

Official Organ of the United States of America Chess Federation

## The

CHESS REVIEW

Harold Morton
israel A. Horowitz
Editors

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## HOROWITZ AND MORTON TO TOUR

I. A. Horowitz, twice North American champion and three times a member of the United States' world championship team and Harold Morton, present New England States' champion (since 1929!) leave New York at the end of this month upon their transcontinental tour.

Then begins a country-wide series of simultaneous exhibitions, blindfold demonstrations, lectures and consultation games. It is a winding chess travelogue which wends its way to the doors of virtually every active chess club in the United States and Canada.

## Note for Clubs

Every effort will be made to accommodate requests for exhibitions. Clubs desiring to arrange dates may be guided by the geographical plan outlined above. Some slight variance may result, as the tour is adjusted to permit fulfillment of engagements now being planned, or which may be subsequently requested, but the tabulations are reasonably accurate approximations.

This joint tour of two leading American masters, the first double-feature transcontinental trek in American chess, is available to clubs for no more than Mr. Horowitz' usual fee.

Inquiries and information: Write to The Chess Review, 25 West 43rd Street, New York City.

## APPEARANCES NOW BEING ARRANGED Itinerary Guide

Jan. 1-15
Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Washington, D. C., West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, So. Illinois.
Jan. 15-31
Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona.
Feb. 1-15
California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado.
Feb. 15-28
Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Winnipeg, Wisconsin, No. Illinois, Michigan, No. Ohio, No. Pennsylvania, New York, Montreal, Toronto. Mar. 1-15
New England States. HAROLD MORTON (kneeling left), New England champion since 1929, coaching team of Rhode Island School for the Deaf.


# Chess Fiesta Below the Equator 

| MONTEVIDEO INVITATION TOURNAMENT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 亲 } \\ & \text { 采 } \\ & \text { 4 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 2. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ぶ } \\ & \text { ぶ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 8 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 宮 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G B In } \\ & \text { 品 } \end{aligned}$ | 皆 | 咢 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dr．A．Alekhine | ． | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 －0 | I |
| H．Golombek | 0 | ． | 1／2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | $51 / 2-11 / 2$ | II |
| Vera Menchik Stevenson | 0 | 1／2 | ． | 1 | 1 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | $5-2$ | III |
| Hounie Flerquin | 0 | 0 | 0 | ． | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1／2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | $3-4$ | IV |
| J．Olivera | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1／2 | ． | 1／2 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 21／2－41／2 | V－VI．VII |
| Roux Cabral | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1／2 | ． | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 21／2－41／2 | V－VI－VII |
| B．H．Wood | 0 | 0 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 1／2 | 0 | ． | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | $21 / 2-41 / 2$ | V．VI－VII |
| L．Gulla | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 7 | 0 | $0-7$ | VIII |

## Montevideo

Argentina，making the most of its good fortune in having cornered the market of world chess talent，arranged a succession of international tournaments upon conclusion of the International Team Tournament，wherein the many visiting Europeans were arrayed against its native heroes．

Two world champions simultaneously graced the entry list at Montevideo，Uruguay，as Dr． Alekhine and Mrs．Vera Menchik Stevenson participated in an eight－player invitation tour－ nament arranged by the British Consul General， Sir Millington Drake，for the benefit of the British Red Cross．

Dr．Alekhine gave a superb and flawless exhibition，being in word and deed the man of the hour－for each opponent，＂the zero hour，＂distributing seven of the unwelcome discs evenly and impartially amongst the field．

## Rosario

Rosario，situated inland on the Parana River， was the scene of one such event．In the field were three national champions，Petrov of Lat－ via，Eliskases of Germany and Mikenas of Lithuania．Against them the balance of the field，all South Americans，scored only two points out of a possible fifteen．

Vladimir Petrov，alone unscored upon by the Argentine quintet，won the tournament after drawing with Eliskases and winning all his remaining games．Final scores follow：

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { g } \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | 范 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & \text { 枈 } \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{0}{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vladimir Petrov | 6 | 0 | 1 | $61 / 2$ |
| Erich Eliskases | 4 | 0 | 3 | $51 / 2$ |
| Vladaj Mikenas | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| J．M．Cristia | 2 | 4 | 1 | $21 / 2$ |
| O．Garcia Vera | 2 | 4 | 1 | $21 / 2$ |
| R．Garcia Vera | 1 | 3 | 3 | $21 / 2$ |
| J．A．Vinuesa | 2 | 4 | 1 | $21 / 2$ |
| O．J．Giustina | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 |


| BUENOS AIRES INTERNATIONAL <br> MASTERS＇TOURNAMENT |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \frac{\square}{0} \\ & \frac{0}{\pi} \\ & \frac{\pi}{c} \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  | 荡 |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { 品 } \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \text { 苞 } \\ 0 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | 范 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{3}$ | ç | $\begin{aligned} & \text { n } \\ & .0 \\ & 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | 总 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Keres | ． 1 | 0 |  | $1 \mid 1 / 2$ | 1 | ［1／2 | ｜1／2｜ | 11 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 7 |  | 1 | 3 | $81 / 2-21 / 2$ | I－II |
| Najdorf | 1 | 1. |  | $1{ }^{1} / 2$ | ［1／2 | ${ }^{11 / 2}$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 7 |  |  | 3 | $81 / 2-21 / 2$ | I－II |
| Czerniak | $0 \mid$ | 0 |  | ． 11 | 1 | $11 / 2$ | ｜1／2｜ | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 0 | 6 |  | 3 | 2 | $7-4$ | III－IV |
| Stahlberg ． | 1／2｜ | ［1／2 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 11 | $\|1 / 2\|$ | 1／2 | 1 | 1 |  | $1 / 2$ | 1 |  |  | 1 | 6 | $7-4$ | III－IV |
| Guimard | 0 | $11 / 2$ |  | 010 | ． | ｜1／2 | ｜1／2｜ | 11 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  | 5 | 3 | 3 | $61 / 2-41 / 2$ | V．VI |
| Frydman | ｜1／2｜ | $11 / 2$ |  | 120 | $11 / 2$ | ｜． | $\|1 / 2\|$ | ｜0｜ | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | 2 | 5 | $61 / 2-41 / 2$ | V－VI |
| Grau ．． | $1 / 2$ | 10 |  | ／2｜1／2 | ［1／2 | ［1／2 |  | $\|1 / 2\|$ | 10 | 1 |  | $1 / 2$ | 1 |  | 2 | 2 | 7 | $51 / 2-51 / 2$ | VII |
| Luckis | － | 1 |  | $0{ }^{1} / 2$ | 0 | 1 | $\|1 / 2\|$ |  | 1 | 0 |  | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ |  |  | 4 | 4 | $5-6$ | VIII |
| Benko | 0 | 0 | 0 | 010 | 0 | 0 |  | 10 |  | 1 |  | 1 | ｜1／2 |  |  | 7 | 1 | $31 / 2-71 / 2$ | IX．X |
| Gerschman | 0｜ | 0 |  | $0{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | 3 | 7 | 1 | $31 / 2-71 / 2$ | IX．X |
| Sonja Graf | 01 | 0 |  | $0{ }^{1} 1 / 2$ | 10 | 10 | ｜1／2｜ | ［1／2 | 10 | 0 |  | ． | 1 |  | 1 | 7 | 3 | $21 / 2-81 / 2$ | XI |
| Palau ． | ｜ 0 | 0 | 1 | $1 \mid 0$ | 0 | 10 |  | 11／2 | $1 / 2$ | 0 |  | 0 | ． |  | 1 | 8 | 2 | 2 －9 | XII |

## Buenos Aires

Paul Keres of Estonia and M. Najdorf of Poland, two of the youngest top-fight masters today, both recognized as ranking amongst the most dangerous of tournament foemen, jointly shared top honors in the International Masters' Tournament at Buenos Aires which was contested shortly after the International Team Matches.

Twelve entries, representing seven countries, and including also Miss Sonja Graf, runner-up in the Women's World Championship Tournament, proved so formidable that no player escaped before bending an unwilling knee to defeat at least once.

## RUY LOPEZ

What jou'll read in there lines isn't wirdom galore, Just, "Benko rerigned at move 44,"
Except for a Knight sac', the gallery wondered How Keres could get bim, till be played out 100.

| A. Benko White |  |  | P. Keres Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-K4 | P-K4 | 21 | Q-Kt2 | B-QKt5 |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 22 | B-Q2 | B-B6 |
| 3 | B.Kt5 | P.QR3 | 23 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | PxB |
| 4 | B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 24 | Q-B1 | Kt-Q4 |
| 5 | 0.0 | B-K2 | 25 | P-QR3 | Q-Kt3 |
| 6 | R-K1 | P-QKt4 | 26 | B-B2 | BxB |
| 7 | B-Kt3 | P-Q3 | 27 | Q×B | KR-Q1 |
| 8 | P-B3 | 0.0 | 28 | P-K6 | PxP |
| 9 | P-Q4 | B-Kt5 | 29 | Kt-Kt5 | Kt-B3 |
| 10 | B-K3 | PxP | 30 | R×P | Q-B4 |
| 11 | P×P | P-Q4 | 31 | Kt-B3 | P-QR4 |
| 12 | P-K5 | Kt-K5 | 32 | P-R3 | Q-Q4 |
| 13 | Q-B1 | Kt-R4 | 33 | R-K3 | P-Kt5 |
| 14 | B-Q1 | Kt-B5 | 34 | P-QR4 | R-B4 |
| 15 | B-B4 | P-QB4 | 35 | QR-K1 | Q-B4 |
| 16 | P-QKt3 | Kt-Kt3 | 36 | R (K3)-K2 | $2 \quad Q \times Q$ |
| 17 | QKt-Q2 | R-B1 | 37 | RxQ | R(B4)-Q4 |
| 18 | KtxKt | PxKt | 38 | K-B1 | Kt -Q2 |
| 19 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | B-B4 | 39 | R-Kt1 | Kt-B4 |
| 20 | R-K1 | P×P | 40 | K-K2 |  |

Keres


## THE MILLENNIUM

## A TOUCHDOWN STORY WHICH KICKS THE "IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE" FOR A FIELD GOAL

from The Saturday Evening Post

Before a record-breaking crowd of 120,000 which packed the great Purnell University stadium today, Morton, of Purnell, and Vance, of Harmouth, battled to a breath-taking finish in the annual Chess Classic, in which Morton, by brilliant use of his queen and his king's bishop, checkmated Vance in 4:35:03.

It was a game replete with thrills. When Morton trotted out onto the field toward the beautiful chess table in the center, wearing his big red varsity P on his black sweater, Purnell rooters rose as one man to give him a deafening ovation. When, a moment later, Vance jogged out onto the field wearing his big purple varsity H on an orange sweater, the Harmouth cheering section rose as another man and greeted him with a long swelling "Checkety-eck-tee-eck-tee-eck - checkmate! Harmouth!'

The toss being won by Morton, Vance elected to sit on the north side of the table. Morton advanced his king's pawn to K4, and the battle was on, while 120,000 onlookers silently and tensely watched the giant electri-cally-controlled chessboards which hung at intervals along the length of the field.

In the first period Vance's plunging knights, crafty bishops and sturdy rooks fought Morton to a standstill, resisting every crushing onslaught. Then, during the usual intermission after the first two and a half hours of play, the two university bands took the field and marched smartly about, playing their stirring college songs, among them being, of course, the traditional "Sweep Down the Chessboard With Old Purnell," and, "Checkmate Dear Old Harmouth's Foes."

After twenty minutes, play was resumed, and two hours and five minutes later Morton advanced his king's bishop to QKt7 and in a clear, steady voice announced, "Check!' Vance was checkmated, the game was over, and hysterical Purnell rooters poured out onto the field to tear up Vance's side of the chessboard and carry it away in triumph.

The annual Purnell-Harmouth football game was also played today, on the field behind the old gym. Harmouth won, 12-0. Several hundred loiterers watched the game from the side lines.
-Scotf Corbett.

## New Wrinkles In The Grunfeld Defense

For almost twenty years the Grunfeld Defense has been a "pain in the neck" to players who are overfond of 1 P-Q4. Refutations have come and refutations have gone, but invariably after the tumult and shouting have died down, the Defense is still alive and as strong as ever. Yet players who are addicted to the Queen's Pawn Opening are so often absolutely certain that White ought to win by force that they simply can't stomach the thought that a sound defense to their beloved opening exists. And so the quest for a "refutation" goes on and on and on and-is still going.

But some progress has been made; some definite knowledge has been secured, and some definite foundation has been built for future research. This article is intended to indicate just what the present-day master assumes as fairly certain and just where he looks for improvements. Perhaps, however, it is not altogether irrelevant to remind ourselves that even the most sacrosanct variations may be completely discredited by some simple line which has been overlooked by everybody.

First, then, we are pretty sure that White must play aggressively if he is unwilling to concede his opponent immediate equality. This means that after the opening moves 1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-QB4, P-KKt3; 3 Kt-QB3, P-Q4 the search narrows down to two possibilities: 4 B-B4 and 4 Q-Kt3 (4 Kt-KB3 need not be considered an independent line). Both of these possibilities present a number of important problems which have not yet been solved.

4 B-B4


And now four branches of the trunk line must be considered.
(A)
6 Kt -B3
P-B4!
7 Q-Kt3
...

On 7 PxQP, KtxP: 8 B-K5, KtxKt; 9 PxKt, PxP; $10 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{KxB}$, Black has a superior ending (Eliskases-Flohr, Semmering-Baden, 1937 ), while against the latest wrinkle 7 B-K5 (Abrahams-Flohr, Bournemouth, 1939), PxBP; $8 \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 9$ OO, PxP; $10 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$; 11 Q-K2, B-Kt2; 12 QR-B1, KtxB gives Black a clear advantage.

| 7 | KUtxP | P×QP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 | KKPP | P×P |
| 9 | BxP | QKt-Q2 |
| 10 | B-Kt3 | Kt-R4 |
| 11 | R-Q1 | KtxB |

Black obviously has nothing to fear (Capa-blanca-Botwinnik, AVRO, 1938).
(B)

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
6 \text { Q-Kt3 } & \text { P-B4! } \\
7 \text { PxQP } & \cdots
\end{array}
$$

If here 7 PxBP, Q-R4; 8 PxP, Kt-K5; 9 Kt-K2, KtxQBP; 10 Q-B4, QKt-R3; Black has a powerful attack, which should at least draw (Capablanca-Flohr, AVRO, 1938.)

| 7 | PXP | PxP |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 8 B-K2 | QKt-Q2 |  |
| 10 | B-B3 | Kt-Kt3 |
|  |  | B-Kt5 |

Better than $10 \ldots$ B-B4 which was played in the 13th match game Levenfisch-Botwinnik, 1937.

| 11 BxB | KtxB |
| :--- | :--- |
| $12 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| $13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |

And the chances are about even.
(C)

6 R-B1
P.B4!

This pesty pawn move always ruins White's hopes.

| $7 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{BP}$ | Q -R4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $8 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ |
| $9 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4$ |  |

If $9 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ ?, KtxP!!; $10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 7, \mathrm{QxB} ; 11$ KtxKt, RxKt!! ; 12 QxR, B-K3 with a winning attack (Tolusch-Botwinnik, Moscow, 1939).

Position from sub-variation Botwinnik


| 9 | R'Gं | QxQ |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 10 | KtxQ | KtxP |
| 11 | B-QKt5 | KtxB |
| 12 | PxKt | B-K3 |
| 13 | P-QKt3 | B-Q4 |
| 14 | Kt-KB3 | BxKt |
| 15 | PxB | Kt-B3 |

(Capablanca-Reshevsky, AVRO, 1938)
White's triplets can hardly be expected to bring the bacon home.

After all this disillusionment, we come to the biggest surprise of all:
(D)

| 6 PxP | KtxP |
| :--- | :--- |
| 7 KtxKt! | QxKt |
| $8 \mathrm{BxP}!$ | .... |

The Pawn-snatcher's delight-but it is recommended by Keres.

$$
8 \ldots K t-\text { K3 }
$$

If 8 ... Kt-R3; 9 BxKt, QxKtP; 10 Q-B3, QxQ; 11 KtxQ White has a clearly superior endgame (Flohr-Botwinnik, AVRO, 1938)

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
9 & \text { Kt-K2 } & \text { B-Kt5 } \\
10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3 & \text { QR-B1 }
\end{array}
$$

So far Keres-Lilienthal, Leningrad-Moscow, 1939. Here Keres played 11 B-B4 and after ...Q-R4ch; 12 Kt-B3, P-K4!; 13 PxP, B-K3! Lilienthal secured a counter-attack which was more than adequate. But in his notes to the game Keres points out that he should have played 11 Kt -B3! If then $11 \ldots \mathrm{Q}$. K 3 ?; 12 B-KB4, and . . KtxP or . . . BxP are both insufficient compensation for the piece. And if 11... Q-Q2 (the only other move); $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$, B-K3; 13 B-Kt5, P-QR3; 14 B-K2 and Black obviously has nothing for the pawn.

At present then, I have come to the rather annoying conclusion that after 4 B-B4, the Pawn-grab variation is White's best continuation.

We turn now to the other major possibility: 4 Q-Kt3

(A)
$4 \ldots$
P-B3

On 5 PxP, KtxP; 6 KtxKt, QxKt! should be played.
5.
B.Kt2
6 B-B4!
B-B4! be played

Now this is quite powerful, since Black obviously must not play P-QB4. Against the alternative 6 PxP the simplest is ... KtxP! e.g. 7 P-K4, Kt-Kt3; 8 B-KBB4, O-O; 9 R-Q1, B-K3; 10 Q-B2, B-Kt5; 11 B-K2, BxKt; 12 BxB , P-K4!; $13 \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{BxB}$; $14 \mathrm{PxB}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ with perfect equality (Lilienthal-Reshevsky, Lenin-grad-Moscow, 1939).
 9 KtxKt, PxKt; 10 Q-Kt5oh, Q-Q2; 11 P-K3 and White has a slight pull.

Compare Reshevsky-Mikenas, Hastings 1937, 38:

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3 & \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \\
8 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P} & \text { QKt-Q2 }
\end{array}
$$

And Black can equalize. See Modern Chess Openings, Queen's Pawn Game, Col. 136, (B)

|  | PxP |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5 QxP | B-K3 |
| 6 Q-Kt5ch |  |

A possible strong alternative is $6 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{ch}-$ Cf. M. C. O., Col. 146, note (b).

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
6 \\
7 & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} \dot{3} & \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B3} \\
\end{array}
$$

But not 7 . . . B-Kt2; 8 QxP, B-Q2; 9 QKt3, R-QKt1; 10 Q-Q1, B-B4; 11 Q-R4, Q-Q2; 12 P-QR3 and Black has nothing (Buwe-Landau, Hastings, 1938-39)
$7 \ldots$...R-QKt1; 8 Kt-K5, B-Q2; 9 KtxB, QxKt; 10 P-Q5 is also in White's favor (EuweAlekhine; 2nd match game, 1935).

8 P-K4
Better than 8 KtxKt - M. C. O. col. 146.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
8 . Q & \text { Kt-Kt5 } \\
9 \text { Q-R4 } & \ldots .
\end{array}
$$

And White maintains a slight pull.
Our conclusion then is that against 4 Q-Kt3, P-B3 should equalize.

With the exception of the solitary variation D in 4 B-B4, Black has an adequate reply in every eventuality. On general principles one is inclined to doubt the cogency of this "refutation," e.g. on $9 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ appears to be strong, for if 10 Kt -B3, Q-K3!; 11 P-Q5, Q-Q2 and Black's game is adequate.
(NOTE: I must beg the reader's indulgence for the frequent allusions to Modern Chess Openings, but my aim has been to discuss some of the improvements that have appearet since the publication of that work and to indicate where and how masters at present are looking for the best line against the Grunfeld Defense).

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## Game Studies

Positional characteristics often influence the entire course of a game, particularly a weakness of the pawn structure.

Superficially the weakness may be latent inasmuch as it can be defended as many times as it can be attacked, at which critical stage the game is apparently in equilibrium. The advantage of mobility, nevertheless, accrues to the attacking player.

Generally, this is sufficient to turn the tide in favor of the aggressor. However, the following "no decision" contest is an exception to the rule.

> QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
> (Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { T. D. Scheltinga } & \text { G. R. D. vanDoesburgh } \\ \text { White } & \text { Black }\end{array}$

| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 5 P-K3 | O-O |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 6 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 7 B-Q3 | P×P |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 8 BxP | P-QR3 |

Simpler is 8 . . . P-QKt3, followed by . . . B-Kt2.

9 P-K4
An interesting attempt to revive this variation.

| 9 |  | P.QKt4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | B.Q3 | P.B4 |
| 11 | P-K5 | Kt.Q4 |
|  | BxB | QxB |

Not 12 . . . KtxKt because of 13 BxPch, when . . . KxB would be met by Q-B2ch!

| 13 KtxKt | PxKt |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 14 O.O | P.B5 |  |
| 15 | B-B2 | .... |

White's K side $P$ majority, plus the position of his minor pieces, which are poised for action against the adverse K, outwelgh Black's $Q$ side advantage.

$$
15 \ldots \quad \text { P-B3 }
$$

Attempting to anticipate the attack by forcing open the B file.

| 16 Q-Q2 | B-Kt2 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 17 QR-K1 | P×P |
| 18 PXP | Kt-B4 |
| 19 Kt-Q4 | .... |

In order to fully capitalize on his $K$ side majority, White must first render Black's $Q$ side pawns immobile.

| 19 | Q. | Kt-K5 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 20 | Q-K3 | P-Kt3 |
| 21 | P-B3 | Kt-B4 |
| 22 | P-KKt3 | QR-K1 |
| 23 | P-KR4 | $\ldots$ |

Advancing on the entire front.

| 23 | .... | Kt-K3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 24 | R.B2 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 25 | P-B4 | B-B1 |
| 26 | B-Q1 | Kt-B4 |
| 27 | KtxKt | BxKt |

Thus far, Black has enjoyed a measure of success in stemming the advance. But now his QP becomes a target for White's batteries.
$\qquad$ Q-K3
R-Q1

## 30 P-R5

Direct concentration on the QP by R-Q1 would prove fruitless alter . . . B-Q6.

| 30 | R. | R-B2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 31 P×P | P×P |  |
| 32 | R-R2 | R-KR2 |
| 33 | R×R | K $\times R$ |
| 34 R-Q1 | B-Kt5! |  |

For $34 \ldots$ B-Q6 would be met by the advance 35 P -KKt4.

| 35 | K-B2 | B $\times \mathrm{B}$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 36 | K×B | Q-R6 |

Feinting rather than stalling. A one-piece attack is generally of no consequence.

| 37 | R-K1 | Q-K3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 38 | P-KKt4 | K-Kt2 |
| 39 | R-KR1 | R-Q2 |
| 40 | K-Kt3 | R.KB2 |
| 41 | R-Q1 | .... |

Van Doesburgh


Scheltinga
By skillful maneuvering, White at last commands tribute. The QP must fall. If $41 \ldots$... R-Q2; 42 P-B5, PxP; 43 PxP, QxP; 44 P-K6ch!

| $41 \dot{Q \times \dot{Q} \dot{P}}$ | P-Kt5 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 43 R×Q | Q×Q |
|  | R-B2 |

Preventing White from consolidating his gains by bringing his $K$ to the center. The advanced BP demands attention.

| 44 R-Q2 | P-B6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 45 P×P | PxP |
| 46 R-QB2 | R-B5 |

Cutting the line of communication between the $R$ and $K$.

47 P.B5
Impetuous. First 47 K -B3 and then after . . K-B2; 48 P-B5 would have gained several tempi.

| 47 | P. . | P×P |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 48 | P×P | K-R3 |
| 49 | P-K6 | K-Kt2 |
| 50 | P-K7 | K-B2 |
| 51 | P-B6 | R-B1 |

Black has established a successful blockade.

| 52 K-B4 | K×BP |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 53 R×P | R-K1 |
| 54 R-B6ch | Drawn |

(Translated from the Haagsche Courant by J.B.S.)

Montevideo Invitation Tournament
October, 1939
"Time Reveals All Things" - in this case the inherent weakness of a backward King Pawn.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

## Dr. A. Alekhine White



The following game played in the Dutch Championship, sheds additional light on a refinement of technique in the opening phase of the Sicilian Defense. Euwe defeated Landau in their match, $61 / 2-11 / 2$.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

## (Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

Dr. M. Euwe White
H. Golombek

Black
Kt-R3

## $18 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 4$

KR-QB1

## 4

P.K4

P-QB4
2 Kt KB3
3 P-Q4
4 KtxP Kt-KB3
So far the usual procedure of the Dragon variation.

```
\(8 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 3\)
```

Aiming to prevent the liberating move P-Q4.

```
8 P-B3
Kt-B3
```

So that the QKt is freed from guarding the KP.

$$
{ }^{9} 10 \mathrm{Kt} \cdot \mathrm{Q} 5 \quad \text { B-K3 }
$$

Restricting Black's freedom of action.

$$
10 \ldots \text { P-QKt4 }
$$

To prevent White's complete domination of the center with P-QB4.

11 P-QR4
If $11 \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{BxKt} ; 12 \mathrm{PxB}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Kt} 3 \mathrm{ch} ; 13 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1$, QxB; 14 PxKt, QxP and Black's position is satisfactory as White's hold on Q5 is gone.

11 . . P-Kt5 is worthy of consideration.

| 12 RxP | BxKt |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 13 PxB | Q-Kt3ch |  |
| 14 K-R1 | QKt-Kt5 |  |
| 15 | P-QB4 | Kt-Q2 |

Massing his forces on the $Q$ side where most of the play is directed.

$$
16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt5}
$$

KR-K1
Kt-R3

| 18 | B-Q1 | Kt(Q2)-B4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 19 | R-R3 | KtxKt |
| 20 | RxKt (Kt3) | Q-B2 |

20 . . . Q-B4 was preferable. After the text move, Black cannot prevent the advance of White's Q side Ps.

| 21 | R-R3 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 22 | P-QKt4 |
| 23 | B-QR4 |

## Landau



Euwe
Losing an exchange. But other continuations hold out no better prospects: e.g. 23 $\ldots$ KR-QB1; 24 B-B6, Kt-K4; 25 BxR , KtxQBP; 26 Q-Q3, KtxR; $27 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 6$ and the Kt is trapped.

$$
\begin{array}{lc}
24 & \text { R-B1 } \\
25 & \text { R-R2 }
\end{array}
$$

To free the B. 25 Q-R2 was also good.

$$
25 \ldots \quad \text { Q-Kt2 }
$$

Black's original thought was to save himself with $25 \ldots$ KR-B1, but the discovers that this fails after $26 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QB} 6$ (not 26 BxKt because of ... RxRch. followed by . . . QxR), Q-Kt3; 27 BxKt.
26 B-QB6
Q-B1
27 BxR
$Q \times B$

White is not only the exchange plus, but his position is superior.

| 28 |  | Kt-Kt3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29 | $R(R 2) \times P$ | QxP |
| 30 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | RxR |
|  | $R \times R$ | Q-Kt4 |

Obtaining counterplay. Accuracy is still demanded to maintain the advantage.

| 32 | R-K1 | B-B1 | 35 | R-R1 | P-R3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 33 | P-R4 | Kt-B5 | 36 | B-B6 | Kt-Q6 |
| 34 | Q-B3 | Kt-K4 | 37 | R-R8 | Kt-B5 |

Threatening $38 \ldots$ Q-B8ch and QxKtP mate. 38 Q-K1
And now White threatens mate with 39 RxBch, etc.

| 38 B-Kt2 | Kt-K3 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 39 | K-R2 |
| 40 R×B! | KtxR |
| 41 Q-K7 | Resigns |

For after 41 . . Q-B5; 42 Q-B6!, or $41 \ldots$. Q-KB4; 42 QxKt, Q-Kt8ch; 43 K-R2, QxB; 44 QxBPch, K-R1; 45 QxKtP and the endgame is lost.
(Translated from Kikeriki by J.B.S.)

Amsterdam, October, 1939 Sixth Game
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

Dr. M. Euwe
White
1 P-Q4
2 P-QB4
3 Kt -KB3
4 Kt -B3
5 P-QR4
6 P-K3
s. Landau Black P.Q4

P-QB3
Kt - B 3
PxP
B-B4
In my match with Alekhine 6 6t-K5 was generally played here.

| 6 | Q | P-K3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 7 | BxP | B-QKt5 |
| 8 | $0-0$ | QKt-Q2 |
| 9 Q-Kt3 | Q-Kt3 |  |

Directed at the threat of 10 Kt -R2.

$$
10 \text { P.K4 B-Kt3 }
$$

For alter 10 ...Ktxp; 11 KtxKt, BxKt; 12 BxP ! etc.


To draw the bishop off its present diagonal. 12 OXPCh K×RP
If $13 \ldots \mathrm{~K} \cdot \mathrm{Bl}$; 14 P-K5 regains the piece. 14 P-K5 R-K1
If $14 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}$-K5 ; 15 KtxKt BxKt; $16 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7$, threatening $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 6$ is difficult to parry.

If $15 \cdots$ Q-R3 Kt-K5; $16 \mathrm{KtxKt}, ~ \mathrm{BxKt} ; 17 \mathrm{Q}-$ R4ch! or if 15 . Kt-Q4; 16 KtxKt, PxKt; 17 B-Kt5ch, K-B2; 18 QR-B1ch! etc.
If $15 \ldots$ Kt-KKt1; 16 B-Kt5ch, Kt-K2; 17 P-Q5! leads to a strong attack, or in this variation if 16 . . K-Bl; again 17 P-Q5. 16 PxKt

B-Kt5
If $16 \ldots$ BxQP?; $17 \mathrm{KtxB}, \mathrm{QxKt}$; $18 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt} 5$, threatening $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ and also R -Q1, wins.

BUT $16 \ldots$ BxKtP; 17 P.B7, R-KB1 (17 ... BxBP?; 18 R-Kt1!); 18 B-Kt5ch, K-B2; 19 B-B4ch, and white must accept a draw by repetition of moves.

17 PxP
B-Q3?
It is not quite clear what the proper continuation would be in the event of $17 \ldots$ R-KKt1. 18 B-R6, or 18 B-Kt5ch or 18 KtKt5 or even 18 Q-K6 are all worthy of consideration.

BxKt

If 18 . . . KtxKt; 19 PxKt, BxP; $20 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Ql} \mathrm{ch}$, B-Q5; 21 Q-R4ch, etc.
19 PxB
B-B2
20 R-Q1
B-Q4

Not $20 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3 ; 21 \mathrm{QxB}$, etc., nor $20 \ldots$ R-K3; 21 QxP.

| 21 | P.K6 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 22 | Kt-B3 |
| 23 | Q-Kt5 |
|  | Q-QB |
|  | "Die Schaakwereld" |

> International Team Matches
> Buenos Aires-September, 1939
> RETI - ZUKERTORT

Keres has Eliskases stymied, but too optimistically pernits a rook entry - learning the truth of an old saying "An R at the seventh rank is a pig - it eats everytbing."

| E. Eliskases |  |  | P. Kerss |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Estonia |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |  | R-Q2 | K-K4 |
| 2 | P-QKt3 | P-KKt3 | 23 | R-K2ch | K-Q5 |
| 3 | B.Kt2 | B.Kt2 |  | R×P | RxP |
| 4 | P.KKt3 | 0.0 |  | R×BP | P-QKt3 |
| 5 | B-Kt2 | P-84 |  | R×RP | K-K6 |
| 6 | P-B4 | Kt-B3 | 27 | R-KB7 | R-QKt7 |
| 7 | O-O | P-Q4 | 28 | P-R4 | R× ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 8 | PxP | Ktxp | 29 | P-Kt4 | RxP |
| 9 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | K×B | 30 | K-Kt2 | R-Q3 |
| 10 | Q-B1 | Q-R4 | 31 | RxP | K-Q5 |
| 11 | Kt -B3 | KtxKt | 32 | P-Kt5 | Kxp |
| 12 | QxKtch | QxQ |  | P.B4 | P-Kt4 |
| 13 | PxQ | R-Q1 | 34 | P-B5 | PxP |
| 14 | KR.Q1 | B-B4 | 35 | P-R5 | R-Q5 |
| 15 | Kt -K1 | QR-B1 | 36 | P-Kt6 | P.Kt5 |
| 16 | BxKt | R×R | 37 | P-Kt7 | R-Kt5ch |
| 17 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{R} \mathrm{\times B}$ | 38 | K-83 | P-Kt6 |
| 18 | P-QB4 | R-Q3 | 39 | P-R6 | K-Q6 |
| 19 | Kt-Q3 | K-B3 | 40 | P-R7 | P-Kt7 |
| 20 | P-B3 | BxKt | 41 | P-Kt8(Q) | Resigns |
| 21 | PxB | R.R3 |  |  |  |

> International Team Matches
> Buenos Aires-August, 1939
> SICILIAN DEFENSE

The Black $Q$ makes a reconnoissance flight over White's' K position but is forced into a three-point landing-bands, knees and nose.
P. S, Milner-Barry England White

|  | P-K4 | P.QB4 | 19 | QxKt | BxBch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 20 | K-R1 | R-KB1 |
| 3 | P.Q4 | PxP | 21 | KtxPch | K-Kt2 |
| 4 | KtxP | Kt-83 | 22 | P-B3 | B-K4 |
| 5 | Kt-QB3 | P-Q3 | 23 | R-B2 | Q-Q1 |
| 6 | B-K2 | P-KKt3 | 24 | Kt-Q5 | Q-R5 |
| 7 | B-K3 | B.Kt2 | 25 | QR-KB1 | QR-K1 |
| 8 | Kt-Kt3 | 0.0 | 26 | R-Kt2 | Q-Kt4 |
| 9 | P-B4 | B.K3 | 27 | Kt-K3 | P-B3 |
| 10 | 0.0 | Kt-QR4 | 28 | Kt -B5ch | K-B2 |
| 11 | P-B5 | B-B5 | 29 | P-KR4 | R-KR1 |
| 12 | P-Kt4 | Kt-Q2 | 30 | R-R2! | PxKt |
| 13 | KtxKt | BxB | 31 | P×Q | RxReh |
| 14 | QxB | QxKt | 32 | K-Kt1 | R (K)-KR1 |
| 15 | Kt-Q5 | KR-K1 | 33 | QxP | R×P |
| 16 | Q-B2 | Kt-K4 | 34 | Q-Q7ch | K-Kt3 |
| 17 | Pxp | RPxP | 35 | RxPch | BxR |
| 18 | B-Q4 | Kt-B6ch | 36 | Q.B5ch | Resigns |

International Team Matches
Buenos Aires-September, 1939
NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

Two disciples of James Russell Lowell "The prudent will prepare themselves to encounter what they cannot prevent."

|  | V. Mik |  |  | E. Elis | skases |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lithu |  |  | Gern | many |
|  | Wh |  |  | Bla |  |
| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 21 | Q-R2 | Q-Q1 |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-K3 | 22 | R-R8 | Kt-B3 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 23 | Kt-R4 | Kt-K5 |
| 4 | Q-B2 | Kt-B3 | 24 | B-K1 | P.Kt3 |
| 5 | Kt -B3 | P-Q3 | 25 | Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 6 | B-Q2 | -0.0 | 26 | B.Q2 | Kt-Q2 |
| 7 | P-QR3 | BxKt | 27 | Kt-K1 | P-K5 |
| 8 | BxB | Q-K2 | 28 | B-QB3 | P-R4 |
| 9 | P-KKt3 | P-K4 | 29 | P-B4 | PxPep |
| 10 | P-Q5 | Kt-Q1 | 30 | BxP | P-R5 |
| 11 | B-Kt2 | P-QR4 | 31 | Kt-Q3 | PxP |
| 12 | P-QKt4 | PxP | 32 | PxP | Kt(Q2)-K4 |
| 13 | PxP | R×Rch | 33 | KtxKt | PxKt |
| 14 | BxR | P-B3 | 34 | Q-Q2 | Q-Q3 |
| 15 | O-O | Q-B2 | 35 | B-KKt2 | B-Q2 |
| 16 | R-B1 | P.B4 | 36 | RxRch | KxR |
| 17 | P-Kt5 | P-QKt3 | 37 | Q-K3 | K-K2 |
| 18 | B-B3 | Kt-R4 | 38 | Q-B1 | Q-KB3 |
| 19 | R-R1 | P-B4 | 39 | Q-K3 | K-Q3 |
| 20 | R-R3 | Kt-B2 |  | Drawn |  |

## British Chess Federation Tourney <br> Bournemouth-August, 1939 <br> NIMzowitsch defense

"Wilt thou, O King, endure my cross-five?" And the King wilted.

| S. Landau White |  |  | S. Flohr Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 16 | P-B4 | PxP |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-K3 | 17 | QxP | B-K3 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 18 | Q-B2 | B-Q4 |
| 4 | P-K3 | 0.0 | 19 | B-Kt2 | Q-K2 |
| 5 | B-Q3 | P-Q4 | 20 | B-R3 | Q-B2 |
| 6 | Kt -B3 | P.B4 | 21 | R-Kt5 | BxKt |
| 7 | 0.0 | Kt - $\mathrm{B}^{\text {3 }}$ | 22 | PxB | P-QR3 |
| 8 | P-QR3 | B-R4 | 23 | R-Kt5 | P-R3 |
| 9 | $B P \times P$ | KP×P | 24 | R-Kt2 | QR-B1 |
| 10 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | BxKt | 25 | R-QB1 | QR-Q1 |
| 11 | PxB | Q-R4 | 26 | K-R1 | K-R1 |
| 12 | Q-B2 | QxP(B4) | 27 | QR.KKt1 | R-KKt1 |
| 13 | P-QR4 | R-K1 | 28 | B-Kt2 | Q-Q3 |
| 14 | B-R3 | Q-R4 | 29 | B-R7! | Kt-QKt5 |
| 15 | KR-Kt1 | Q-B2 | 30 | Q-KB5 | P.KKt3 |

## Flohr



Landau

| 31 BxR! | P×Q |
| :---: | :---: |
| 32 R-Kt7 | Kt-Kt5 |
| $33 \mathrm{R} \times$ Ktch |  |
| R7ch!, KxB; $34 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 8$ mate! |  |
| 33 | P.B3 |
| 34 R.Kt7 | R-Q2 |
| 35 RxR | Resigns |

## Book Reviews

MY BEST GAMES OF CHESS
1924-1937

## By Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine

$\$ 3.50$
The chess fraternity has been presented a book which can be opened with the same expectant thrill with which the music lover greets Brahms' Violin Concerto, Toscanini conducting the New York Philharmonic Symphony orchestra with Jascha Heifetz as soloist.

Alekhine has again measured up to the high standard which has come to be expected of his writings. His brilliant and forceful games, lucidly and penetratingly analyzed, are culled from his most important tournament and match games played from 1924 to 1937. Alekhine belongs to that small coterie of grandmasters who regard their games objectively and annotate them conscientiously. Who else would be modest enough to say, as he does of his eleventh match game with Capablanca - "In my opinion this game has been praised too much, the whole world over. It was doubtless very exciting, both for the players-who were continuously short of time-and the public. But its final part * * [here he lays bare many lost opportunities by both players] * * but for its outstanding importance (it became in fact, the crucial point of the match) I would hardly have included it in this col. lection."?

Alekhine's first book, "My Best Games of Chess 1908-1923" is widely regarded as the finest book on chess ever written. In the present volume a formidable rival has arisen. The two volumes are vital contributions to chess literature, and should head "best sellers" for a long time.

The volume is handsomely bound, clearly printed and is embellished with a photo of the champion player of the world (and the champion annotator, too!). Its 285 double column pages contain 120 games, with many more games included in notes.

The roster of opponents, a veritable Who's Who of Chess, includes Euwe, Capablanca, Bogolubow, Tartakower, Nimzowitsch, Fine and Reshevsky.

It will be found invaluable by the student, analyst and game-lover.

Greetings to all friends of the royal game of chess:-
Ye editors of The Chess Review have suggested that I write a letter to you each month -at least for a while-and tell you of the United States Chess Federation, its purpose, its plans, and its aspirations. This is a splendid idea which I welcome with enthusiasm. I want you to feel that we are your Federation and that our purpose is to serve you and the thousands of other chess players throughout the land. We ought to have a bond in common; for by that means we become transformed from a host of widely scattered and more or less inarticulate chess players to a mighty organized group. We can do this if we will, and if we can count on your help.

## LATE FLASH!

These are days when the U. S. of A. C. F. is facing the sun.

Atop good news of official concordance all-around-good response to financial appeals-another last minute ray of sunlight beams:-

Ward M. Parker Mitchell, that everpresent and popular attender of chess tournaments everywhere, whose host of friends within the game range two continents, has accepted a vice-presidency of the United States of America Chess Federation and will guide a campaign aimed at placing 2,000 new members on the rolls of the federation.

We are sure you will assist us. Much as I should like to write each one of you an individual letter, it is obviously impossible. But I can and will write this letter each month with the hope you will consider it just as personal as though a letter from me were delivered at your doorstep by the postman and over my personal signature.

Since writing you last month I am very happy to tell you that Mr. George E. Roosevelt of New York City has consented to be vicepresident and treasurer of our Federation. We should all be most grateful to Mr. Roosevelt for accepting this post because our treasury was empty when he took over the fiscal reins. However, thanks to our many good friends who answered my appeal last month, we now have a little money on hand for general purposes of the Federation-not much, to be sure, but nevertheless we have made a good start.

If you want to help and have not already sent in your "mite," won't you please be good enough to mail your contribution to George E. Roosevelt, Treasurer, 30 Pine Street, New York.

Now let me give you a little bit of good news. The other day the Wilmington Chess Club of Wilmington, Delaware wrote to our secretary, enrolled as a club member, and sent in individual memberships for every single individual chess player in their club-100\% enrollment. What a splendid gesture that was, and how heartening to the officers of the United States Chess Federation! If every club in the country would do that we would certainly "go places." Won't you, Mr. Club President, or you, Mr. Club Secretary, follow the example of the officers and members of the Wilmington Chess Club? Won't you, Mr. Duffer or Mr. Expert, urge your officers to join our Federation as club members and enroll also, yourselves, as individual members? How about you State Associations? For details, please write to our secretary, Mr. Ernest Olfe, 1111 North 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Do this please! Don't put it off! Let's all put our shoulders to the wheel and push! Let's follow the example of the Wilmington Chess Club. Here's to you, Wilmington! We salute you! *

> Cordially yours,
> GEORGE STURGIS

President, United States Chess Federation

## Keres to play Dr. Euwe

Paul Keres sends word that a match with former world champion Dr. Euwe is luring him to Holland, and that he must therefore forego his contemplated visit to the United States. The imperturbable, fighting style of the Netherlands grandmaster is admirably suited to test the keen, virile and imaginative qualities which have catapulted Keres to success after success in recent tournaments.

## havana winter carnival TOURNEY

The Winter Sports Carnival which opens in January at Havana, Cuba, will feature a chess tournament lent an international flavor by the presence of Isaac Kashdan. Other entries will be Senorita Maria Teresa Mora, who placed seventh in the women's world championship tourney at Buenos Aires, all members of the Cuban international team except Capablanca and a selection of other leading Cuban players. The event is announced by President Angel de Albear of the Havana Chess Club.

| 1 | K－Q5 | K－R1 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | K－K4 | K－Kt1 |
| 3 | K－B3 | K－R1 |
| 4 | K－B2ch | K－Kt1 |
| 5 | K－Kt2 | K－R1 |
| 6 | K－B3 | K－Kt1 |
| 7 | K－K4 | K－R1 |
| 8 | K－Q5 | K－Kt1 |
| 9 | K－B6 | K－R1 |
| 10 | K－B7 mate |  |




－OOL SYォOM әH
－פNIY OIL甘YOOWヨa $V$

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1 | Kt－Q7ch | K－Kt2 |
| 2 | R－KB8 | K－Kt3 |
| 3 | Kt－K6 | PxKt |
| 4 | Q－B7ch | K－Kt4 |
| 5 | Kt－K5 | PxKt |
| 6 | B－K4 | PxB |
| 7 B－K3 | PxB |  |
| 8 Q－K7ch | K－Kt3 |  |
| 9 | K－R2 | P－R6 |
| 10 | P－Kt3 | P－R5 |
| 11 | P－Kt4 | P－R4 |
| 12 | P－Kt5 | P－R3 |
| 13 | Q－B6ch | K－R2 |
| 14 | P－Kt6 mate |  |





әxes ag \｜eysaew LON YO 11 ヨへヨ17ヨg $\forall$

The position was：White K on KKt6，White $Q$ on KR5，Black $K$ on $K 1$ and Black $R$ on KR1．Black played RxQ and White replied Kx．R．Instead Black castles and White mates by Q－R7．
－әuo Ui Q7em Ueว



－วอย әq7
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－• өس әұеu！̣osbj 7eपц sETutุM
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SOIY SVWISIEH S،AIN\＆GH

## Cross Country

Boston Championship November, 1939 A Sockdolager

Sturgis


Shapiro

Q-K8ch
QxRch

## WEST COAST DEAD HEAT

Charles Bagby of San Francisco contested two match games with clocks against Georges Koltanowski, prior to the latter's participation in the current California State championship event. Bagby, active in West Coast chess circles, proved his mettle as a player by drawing both games. The second encounter follows:

## Match Game

San Francisco, November 9, 1939 GRUNFELD DEFENSE
Pawn pbalanges reminiscent of Maginot vs. Siegfried reduce bostilities to a minimum.

## Charles Bagby

 White
G. Koltanowski

Black

## MANHATTAN DOWNS WEST SIDE "Y"

The Manhattan Chess Club of New York contested two home and home team matches with the West Side Y. M. C. A., the first occurring on Armistice Day and the return meet two weeks later. The line-ups:

Armistice Day Match

| Manhattan C. C. | West side Y.M.C |
| :---: | :---: |
| Platz ............ 1 | M. F. Neckerman ... 0 |
| Kashdan .........1/2 | K. Forster . . . . . . . . $3 / 2$ |
| G. Shainswit ........ 1 | S. Almgren ......... 0 |
| B. Blumin ........... $1 / 2$ | H. Eckstrom ........ 奚 |
| J. Moskowitz ........ 1 | G, Gustafson ........ |
| O. Tenner . . . . . . . . . . 1 | J. Pointer |
| J. Soudakoff . . . . . . . . 1 | C. J. Connelly ...... 0 |
| R. G. Wahrburg .... $1 / 2$ | N. Babykin ........ 质 |
| B. Wolk . . . . . . . . . . 0 | W. R. Bullar |
| P. Rosenzweig . . . . . . 1 | O. Freedman ....... 0 |
| M. Demby ..........1/2 | L. Winkler $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 1 / 2$ |
| J. Dutka $\ldots$......... 1 | H. MacCormick ..... 0 |
| L. W. Stephens .....1/2 | E. J. Dowling .......1/2 |
| $91 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ |
| Match - Nov | mber 25, 1939 |
| Manhattan C. C. | West side Y.M.C.A. |
| I. A. Horowitz $\ldots \ldots .11$ |  |
| A. S. Pinkus $\ldots$. ${ }^{\text {S }}$. $\frac{1}{1}$ | K. Forster $\cdots \ldots \ldots .0$ |
| A. N. Denker $\ldots \ldots \ldots .1$, $1 / 2$ |  |
| J. Moskowitz ......... 1 | W. R. Bullard ...... 0 |
| G. Shainswit ......... 1 | G. Gustafson ....... 0 |
| B. Blumin . . . . . . . . . 1 | N. Babykin ......... 0 |
| E. S. Jackson, Jr. ... 0 | C. C. Sanford ...... 1 |
|  | L. Winkler |
| J. Soudakoff $\ldots$....... 1 | J. Pointer $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots 0$ |
| P. Rosenzwelg ....... 1 | E. J. Dowling ...... 0 |
| J. Dutka . . . . . . . . . 0 | M. Kurtz ... |
| C. Saxon . ........... 1 | O. Freedman ....... 0 |
| Dr. J. Platz ......... 1 | H. Eckstrom ........ 0 |
| 111/2 | 21/2 |

Manhattan C. C.-West Side Y.M.C.A. Match November 25, 1939
SICILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. J. Platz
Manhattan C. C. White

| 1 | P-K4 | P-QB4 | 9 P-B4 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 9 | P-QR3? |  |
| 3 | P-Q4 | PxP | 10 K-R1 | Q-Kt3! |  |
| 4 | KtxP | Kt-B3 | 11 | B-B3 | Q-B2 |
| 5 | Kt-QB3 | P-Q3 | 12 Kt-Q5 | KKtxK2 |  |
| 6 | B-K2 | P-KKt3 | 13 | PxKt | KtxKt |
| 7 | O-Q | B-Kt2 | 14 BxKt | Q-B5 |  |

If $14 \ldots$ BxB; 15 QxB, QxP; KR-B1! and will regain the $P$.

| 15 BxB | K×B | 27 R-B1 | P. 83 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 Q-Q2 | B-B4 | 28 P-Kt5 | P.84 |
| 17 KR-K1 | KR-K1 | 29 P-R5 | P.R5 |
| 18 P-KKt4 | BxBP | 30 KtPxP | QKtPxP |
| 19 QR-B1 | QR-B1 | 31 PxP | P-R6 |
| 20 P-QKt3 | Q-B6 | (31 QxR! | RxQ; 32 |
| 21 Q-B2 | Q-Kt7 | BxB) |  |
| $22 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt1}$ | R.B2 | 32 QxP | Q-Q5ch |
| 23 B-K4 | KR-QB1 | 33 R-B2 | P-K3 |
| 24 P-KR4 | P-QKt4 | 34 Q-B6ch | QxQ |
| 25 P-B5 | P-QR4 | 35 PxQch | Resigns |
| 26 PxP | RPXP |  |  |
| ILLINOIS CORRESPONDENCE TOURNAMENT |  |  |  |
| The Illinois Correspondence Association will |  |  |  |
| start its 26th Special Tournament the first |  |  |  |
| week in January, The entry fee is \$5.00. |  |  |  |
| Prizes of $\$ 15.00, \$ 10.00$ and $\$ 5.00$ are offered. |  |  |  |
| Strong players are invited. Write Roy Wake- |  |  |  |
| field, Water | an, Illino |  |  |

STRONG FIELD SEEKS MARSHALL TITLE
An entry which eclipses that of many an international tournament is competing this year for the championship of the Marshall Chess Club. Play commenced Sunday, November 26 , and will continue at a round-a-week pace. The seventeen aspirants are Frank J. Marshall (who said he'd retired?), Reuben Fine, Edward Lasker, Fred Reinfeld, Herbert Seidman, Milton L. Hanaver, David Polland, A. E. Santasiere, Sidney Bernstein, Jack W. Collins, Walter Goldwater, H. Rogosin, T. E. Knorr, Matthew Green, Kenneth S. Howard, Edwin Heel and J. A. Donovan.

## STATEN ISLAND vs. PERTH AMBOY MATCH

Staten Island Chess Club defeated the Perth Amboy Chess Club in a seven-board match last month. The line-up:

| Dr II Leede | Perth Amboy C. C. <br> J. Neuss |
| :---: | :---: |
| .J. Terry . . . . . . . . . . $1 / 2$ | 13r. Schwart\% .......1/2 |
| F. Salzano .......... $1 / 2$ | A. Larkin ...........1/2 |
| C Holterman ........ 1 | M. Kennedy ......... 0 |
| Dr. J. Heyman ..... $1 / 8$ | A. Fohl .............1/2 |
| J. Cotarelo .......... 0 | I. Blackburne ....... 1 |
| 1r. Scheinberg ...... 1 | J. Wood ............. 0 |
| 41/2 | 21/2 |

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME (Colle System)

| e |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Perth AmboyWhite |  |  | Staten Iskand |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Black |  |
| 1 | Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 26 | Kt -Q2 | Q-QB3 |
| 2 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 27 | 0.0 | KtxRP |
| 3 | P-K3 | P-B4 | 28 | B-Q4 | Kt-B4 |
| 4 | P.B3 | QKt-Q2 | 29 | R-R1 | R-R1 |
| 5 | B-Q3 | Q-B2 | 30 | Kt-Kt3 | KtxKt |
| 6 | QKt-Q2 | P-K4! | 31 | QxKt | P.QR4 |
| 7 | PxKP | KtxP | 32 | R-R4 | KR-QB1 |
| 8 | KtxKt | QxKt | 33 | R-B1 | Q.K3 |
| 9 | Kt -B3 | Q-82 | 34 | P-R3 | R-R3 |
| 10 | P-B4 | B.K3 | 35 | Q-Q3 | B-Q1 |
| 11 | Q-B2 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 36 | P-B5 | R(R3)-B3 |
| 12 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{BP}$ | BxB | 37 | R(B1)-R1 | 1 Q-Q2 |
| 13 | Q×B | P-QR3 | 38 | Q-Kt5 | Q-Q4 |
| 14 | P-QR4 | B-Q3 | 39 | Q-Kt7? | RxP ! |
| 15 | B-Q2 | 0.0 | 40 | Q-R6 | R-B8ch |
| 16 | B-B3 | P-QKt4 | 41 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | R×Rch |
| 17 | Q-R4 | B-K2 | 42 | K-R2 | B-B2ch |
| 18 | Q-K+5 | P-R3 | 43 | P-B4 | R-B7 |
| 19 | Q-B5 | P.Kt5 | 44 | Q-B8ch | K-R2 |
| 20 | B-K5 | Q-B3 | 45 | Q-Kt4 | P-Kt4! |
| 21 | Q-B2 | Q-K3 | 46 | R-R1 | P.B4! |
| 22 | P-QKt3 | QR-B1 | 47 | Q-Kt3 | P-Kt6 |
| 23 | R-QB1 | Kt-Q2 | 48 | R-QKt1 | P-R5 |
| 24 | B-Kt2 | P-B5! |  | Resigns |  |
| 25 | PxP | Kt-Kt3 |  |  |  |

## California Championship

Philip Woliston, 19-year old Los Angeles youth, scored a smashing victory in his conquest of the California State Championship tournament which concluded November 23 rd . Losing only one of his eight games, he outranked a field which included Harry Borochow, state titlist since 1930, Herman Steiner of the 1931 American international team, and Georges Koltanowski, better known for his exploits sans voir.

Woliston, youngest competitor in the field of nine, and the youngest state champion evei to win I:l Dorado's crown, has made an auspicious entry in this, his first important tournament.

## CALIFORNIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

| Woliston | 7 -1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Borochow | $6-2$ |
| Steiner | $6-2$ |
| Koltanowski | $41 / 2-31 / 2$ |
| Kovacs | $4-4$ |
| Fink | $3-5$ |
| Patterson | 21/2-41/2 |
| Bazad | $2-5$ |
| Gibbs | $0-8$ |

## BOSTON'S JOHN BARRY SCORES A RECOVERY

John F. Barry's host of friends will be pleased to know that he has resumed his law practice after a serious slege in the hospital. "John" as he is familiarly called, was one of Boston's outstanding players before the turn of the century, and made a world-wide reputation in the Great Britain vs. Lnited States cable match series.

## CHESS TAKES THE AIR

Richard Gleason, chess editor of the Springfield Republican is giving New Fingland fans the air-most entertainingly. WMAS has a weekly program of chess instruction and news, spiced by Gleason's gleanings from the Berkshire Hills, and has cooperated in spreading chess to everyman's fireside by giving away chess sets printed upon heavy, perforated cardboad.

# FIRST STEPS 

By C. J. S. Purdy

(Many times Champion of Australia)

## WHERE TO PUT YOUR PIECES IN THE OPENING

## Part II: The Pieces, One By One

Let us warn the student that he should be careful, before proceeding further, to re-read not only the September, October and November "First Steps," especially the parts on pawn play and pawn exchanges.
Part I of the present article on "Where to Put your Pieces in the Opening," was given last month, and dealt with four tests for finding good squares for your pieces. Part II takes the pieces individually, and Part III-probably the most helpful-will give a complete illustrative example.

## The Knights

The most effective post for a Knight to take on its first move is B 3 , for there it commands two of the four center squares. In my first article in the September Chess Review, you will find the following very important rule:
Where you don't play P-K4 early, never block your QBP.

So, whenever you are playing a close game, i.e., you have not played P-K4, you must never on any account play Kt-QB3 until you have played P-QB4: and if P-QB4 cannot be safely played for some time-as often happens when you are Black-you may have to content yourself with developing the QKt at Q2. Note that Q2 has this advantage over Kt . QB3: that the Knight is nearer the K-side. This is often useful, whether for defensive or attacking purposes, as both Kings usually castle on the K -side.

If you always develop the King's Knight at KB3 you will never be far wrong. However, if you have played P-K4, and cannot play P-Q4 for some reason, it is desirable to keep the KBP free-see my first article in The Chess Review for September, 1939 - because you should always keep the option of getting two adjacent central pawns abreast on the fourth rank. In this case it is well to develop the KKt at K2.

Example: 1 P-K4, P-QB4; $2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3$, KtQB3: Here White does well to avoid $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3$, for Black can answer with P-K4!, which prevents White from playing his QP two squares, and White himself has spoiled his chance of ad-
vancing his KBP two squares. It is therefore not possible for him to obtain the initiative -since he cannot get two adjacent central pawns out two squares unless he moves his KKt again, which involves loss of time.
Sometimes Kt-KB3 is inadvisable because of an awkward pin.

Example: 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 PxP, PxP; 4 B-Q3, B-Q3; 5 Kt -QB3, Kt-K2! Here it has been found that 5 Kt -KB3 is somewhat dangerous for Black owing to the pin by 6 B-KKt5, whereas 5 Kt -K2 allows B-KKts to be met by P-KB3. The Knight at K2 enables Black to follow up with B-KB4, which challenges White's powerful KB.

Another example is the orthodox attack against Alekhine's Defense: 1 P-K4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 3 P-QB4, Kt-Kt3; 4 P-Q4, P-Q3; 5 PxP, KPxP; 6 B-Q3, Kt-B3; 7 Kt-K2; Clearly, the pin would be obnoxious after 7 Kt -KB3.
Sometimes even Kt-KR3 is best. This occurs when you want to keep the option of playing P-KB3 and P-K4, in order to break up a Stonewall formation.

Example:-Dutch Defense: 1 P.Q4, P. KB4; 2 P-KKt3, P.K3; 3 B-Kt2, P-Q4; 4 Kt-KR3! White wants to keep the option of P-KB3 and P-K4, the only way to break through.

The same move is good for Black against Bird's Opening.

However, these exceptions are subtleties for strong players rather than first-steppers. Remember that KB3 is nearly always at least as good as any other square, and usually far and away the best.

## The Bishops

Provided that the long diagonal is reasonably open, a Bishop is most effectively posted at Kt2, for there it bears on two of the four center squares, and sometimes squares in the enemy camp as well.

A fianchetto, however, may involve loss of time in two ways: first, as both center pawns are generally moved at some time-one or two squares-you are losing a tempo by playing P-Kt3; secondly, you may have to play P-KR3 and K-R2 to avoid the exchange of a fianchettoed KB through B-R6. Such an exchange weakens the squares in front of your castled King.

Another drawback to a fianchetto is that the pawn at Kt3 limits the mobility of the other Bishop and virtually debars it from developing at B4 or Kts, since it cannot retreat to Kt3 if biffed-very important.

Don't fianchetto unless you know it is good, especially if an avenue is already open to the Bishop.

The KB should usually be developed before the QB, because you want the way clear for K -side castling. Besides, it is nearly always easier to select the KB's square. The explana-tion-too long to give here-depends on the unsymmetrical nature of original position-inasmuch as the two center files have such very different pieces at their ends.

One effect of this, as we noted last month, was that B-K2 is often a good move, but B-Q2 hardly ever.

When in doubt about the KB, put it at K2. It is safest.

Don't be afraid to develop a Bishop more aggressively if your judgment tells you it is good-see last month's lengthy discussion on this matter.

The only time when you should develop the QB early is when you are White in the Queen's Pawn Game, and wish to develop it in one move before playing P-K3. The same sortie for Black, however, is nearly always inadvisable; see "Biffing the Bishop." As a general rule, develop all the other three minor pieces before the QB.

## The Rooks

Develop Rooks on their most effective files as soon as you can, but keep them on the back row as long as the opponent has two or more minor pieces. If brought out, they may only be targets.

If you have advanced a pawn two squares, usually be prepared to back it up with a Rook. E.g., after playing P-QR3 and P-QKt4, you generally need your $Q R$ to back up this advance, in case a file is opened through it.

## The Queren

The Queen has to be moved off the back rank to free the Rooks, but she should usually be moved only one square, as already stated, to the file that is least likely to be opened. It is bad to put a Queen on an open file. It only means the loss of a tempo later when the file is taken by an enemy Rook.

That the Queen will suffer from exposure if brought into mid-board is not an invariable rule. E.g., a gross blunder often made in the Scotch Opening (1 P-K4, P-K4; $2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3$, Kt-QB3; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 KtxP ) is 4 KtxKt ? This loses a clear tempo and therefore gives Black almost a lost game after 5 QxKt . The White Queen is brought into a dominating post. She can be attacked, it is true, by Kt-

K2-QB3, but the Black Knight makes two moves, so that no time is gained. Raw beginners often hit away the Queen by 5 P-QB4?? This makes their game absolutely lost, after 6 Q-Q1!, as the QP is left backward, and there is a hole at Q5 on which a White Knight can settle later with devastating effect.

It is surprising, nevertheless, how easy it is to lose the Queen altogether, e.g., 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; $3 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{QB} 3, \mathrm{PxP}$; 4 KtxP , Kt-KB3; 5 KtxKtch, QxKt; $6 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 3$, QKtQ2; 7 B-Q3, O.O??, (say); 8 B-KKt5, Resigns.

Look for Part III of "Where to Put Your Pieces in The Opening" in The Chess Review next month.

Winter Tournament-Copenhagen, Denmark January, 1939
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
(Tarrasch Defense)
White's imagination gallops, but bis judgment goes at foot's pace.
Lauerberg
White
J. Nielsen Black


## INFORMAL LADDER

(Maximum score for Nos. 1438-1455: 78)
***G. Plowman 802, 58; *I. Rivise 796, 60; *A. Sheftel 790, 55; *F. Sprenger 778, 56; W. O. Jens 701, 65; *W. Patz 736, -; T. McKenna 678, 46; ****P. L. Rothenberg 527, 59; *J. Hannus 540, 30; I. Burn 567, -; K. Lay 539, -; W. Keysor 484, —; G. Fairley 414, 59; **I. Burstein 402, 65; Dr. M. Herzberger 453, -; A. Tauber 362, 63; B. M. Marshall 390, 14 ; J. M. Dennison 329, 38; A. A. J. Grant 279, 71; Dr. W. F. Sheldon 271, 61; ****Dr. G. Dobbs 267, 53; P. A. Swart 198, 44; I. Sapir 182, 59 ; *Dr. P. G. Keeney 156, 56; A. Saxer 166, -; ****H. B. Daly 101, 61; J. Donaldson 87, 18; ***I. \& M. Hochberg 46, 55; S. P. Shepard 63,$26 ;$ V. Rosado 79, -; W. C. Dod 75; A. Fortier 60; A. B. Hodges 57; *E. J. Korpanty 57; R. Neff 55; E. Popper 47; Bill Clubb 19; W. D. Gibbs 16; Bill Beers 12; F. Grote 6.

This month's ladder prize goes to G. Plowman, who joins the select "four-star" group and earns our hearty congratulations. A. J. Fink's fine No. 1417 easily wins the quarterly threemover contest. The San Francisco expert is hard to beat!

# Problem Department <br> 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.

My heartiest greetings for Christmas and the New Year to all of you!

As a special Christmas treat we offer twentyseven originals this month and announce a little contest for the "really tough" solvers. 1492-1500 are the regular Ladder selections, and a fine bunch they seem, even to these jaded eyes. Nos. $1510-1518$ are a picked group, the solutions to which will not be counted on the Ladder; instead, we offer two prizes (of $\$ 5$ and $\$ 3$ ) for the best sets of solutions received before March 1 next. Some of them will probably prove very difficult indeed, but don't be afraid to send in partial sets of solutions: it's quite possible that others may not do quite as well as you! In case of ties, the set bearing the prior postmark will win-with allowances of course being made for the relative distances of the solvers and the time it takes the Review to reach them (you might mention when you submit your solutions the exact date on which your copy arrived). Here is a chance to find out who are our champion solvers!

For the record, I might say that Nos. 15101516 adhere strictly to ordinary chess rules, without any "Christmas stunts," such as retracting moves or promoting Pawns to pieces of another color or analyzing the previous play. Apropos of 1517 and 1518 we should explain for those not familiar with that peculiar piece, the Grasshopper, that it jumps over pieces in any direction, to the next adjacent square, unless that square is occupied by a piece of its own color. Thus in No. 1518, the $G$ at $b 6$ could move to e 3 or capture the White $G$ at $e 6$; the $G$ at al could play to a8 or e 1 or capture the Black $G$ at $e 5$; and so on. In a "maxiselfmate" Black is obliged to play his longest possible move at each turn, but White is not thus restricted; and White compels Black to mate him in the required number of moves. In a "maxistalemate," Black has the same handicap, and White stalemates him.

## HINTS FOR THE SOLVER. II

The real beginner should not try to tackle a man-size problem at the very start. It will only confuse him. I should suggest that he go over the solutions of our published problems, playing them over carefully, and familiarize himself with the reasons why the problems are what they are. After he has come to realize that they are not mere masses of pieces placed on the board in an effort to confuse, he can proceed to more serious business. On the principle of learning by progressing from the simple to the complex, he should begin with two-movers, and not bother with longer problems until he feels sure that he can, say, solve a majority of those published each month in the Review. Practice and experience are essential.

In subsequent articles I shall give hints for solving three-move and longer-range problems; space prevents my giving any but a few general rules this month about two-movers. Every
solver has his own methods, developed according to his tastes or needs. I offer the following as suggestions for increasing one's skill. They may not make the road less bumpy for you, as they have done for me, but give them a good try anyway!

First, instead of trying all of White's moves, concentrate on Black's play. Virtually all twomovers illustrate some definite theme or set of striking variations, and the number of themes purely involving maneuvers by White is vastly less than of those showing Black strategy. And since the general aspect of Black's force cannot be very much changed by the keymove, it follows that if you ask yourself at the beginning, "What move or moves can Black make that will allow a pretty mate?", you will be taking a short cut to finding the composer's intention. Look for possible pins, selfblocks, crosschecks. When you have found several of these, ask yourself why Black should make such moves; in other words, "Against what possible threat of White would such moves be defenses?" Then find a keymove that will create such a threat. To cite but one example: in No. 1412, by making Black play first, we find that after various moves of the Black Knight at c5, there are two selfblocks and four interferences. It is therefore plain that the threat is 2 Qxc5 and that the keymove places a White guard on that square.

This method also has the advantage of detecting quickly whether a two mover is of the "threat" type, in which the keymove sets up a potential mate to which Black must make defenses, or the "block" type, in which the keymove has no especial threat, but each of Black's moves allows a White mate. In cases where the block is incomplete before the keymove, this method will spot the unprovidedfor Black moves and lead quickly to the key. (To be continued)

## SOLUTIONS

No. 1438 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: 1 Sf6 (Two points)
Sparkling gleam, with splendid variety -Rothenberg. Give-and-take key, with pleasing effect-Gibbs. Model and mirror mates-Marshall. My vote-Sheldon, MeKenna.
No. 1439 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: 1 Qh1 (Two points)
The changed mate is pretty indeedRothenberg. Easy and familiar, but delightful $R$ play up and down the files -Gibbs.
No. 1440 by Dr. G. Dobls: 1 Qb1 (Two points) Feho blocks by Black S-Marshall. Surprising variety, with three changed mates. Best two-er-Gibhs. Elegantly constructed -Keeney. My vote-Rothenberg, Plowman, Fairley.
No. 1441 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 PxP (Two points) Selfpinning and unpinning play. My vote -Marshall. A modern selfpinning. lineopening complex-Gibbs. Best two-erDaly. Splendid-Keeney.
No. 1442 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Bb6, a fine intention, but cooked by 1 RxKt and 1 Rb7 (Two points each)
No. 1443 by the Problem Fditor:
For White 1 Bh8, Cook 1 Bd8
For Black 1 Qd1 (Two points each) To correct, remove BPh7 and move the position a flle to the right-Editor.

## Original Section

No. 1492
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH New York, N. Y.


Mate in 2

No. 1493
THE PROBLEM EDITOR
Dedicated to Geoffrey Mott-Smith


Mate in 2

No. 1494
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.


Mate in 2

No. 1495
F. GAMAGE

Brockton, Mass.


Mate in 2

No. 1496
ISADOR and MORRIS HOCHBERG
New York, N. Y.


Mate in 2

No. 1497
ISADOR and MORRIS HOCHBERG
New York, N, Y.


Mate in 2

No. 1498
RUDOLF POPP
Mittenwald, Germany


Mate in 2

No. 1499
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.


Mate in 2

No. 1500
F. W. WATSON

Toronto, Canada


Mate in 2

# Original Section (cont'd) 

No. 1501
PERCY BOWATER
San Marino, Cal.


Mate in 3

No. 1502
R, CHENEY
Rochester, N. Y.


Mate in 3

No. 1503
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.


Mate in 3

No. 1504
A. D. GIBBS

Rochester, N. Y.


Mate in 3

No. 1505
O. A. HOLT

Willmar, Minn.


Mate in 3

No. 1506
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.


Mate in 4

No. 1507
THE PROBLEM EDITOR


No. 1508
F. W. WATSON

Toronto, Canada


SELFmate in 2

No. 1509
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New York, N, Y.


SELFmate in 3

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SELFmate in 21

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Grasshoppers a1, e2, g6; b2. Maxiselfmate in 4

No. 151.8
P. L. ROTHENBERG

New York, N. Y.


Grasshoppers a7, a1, d6, d1, e6, g1, h5, h7; b6, d7, e5, h8. Maxistalemate in 4

No. 1444 by I. Rivise: 1 Rb3 (Three points) 1... Sxd5ch (threat); 2 Kd2ch

1. . . Setch; 2 Kd 3 ch

Nice pin work-Rothenberg. The last variation is a thriller. A good problem -Keeney. Main play is good-Dobbs.
No. 1445 by Herbert 'lhorne: 1 Bg4 (Four points) 1... KgG; 2 Re/; $3 \mathrm{Rg7ch}$
1... Kf7; 2 Bh5ch; 3 Sfsch
1... kh7; 2 Bh5; 3 Sf5ch

The additional $P$ model offers some ori-ginality-Dobbs. An always welcome bit of symmetrical pleasantry-Rothenberg.
No. 1446 by Jay R. Houghteling: 1 Sf7 (Five points) 1... Pe5; 2 Sxe5; 3 Sg4; 4 Se3

Fine debut. Difficult single-liner with climax of two sacrifices - Rothenberg. Fine first attempt-Daly, Dobbs. My vote-Korpanty, Plowman.
No. 1447 by R. J. Bermudez: 1 Sd8 (Three points) 1... Kc5; 2 Bdifch 1 . . . else: 2 Qe6ch
Mate following $B$ sacrifice is indeed a model model-Rothenbers. Clever miniature with $P$ self-block-Shepard. My vote-Sheldon, Plowman.
No. 1448 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Bb4 (Three points) 1... KxS; 2 Be4ch

1. . . Ku4; 2 Kb 2
${ }_{1}$. . . Pb5; 2 Kb 1
Key is weak, but varlations are good -Rothenberg. Pretty mates by minor pieces-Fairley.
No. 1449 by Fr. Paboucek: 1 Qb2 (Three points) ${ }_{1} \ldots \mathrm{~S}_{\mathrm{Pg} 2}$ moves; ${ }_{2}^{2} \mathrm{KxS}$
Construction and key are fine, though theme is necessarily limited-Rothenberg. I should have rated this higher-Mc-
Kenna. Best three-er-Daly. Good key and strategy-Dobbs.
No. 1450 by John Hannus: 1 Sc5 (Three points) Kd6; 2 Qd5ch Kr6; 2 Sd7ch Kf4; 2 Sb4-d4ch Pe4: 2 Qg 5 ch
Pretty and clean-cut-Keeney.
Cooked by $1 \mathrm{Ke7}$ (Three polnts)
No. 1451 by Maxwell Bukofzer: 1 Pe5 (Four points)
1... Kd5; 2 Ra5ch; 3 Sb3 or f3ch
2. . K Kbe; 2 Rb4ch, Kc7; 3 Rf8 2...Kc5; 3 Kb3

I like Bukofzer's work-McKenna. Good and not easy-Dobbs. My vote-Daly.
No. 1452 by Maxwell Bukofzer: ${ }^{1}$ Ke6 (Four points)
1... any: $2 \mathrm{Kd7}$. Kb5: 3 Ra 3
2... Kb7; 3 Rb3ch

Model mate with Black K on e5 is nice -Rothenberg.
No. 1453 by F. Palatz and E. Schutte: 1 Rb1 (Four points)
1.... Bh2; 2 Rb5, Pe5; 3 Kg 6

Fine feat of sly enticement-Rothenberg.
No. 1454 by E. F. Valcins: 1 Kc5 (Four points) 1... Pe5; 2 Ba6, Pe4; 3 Kb5

Probably the classic setting of a familiar scheme-Fairley.
No. 1455 by R. Pelzer: intended key 1 Ra8, but there are cooks by 1 Rh6, 1 Rh5, 1 Rh4, and 1 Rh3 (Three points each) Also, anticipated by Dr. G. Dobbs, London News, 1905.
No. 1456 by F , Gamage: 1 Sg 2
No. 1457 by $\dot{W}$. B. Rice: 1 Qb7 (All solvers who commented agreed that these problems, despite resemblances, deserve independent ranking).
No. 1458 by the Problem Editor: For White, No Solution-Intention of 1 Sc6 is defeated by 1 . Pe1(Q). For 13lack: 1 Sd2.
No. 1459 by $F$, Gamage: 1 Set
No. 1460 by Edward L. Deiss: 1 Qc2
No. 1461 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Rg3
No. 1462 by Bill Beers: $1^{\prime}$ Qa7
No. 1463 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Se 2

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PxR(Q)ch and } 2 \text { S } \\ & \text { SXQch } \\ & \text { QXRch } \\ & \text { XSch } \\ & \text { SXQch } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

No. 1464 by J. J. Corne
... KxR; ${ }_{2} \mathrm{QxP}$
. . K KBB; 2 RxPeh

1. . . Pe3; 2 Bg6

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