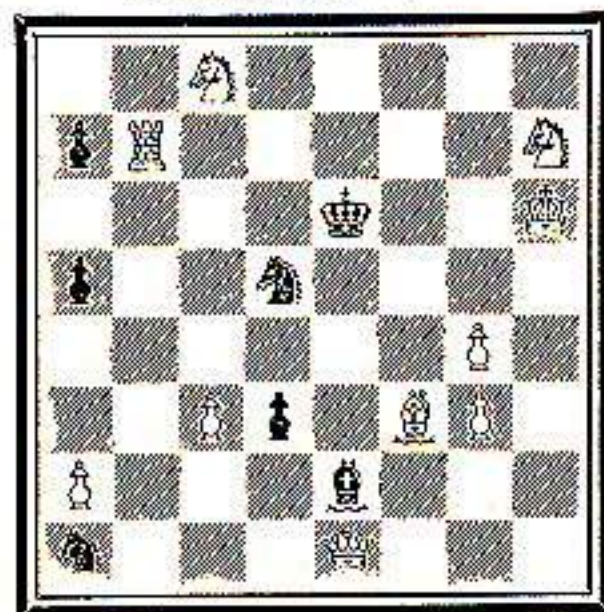


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Second Prize

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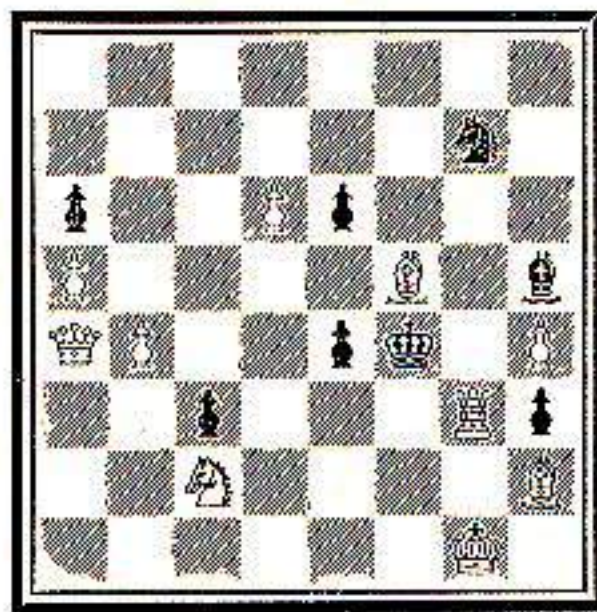


Mate in 3

No. 1488

First Prize

"Lasker's Chess Magazine", 1907-1908



Mate in 3

No. 1491

First Prize

"Pittsburgh Leader", 1910



Mate in 3

These Problems are not Scored in the Solver's Ladder.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of March 3, 1933

of **The Chess Review**, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1939

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared 1. A. Horowitz, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of **The Chess Review**, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc. of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 143, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are: Publishers, Israel A. Horowitz, 25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y. and Harold Morton, 25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.; Editors, Israel A. Horowitz, 25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y. and Harold Morton, 25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.; Managing Editors, Israel A. Horowitz, 25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y. and Harold Morton, 25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.; Business Managers, Israel A. Horowitz, 25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y. and Harold Morton, 25 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this

9th day of October, 1939

My commission expires January 31, 1941.

I. A. HOROWITZ (Editor)

ROBERT BERNSTEIN

1 . . . Pbl(S); 2 Qb8

1 . . . Kbl; 2 Qh2

A rather entertaining conception—Rothenberg. (Compare the following: By V. L. E., **Chess**, July, 1936. 8, 8, 8, 8, 3K4, 8, p1P5, kS1S3Q. Mate in 3 by 1 Kd3—Editor).

No. 1424 by Eduard Af Hallstrom: 1 Sb4 (Four points)

1 . . . Pb2; 2 Bg5ch, Ke5; 3 Qd7

1 . . . Pg2; 2 Bg3ch, Ke3; 3 Qd1

1 . . . Kd4; 2 Qf5, Kc3; 3 Qc5ch

2 . . . else; 3 Qd3 or Bd2 accordingly.

With a better key, this could easily be termed a masterpiece, for the echo play that follows is magnificent—Rothenberg.

No. 1425 by Dr. G. Dobbs: Intended 1 Sc3 (Four points)

1 . . . Kd3 or Ke4; 2 Bg1; 3 Rd5 or Re4 accordingly

Cooked by 1 Kb3 (Four points)

No. 1426 by Fred Sprenger: 1 Bd6 (Four points)

1 . . . Se5ch; 2 RxS; 3 Re2ch

1 . . . Sf8ch, Sc5; 2 BxS; 3 Bd6ch

1 . . . Sf6; 2 KxS; 3 Re4

Key must provide for impending checks from Black—Rothenberg. Compactly set—Fairley.

No. 1427 by Fred Sprenger: 1 Be5 (Four points)

1 . . . Pa3; 2 Sd4; 3 Se2ch

1 . . . Ka3; 2 Se4; 3 Rb2ch

Give and take key, and good White strategy—Fairley.

No. 1428 by Dr. M. Vyordmann: 1 Rh8 (Three points)

1 . . . Pg6; 2 Sh6

1 . . . Kg6; 2 Se7ch

Easy—Rothenberg. Indians are hackneyed in miniatures, but this problem manages a spare variation—Fairley.

No. 1429 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Qc5

No. 1430 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Qd8. An unexpected key, allowing a flight-capture and triply sacrificing the White Queen on a remote square.

No. 1431 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Bd7

No. 1432 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Kg3 Shutoffs of Black by two White Pawn batteries, with a good key.

No. 1433 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Ke4

No. 1434 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Bd4

No. 1435 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Kb7, leading to a two-way diagonal interference variation after 1 . . . Re4

No. 1436 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Re6 (The Rh5 should be White)

No. 1437 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Qd8, concluding a set which was well-liked by the solvers.

This month we are favored with a selection of early three-movers by F. Gamage, who is well-known to **Review** solvers for his masterful problems in shorter vein. We are indebted to Mr. E. W. Allen for this fine group of "quotes."

(Continued from page 239)

desirable to keep the Q-file open. This happens whenever you exchange, or are liable to exchange, your QP.

For example, after 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 P-Q4.

Again, 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, P-Q3; 3 P-Q4.

Again, 1 P-K4, P-QB3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, PxP. Here it is Black who will be tempted to play B-Q3 later, probably to his cost.

By a few experiments you can soon see that the Q file is opened far more often than the K file, and this explains why B-K2 is often good, while B-K2 is usually ridiculous.

It took some of the masters quite a long time to learn that B-Q3 was bad in the following sort of opening:

1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-QB4, P-KKt3; 3 Kt-QB3, B-Kt2; 4 P-K4, P-Q3; 5 Kt-B3, O-O; 6 B-Q3?. After 6 Kt-Q2 and 7 P-K4, White must either have his P exchanged—which would make B-Q3 bad, as already explained, or must play P-Q5, which would allow an enemy Knight to come into QB4 with a biff.

Next month we shall get down to brass tacks. Our concern this month has been to open players' eyes to some of the considerations that actually guide strong players in the opening, as opposed to the superficial maxims given in books.

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