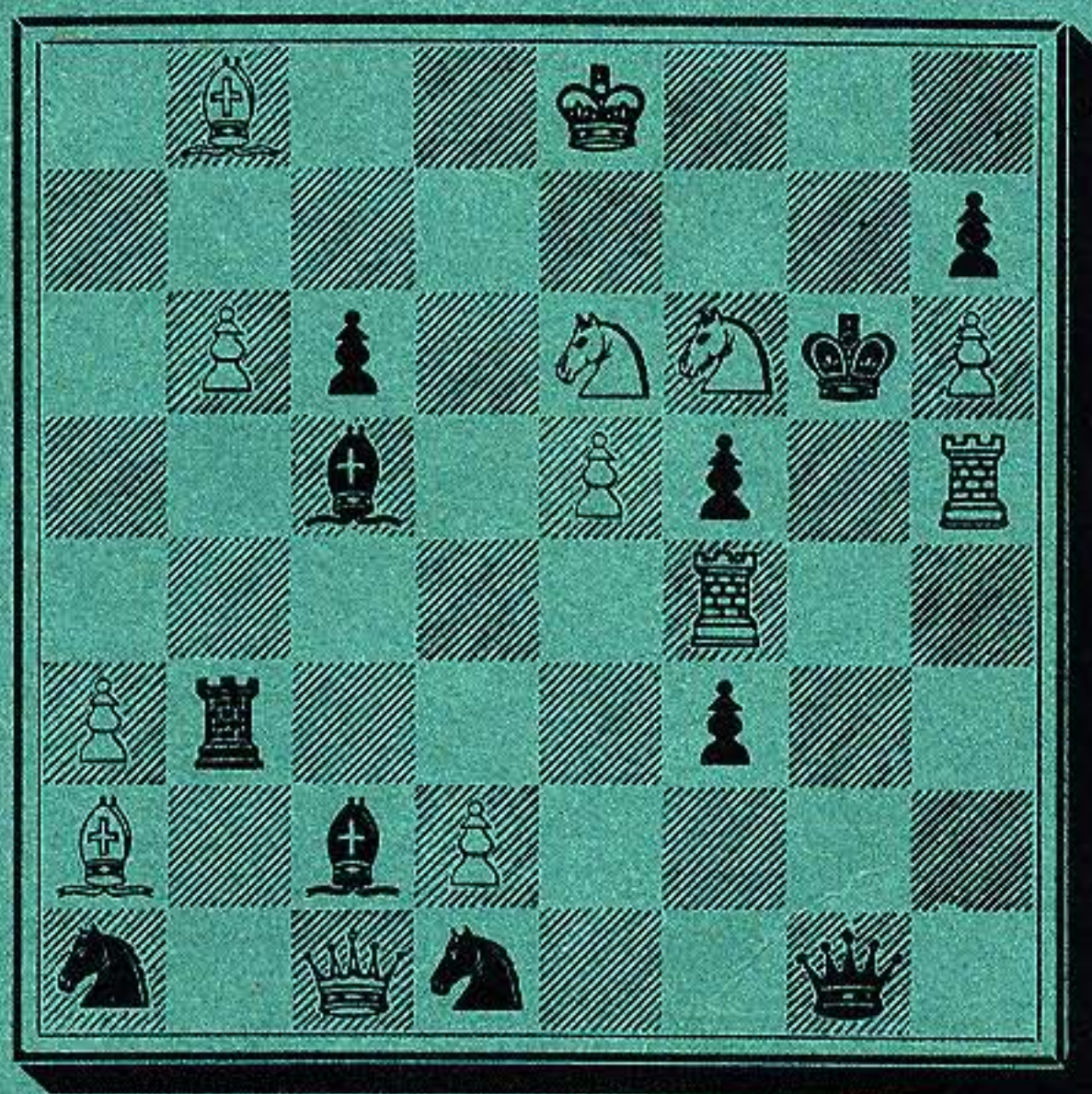


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The CHESS REVIEW

I. A. HOROWITZ
I. KASHDAN
Editors

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Lasker Memorial

Some five hundred chess players, from all parts of the Metropolitan area, and from points as far as Boston and Philadelphia, gathered at the Capitol Hotel in New York on the evening of March 3, to do honor to the memory of Dr. Emanuel Lasker.

The main event was a multiple simultaneous display, with five of the leading American masters each pitting his skill against a group of enthusiasts. Over one hundred players took part in this mass exhibition of skill on the chess-board. The masters, naturally enough, had all the better of things, the composite score of the exhibitors being 91 wins, 5 losses, and 13 draws.

First to score against the experts was Clinton Parmelee of Newark, N. J., who took the measure of Reshevsky in the game appearing below. The noted attorney, Arthur Garfield Hays, defeated Kashdan in a difficult endgame. Marshall retired after about an hour's play, Ulvestad completing his schedule. Miss Felicia Lamport, Dr. Maurice B. Hexter, and Max Solomon were the winners against this team. The games not finished by midnight were adjudicated by Leonard B. Meyer and L. Walter Stephens. Following are the individual scores of the masters:

	W	L	D
Samuel Reshevsky -----	16	1	2
Reuben Fine -----	24	0	0
Frank J. Marshall } -----	16	3	4
and Olaf I. Ulvestad }			
Isaac Kashdan -----	16	1	4
Albert S. Pinkus -----	19	0	3

Fine was merciless, not allowing as much as a draw. Pinkus took the place of Capablanca, who wired his regrets at being unable to leave Cuba in time to participate.

Mrs. Martha Lasker was present, and made a brief speech of thanks to the gathering. Among the galaxy of distinguished visitors was Harry Hirschfeld, who acted as master of ceremonies, and rendered some of his delightful stories; George Sturgis, president of the United States Chess Federation, and W. M. P. Mitchell, a vice-president of the Federation.

The Lasker Memorial Committee reports, as of March 15, that the total receipts for the fund to that date were \$961.50. This included donations of \$579, sale of tickets in the amount of \$365, and \$17.50 for the sale of books, which were auctioned off by Mrs. Fine at the close of the exhibition. Expenses were kept down to the low figure of \$60, most of the services and work required having been contributed. A detailed report of the receipts and disbursements will be issued shortly by the Committee.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Reshevsky		C. Parmelee	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 KtxP	KtxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 BxKt	QR-K1
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	23 R-B4	Q-Kt3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	24 R-Q1	P-B3
5 PxP	PxP	25 K-R2	K-R1
6 P-K3	P-B3	26 P-Q5	PxP
7 Kt-B3	B-Q3	27 BxP	R-K8
8 B-Q3	O-O	28 R-KB1	R(K8)-K7
9 O-O	R-K1	29 R-Q2	B-Kt4
10 Q-B2	P-KR3	30 RxR	RxR
11 B-R4	Q-B2	31 Q-B8ch	R-K1
12 B-Kt3	BxB	32 R-B1	B-B3!
13 RPxB	Kt-B1	33 QxRch	BxQ
14 Kt-K5	B-K3	34 R-B8	Q-Kt4
15 P-B4	QR-Q1	35 B-B7	QxBP
16 P-B5	B-B1	36 RxBch	K-R2
17 QR-B1	Kt(B1)-Q2	37 R-K2	P-KKt3
18 KtxKt	BxKt	38 R-K7	Q-R4ch
19 R-B3	R-K2	39 K-Kt1	Q-B4ch
20 P-K4	PxP	Resigns	

Horowitz Returns

Israel A. Horowitz is back in New York after nearly three months on tour. He gave more than fifty simultaneous exhibitions, covering nearly every State in the Union. Chess interest is very much on the increase, and he reports that the attendance and enthusiasm aroused by the displays were the greatest in his experience.

Horowitz's next task is to complete the preparations for his match with Reshevsky for the American championship. The opening game has been put off to May 4, to allow sufficient time for practice, and to raise the balance required for the purse. The full schedule for the match will be announced in our next issue. Clubs wishing to sponsor one or more of the match games should write to *The Chess Review* for full information.

Following are some enjoyable games and endings played on tour.

The King was in his castle, but the walls broke down.

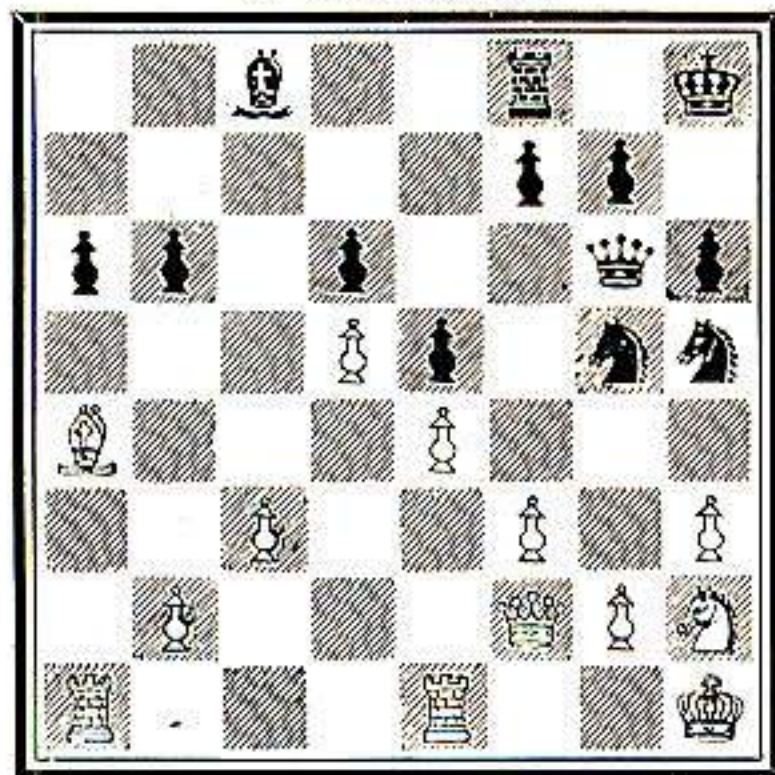
Austin, Texas, Jan. 25, 1941

SICILIAN DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz White		E. Hrisikopoulos Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	11 O-O	KtxKt
2 P-Q4	PxP	12 PxKt	BxP
3 Kt-KB3	P-K4	13 B-R3	BxR
4 P-B3	Kt-QB3	14 Q-K2ch	B-K3
5 PxP	PxP	15 RxB	Q-R4
6 KtxP	B-Kt5ch	16 Q-Kt2	O-O-O
7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	17 R-Kt1	K-Q2
8 KtxKt	KtPxKt	18 B-K4	P-B3?
9 B-Q3	P-Q4	19 BxPch!	Resigns
10 PxP	KtxP		

San Diego, Calif.

A. G. Pearsall



I. A. Horowitz

Black is the exchange behind, but has a menacing concentration on the King side. He takes quick advantage by a slashing attack.

1	BxP!	6 K-K3	Kt-Kt7ch
2 PxB	KtxRP	7 K-Q3	KtxQ
3 Q-R4	Kt-Kt6ch	8 RxKt	P-B4
4 K-Kt2	Kt-B5ch		Resigns
5 K-B2	Kt-R8ch!		

Amateur



I. A. Horowitz

White wins by a neat stroke.

1 R-B8ch!	BxR
2 Q-K8ch	R-B1
3 RxPch!	KxR
4 Q-Kt6ch	K-R1
5 Q-R7 mate	

Steckel grabs, but pays a heavy penalty.

Hazleton, Pa., Jan. 6, 1941

FRENCH DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz White		W. H. Steckel Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 RxP!	KxR
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 R-K1ch	Kt-K4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23 KtxKt	PxKt
4 P-K5	KKt-Q2	24 QxKPch	K-Q2
5 Q-Kt4	P-KKt3	25 Q-K7ch	K-B3
6 Kt-B3	P-QB4	26 Q-B7ch	K-Kt4
7 PxP	Kt-QB3	27 R-Kt1ch	K-R3
8 Q-Kt3	BxP	28 P-Q7	Q-R7
9 P-QR3	Q-B2	29 Q-B1	BxP
10 Kt-QKt5	Q-Kt3	30 R-R1	QxR
11 P-QKt4	B-K2	31 QxQch	K-Kt4
12 B-K3	Q-Q1	32 Q-R5ch	K-B3
13 Kt-Q6ch	BxKt	33 Q-R4ch	K-Q3
14 PxP	Q-B3	34 Q-B4ch	K-B3
15 R-Q1	Q-B6ch	35 Q-B6ch	K-Kt4
16 B-Q2	QxRP	36 Q-Q6	KR-Q1
17 B-Q3	KtxP	37 QxPch	K-R5
18 O-O	KtxB	38 Q-B4ch	K-R6
19 PxKt	P-B3	39 B-B1 mate	
20 KR-K1	K-B2		

KASHDAN, JR.

On the morning of February 19, 1941, Howard Mann Kashdan arrived at the Israel Zion Hospital in Brooklyn, to complete the marital felicity of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Kashdan. The young man weighed seven pounds nine ounces at birth, and mother and son are doing well. When last seen, Howard was sucking lustily on his milk bottle, a White Bishop clutched firmly in each hand.

The World Chess Championship

By PAUL KERES

(This interesting discussion of the leading personalities in chess was written especially for "The Chess Review," and sent to us by courtesy of the "Press and Publishers Literary Service." —EDITOR.)

The question of the world chess championship succession has become especially absorbing in recent years, due to the rise of a number of talented masters. This was one of the most vital issues of chess life in the past, yet up to the present it has not been satisfactorily resolved.

Let us take the present situation. Active in the chess world are a number of leading masters, such as Botvinnik, Capablanca, Euwe, Fine, Flohr and Reshevsky, all considered worthy candidates for a championship contest. The author of these lines is also included in the list of claimants. Yet, who should have priority in the next match against Alekhine? The question is an exceptionally difficult one, both for the present title holder and for the candidates themselves.

Why in general has the opinion been formed so unanimously that Alekhine, although holding the world title, is not at the same time incontestably the very best among the best? This is easy to explain. During the years of his brilliant successes, for several years before and after the match against Capablanca, Alekhine had shown such phenomenal achievements and so convincingly demonstrated his superiority over all his rivals, that his position in the chess world did not evoke the least doubt. Greater successes could hardly be thought of. Alekhine then had two courses left: either to remain at his unattainable height, or to begin to descend. It was the latter that happened. The encounters with the leading masters in Nottingham 1936 and in the AVRO Tournament in 1938 had proved that Alekhine's "super-class" no longer existed, and that he would have to fight as hard for his place as any of the candidates. This sufficed for the public at large to begin talking about "the end of Alekhine," and looking for his successor. This view was little affected by Alekhine's brilliant triumph in the return match with Euwe; some said that Euwe had simply not been in proper form, and others went even farther to declare that Euwe was altogether the weakest of all the rivals of Alekhine.

Such explanations may seem convincing to the chess public, but not to experts. Does Alekhine's failure to win one of the first places in two tournaments imply that he played weaker than the other leading entrants? It would be just as wrong a claim as to declare, after Alekhine's triumph over Euwe, that he played stronger than any other candidate. Every tournament player knows that the ultimate result depends not only on chess prowess, but on numerous other factors whose influence is very great at times. Hence, it would be wrong to judge the strength of a chess master by isolated tournament results. One must also take into account the personal experience of previous meetings with the same players, and only by taking all factors in conjunction can a more or less accurate picture be obtained.

It might be argued that Alekhine's playing strength has declined somewhat as compared with the period of his greatest ascendancy, while that of his rivals has risen, resulting in the disappearance of the "super-class." However, Alekhine is not weaker than any one of the seven claimants. Possibly the decline of his strength is to be explained by approaching old age, fatigue, or analogous reasons; yet his original ideas, fighting temperament, colossal resourcefulness, ingenious combinations — all these have remained almost at the same level.

I had occasion after the Team Tournament at Buenos Aires to do some analysing with Alekhine, and it was only then that I really understood what he represents. I can freely declare that none of his seven rivals possesses his resourcefulness, his most subtle grasp of positions, and his experience. The weapons with which he may be conquered consist of fundamental theoretical knowledge, accurate play, and above all, greater endurance and stronger nerves. Which of these qualities should be appraised as the highest in match play, is hard to tell. One thing is clear: a match between Alekhine and any one of the seven candidates will constitute a chess event of exceptional interest, the outcome of which cannot be determined in advance.

And now the most difficult question arises. Who of the candidates is the strongest? This cannot be answered without organizing a special chess contest. The moral right to priority for the next match belongs to the two ex-champions, and of them, first to Capablanca as the senior.

However, as for a return match between Alekhine and Capablanca, there has been grave doubt ever since 1927 that it will ever take place. On the whole it seems to me almost impossible to arrange a match between two masters so distrustful of each other. In conversations at Buenos Aires each of them accused the other for the failure of repeated negotiations, and of course I cannot judge as to who is right. At the present time there are again rumors afloat about Alekhine traveling to Cuba to meet Capablanca, but I do not attach much credence to this possibility.

The other candidate with "moral rights"—Euwe—after losing the title has made several futile attempts to secure a return match. His fervent admirers, the Dutch chess players, did a great deal to assure the formal right for a new challenge. Partly to this end they organized both the famous AVRO Tournament and the Euwe-Keres match of 1939-1940, but in neither event did Euwe justify the hopes placed in him. Euwe has even given up his educational activity in order to be able to devote himself more fully to chess. This of course gives him greater chances than in 1937, yet the possibility of arranging the match seems to me more than doubtful; for Alekhine is going to America if he can, whilst Holland is in the zone of warfare and there can be no immediate thought of carrying out a chess match there.

There remain five masters, who, owing to their youth, would be favorably situated in the event of a match against the world champion. What are the chances of these claimants?

True, in the AVRO Tournament, Fine won both his games against Alekhine. This was manifestly due, however, to reckless play on the part of the champion, who resolved to win at all costs, so that no decisive significance can be attached to that result. Bearing in mind the above-described qualities of Alekhine, Fine is inferior to him both as regards resourcefulness and in grasping the hidden depths of a position; nevertheless, he surpasses him in point of endurance, strong nerves, and possibly in erudition in openings. There would probably be a very strenuous contest between them. This match is also hardly possible at present, Fine being "only" the second chess master in the U. S. A., and financing of the match would first be offered to the country's leading master.

How would a match between Alekhine and Reshevsky proceed? The latter's style is quite different from that of Fine. Reshevsky is

hardly inferior to Alekhine as to wealth of original ideas, he plays superbly under time-pressure, he conducts the endgame with at times amazing peculiarity, and he is much younger than the champion into the bargain, so that it would be a hard struggle for the latter. Americans naturally place high hopes in Reshevsky; nevertheless, he also has some vulnerable points that Alekhine might take advantage of. Accustomed from childhood, when he was a "Wunderkind" of chess, to a sense of superiority over his opponent, Reshevsky has apparently retained this feeling, hidden in his subconscious, to the present day. It seems as though he always endeavors to confront his opponent with the solution of some problem, and to direct the course of events as he deems fit. However, the position does not always warrant such tactics, especially when one's own game becomes gradually worse. This factor constitutes a great danger to Reshevsky, for the opening is perhaps the weakest part of his play. With an opponent like Alekhine, this circumstance might acquire a decisive importance. No doubt, in the course of preparation for such a match, Reshevsky will considerably enlarge his knowledge of the openings, but he will not overtake Alekhine in so short a period. The encounter between these two masters, which appears to be most likely in the near future, will certainly yield a number of fighting games that should immensely delight all followers of chess. In a clash between two equally attacking styles, developments of exceptional interest are to be expected.

There remain the masters who are in Europe: Botwinnik, Flohr and Keres. A few years ago I named Botwinnik and Reshevsky as the most serious contenders for the world title. At present, however, preference is given to Botwinnik. In Reshevsky's play there occur flashes of ingenious ideas, but he lacks the exceptional sureness and calm of Botwinnik. With him as the opponent, one can never tell by his behavior whether he likes his position or not. Botwinnik is a serious danger to Alekhine; he has an excellent knowledge of theory, he utilizes with extraordinary precision the least positional advantage, and he retains the fullest sang-froid when defending himself, even in difficult positions. Should Alekhine fail to achieve anything in the first games of a match with Botwinnik, his nerves might give out, which would mean disaster. Personally, I believe that of the seven claimants, Botwinnik would have the best prospects against the champion.

It is interesting to note the opinion of Capablanca. To the question of whom he considers (of course, after himself) the best qualified candidate for the world championship, he named Keres and Botwinnik.

Of the play of Flohr, who now lives in Moscow, it can be said that it is not inferior to Botwinnik's as regards stability. Suffice it to recall his results during several years up to 1936, when out of a hundred tournament games he lost only one or two. I have met Flohr over the chessboard many times, and also analyzed with him, and what I like in him most is his lucid appraisal of positions, and his outstanding general mastery in positional play. None of the other claimants can vie with him in this respect. In the opening, as in the endgame, he is equally at his best, but it strikes me that his "Achilleian heel" consists in his invariable tendency to solve exclusively in a positional way all the problems that arise, though not all situations lend themselves to such treatment. It is true that this defect may be eliminated, for Flohr has more than once shown his skill also in combination; nevertheless, at the present time he prefers the defense to the attack, and this may become dangerous for him.

It remains to speak about myself. Capablanca holds a higher opinion than I do myself of my chances. I believe I should be classified with chess players of the combinational style, yet in case of necessity I possess sufficient positional knowledge. I happen to have original ideas, but my endgame play still requires deeper study. I like intricate, acute games, and it seems to me I have a common defect with Alekhine: we both dislike the strategy of waiting, and in tedious defensive positions we feel rather bored, and often play them badly. In recent tourneys I did my utmost to rid myself of this weakness, and am hoping to achieve success in this respect. As for a possible match with Alekhine, the games with him have always especially interested me, and I felt well in them, for Alekhine too is fond of complications. Of the outcome of such a match, hardly anything can be said beforehand, but at any rate, I am firmly convinced that it would not be a "cat and mouse" play.

Of course it is possible that besides the seven contenders who have been in the forefront now for several years, new ones may soon appear. A step forward in this direction was marked by the last championship of the U. S. S. R. Bondarevsky, Lilienthal and Smyslov have shown themselves as masters seriously to be

reckoned with. But it would be premature immediately after a first success to place any master in the group of championship candidates. He must be given time to perfect his style, the opportunity to enrich his tournament and match experience. This I can assert from my own example, for back in 1937, after winning the Semmering-Baden tourney, I was proclaimed as a candidate for a championship match, and a challenge to Alekhine was sent by the tournament committee. Luckily, nothing came of it, for at that time I should certainly have lost the match. Young pretenders to the title need the experience of playing with grandmasters, and the development of their style, before entering upon such a responsible match.

A good deal has been said here about existing contenders, yet the outstanding question still remains unsolved: how should priority for the match be determined? To answer this, it would be necessary to have recourse to one or several tournaments in which all the claimants could participate. Such tourneys should also be open to new stars who are in need of training with the world's strongest masters.

Another plan might be suggested: to carry out at first preliminary tourneys—a European and an American — with, say, six participants in each, and then the finals with two from each tourney playing a quadruple round. The winner of the finals would be the first challenger. These are mere suggestions that could be varied after serious discussion.

In conversations with Alekhine I gained the impression that he would agree in principle to such a plan. Chess players throughout the world would doubtless hail with satisfaction the announcement that the question of the world championship match had at last been regulated.

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More on the Two Knights Defense

By ALBERT S. PINKUS

(The article by Olaf I. Ulvestad in our January issue has aroused a great deal of interest. Ulvestad suggested a new move in an important branch of the Two Knights Defense. Analysis from Issue No. 1 of "Chess Charts" was given to support his contention that Black can at least draw with this new move, whereas other variations give Black a difficult game.

Albert S. Pinkus now offers some new analysis on this opening. "The Chess Review" is glad to be the medium for public discussion of this interesting controversy. Ulvestad will be given the opportunity for a rebuttal in a later issue.—EDITOR.)

This analysis was undertaken to test the possibilities for Black after the moves 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-B4, Kt-B3; 4 Kt-Kt5. Theory cautions against moving a piece twice in the opening, but in this case Black must counter the threat, and he has nothing better than to give up a Pawn to secure the initiative and a free development.

The intention of the Two Knights Defense is to avoid the risks of the Evans and Max Lange attacks, but if White were able to retain his Pawn plus and complete his development, it would prove that the move 3 . . . Kt-B3 is inferior. What should Black do then? He would be forced into the irregular defenses (French, Sicilian, etc.), or to reply 3 . . . B-B4, with all the difficulties involved.

For convenience, I have divided the analysis into several parts, as follows. A + sign means an advantage, ++ means a win, and = indicates an even game.

- A 4 . . . B-B4 (Wilkes-Barre Variation)
- B 4 . . . P-Q4; 5 PxP, Kt-Q5 (Fritz's Variation)
- C 4 . . . P-Q4; 5 PxP, P-QKt4 (Ulvestad's Variation)
- D 4 . . . P-Q4; 5 PxP, KtxP
- E 4 . . . P-Q4; 5 PxP, Kt-QR4

—A—

The Wilkes-Barre Variation can be completely refuted. For previous analysis, see *The Chess Review*, December 1934, page 220, and January 1935, page 4.

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3

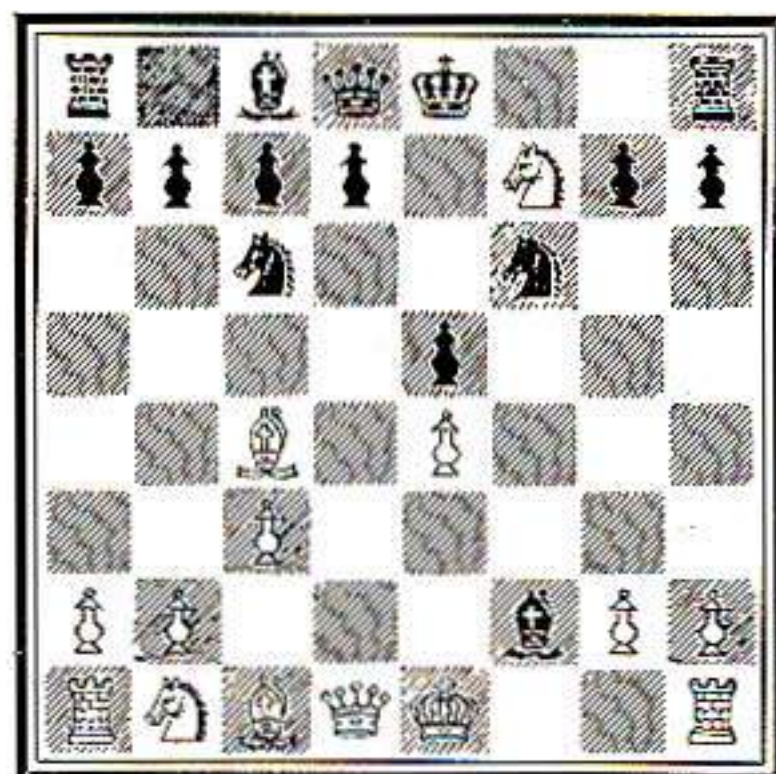
3 B-B4 Kt-B3
4 Kt-Kt5 B-B4?
5 P-Q4! BxP

If 5 . . . P-Q4; 6 BxP, KtxB; 7 PxP, KKt-Kt5; 8 P-QR3, QxQch; 9 KxQ, Kt-R3; 10 P-QKt4+. Or 6 . . . BxP; 7 P-QB3, B-Kt3; 8 BxKtch, PxP; 9 QxQch++.

6 P-QB3!

An important move, to keep the Black Knight from Q5. This considerably lessens the power of Black's attack after KtxBP.

6 B-Kt3
7 KtxBP BxPch



8 K-B1

Best. If 8 KxB, KtxPch; 9 K-Kt1, Q-R5; 10 B-K3, R-B1, with a strong attack.

8 Q-K2
9 KtxR B-Kt3
10 B-B7ch K-B1

If 10 . . . K-Q1; 11 B-Kt5++.

11 Q-B3 P-Q4

Or 11 . . . Q-B4; 12 B-R6++.
12 B-Kt5++

—B—

1 P-K4 P-K4 4 Kt-Kt5 P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 5 PxP Kt-Q5
3 B-B4 Kt-B3 6 P-QB3

Tempting but inferior is 6 P-Q6, QxP; 7 BxPch, K-K2; 8 B-Kt3, KtxB; 9 R-PxKt, P-KR3; 10 Kt-KB3, P-K5; 11 Kt-Kt1, K-B2+ (Bogoljubow-Rubinstein, Stockholm 1919).

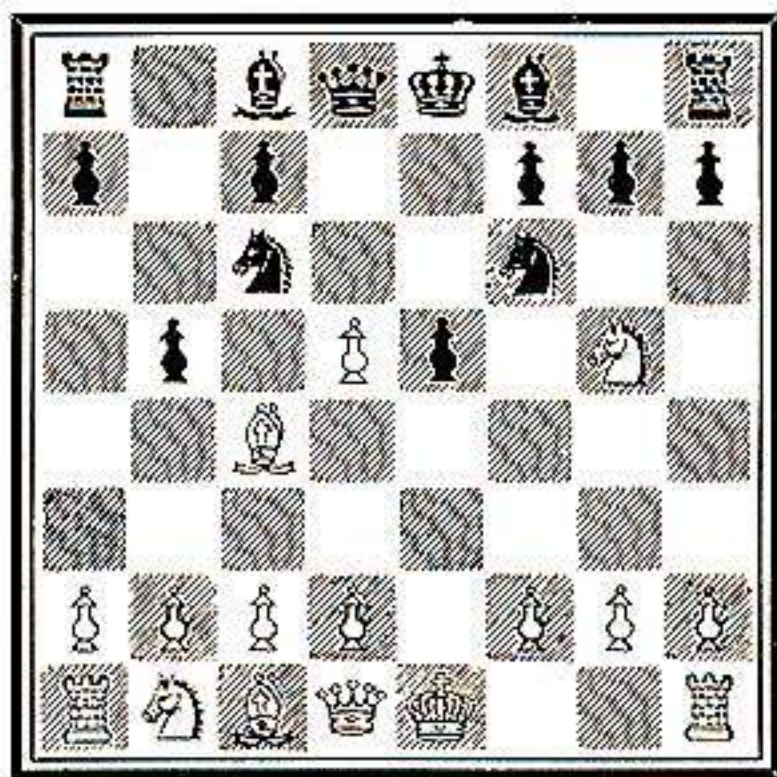
6 P-Kt4
7 B-B1! KtxP

If 7 . . . P-KR3; 8 PxKt, PxKt; 9 PxP, KtxP; 10 BxPch, B-Q2; 11 BxBch, QxB; 12 P-Q4++.

8 Kt-K4 Kt-K3 12 P-Q4 PxP
9 BxPch B-Q2 13 PxP O-O
10 BxBch QxB 14 QKt-B3+
11 O-O B-K2

—C—

5 PxP P-Kt4



A suggestion of Ulvestad, first published in Chess Charts, and reproduced in The Chess Review of January 1941. Black gives up a Pawn for the initiative, and White must exercise caution in meeting the threats. There are several good continuations at White's disposal, which will be discussed in turn.

(1) 6 B-B1! P-KR3

If 6 . . . KtxP; 7 BxP+, or 6 . . . QxP; 7 Kt-QB3, Q-Q2; 8 BxP+. 6 . . . Kt-Q5 leads to Fritz's Variation by 7 P-QB3.

7 Kt-KB3 P-K5

If 7 . . . Kt-Q5; 8 KtxKt, PxKt; 9 BxPch, B-Q2; 10 B-B4+.

8 BxP! QxP

9 Kt-B3 Q-Q3

10 Q-K2++

(2) 6 BxP QxP

7 B-K2 Kt-Q5

8 Kt-KB3 . . .

Not 8 O-O, as . . . B-Kt2 is too strong.

8 . . . B-KB4

Other possibilities are: (a) 8 . . . B-QB4; 9 Kt-B3, Q-K3; 10 O-O, O-O; 11 P-Q3, B-Kt2; 12 B-Kt5+; (b) 8 . . . B-Kt2; 9 Kt-B3, Q-K3; 10 O-O, O-O-O; 11 R-K1, B-B4; 12 P-Q3+; (c) 8 . . . KtxKtch; 9 BxKt, P-K5; 10 Kt-B3, Q-K3; 11 B-K2, B-QB4; 12 O-O, O-O; 13 P-Q4+.

9 P-Q3 O-O-O 12 BxKt P-K5

10 Kt-B3 Q-R4 13 B-K2 B-B4

11 O-O KtxKtch 14 B-K3+

(3) 6 BxP QxP

7 BxKtch QxB



8 Q-B3 . . .

A remarkable variation leading to wild positions, which should be tested in play.

8 . . . P-K5

If 8 . . . QxP? 9 QxR, QxBch; 10 K-K2, QxR; 11 QxBch, K-K2; 12 QxPch, Kt-K2; 13 Kt-QB3! QxKtP (. . . QxR allows mate in two); 14 R-KKt1! Q-R1; 15 KtxP++.

9 Q-QKt3 B-QB4

9 . . . Q-Q2 is too tame, and White is soon out of his difficulties.

10 P-Q4! PxPe.p.

11 QxPch K-Q1

12 O-O B-Kt2

13 Kt-KB3 R-KB1

If 13 . . . PxP; 14 QKt-Q2, R-KB1; 15 Q-Kt3, B-R3; 16 Kt-K5, Q-Kt3; 17 Q-KB3+.

14 Q-Kt3 Kt-Kt5!

15 QxPch B-Q3

16 QKt-Q2 KtxRP

17 R-K1 K-B1

18 QxP=

The position is very difficult. If 18 . . . KtxKtch; 19 KtxKt, RxKt; 20 PxR, QxKBP; 21 Q-KtSch, K-Q2; 22 Q-K6ch, and White can give perpetual check.

(4) 6 BxP QxP

7 BxKtch QxB

8 O-O B-Kt2

If 8 . . . P-KR3; 9 Q-B3! P-K5; 10 KtxKP, QxKt; 11 QxQ, KtxQ; 12 R-K1+.

9 Q-B3 QxQ

Bad would be 9 . . . P-K5; 10 Q-QKt3++.

10 KtxQ P-K5

11 R-K1 B-K2

12 Kt-K5 O-O

13 P-QKt3 . . .

Not 13 P-Q3, because of . . . R-K1, with the nasty threat of . . . B-Kt5. If 13 P-Q4, QR-Q1; 14 B-K3, Kt-Q4; 15 Kt-QB3, KtxB; 16 PxKt, P-QB4; 17 QR-Q1, PxP; 18 PxP, P-B4, with an unclear position.

13 . . . KR-K1

14 B-Kt2 QR-Q1

15 Kt-B4 B-R3

16 Kt-B3

If now 16 . . . BxKt; 17 PxB, RxP; 18 KtxP+.

(To be continued)

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Exciting Drawn Games

By PAUL HUGO LITTLE

LASKER-PILLSBURY

The chess world has seen many famous rivalries in over-the-board play. There have been the legendary matches between McDonnell and Labourdonnais, Morphy and Anderssen, Staunton and St. Amant. During the classical era, chess lovers thrilled to the pitched battles between Steinitz and his challengers, who included such keen blades as Tchigorin, Blackburne and Gunsberg, and the man who wrested Steinitz's proud title from him and kept it for twenty-seven years, the late Dr. Lasker.

In more modern times, we have revelled over the games between Lasker and Tarrasch, Capablanca and Marshall, Lasker and Capablanca, and the thrilling series of Alekhine's matches, with Capablanca, Bogoljubow and Euwe.

All of these set encounters brought honor and distinction to their participants, as well as instructive and brilliant games to chess students. But, while studying the history of tournaments and matches, we must not overlook the series of games between masters as they met year after year at various chess centers of Europe and America. There may have been no great glory or gold to reward their individual play, but the games produced are no less outstanding than those in the matches for the highest honors in chess.

I have in mind particularly the tournament encounters over a period of years between Lasker and Pillsbury. Although he never secured the material backing that would have given him the right to pit his skill against the immortal Lasker in a contest for the championship, Pillsbury was surely of titular calibre. Therefore, his individual games against the champion are of more than average interest. In fact, if one examines each of the thirteen games played from 1893 to 1904 between the two grandmasters, he will not discover one that is dull.

This historic chess feud had its inception in the New York tourney of 1893, in which Dr. Lasker defeated Pillsbury, then unknown outside of New England, as part of a clean sweep of thirteen games to establish a tournament record. They next met in the famous event in Hastings in 1895, where Lasker again won, though Pillsbury went astray with the better position.

Pillsbury began to take his revenge in the St. Petersburg Quadrangular Tournament of 1895, outscoring Lasker by 2 to 1 and 3 draws, and at Nuremberg the following year he not only defeated the champion, but won the brilliancy prize for doing so.

The next encounter of the two giants occurred at London in 1899, in a double-round tournament, where Lasker won one and drew the other of his two games against his famous rival. The following year, at the great Paris tourney, Lasker defeated Pillsbury in a long, magnificent struggle lasting over 80 moves. Four years intervened until their last meeting in Cambridge Springs, where Marshall scored one of his finest successes. In the last revival of his genius, Pillsbury defeated Lasker in brilliant style, using a move in the opening which he had reserved for Lasker since the St. Petersburg fray.

Their final record lists five wins for Lasker, four for Pillsbury, and four draws—four bitterly fought draws, the finest of which constitutes the subject of this essay. It is the first of their two games at London, 1899. Perhaps no other game of their memorable series so manifests the white-hot flame of combat.

London, 1899

RUY LOPEZ

H. N. Pillsbury	Dr. E. Lasker
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3
4 O-O	KtxP

The sharpest continuation, and one calculated to produce fighting chess in this oldest of openings.

5 P-Q4	B-K2	8 PxP	Kt-Kt2
6 Q-K2	Kt-Q3	9 Kt-B3	O-O
7 BxKt	KtPxP	10 R-K1

Pillsbury's own plan, to which Lasker's reply is the only adequate one.

10	R-K1	13 QR-Q1	B-Kt5
11 B-B4	P-Q4	14 P-KR3	B-R4
12 PxPe.p.	PxP	15 Kt-K4	B-B1
16 Q-Q2		

Allowing the doubled Pawns for the option of attack on the QP. A typical Pillsbury maneuver, which is somewhat double-edged, however.

16	BxKt
17 PxP	P-Q4
18 Kt-Kt3	Q-B3
19 K-Kt2	Kt-B4

Of course not 19 . . . QxP; 20 R-QKt1, winning the Kt. If 19 . . . RxR; 20 RxR, QxP; 21 B-K5, followed by Q-Kt5 or Kt-B5, with a powerful attack.

20 P-Kt3 Kt-K3

20 . . . B-Q3 seems better, and if the Bishops are exchanged, . . . Kt-K3. White's attack would be less serious, and Black would maintain a positional edge.

21 B-K5 Q-R5
22 Kt-B5 Q-Q1
23 K-R1

Making way for a strong Rook.

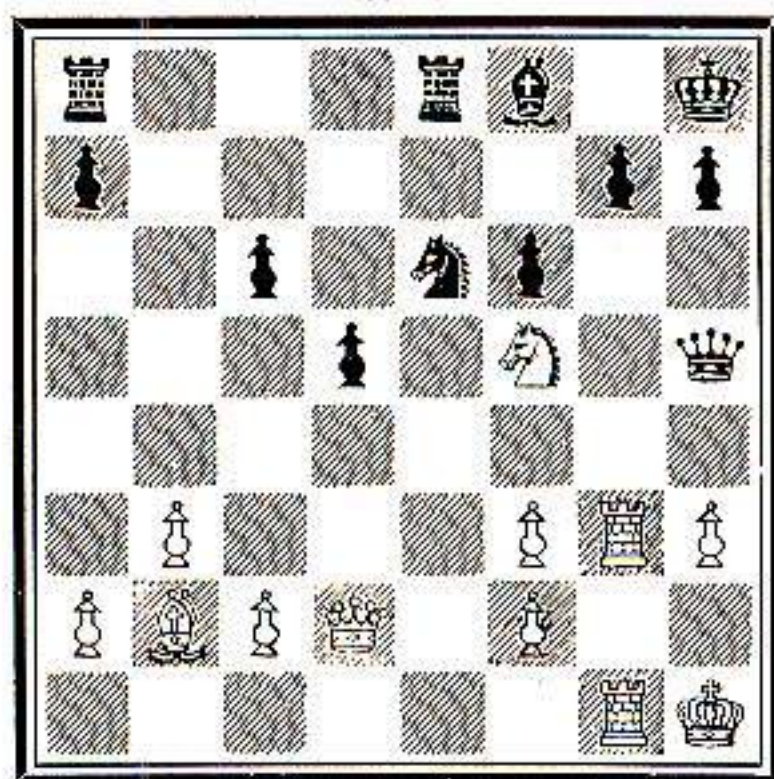
23 P-B3
24 R-KKt1! K-R1

Essential. Of course, if 24 . . . PxP? 25 Kt-R6ch, K-R1; 26 Kt-B7ch wins the Queen.

25 B-Kt2 Q-Q2
26 R-Kt3 Q-KB2
27 QR-KKt1 Q-R4

After the game Lasker himself pointed out 27 . . . QR-Q1 as the best move.

Lasker



Pillsbury

28 Q-R6!

A magnificent coup. Black cannot exchange Queens because of the fearful threat of BxP.

28 QxKt
29 BxP!

The point of the combination. Taking the Bishop would mean mate or the loss of the Queen. The threat is now RxP!

29 R-K2
30 BxR BxB
31 RxP QxBPch

Black must now content himself with a draw by perpetual check, in view of the many dangers.

32 R(Kt1)-Kt2

Not the other Rook, as 32 . . . B-B3 would follow, and Black's material advantage would soon tell.

32 Q-Q8ch
33 R-Kt1 Q-B6ch
Drawn

Honors are even in this courageous game.

Women in Chess

Cleveland—We have written a lot about the Queens Women's Chess Club. In December, we had a long-awaited opportunity to meet some of the members. We found them as lively and enthusiastic as one could wish. Just a few days before, they had played a match with the faculty of the Case School of Applied Science, and had won 10 out of 18 games. They try to play at least two such matches a month, and have traveled as far as fifty miles for this purpose. They tell me that they know their chess is improving, for their scores are much better than they were two years ago.

We tried our hand, for the first time, at simultaneous play, pitting ourselves (with the Black pieces) against seven of them. The game with Miss Papp, the club champion, was a draw by repetition of moves, and we lost to Mrs. Grove and Miss Troy. We enjoyed our visit a lot, and hope some day to be able to return their hospitality.

Simultaneous Exhibitions—Mrs. Mary Bain is undertaking these in a rather ambitious way. She has given exhibitions in New York State, and has even played in Boston. She seems to be doing very well in a field which is so difficult for the inexperienced. She mentioned that in Syracuse she lost to Mrs. Carl Nye, who has played in the amateur sections of the New York State Tournaments.

Hazel Allen Trophy—This cup, held by the Marshall Chess Club, is again in competition, but this year is limited to women members of the club. Mrs. Adele Rivero, the present holder of the trophy, is not competing. After a qualifying tournament, there are nine entries, listed in the order of their standing at the end of the second round: Mrs. Gresser, Mrs. McCready, Mrs. Bain, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Harmath, Miss Karff, Miss Raettig, Mrs. von Haebler, and Miss Wray. Miss Karff lost to Mrs. Bain.

—Edith L. Weart

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Correspondence Chess Tournament

Entries are still coming in for the Correspondence Tournament, and are always welcome. There was a falling off in the number of sections started since our last report. The lists are always open, and there is no time like the present for joining in the battle of the postcard brigade.

Here are the new sections:

Section XIII

1. Louis P. Vichules, Northampton, Mass.
2. Lewis B. Hamilton, Fort Pierce, Fla.
3. J. E. Palange, Lewiston, Me.
4. Mrs. H. B. Gay, Jr., Haverford, Pa.
5. Edmund H. Umberger, Altoona, Pa.

Section XIV

1. H. C. Butler, Tulsa, Okla.
2. Erhard Fallenbeck, Danbury, Conn.
3. A. Briggs, Richmond, Va.
4. Wallace H. Smith, San Francisco, Calif.
5. A. Lippes, Bronx, N. Y.

Section XV

1. N. T. Austin, Sacramento, Calif.
2. Jose Benardete, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3. John T. Andrews, Middlebury, Vt.
4. Louis Russell Chauvenet, Esmont, Va.
5. O. W. Dishaw, Tucson, Ariz.

The first returns on finished games are beginning to dribble in. Louis Persinger has taken a commanding lead with three wins in

his section. One of them is a neat win appended below.

The results:

Section I—James 1, Mitchell 0.

Section IV—Persinger 2, Lippes 0.

Persinger 1, Dudley 0.

The Max Lange has lost none of its terrors.

Section IV

MAX LANGE ATTACK

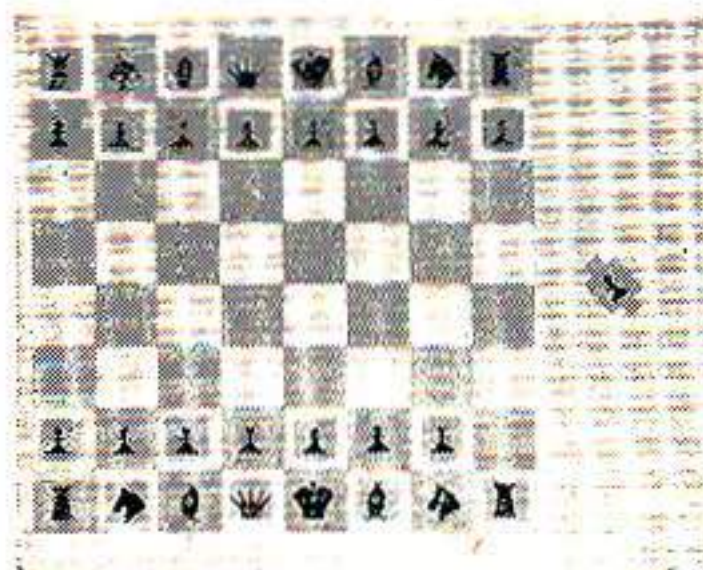
Louis Persinger		Robert E. Dudley	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	12 QKt-K4	B-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 P-B4	O-O-O
3 P-Q4	PxP	14 P-B5	BxP
4 B-QB4	Kt-B3	15 PxP	QxP(B4)
5 O-O	B-B4	16 R-B1	P-Q6ch
6 P-K5	P-Q4	17 K-R1	Q-Q4
7 PxKt	PxB	18 Q-Kt4ch	Q-Q2?
8 R-K1ch	B-K3	19 QxQch	RxQ
9 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q4	20 PxKtP	KR-Q1
10 Kt-QB3	Q-B4	21 Kt-B6	Resigns
11 P-KKt4	Q-Kt3		

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Sections will be composed of five players, each to play two games with every other. Complete scores of games are to be sent to us by the winners, and by the players of the White pieces in the case of draws.

The time limit for replies is 48 hours from the receipt of a move. Undue delays may lead to forfeiture. Any questions regarding rules are to be submitted to us, and our adjudication is to be accepted as final.

Practical Endgame Solving

By NATHAN F. GROSSMAN

The notion is prevalent that problems are beyond the scope and appreciation of the over-the-board player. Whatever its truth in regard to the usually artificial two-mover and three-mover, it has, I am convinced, no application to composed endgames.

These are usually, though not necessarily, positions with few pieces. Occasionally they are extremely complicated middle game situations. The distinguishing feature is the similarity of the task to practical play. White must win, or draw, as the case may be, with no limit of moves, and the same considerations that guide one in play are useful here. The endgames offer, therefore, excellent practice and a fertile field of ideas for chess players of every degree of strength.

But they offer much more. They present the beauty that can be found on the chessboard, the remarkable vitality of the pieces, as does no other field in chess. One who has perused the solutions of the splendid examples offered by Chernev in these pages must have marvelled at the ingenuity, the piquancy, and the amazing resourcefulness contained in them. And one need have little technical knowledge to appreciate them.

I believe, therefore, that every chess player can derive much pleasure from endgames, a good deal by running through the solutions, and even more by actually solving them. For a triumph is appreciated fully only when one has fully experienced the difficulties to be overcome. Solving endgames is by no means easy, yet not unduly difficult when done systematically. It is my purpose in this and future articles to offer some suggestions which may prove helpful.

There is, of course, as in actual play, no substitute for an understanding of the position. What are White's ultimate objectives, what are his possibilities, what defenses are there? These questions must be asked and answered in undertaking the solution of an endgame, just as the same procedure is necessary in determining a move in play. But in a set task, whether a problem or an ending, there may be clues that are not intrinsic to the position. We know in advance what the result is to be, that the position has been planned, and that every piece is on the board for a purpose. We also get to know the idiosyncracies of the various

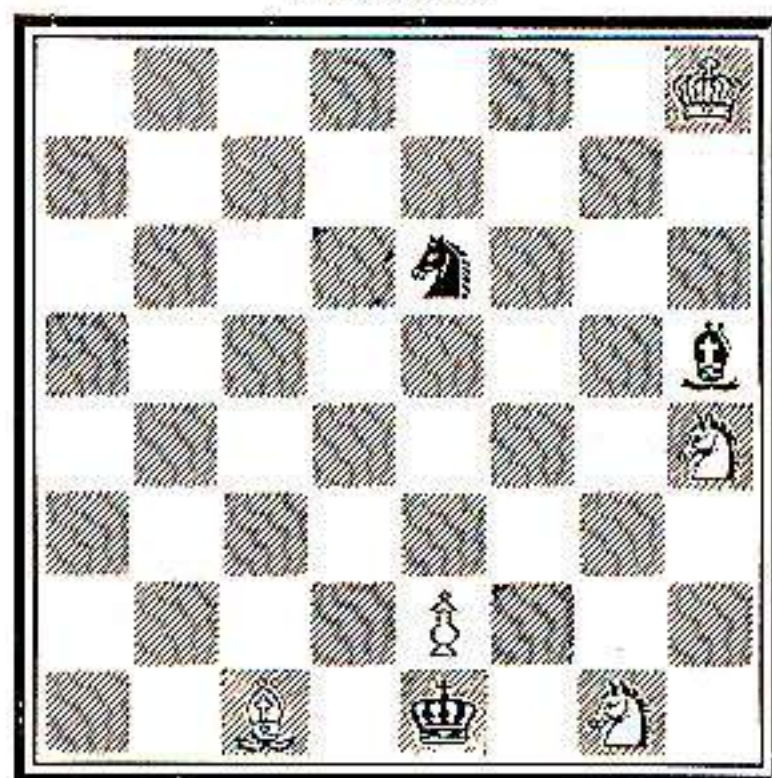
schools and composers. Consequently, many inferences and short-cuts are available which are not present in actual play. I am not aware that any attempt has ever been made to analyze or classify these, and each one of us has had to learn them for himself. What I hope to do is to describe a few of the notions that have crystallized in my mind, and have proved helpful.

The first that I shall consider is a common device that is very useful in play as well as in solving endgames. It may be called the elimination method. In over-the-board play, when one is being attacked vigorously, he very often can save a good deal of time and effort by this reasoning: "I must play this move, though I have no notion what its consequences are, for all other moves are clearly bad." This is a negative and rather crude method, for there need be little concern about the composer's idea in the early stages. One is pushed along the correct path until he stumbles upon the true plan.

Of course, somewhere along the road there will be a move or series of moves not easy to find, what Kashdan calls a "trick." If we miss it, we may tend to feel that all lines are eliminated, and that there is no solution. Nevertheless, often all lines but one are completely and clearly hopeless, and by dabbling along the one where there is still some play, however vague it may seem, we will finally see the point.

Here are some examples of solving by the use of the elimination method. Consider the following position:

Gurevich



White to play and win

In order to win, White must wind up at least a Bishop and Knight ahead. There is hardly a possibility of winning one of the Black pieces directly, so that White's only hope lies in gaining a piece for his Pawn. The Pawn is now attacked twice, and defended only once. It must be defended again or advanced. It cannot be defended directly. The try 1 Kt (R4)-B3ch fails after 1 . . . BxKt; 2 PxB, K-B7; 3 P-B4, KtxP, followed by . . . KxKt.

Thus the Pawn must be pushed. Can either 1 P-K3 or 1 P-K4 be readily eliminated? 1 P-K4 seems less secure, so let us try it: 1 P-K4, Kt-B4. Now 2 P-K5 is not playable because of 2 . . . Kt-Q6, attacking both Bishop and Pawn, nor can White bring his Knights to the rescue via 2 Kt-B3ch, as 2 . . . K-Q8 attacks the Bishop. By eliminating, therefore, White must play:

1 P-K3

To be sure, this does not appear too hopeful either, as Black now can apparently win one of the Knights. But at least it is complicated and something may turn up.

1 K-B7
2 Kt-R3ch K-Kt6

Can both Knights be saved? Without analysing the consequences, the only possibility is 3 Kt-B4, attacking both Black pieces.

3 Kt-B4 KtxKt

Now White must seek to save his other Knight by checks. He still has no choice of moves.

4 Kt-B5ch K-Kt5

Black must continue to attack the Knight, otherwise White simply plays PxKt and wins leisurely by preponderance of material. White's reply again is indicated.

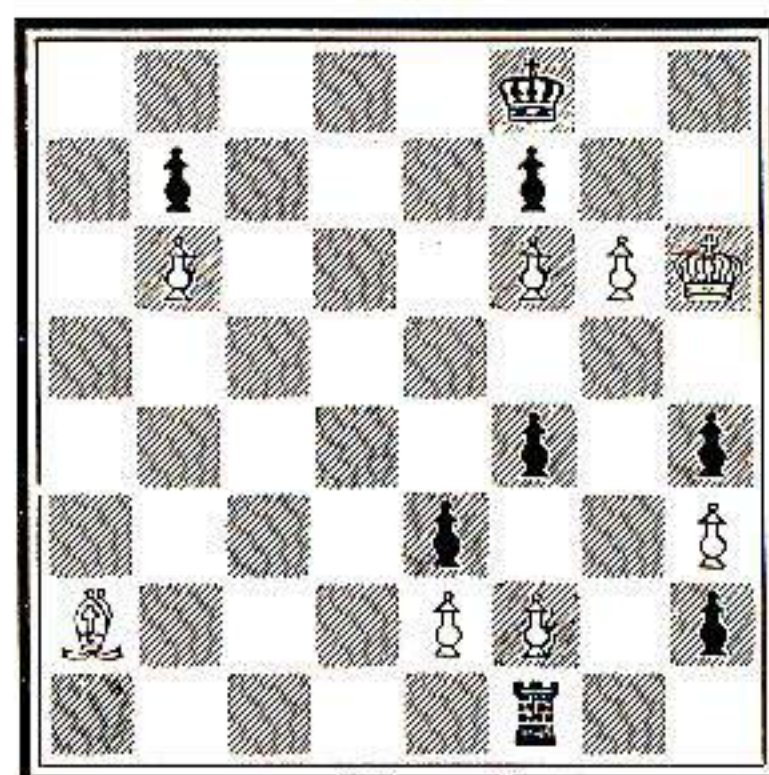
5 Kt-R6ch K-Kt4

Now White can no longer check. It seems hopeless. But here the "trick" comes to the rescue.

6 PxKtch!

and the Knight is immune from capture because of 7 P-B5 mate!

Kubbel



Now White cannot play effectively to stop the Pawn, nor does 2 BxPch, KxB; 3 K-R7, R-KKt8 lead to anything. His only chance is to try for B-R7 mate. He must, in order to do so, get the Bishop to the diagonal QKt1-KR7, via Kt3, B4, or Q5. If 2 B-B4, R-Q8; 3 B-Kt3, R-Q7, effectively keeping the Bishop off the diagonal. If 2 B-Kt3, R-QB8. White can then play 3 B-Q5, or 2 B-Q5 might be played at once. It would seem that there is nothing to be gained by bringing the Rook into the open. At any rate, let us try 2 B-Q5, and see later if there is any difference.

2 B-Q5 P-R8(Q)
3 P-B3

Obviously the only try. Now it is up to Black to find a defense. There is only one, to protect his KR2 by playing his Queen to QKt8.

3 R-R8
4 B-K4 Q-QKt8

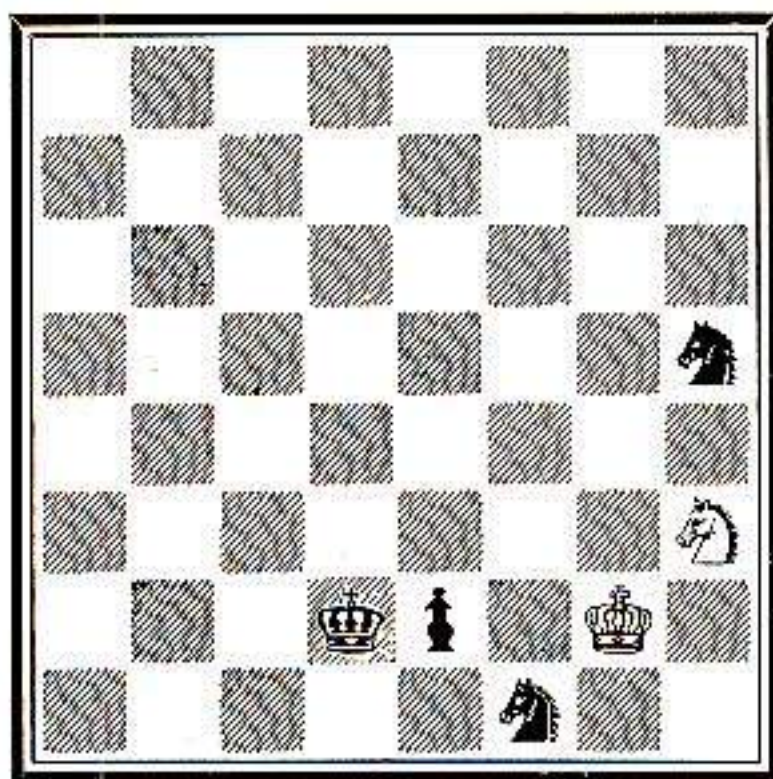
White seems finished. But again the trick comes along.

5 B-B5!

The Bishop cannot be captured because of stalemate, nor is there any way to maintain the status quo, to capture later. The Rook can protect the Queen only on its present square, and the Queen has no safe move which still defends the mate.

Going back, we may note that if 2 B-Kt3, R-QB8; 3 B-Q5, P-R8(Q); 4 P-B3, R-B5! 5 BxR, Q-QKt8, and if now 6 B-K4, QxB! followed by . . . P-B6, winning easily.

Herbstman and Kubbel



White to play and draw

This example is somewhat more difficult, but a recognition of one simple though unusual point makes it play itself. Two Knights and King against King results in a draw, as it is impossible to reach a mating position without causing a stalemate on the prior move. King and three Knights against King and Knight is a win, however, because the stalemate possibility is not present. White, therefore, must not only prevent . . . P-K8(Q), but also . . . P-K8(Kt).

The first move is obviously forced. Black is threatening to Queen, and White's only chance is to get his Knight to KB3, via Kt5 or Kt1. The latter is clearly preferable, as

it attacks the Pawn immediately. If 1 Kt-Kt5, Kt-B5ch, and White cannot play 2 K-B2 (the Pawn Queens with check), or 2 K-B3 (taking the square from the Knight). On anything else, Black plays 2 . . . K-K6, when the Pawn can no longer be stopped. Thus the first move must be:

1 Kt-Kt1 Kt-K6ch

He cannot play 1 . . . P-K8(Kt); 2 KxKt. Black's aim is to make a third Knight, while preserving the other two. If 1 . . . Kt-B5ch; 2 K-R1. B2 and B3 being unavailable, this is forced. Now we see a trick. If 2 . . . P-K8(Kt); 3 Kt-B3ch! draws, for 3 . . . KtxKt is stalemate. If 2 . . . Kt-Kt6ch; 3 K-R2, and Black can only repeat the position with 3 . . . Kt-B8ch; 4 K-R1.

After the text, 2 K-R1 will not do because of 2 . . . P-K8(Q), pinning the Knight, and if 2 K-R2, P-K8(Kt) allows of no good reply. By elimination, we come to:

2 K-R3

Here we stumble on another trick. If 2 . . . P-K8(Kt); 3 Kt-B3ch, KtxKt is again stalemate.

2 Kt-B5ch
3 K-R2 Kt-Kt5ch

If 3 . . . P-K8(Kt); 4 Kt-B3ch, KtxKtch; 5 K-Kt3 wins one of the Knights. Black tries to change the position by a series of checks.

4 K-R1 Kt-B7ch

Now 4 . . . P-K8(Q) pins the Knight, but stalemates immediately. And on 4 . . . P-K8(Kt); 5 Kt-B3ch, as before.

5 K-R2 P-K8(Kt)

This has to be tried, as there is nothing further to be gained by checks. It looks quite sufficient, but once more comes the trick.

6 Kt-B3ch! KtxKtch
7 K-Kt3

attacking all three Knights. Black can defend them (by 7 . . . K-K6) only by stalemating White.

In each of these endings, it was at no time necessary to concern oneself with the underlying idea or objective. By elimination, White's moves were forced throughout, on pain of immediate frustration, and he was thereby enabled to stumble upon the ideas.

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Selected Games

(Annotations, unless otherwise credited, are by I. Kashdan.)

Buenos Aires, 1940

The last game of a match for the championship of Argentina, which Maderna won by 8 to 6.

MERAN VARIATION

C. H. Maderna

L. R. Piazzini

White

Black

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	5 P-K3	QKt-Q2
2 P-B4	P-K3	6 B-Q3	PxP
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	7 BxBP	P-QKt4
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	8 B-K2

In the sixth game of the match Maderna played the stronger 8 B-Q3, which should be continued, after 8 . . . P-QR3, by 9 P-K4, P-B4; 10 P-K5! with advantage for White.

8	P-QR3
9 O-O	P-B4
10 PxP	BxP

Now Black has completely equalized.

11 P-QR3	B-Kt2	15 Q-Q4	R-B3
12 P-QKt4	B-K2	16 KR-Q1	Q-B2
13 B-Kt2	O-O	17 Kt-Kt1	R-B1
14 R-B1	R-B1	18 Q-Q2

The threat was 18 . . . RxR, 19 RxR, QxRch! 20 BxQ, RxBch, followed by . . . RxKt, with more than equivalent for the Queen.

18	Kt-K5!
19 Q-K1

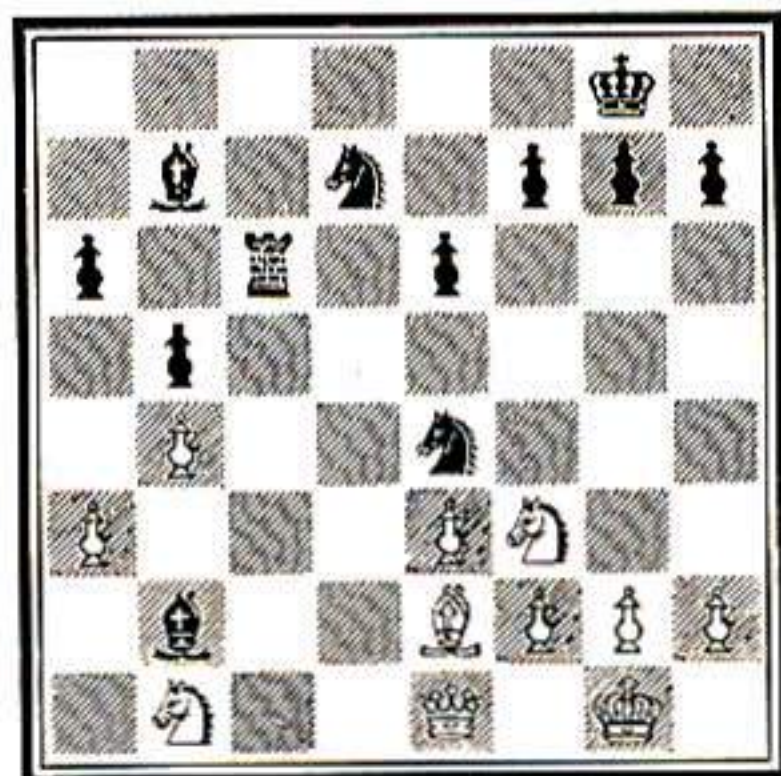
19 QxKt would fail after 19 . . . RxR; 20 BxR, QxQ; 21 RxQ, RxBch; 22 B-B1, B-Q4! 23 RxB, K-B1; 24 R-Q7, RxKt and White must sacrifice the exchange to avoid . . . B-B5.

19	B-B3
20 RxR	QxR
21 R-B1	BxB

Black obtains the three pieces he desires for the Queen, but they get into a bad tangle, and White emerges with the better ending. Piazzini needed a win to tie the match, so played for complications at any cost.

22 RxQ	RxR
--------	-----

Piazzini



Maderna

23 B-B1	R-B8
24 Q-K2	RxKt
25 Q-Q3	Kt-B6
26 Kt-Q2!

Not 26 QxKt? Kt-K7ch wins. But now Black must give up the exchange.

26	RxBch
27 KxR	B-Q4
28 Q-B2	Kt-R5
29 P-K4	B-R7

By great exertion Black has avoided the threatened loss of a piece. The resulting congestion leaves the board free for the mobile Queen.

30 Q-B8ch	Kt-B1
31 QxRP	Kt-B6
32 Q-B6	P-B4

This hardly improves matters, but there is little Black can do for the moment.

33 P-B3	PxP	36 P-Kt3	K-R2
34 PxP	P-R3	37 P-KR4	Kt-Kt8
35 Q-B7	Kt-Kt3	38 Kt-B3

Much better than exchanging Knights, which would give the Bishops more activity.

38	B-B5ch
39 K-B2	KtxQRP
40 P-R5	Kt-R1

Abject but forced, for if 40 . . . Kt-B1; 41 Q-B7 wins the Knight.

41 Kt-K5	B-Q5ch	44 K-Kt2	Kt-B5
42 K-B3	B-Kt6	45 Kt-B8ch	K-Kt1
43 Kt-Q7	B-Q8ch	46 KtxP	Kt-K6ch
47 K-R2	B-K4		

A last try. White cannot take the Bishop, but has a quick winning continuation.

48 Q-B8ch	K-B2
49 Kt-Q8ch	K-Kt1

If 49 . . . K-K2; 50 Kt-B6ch, followed by KtxB and QxKt.

50 Kt-B6ch	K-R2
51 KtxB	BxP
52 P-Kt4	B-Kt3
53 Q-QB5	Resigns

Buenos Aires, 1940

DUTCH DEFENSE

J. Hiesco

F. Benko

White

Black

1 P-Q4	P-K3
2 P-QB4	P-KB4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
4 P-KKt3	P-QKt3

This is not a good idea here, as the undefended Bishop proves a liability. 4 . . . B-Kt5ch or . . . B-K2, followed by . . . O-O, is in order.

5 B-Kt2	B-Kt2
6 O-O	B-K2
7 Kt-B3	P-B3

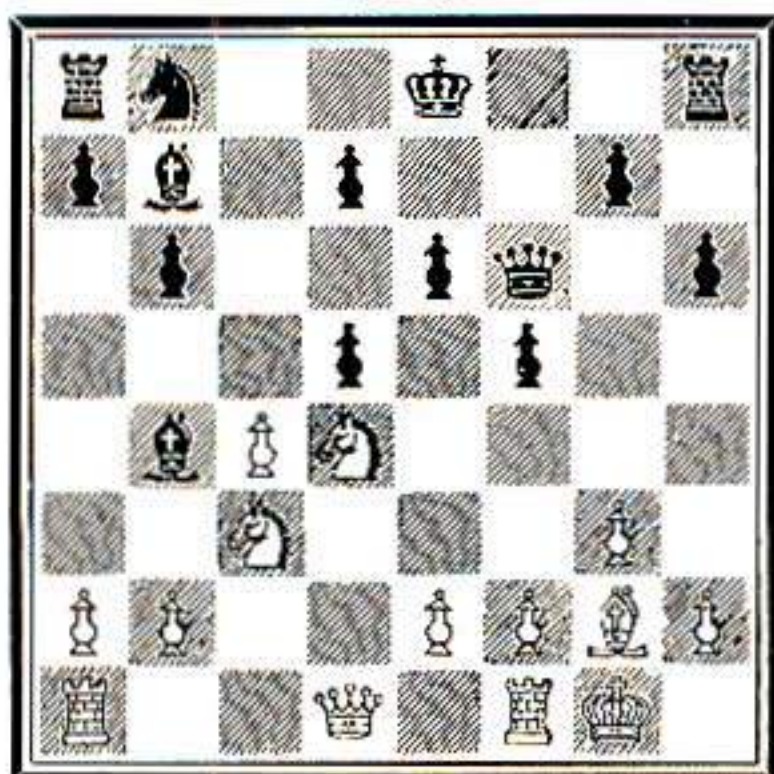
Weak, as it does not prevent the threatened P-Q5. 7 . . . P-Q4 was the best chance to equalize.

8 P-Q5!	BPxP
9 Kt-Q4

The point. White must regain the Pawn, with positional advantage.

9 B-Kt5
10 B-Kt5 P-KR3
11 BxKt QxB

Benko



Iliesco

12 KtxKP!!

A brilliant stroke, which takes full advantage of the momentary insecurity of the Bishops.

12 PxKt

If 12 . . . QxKKt; 13 KtxP, and the threat of Kt-B7ch or Kt-B6ch, followed by BxB, will win the exchange. Or 12 . . . BxKt; 13 Kt-B7ch, K-Q1; 14 KtxP, BxKt; 15 BxB, BxP; 16 R-Kt1, Kt-B3; 17 RxB! regaining the material with a strong attack.

13 Q-R4ch K-B2
14 PxB!

The Bishop will not run away, as PxPch is threatened.

14 P-K4 19 P-QKt4 Kt-Q2
15 QxB Kt-R3 20 QR-Q1 P-QR4
16 Q-R3 KR-Q1 21 P-Kt5 KR-QB1
17 P-K4 P-Kt3 22 KPxB KtPxP
18 P-B4 Kt-B4 23 Kt-K4

This looks decisive, as the Knight cannot be taken, but Black still puts up a fierce resistance.

23 Q-K2 26 PxB KtxP
24 Kt-Q6ch K-Kt3 27 BxBch RxB
25 B-R3 R-B1 28 RxB Kt-B5

Regaining the exchange, as 29 Q-Q3 is answered by 29 . . . Q-K6ch; 30 QxQ, KtxQ. The ending is of course lost for Black.

29 KtxKt QxQ
30 KtxQ KxR
31 P-Q6

Premature, and offering Black some drawing prospects. 31 Kt-B4 would win a third Pawn, and leave no difficulties.

31 K-K3 34 RxBch KxR
32 Kt-B4 R-Q1 35 Kt-B4ch K-B4
33 KtxKtP RxB 36 KtxP B-Q4

White can win by establishing a passed Pawn on each wing, in spite of the defensive power of the Bishop. The technique involved still has points of interest.

37 P-QR4 K-Kt5 40 K-B2 K-B4
38 Kt-B6ch KxP 41 K-K3 P-R4
39 Kt-Q4 K-Kt5 42 P-R3 B-Kt7
43 P-Kt4! PxP

If 43 . . . P-R5; 44 P-Kt5, BxP; 45 P-Kt6, B-Kt7; 46 Kt-K6ch! followed by P-Kt7 wins.

44 PxP B-Q4
45 P-Kt5 B-B2
46 K-K4 B-Kt3ch
47 K-K5 B-Q6
48 K-B6! B-B5

If 48 . . . KxKt; 49 P-QKt6, B-K5; 50 P-Kt6, and one of the Pawns must Queen. Alas, poor Bishop, why weren't you twins!

49 P-KKt6 B-Q4
50 P-Kt7 K-Q3
51 P-Kt6 B-Kt1
52 Kt-K6

52 Kt-B3 and Kt-Kt5 would do just as well, but White can be permitted a little flaunting. Of course, if 52 . . . BxKt; 53 P-Kt7.

52 K-B3
53 Kt-Kt5 Resigns

For after 53 . . . KxP; 54 K-K7, followed by K-B8 and Kt-B7, and the Pawn finally comes into its own.

U. S. S. R. Championship Moscow, 1940

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Salo Flohr)

A. Lilienthal A. Kotov

White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3 P-Q3
3 B-Kt5ch

A rarely played suggestion of Nimzovitch. It should prove quite harmless.

3 Kt-Q2

The logical reply is 3 . . . B-Q2; 4 BxBch, QxB!

4 P-Q4 PxP

Better is 4 . . . P-QR3, forcing the exchange or retreat of the Bishop.

5 QxP Kt-B3
6 B-Kt5! Q-R4ch

A serious loss of time, after which White obtains a decided advantage. 6 . . . P-QR3 was still in order, or 6 . . . P-K3 was preferable to the text move.

7 Kt-B3 P-QR3
8 P-QKt4! Q-Q1
9 BxKKt KtPxP
10 BxBch BxB
11 Kt-Q5

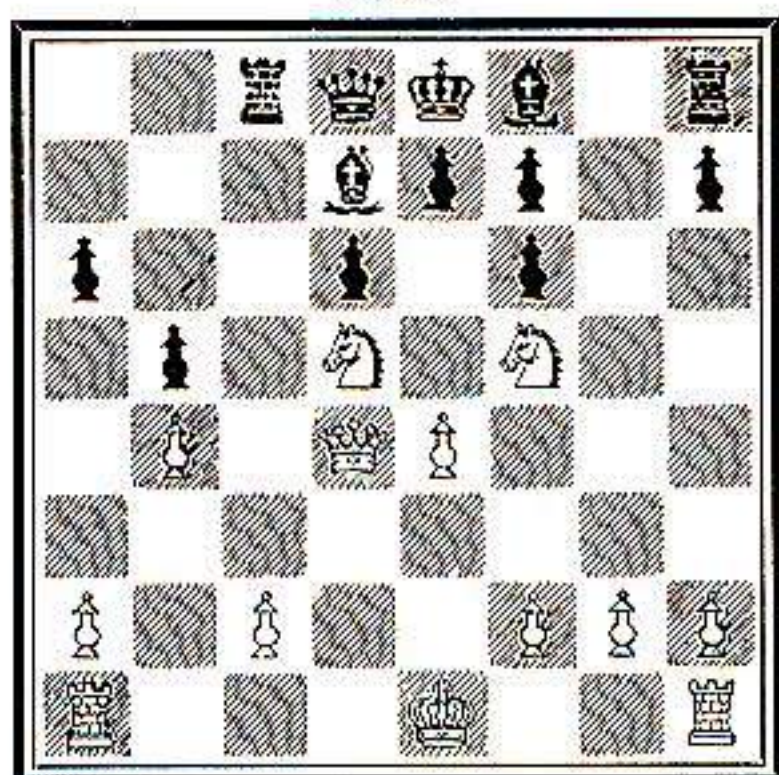
Black has the two Bishops, but his immobile center Pawns allow the Knights to penetrate at will.

11 P-Kt4

11 . . . R-KKt1, and if 12 Kt-R4, R-Kt5, offered more prospects.

12 Kt-R4 R-B1
13 Kt-B5!

Kotov



Lilienthal

The following exchange is practically forced, as the threat is 14 KtxQPch! PxKt; 15 KtxPch, K-K2; 16 Kt-Q5ch and 17 QxR.

13 BxKt
14 PxP B-Kt2

If 14 . . . RxP; 15 O-O! (more effective than 15 Q-K4, Q-B1! 16 KtxPch, K-Q1, with counter-play) Q-B1; 16 KtxPch! PxKt; 17 QxBP, R-Kt1; 18 R-K1ch and wins.

15 O-O O-O

If now 15 . . . RxP; 16 R-K1, and Black is much worse off.

16 QR-K1 R-K1 20 RxP RxR
17 R-K2 R-B3 21 RxR RxP
18 KR-K1 P-K4 22 Q-K3 K-B1
19 PxPe.p. PxP 23 P-KR4

Giving the King some air. The rest is all too easy.

23 P-KR4
24 R-K7 Q-B1
25 R-R7 Resigns

Black must lose at least a piece (25 . . . Q-Q1; 26 Q-K6). Even stronger was 25 Q-R7, for if then 25 . . . Q-Kt5; 26 R-K8ch! forces mate.

U. S. S. R. Championship Moscow, 1940

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

S. Konstantinopolski

V. Petrov

White

Black

1 P-K4 P-QB3
2 Kt-KB3 P-Q4
3 Kt-B3 PxP
4 KtxP Kt-B3
5 KtxKtch

Or 5 Kt-Kt3, P-B4. There is no advantage for White in either case.

5 KPxKt
6 B-B4 B-Q3

6 . . . B-K2 would have avoided the loss of time on the next move, if Black was unwilling to exchange Queens.

7 Q-K2ch B-K2 10 R-K1 B-KKt5
8 O-O O-O 11 P-KR3 B-R4
9 P-Q4 B-Q3 12 P-KKt4

Energetic, if on the risky side. The game will now be determined by the K side play.

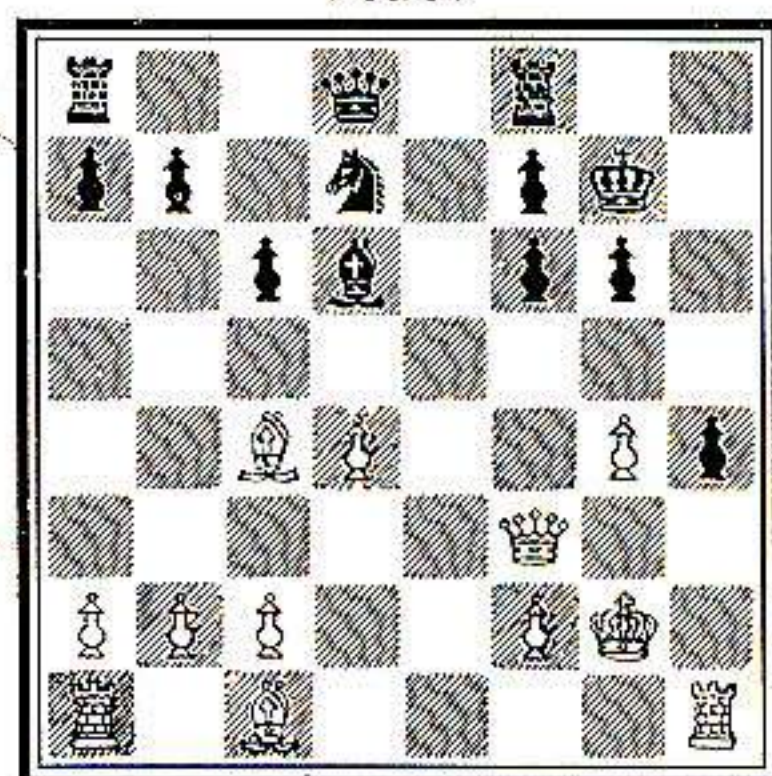
12 B-Kt3
13 Kt-R4 Kt-Q2
14 KtxB PxKt
15 Q-B3 P-KKt4

With the plan of making room for the King, and challenging the KR file. But it miscarries badly, as White gets there first. Belavenets suggests 15 . . . Q-B2; 16 P-KR4, P-QB4; 17 P-R5, PxRP (but not 17 . . . PxQP; 18 BxPch!! RxB; 19 PxP, R-K2; 20 RxR, BxR; 21 Q-Q5ch, K-R1; 22 Q-R5ch, and mate follows); 18 P-Kt5, PxKtP; 19 QxRP, PxP; 20 B-Q3, Kt-B3, and White's attack is insufficient.

16 K-Kt2 P-KKt3
17 R-R1 K-Kt2
18 P-KR4 PxP

If 18 . . . R-R1; 19 BxKtP! PxB? 20 QxPch, K-R3; 21 P-R5! wins.

Petrov



Konstantinopolski

19 B-R6ch!!

This is the decisive gain of a tempo which Black had missed in his calculations. The sacrifice enables White to double Rooks with crushing effect.

19 KxB
20 RxPch K-Kt2

If 20 . . . K-Kt4; 21 R-R5ch! PxR; 22 Q-B5ch, K-R3; 22 QxRPch, K-Kt2; 23 R-R1 forces mate.

21 QR-R1 R-R1

There is nothing better. If 21 . . . P-KB4; 22 R-R7ch, K-B3; 23 PxP wins quickly, for on 23 . . . PxP; 24 R(R1)-R6ch, K-K2; 25 R-K6 mate.

22 RxR QxR
23 RxQ RxR
24 Q-QKt3

The rest is routine.

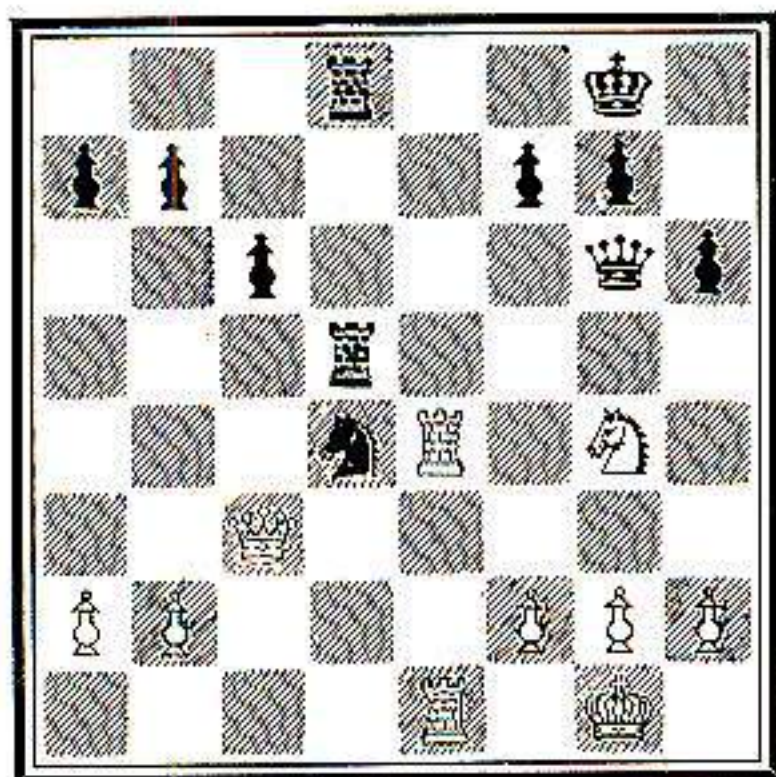
24 P-Kt3 29 BxBP R-R5
25 BxP Kt-B1 30 B-B3 Kt-R2
26 B-K8 R-R7ch 31 Q-K6 B-B5
27 K-B1 K-R3 32 P-Q5 Resigns
28 Q-K3ch K-Kt2

REMEMBER TO
RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

Irving Chernev has annotated for us the following two examples of Dr. Lasker's ingenious endgame play.

Moscow, 1925

Lasker



Marshall

Position after Black's 26th move

Lasker is a Pawn ahead, but there are to be many exciting complications before the point is finally garnered.

27 P-KR3!

If 27 Kt-K5, Black would win brilliantly by 27 . . . QxR! 28 RxQ, Kt-Kt4; 29 Q-Kt4, R-Q8ch; 30 R-K1, P-QB4! 31 Q-R5, P-QKt3, and the Queen is lost.

27	P-KR4	30 Kt-K5	P-QB4
28 Kt-K5	Q-Q3	31 Q-B1	Q-B2
29 Kt-B4	Q-Kt1	32 P-QKt4	Kt-K3

33 Q-R3

If 33 KtxP, QxKt; 34 RxKt, QxR! 35 RxQ, R-Q8ch; 36 R-K1, RxQ; 37 RxR, PxP, with a winning ending (Yates and Winter).

33	R-Q8
34 PxP	QxP
35 Q-KB3!

This threatens about everything on the board.

35 Kt-Kt4!

Protecting the BP, and attacking in turn the White Queen and Rook.

36 QxRP

So that if 36 . . . KtxR; 37 QxPch, K-R2; 38 Q-R5ch, and draws by perpetual check. Or 36 . . . Q-Q4? 37 QxKt, QxR; 38 QxRch, RxQ; 39 RxQ and wins.

36 R(Q1)-Q7

A diversion which requires immediate attention.

37 Kt-Q3

This seems to be a tremendous move, as it attacks the Queen, protects the Pawn, and threatens mate by R-K8ch, as well as RxR. But Lasker has foreseen the play, and prepared a little surprise himself.

37	KtxR!
38 KtxQ	RxRch

39 K-R2 KtxP

40 Q-B5 R-K1

It is instructive to note how quickly Lasker now forces a win in a position which looks as though it would still be a long hard struggle.

41 KtxP Kt-Q8

Threatening 42 . . . RxPch! 43 KxR, Kt-K6ch.

42 Q-B5 R-K3!

This has three purposes—to stop the Kt from coming in at Q6, to prevent perpetual check, and to attack on the KKt file.

43 Q-B1 Kt-K6!

44 Q-B8ch

Of course he could not play 44 QxR, Kt-B8ch wins.

44 K-R2

45 Q-B3 R-KKt3!

Simple and direct, as is all Lasker's endgame play.

46 QxKt R(Q7)xPch

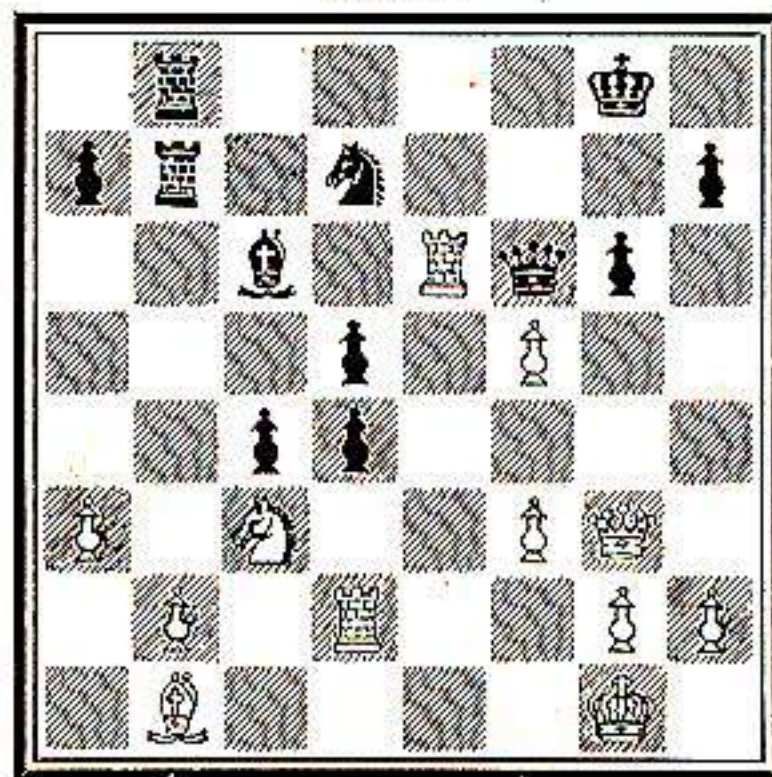
47 K-R1 R(Kt7)-Kt6

Resigns

As RxP mate can only be stopped by sacrificing the Queen. An English critic remarked that playing over this game is like walking through a beautiful garden.

Moscow, 1935

Lasker



Kan

Position after White's 34th move

34	PxKt!	37 QxPch	K-B1
35 RxQ	PxR	38 Q-Q6ch	K-K1
36 RxPch	PxR	39 B-B2	R-Kt3!

40 P-B6 K-Q1

Carefully avoiding 40 . . . KtxP? 41 B-Kt6 mate.

41 P-B7 K-B1

42 P-B8(Q)ch KtxQ

43 QxKtch K-Kt2

44 Q-B6 K-R3!

If 44 . . . K-R1; 45 Q-Q4, RxP; 46 QxP(Q2), B-R5? 47 QxPch, followed by BxB.

45 Q-Q6

Now if 45 Q-Q4, RxP; 46 QxP(Q2), B-R5 would win the Bishop.

45 R-K1

46 P-KR4 R-K8ch

47 K-R2 R-QB8

48 B-B5 P-Q8(Q)

49 B-B8ch K-R4

Resigns

He does not make the last attempt, 50 Q-B5ch, when if 50 . . . B-Kt4; 51 Q-Kt4 mate, or 50 . . . R-Kt4; 51 QxP mate. Of course, the answer is 50 . . . K-R5, which wins easily.

The following game took the brilliancy prize in the Intercollegiate competition.

Intercollegiate Chess League

SICILIAN DEFENSE

F. Grobman L. Levy

C. C. N. Y. N. Y. U.

White Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 P-KKt4	Q-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	15 P-Kt5	Kt-K1
3 P-Q4	PxP	16 R-R3	Q-R4
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	17 R-Kt3	Q-B2
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	18 P-B5	B-QB3
6 B-K2	B-K2	19 Q-R5	P-B3
7 O-O	O-O	20 P-Kt6	P-R3
8 P-QR4	Kt-B3	21 PxP	B-Q1
9 B-K3	P-QR3	22 B-QB4	Q-K2
10 Kt-Kt3	Kt-QR4	23 Kt-Q5	BxKt
11 KtxKt	QxKt	24 BxB	P-Kt3
12 P-B4	B-Q2	25 BxRP!	PxB
13 B-Q3	QR-B1	26 QxP	Kt-B2

Here White announced mate in six moves, as follows:

27 R-KR3 Q-Kt2 30 RxQch K-Kt2

28 P-K7ch KtxB 31 PxR(Q)ch KxP

29 Q-R8ch QxQ 32 Q-Kt8 mate

Awarded the best played game prize in the League.

Intercollegiate Chess League

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Weitz H. Seidman

White Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-Q3	P-B5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 Kt-B5	QxP
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	19 KtxB	PxKt
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	20 QxPch	K-R1
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	21 QxP	QR-B1
6 O-O	O-O	22 Q-Kt5	QxKt
7 Kt-B3	P-Q4	23 QxB	Q-Kt7
8 Kt-K5	P-B4	24 Q-Q2	R-B7
9 PxBP	KtPxP	25 Q-Q6	R-KKt1
10 PxP	PxP	26 QR-Kt1	QxP
11 B-Kt5	Kt-R3	27 R-R1	Q-Kt7
12 Q-R4	Kt-K5	28 RxP	RxP
13 BxKt	BxB	29 R-KB7	P-R3
14 BxP	BxB	30 Q-KKt6	Q-Kt4
15 QxKt	B-K3	31 RxP	Resigns
16 KR-Q1	Q-Kt1		

Snappy play by the winner.

State College Championship

VIENNA GAME

S. Shaw A. Fox

White Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	14 P-Kt4	Kt-Kt2
2 B-B4	B-B4	15 Kt-Kt5	B-R4
3 P-Q3	Kt-KB3	16 KR-KB1	P-B3
4 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	17 P-Kt4!	B-Kt3
5 P-B4	PxP	18 Q-Kt3	R-K2
6 QBxP	P-Q3	19 P-KR4	P-KR4
7 Q-Q2	B-KKt5	20 RxKt!	PxR
8 Kt-B3	P-QR3	21 PxP	PxKt
9 P-QR3	O-O	22 PxB	K-Kt2
10 B-K3	BxB	23 PxBP	R-B2
11 QxB	R-K1	24 R-KB1	Q-K2
12 K-Q2	Kt-QR4	25 R-B5	Resigns
13 B-R2	P-QKt4		

Sam Loyd, the puzzle king, the centenary of whose birth is being celebrated in our Problem Department, could play a mean game of chess at times. Following is a merry encounter in which everything happens, including a neat mate.

KING'S GAMBIT

Fitzgerald S. Loyd

White Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	14 KxP	R-K7
2 P-KB4	PxP	15 B-B7ch	K-Q1
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt4	16 BxRP	B-Q3ch
4 P-KR4	P-Kt5	17 K-B3	R-B7ch
5 Kt-Kt5	P-KR4	18 K-K3	P-Q5ch
6 B-B4	Q-K2	19 KxP	Kt-B3ch
7 KtxP	QxPch	20 K-Q5	Kt-Kt5ch
8 Q-K2	QxQch	21 K-Q4	P-B4ch
9 KxQ	R-R2	22 K-B3	Kt-Q4ch
10 Kt-Kt5	R-K2ch	23 K-Q3	B-B4ch
11 K-B2	P-Kt6ch	24 Kt-K4	B-K4
12 K-B3	P-Kt4	25 P-B3	P-B5ch
13 BxKt	P-Q4	26 K-B2	Kt-K6 mate

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Problem Department

By VINCENT L. EATON

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QUESTIONS ABOUT PROBLEM MATTERS WILL BE ANSWERED IF ACCOMPANIED BY RETURN POSTAGE.

SAM LOYD IN RETROSPECT

Part I

During the past few months you have been entertained by selections from the best works of America's great composer, Sam Loyd, and your comments show clearly that this has been one of the most popular series of problems we have ever published. During this year, his centenary, we shall continue to offer his inimitable puzzlers, and for those of you who have not yet completely formed your opinions about him, we now offer a few personal generalizations.

Many people who know much about problems, and have become (so to speak) well-read in problem literature, are inclined to minimize Loyd's achievements and to regard him—to use the words of a good friend of mine—as a “showman” rather than an artist. Others, noting flaws even in some of his best works, and comparing his problems with the massively complex and polished settings that the past few decades have produced, tend to think of him as a well-meaning pioneer who laid the groundwork for the far more polished work that was to come, but who was handicapped by the imperfect knowledge of composing technique that necessarily prevailed during his most creative periods.

Though they do not present the true and complete picture of Loyd's achievements, there is much to be said for these attitudes. Loyd was not merely a showman; he was to chess problems what his contemporary, P. T. Barnum, was to entertainment. The unusual and the unorthodox delighted him—novel keys, difficult tries defeated by obscure Black defenses, bold and dashing themes, unsuspected twists of strategy. Some of his problems have checking keys in quiet-looking positions (No. 1763, with the amazing en passant mate after 1 . . . Pf5); in others one side seems able to Castle but is prevented from doing so because previous play can be analyzed to show it impossible (No. 1762); or a side suddenly Castles “out of a clear sky” (No. 1740); or Pawns are underpromoted when making them into Queens seems stronger (Nos. 1759, 1761); or the weakest-looking White Pawn on the board marches triumphantly from the second to the eighth rank with generous but quite involuntary help from Black (No. 1778); or the White King charges from a place of snug safety into a machine-gun nest of checks, then blandly continues on its way despite the barrage (No. 1769). Sometimes, to add to the mystification of the solver, Loyd used White major pieces where a Pawn would serve equally well, or added unnecessary wood to produce a gamelike position. Many of the clever tricks he developed and perfected have been used so much by his followers that the experienced solver spots them at a glance: such as his favorite keys, featuring a strong White piece which dashes away from the im-



SAM LOYD IN 1868, WITH MISS BOYD

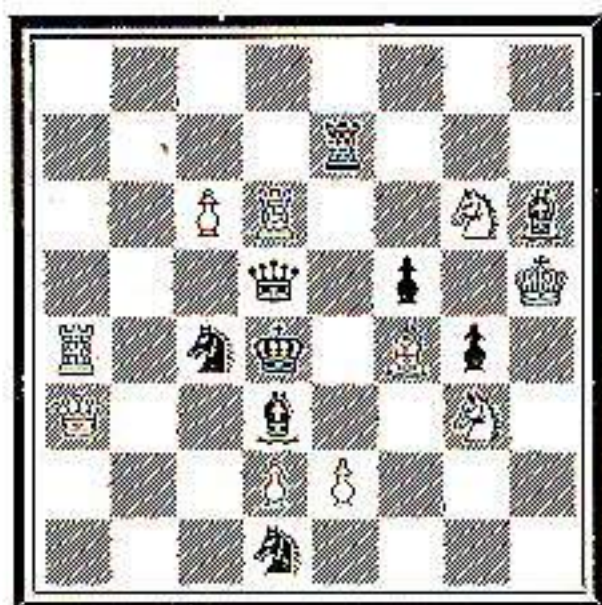
Photograph kindly supplied by Alain White

mediate scene of action to a faraway square, for no apparent reason (Nos. 1756, 1764, 1817, 1822, 1823). But Loyd's original versions were so individual in conception and so pointedly and strikingly executed that they more than hold their own against any attempts to improve or imitate. The adjective “Loydian,” applied to a problem, still means what it did in his own day—a teasingly ingenious setting seasoned generously with the element of surprise.

As for Loyd's composing technique, it is quite true, as I believe Alain White once wrote, that the composer of today knows more about how to arrange the pieces within a year or two after he begins than Loyd did in his entire lifetime. No doubt quite a number of his problems could be reset now in far more polished form, with a stray dual or short threat eliminated in some, with the number of pieces reduced in others. Loyd himself wanted to go over his compositions and re-polish them, but he never seemed “to have the time.” It is futile to belabor the past with the cudgels of the present, and we cannot ask today, when we know so much more about the finger-work of problem composing, why Loyd did not produce settings as mechanically and technically correct as we might. We must rather judge his work in relation to the standards of the time in which he lived. And in doing this, we find one of the real measures of his greatness as a composer. For as Alain White pointed out in the January *Chess Review*, when Loyd began his brilliant career chess problems were little more than a branch of the game; within a few short years, by enthusiastic effort and masterly example, he had contributed largely toward creating them as a separate and distinctive art. He had inspired a host of followers who placed the United States among the foremost in problem-composing nations. And he had produced gems which considerably influenced the development of problem thought abroad.

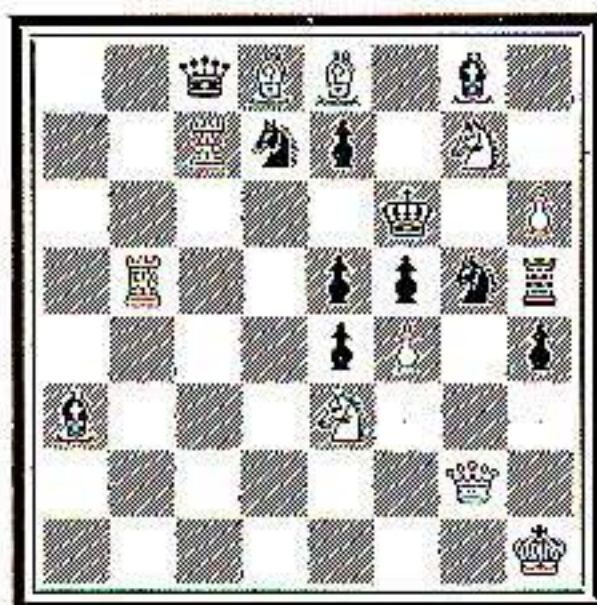
Original Section

No. 1798
R. C. BEITO
Willmar, Minn.



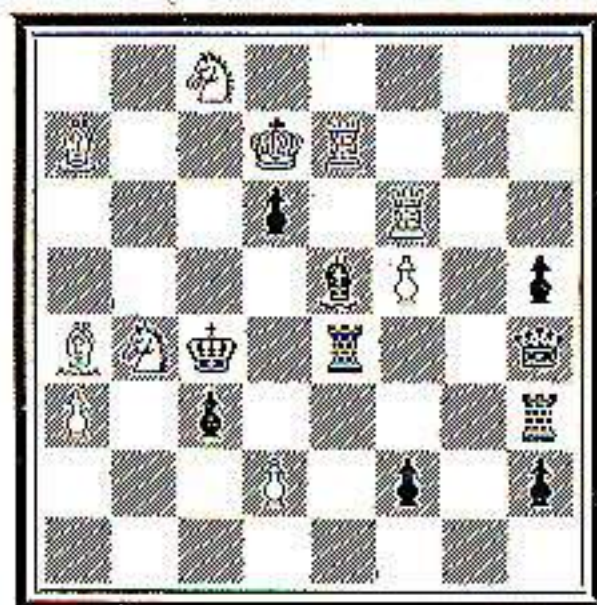
Mate in 2

No. 1801
V. L. EATON



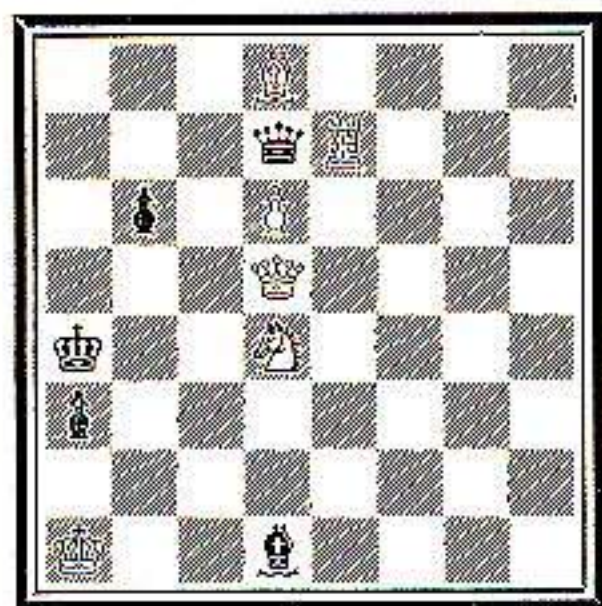
Mate in 2

No. 1804
NICHOLAS GABOR
and DR. P. G. KEENEY
In Memoriam: Dr. G. Dobbs



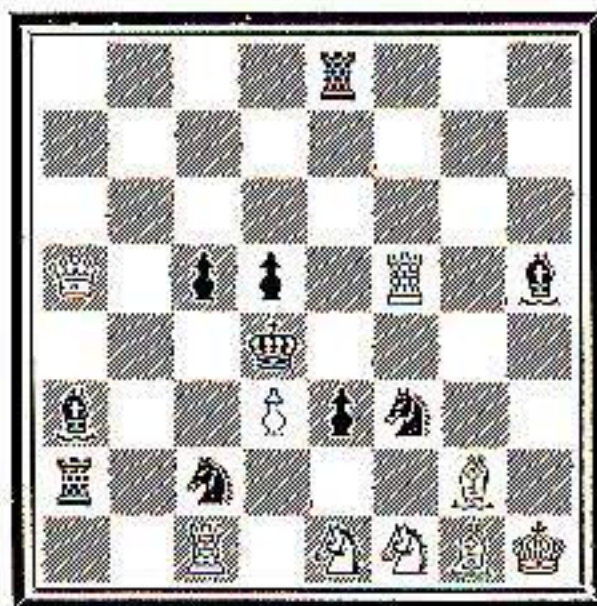
Mate in 2

No. 1799
WILL C. DOD
Oxford, Ohio



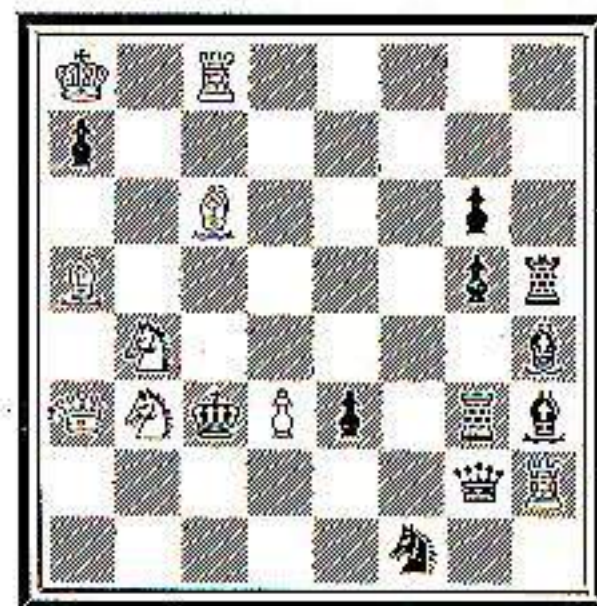
Mate in 2

No. 1802
V. L. EATON



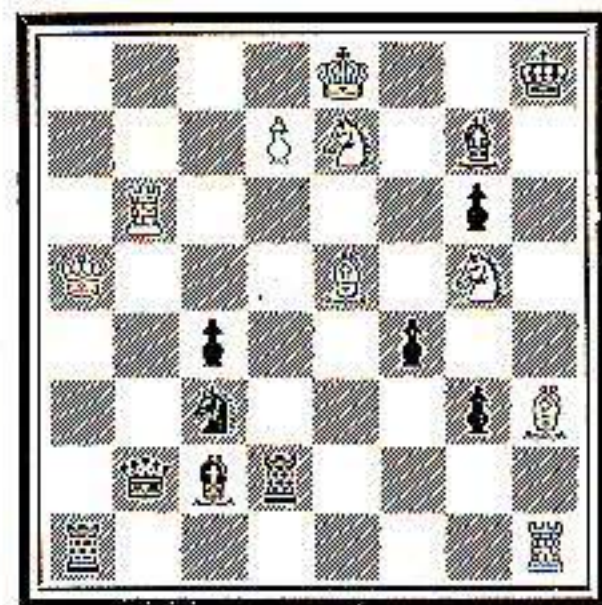
Mate in 2

No. 1805
F. GAMAGE
Brockton, Mass.



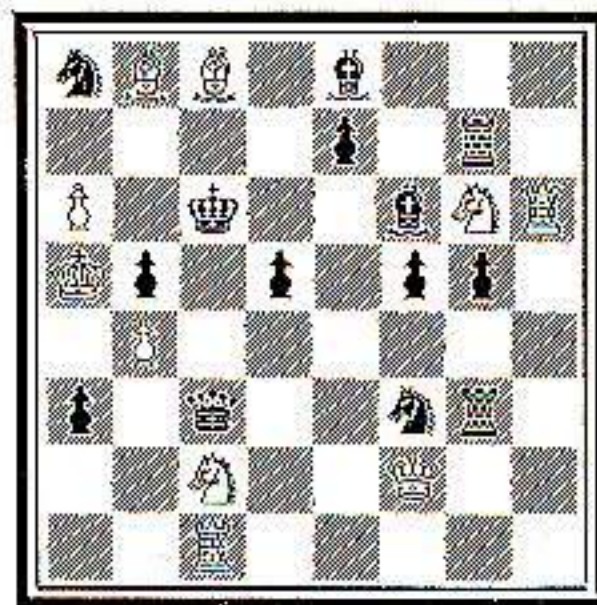
Mate in 2

No. 1800
V. L. EATON



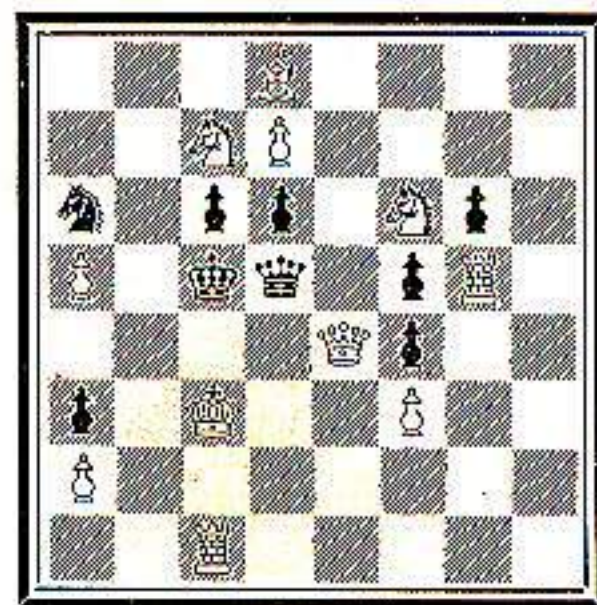
Mate in 2

No. 1803
V. L. EATON
In Memoriam: Dr. G. Dobbs



Mate in 2

No. 1806
GEORGE W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Ala.

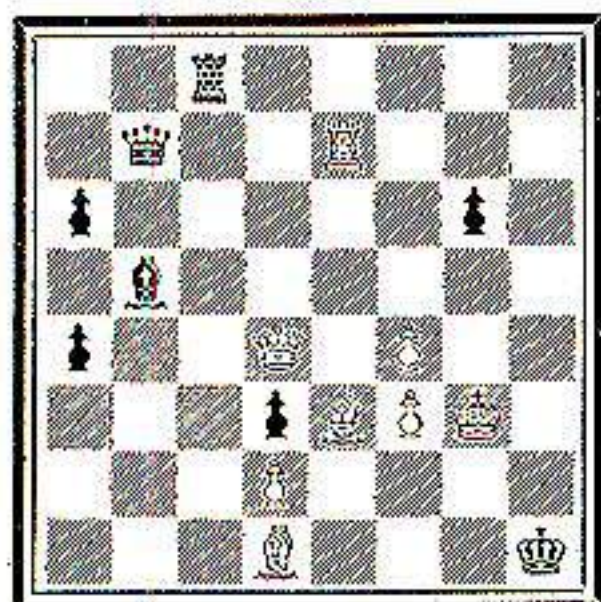


Mate in 2

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE APRIL 15th, 1941

Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1807
GEORGE W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Ala.



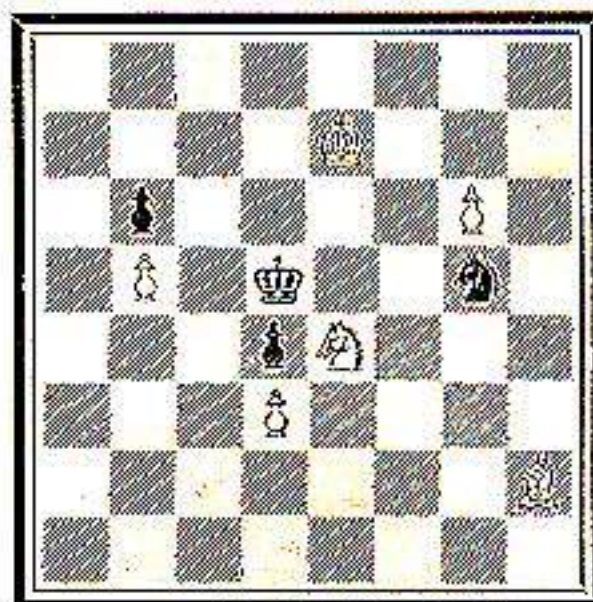
Mate in 2

No. 1810
M. EDELSTEIN
Somerville, Mass.



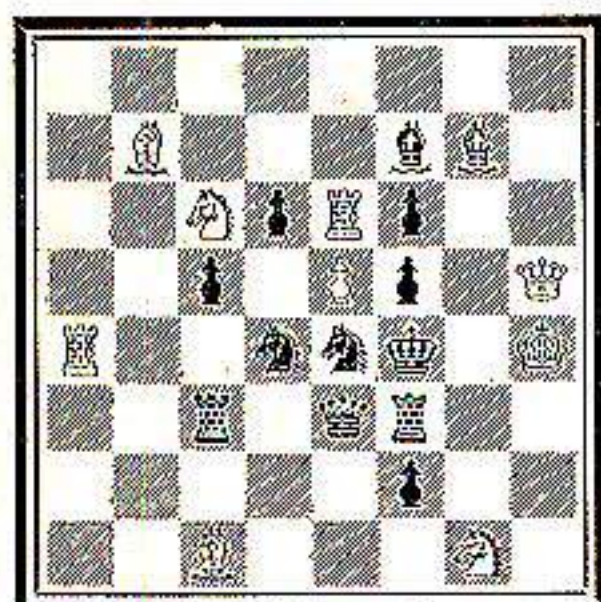
Mate in 3

No. 1813
C. S. KIPPING
Wednesbury, England



Mate in 3

No. 1808
ERIC M. HASSBERG
New York, N. Y.



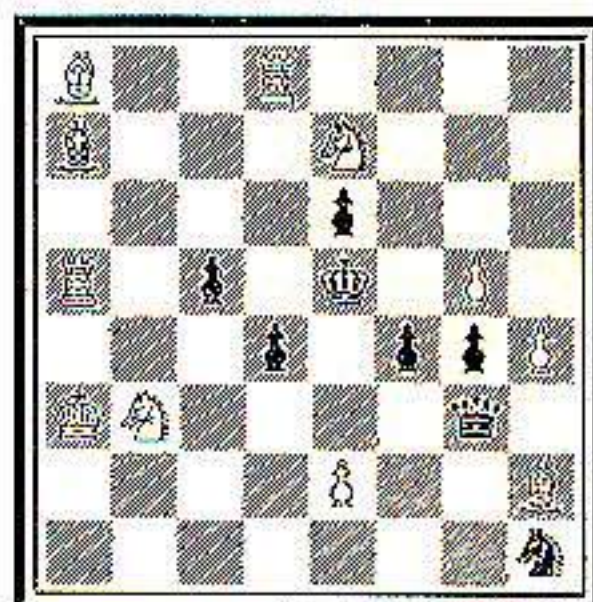
Mate in 2

No. 1811
GEORGE W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Ala.



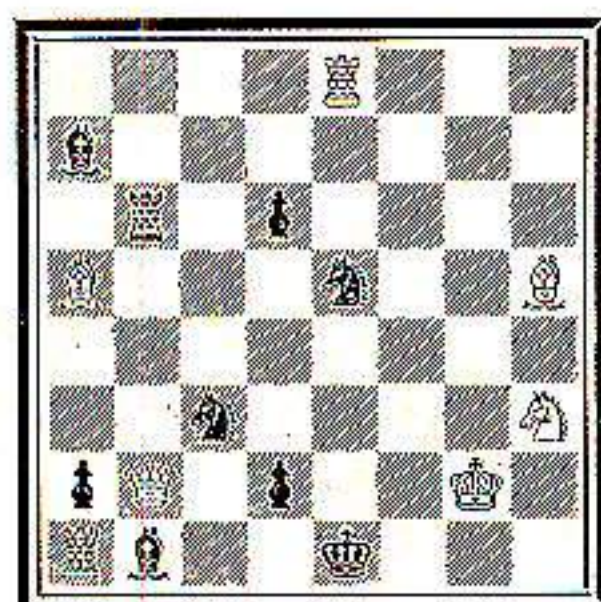
Mate in 3

No. 1814
C. S. KIPPING
and E. DAVIS
Wednesbury, England



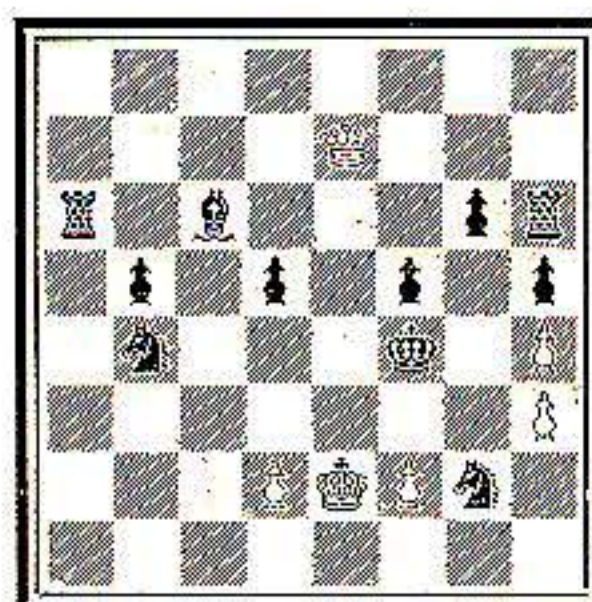
Mate in 3

No. 1809
C. S. KIPPING
Wednesbury, England



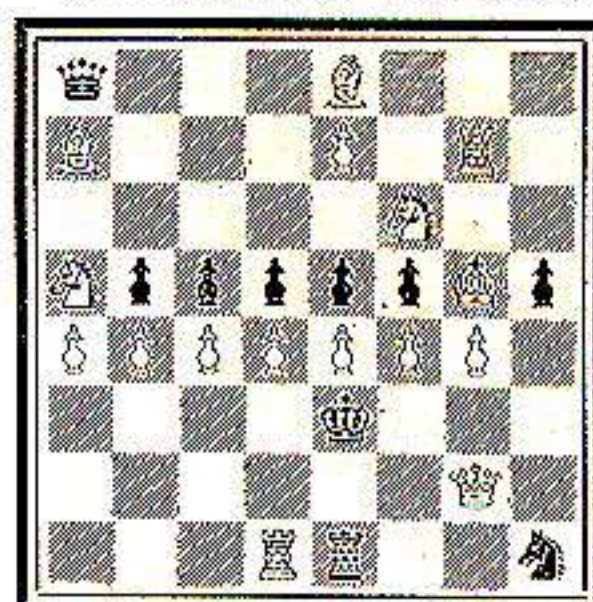
Mate in 2

No. 1812
ERIC M. HASSBERG
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 3

No. 1815
ALAIN WHITE
Summerville, S. C.
Dedicated to V. L. Eaton
(Correction of No. 1751)

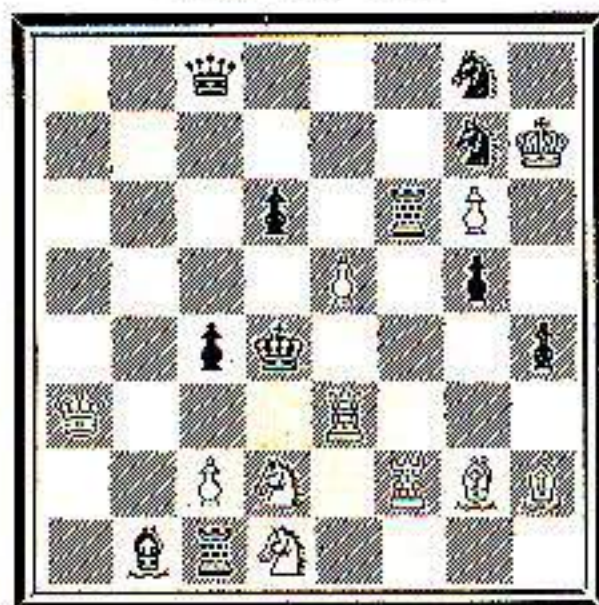


Mate in 3

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE APRIL 15th, 1941

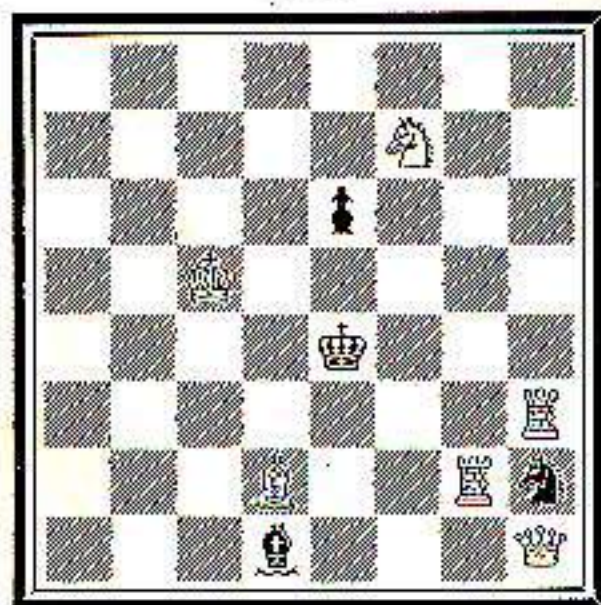
Problems by Sam Loyd

No. 1816
SAM LOYD
New York State
Chess Association,
Feb. 22, 1892



Mate in 2

No. 1819
SAM LOYD
Wilkes' Spirit of the Times,
1867



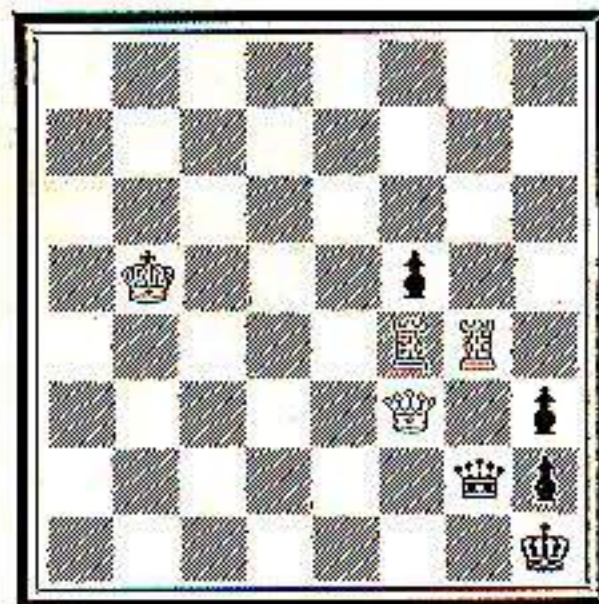
Mate in 2

No. 1822
SAM LOYD
First Prize,
Saturday Courier,
Oct. 11, 1856



Mate in 4

No. 1817
SAM LOYD
Hartford Globe, 1877



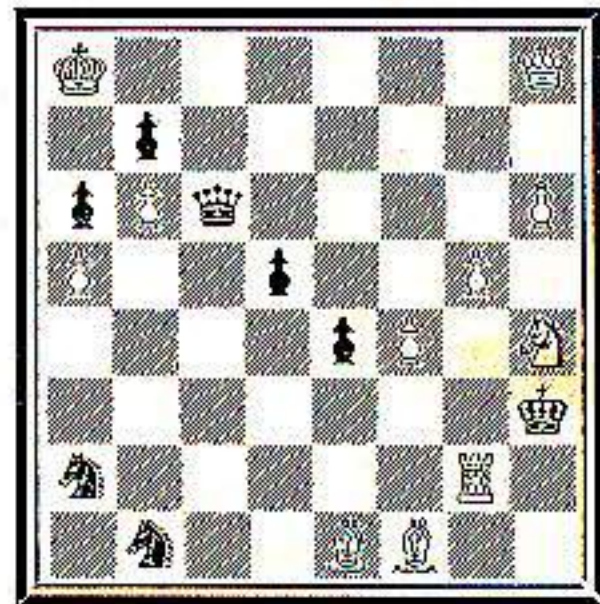
Mate in 2

No. 1820
SAM LOYD
Chess Record, Dec., 1876



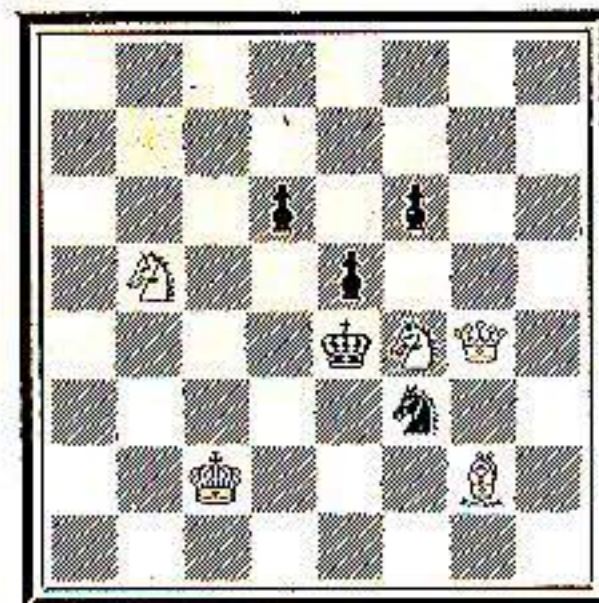
Mate in 2

No. 1823
SAM LOYD
Second Prize Set,
Paris Tourney, 1867



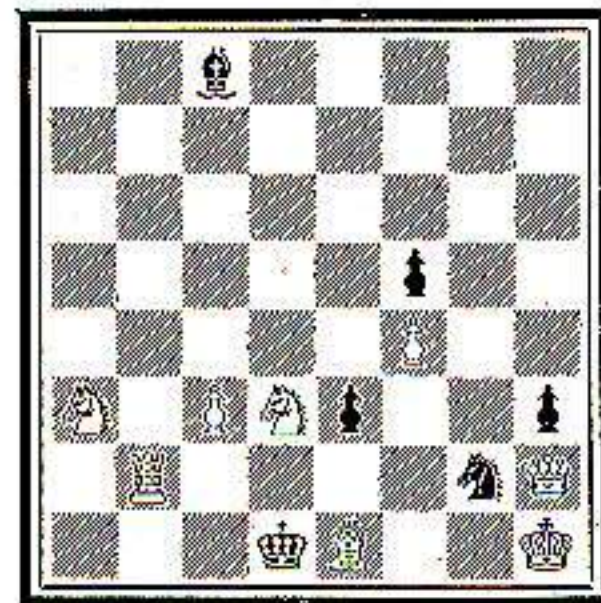
Mate in 4

No. 1818
SAM LOYD
Musical World,
Feb. 4, 1860



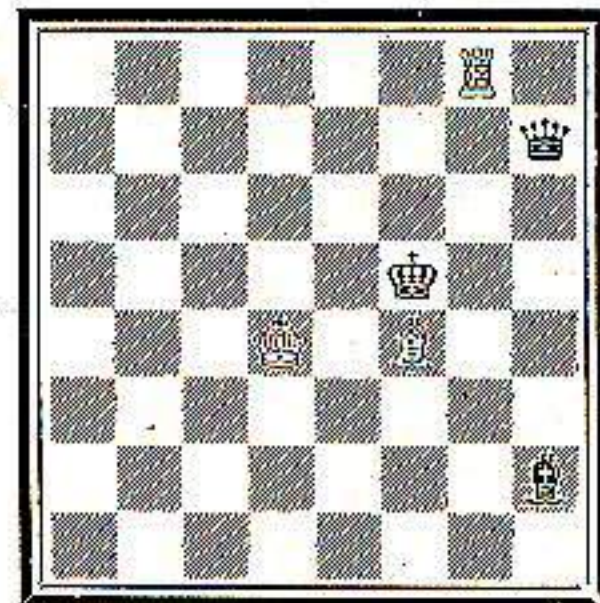
Mate in 2

No. 1821
SAM LOYD
Cleveland Sunday Voice,
June 3, 1877



Mate in 3

No. 1824
SAM LOYD
Chess Monthly,
Nov., 1860



HELP-mate in 3

THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT SCORED ON THE SOLVERS' LADDER

Loyd was of course fortunate to have been born at a time when so little had been done in the field, and to have been able to give his fancy free rein in the realm of problem themes. As Godfrey Heathcote once wrote, "... when he was in his prime, there was so much virgin soil, that perhaps he hardly realized how difficult it has become for composers in these days to avoid treading beaten paths ..." (MS. letter to Alain White, Dec. 26, 1913). But it required imagination to begin where so little had been done before; and Loyd was supremely gifted as a creator of ideas. He had the knack of seeing almost instantly how a theme could be most effectively expressed, and this quality, combined with his inventiveness, produced within an amazingly short time, a series of settings that remain classics today. Individuality, ingenuity, inventiveness are the "three I's" that distinguish Loyd's problems; and his name will live as long as there are solvers to appreciate these qualities.

(To be continued)

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As we go to press, we learn with much sadness of the death of Dr. Gilbert Dobbs, one of America's very greatest composers. His achievements will be reviewed in a subsequent issue.

* * * * *

The responsibility for Mr. White's No. 1751 being cooked rests with us, for we had been asked to give it a final testing and seem to have been blind when we did it. In justice to Mr. White, we publish the alternate setting he sent us as No. 1815, and hope it will stand the solvers' scrutiny. Nos. 1801 and 1802, by the way, illustrate the theme Mr. White suggested for the special section of the Loyd Centenary composing tourneys—four-way action by a Black defensive move.

* * * * *

Congratulations to G. Fairley, who tops the Ladder this month on his first ascent. The late W. I. Kennard's No. 1727 was judged the best three-mover of the quarter, reflecting credit also upon Mr. Mowry's No. 1742, which suggested its idea.

SOLUTIONS

(December problems)

- No. 1717 by V. L. Eaton: 1 Sf8 (Two points)
 No. 1718 by Nicholas Gabor: 1 Qe8 (Two points)
 Key is an unexpected retreat from scene of action—Rothenberg.
 No. 1719 by Nicholas Gabor: 1 Pe6 (Two points)
 Nice key with lovely interference play—Rothenberg.
 No. 1720 by Dr. J. Hansen: 1 Rb3 (Two points)
 Fine variations and plenty of good tries—Rothenberg.
 No. 1721 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Rg4 (Two points)
 The ultimate in mutate simplicity—Rothenberg.
 No. 1722 by Dr. Monteiro da Silveira: 1 Rc4 (Two points)
 Thematic variations are pretty—Rothenberg. Ultra-modern in conception and beautifully done—Fairley. Charming ideas—Edelstein.
 No. 1723 by Fred Sprenger: 1 Sf2 (Two points)
 Neat combination of interference, self-block, and shutoff when 1... Rd5—Edelstein.

- No. 1724 by F. W. Watson: Intended 1 Kb3, but there is a cook by 1 Qg8ch (Two points each).
 No. 1725 by V. L. Eaton: 1 Be8 (Three points)
 1... Kxd8; 2 Pd6. 1... Kxf8; 2 Pf6.
 No. 1726 by Dr. G. Erdos: 1 Pd4 (Three points)
 1... Pxp; 2 Bb3. 1... Rxb; 2 Qb8ch.
 1... Rb5; 2 B or Pxpch.
 Combining half-pin with clearance and cross-check—Edelstein.
 No. 1727 by W. I. Kennard: 1 Pd4 (Three points)
 1... R moves; 2 Sf8ch. 1... B(c2) moves; 2 Qxc5. 1... Se3, Sf2, or Pf2; 2 PxB. 1... Qg4; 2 RxQch. 1... Q else; 2 Rg5ch or 2 PxB. 1... B(c5) moves; 2 Captures B (or 2 Sf8 mate). Compares well with the Grimshaw masterpiece, No. 1742—Rothenberg.
 No. 1728 by H. C. Mowry: 1 Bd2 (Three points)
 1... Pa5; 2 Qb1. 1... Rxs; 2 Pxrch. 1... Rf3; 2 Pxr.
 In the usual Mowry style, the middle play is more difficult than finding the key—Rothenberg. One of Mr. Mowry's most brilliant originals—Edelstein.
 No. 1729 by H. C. Mowry: 1 Kb5 (Three points)
 1... Ke5; 2 Qh8ch. 1... threat; 2 Qb6ch. 1... Pe6; 2 Qf6ch. 1... Pd6; 2 Qg7ch.
 No. 1730 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qc7 (Three points)
 1... Pa5; 2 Ra4. 1... Ka6; 2 Qc6ch. 1... Pa6; 2 Rc4.
 Beautiful chameleon echo miniature—Fairley. Magnificent tries, despite a confining key—Rothenberg.
 No. 1731 by Thomas S. McKenna: 1 Rc6 (Four points)
 1... BxR; 2 Bb1, Bd7; 3 Sxd5. 1... Bc8; 2 Sxd5, Se6; 3 Bb1.
 Very fine problem—Daly. Beautiful clearance key. Piquant and masterly—Edelstein.
 No. 1732 by V. L. Eaton: 1 Ke4 (Five points)
 1... Se1; 2 Sb4, Sg2; 3 Sd3, Sh4; 4 Se5, Sg2; 5 Sf3, etc.
 1... Sh4; 2 Se7, Sg2; 3 Sf5, Se1; 4 Sd4, Sg2; 5 Sf3, etc.
 Otto Wurzburg kindly points out an effective anticipation by W. A. Shinkman—Editor.
 No. 1733 by F. W. Watson: 1 Ra2 (Two points)
 1... SxR; 2 Qe6ch. 1... Sb3; 2 Sd4ch.
 No. 1734 by F. W. Watson: Intended 1 Sa2, BxS; 2 Qa1, but the Black Knight is not guarded; consequently, No Solution (Two points).
 No. 1735 by Nicholas Gabor: 1 Sb4ch
 No. 1736 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Ra8, Kb4; 2 Rxh8, Ka3; 3 Rh1, Qb4; 4 Ra1 mate.
 No. 1737 by G. F. Anderson: 1 Ke4, Pxpch; 2 Kd3, Pe2; 3 Ke4ch, Kg4 or h4; 4 Kd5ch, Sf4 mate.
 No. 1738 by J. De Koning: 1 Rg6, threat; 2 Rd6ch. 1... KxR; 2 Sd3ch. 1... KxP; 2 Rf6ch. 1... Sxe4; 2 Rd6ch.
 No. 1739 by J. Hartong: 1 Qa8
 No. 1740 by Sam Loyd: 1 Rf4, KxP; 2 Castles. 1... KxR; 2 Kf2.
 No. 1741 by V. Marin: 1 Qc6, threats; 2 RxPch or 2 Qcl. 1... PxQ; 2 Sa3.
 No. 1742 by H. C. Mowry: 1 Qa3, threat; 2 Qa7. 1... BxQ; 2 Rb4! 1... RxQ or R else; 2 Sf8ch. 1... Se3, Sf2, Pf2; 2 QxB. 1... Qg4, Qg5; 2 RxQch. 1... Qd4; 2 RxQ. 1... Qe3; 2 PxQ. And other variations.
 No. 1743 by H. Weenink: 1 Pd4, Pe3ch; 2 Pd5ch. 1... Qa7; 2 BxRch. 1... Pd6; 2 BxRch. 1... Rb5; 2 Qa2ch.

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THE CHESS REVIEW

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