

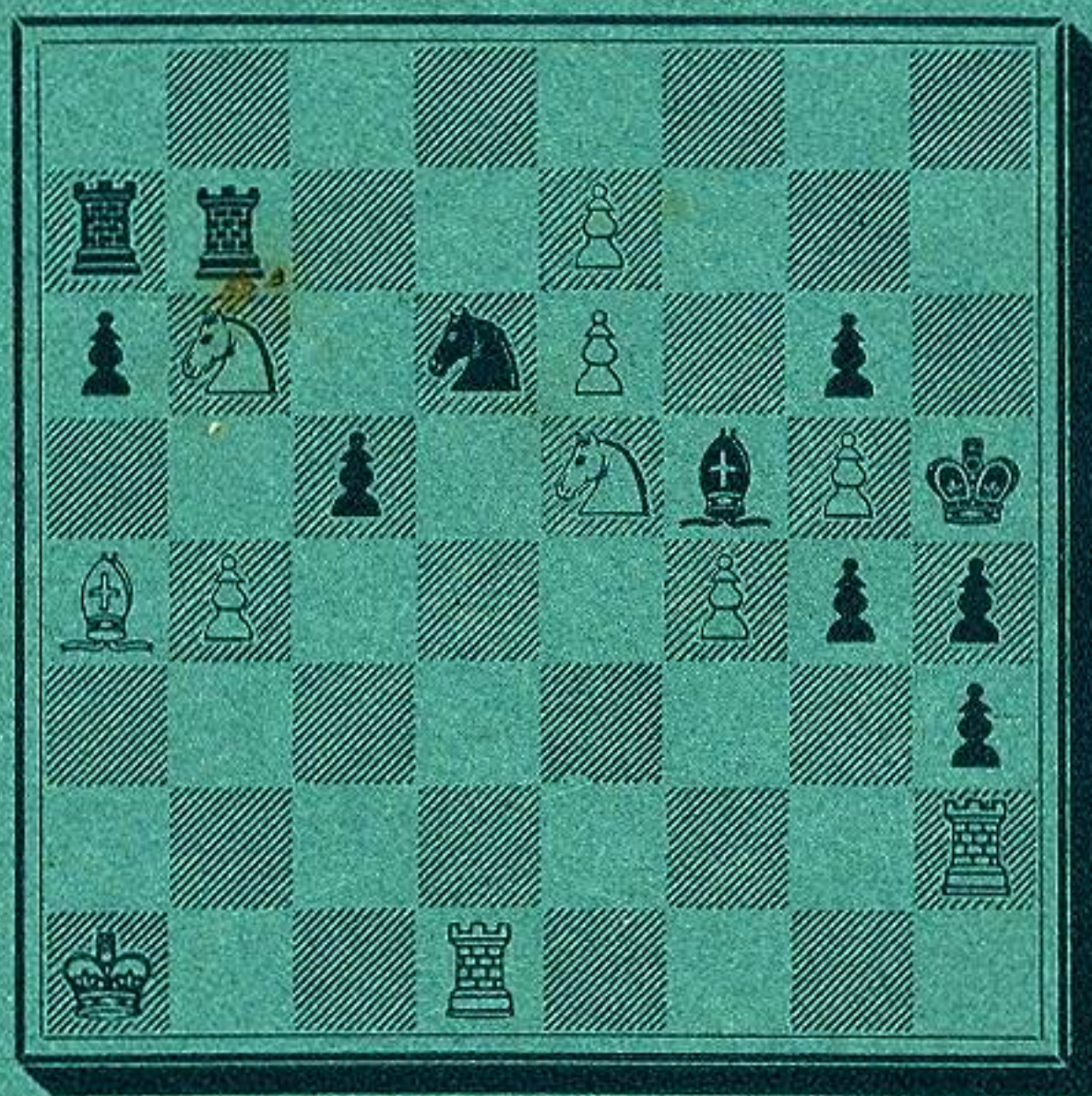
# *The* CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

THOMAS S. McKENNA

Lima, Ohio

Dedicated to V. L. Eaton



WHITE MATES IN FOUR MOVES

---

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CHESS FEDERATION

---

## WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

More on the Two Knights Defense . . . A. S. Pinkus

The Ulvestad Variation . . . . . O. I. Ulvestad

The Stalemate Fallacy . . . . . T. H. Tyler

---

APRIL, 1941

MONTHLY 30 cents

ANNUALLY \$3.00



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
CHESS FEDERATION

# *The* CHESS REVIEW

I. A. HOROWITZ  
I. KASHDAN  
Editors

Vol. IX, No. 4 Published Monthly April, 1941

Published bi-monthly June-September; published monthly October-May by THE CHESS REVIEW, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone Wisconsin 7-3742. Domestic subscriptions: One Year \$3.00; Two Years \$5.50; Five Years \$12.50. Single copy 30 cents. Foreign subscriptions: \$3.50 per year except U. S. Possessions, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America. Single copy 30 cents.

"Reentered as second class matter July 26, 1940, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879."

## CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

After a number of weeks of strenuous practice, and the completion of all the essential details, Samuel Reshevsky, the champion, and Israel A. Horowitz, his challenger, are all set for the most important chess match in this country since the Frank Marshall-Edward Lasker bout in 1923. They are to contest sixteen games, the winner of the majority to retain the title of chess champion of the United States until the next tournament of the U. S. Chess Federation, scheduled for the Spring of 1942.

Sunday, May 4, is the date for the opening of play, the first game to be staged at the home of Maurice Wertheim, newly elected president of the Manhattan Chess Club. Many of the outstanding chess masters and leaders in every field of the game will be among the guests. To create greater interest, a large demonstration board will be used, at which Isaac Kashdan will discuss the game during its progress. Of course this will be out of earshot of the contestants, who will be in the quiet of an inner sanctum. A similar plan may be followed by other clubs at which games will be played.

Eleven of the games have been definitely scheduled. Four of the early battles will be divided by the Manhattan and Marshall Chess Clubs in New York City. These clubs will also be the scene of later games, of those not yet assigned definitely. Of the out-of-town games, one will be played at the Mercantile Library Chess Club of Philadelphia, with the cooperation of Walter Penn Shipley of the Franklin Chess Club in the same city. Binghamton is slated for two games, under the joint auspices of the Binghamton Chess Club, Agfa Ansco Chess Club, and the Broome

County Chess Club. Robert A. Lederer is to sponsor a game at the Lakewood Country Club, in Lakewood, N. J., and Dr. Albrecht Buschke will act in a similar capacity at the Staten Island Chess Club. Hazleton, Pa., will be visited late in the month, with the game to be directed by Art Fey. Following is the schedule as arranged to date.

### May

- 4—Maurice Wertheim residence, New York, N. Y.
- 6—Manhattan Chess Club, New York, N. Y.
- 8—Marshall Chess Club, New York, N. Y.
- 10—Manhattan Chess Club, New York, N. Y.
- 11—Marshall Chess Club—New York, N. Y.
- 13—Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 14—Lakewood Country Club, Lakewood, N. J.
- 17 and 18—Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y.
- 24—Staten Island Chess Club, Staten Island, N. Y.
- 26—Y.M.C.A., Hazleton, Pa.

A board of referees has been appointed for the match, consisting of Hermann Helms, Frank Marshall, and L. Walter Stephens. Each player will be represented by a second, Jack Moskowitz acting for Reshevsky, and Albert S. Pinkus for Horowitz. The time limit will be 40 moves in the first 2½ hours for each player, and 16 moves per hour for adjourned sessions.

A full report of the games, and any interesting incidents of the play will appear in later issues of *The Chess Review*. In view of the previous records of the contestants, the match should be hard fought, and we anticipate some sterling examples of chess, whatever the final outcome. Though naturally more interested in the success of our editor, we look for a true test of skill, with luck playing little part in the outcome. Go to it, and may the best man win!



Following are two previous encounters of the opponents in the present championship match. They are good indications of the stirring conflicts to be expected.

Metropolitan Chess League  
March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED  
(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

S. Reshevsky	I. A. Horowitz
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	P-B4

The Tarrasch Defense, of which the late Doctor remarked: "This I hold to be the best, although I must add that I am almost completely alone in holding that opinion."

5 BPxP KtxP

A variation of the defense revived recently and not quite fully exploited.

6 P-K4 KtxKt  
7 PxKt PxP  
8 PxP B-Kt5ch

In a game Stahlberg-Lasker, Zurich, 1934, Black played 8 . . . Kt-B3, and the game continued 9 B-K2, B-Kt5ch; 10 B-Q2, Q-R4; 11 R-QKt1, BxBch; 12 QxB, O-O; 13 B-Kt5!, QxQch; 14 KxQ, arriving at an end game slightly favorable to the first player. The line of play chosen in the present game avoids the exchange of Queens. This plan is questionable, as White having a superior development, may use his Queen to advantage in the early skirmish, while Black is on the defensive.

9 B-Q2 BxBch  
10 QxB O-O

A resume of the position discloses firstly, that White commands the center, secondly, that White is better developed, and lastly that the important open QB file will fall to White. Black's compensation lies in his Q side Pawn majority, and also in the possibility that White's center Pawns may prove to be "hanging" and weak. The pros and cons must be weighed carefully before embarking on this particular variation.

11 B-Kt5 . . . . .

To prevent for the moment 11 . . . KtB3, and entice the advance of Black's Q side Pawns, which would serve to weaken them.

11 . . . . . P-QKt3

If 11 . . . B-Q2, White would retreat 12 B-Q3 and divert Black's Bishop from its logical diagonal QR1-KR8, where it exerts a lasting pressure on the center.

12 R-QB1 B-Kt2  
13 Q-K3 . . . . .

If instead 13 Q-B4, aiming at QB7, Black might continue with 13 . . . P-QR3, and . . . P-QKt4, to be followed by . . . Kt-B3.

13 . . . . . Kt-Q2  
14 O-O . . . . .

Here, 14 P-K5!, P-QR3; 15 B-Q3, R-K1; 16 Kt-Kt5, Kt-B1; 17 Kt-K4 appears promising.

14 . . . . . Kt-B3  
15 B-Q3 Q-K2  
16 Kt-K5 . . . . .

Again 16 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 17 Q-K4, P-Kt3; 18 Q-Kt4, and it is questionable whether White cannot exploit the weakness of Black's King side Pawn formation. However, it is well to bear in mind, that once White commits himself to this aggressive policy, his attack must succeed, for he cannot rid himself of his backward QP.

16 . . . . . KR-B1  
17 Kt-B4 R-B2  
18 P-K5 . . . . .

Imperative now, otherwise Black's quiet Q side development would eventually cause havoc.

18 . . . . . Kt-K1

To prevent White's Knight from proving troublesome at Q6.

19 Kt-Q2 QR-B1  
20 RxR RxR  
21 B-K4 . . . . .

Exchanging Black's menacing Bishop, but sacrificing attacking possibilities.

21 . . . . . BxB  
22 KtxB Q-Q2

To dominate the Q side with . . . Q-Q4 or . . . Q-R5, incidentally attacking the weak spots.

23 P-KR4 P-KR3  
24 R-Q1 Q-R5  
25 R-Q2 R-B7

Attempting further favorable exchanges.

26 Kt-B3 R-B8ch  
27 K-R2 Q-B5  
28 R-Q3 R-B7

If 28 . . . Kt-B2; 29 Q-Q2 (not 29 QxR, QxR!), and Black has nothing better than 29 . . . Kt-Q4; 30 KtxKt, PxKt; 31 Q-K3!, threatening P-K6.

29 Kt-K4! . . . . .

At last this Knight comes into its own, and with effect. Black dare not capture 29 . . . QxRP, because of 30 R-R3, and after 29 . . . RxRP; 30 R-B3, Q-R3; 31 Kt-Q6! would prove annoying.

29 . . . . . Q-B3  
30 P-R3 Kt-B2  
31 Q-B4 . . . . .

If 31 Kt-B6ch, K-B1! (not 31 . . . PxKt; 32 QxP!).

31 . . . . . Kt-Q4  
32 Q-Kt4 Kt-K2  
33 R-KKt3 Kt-B4  
34 P-Q5! Q-B5  
35 R-KB3 K-R1

But this appears to be a fatal blunder. 35 . . . K-B1 was in order.

36 P-Q6! Q-Q5  
37 RxKt! . . . . .

If 37 Q-B4, R-K7!

37 . . . . . PxR  
38 QxBP . . . . .

Black is now an exchange ahead, but the position is precarious. The passed QP is menacing, and Black's choice of moves is limited.



38 . . . . R-B8  
39 P-Q7 . . . .

What should Black do now?

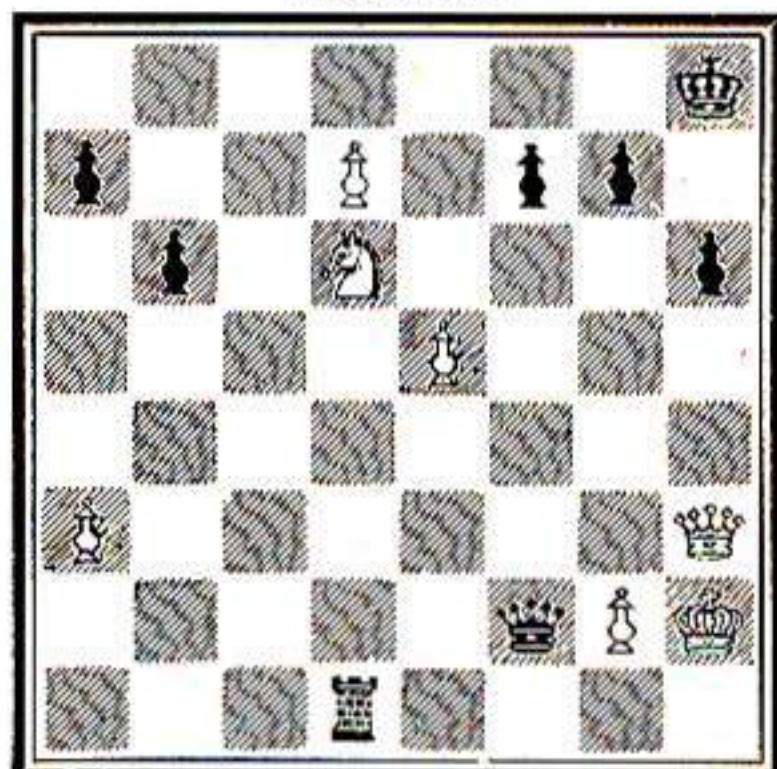
39 . . . . R-Q8  
40 Kt-Q6! . . . .

"To resign or not to resign, that is the question."

40 . . . . QxRPch  
41 Q-R3 QxP!

There is more resource in this move than is apparent at first sight, in spite of White's prospective second Queen.

Horowitz



Reshevsky

42 P-Q8(Q)ch K-R2  
43 Q-KKt3 Q-Kt8ch

This makes matters comparatively easy for White. Better would have been 43 . . . R-R8ch; 44 KxR, QxQ; 45 KtxP, Q-B7! and it would be difficult to avoid the perpetual check. In any event Black would regain one of his Pawns, and the resultant endgame would prove difficult.

44 K-R3 Q-R8ch  
45 Q-R2 Q-B8  
46 Q-R4 R-Q6ch  
47 Q(R4)-Kt3 P-QKt4

To create a diversion.

48 QxR	QxQch	55 P-K6	P-Kt5
49 Q-Kt3	Q-K7	56 PxP	PxP
50 Q-B4	Q-R4ch	57 Q-B5ch	K-Kt1
51 K-Kt3	Q-Kt3ch	58 KtxPch!	PxKt
52 Q-Kt4	Q-Kt8	59 Q-B7ch	K-R1
53 KtxBP	Q-K8ch	60 Q-B6ch	Resigns
54 K-R2	P-QR4		

## U. S. Championship Tournament New York, 1936

### CARO-KANN DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz

S. Reshevsky

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB3	18 P-R4	P-Kt8(Q)
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 QxQ	P-Kt4
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	20 R-R1	Q-Kt3
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	21 Kt-K5	P-Kt5
5 Kt-Kt3	P-KR4	22 QR-B1	PxPch
6 Q-Q3	P-R5	23 PxP	P-K3
7 Kt-K4	KtxKt	24 Q-Kt4	B-Q3
8 QxKt	Kt-Q2	25 P-R5	BxKt
9 B-KKt5	Q-Kt3	26 RxB	R-QKt1
10 O-O-O	Q-R4	27 B-R4	K-B1
11 Kt-B3	QxP	28 Q-Kt3	P-B3
12 B-Q3	Q-R8ch	29 RxKt!	P-K4
13 K-Q2	Q-R4ch	30 RxP!	B-R3
14 P-B3	P-R6	31 R-QKt1	Q-Q1
15 KR-K1	Kt-B3	32 RxR	QxR
16 Q-B4	Kt-Q4	33 R-QB5	Q-Kt7ch
17 Q-Kt3	PxP	34 B-B2	Resigns

### MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB

After a close struggle most of the way in the championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club in New York, Albert S. Pinkus emerged the winner, with a margin of a full point over his nearest competitor, ex-champion Arnold S. Denker. They drew their individual encounter, in a record game which went 141 moves and four sessions before the peaceful conclusion was agreed to. Pinkus and Denker each drew two other games, but the latter lost one to Jack Soudakoff, another epic battle which lasted 101 moves. Soudakoff tied with Jack Feldman for third and fourth places, and Lawrence S. Greene finished fifth. The totals follow:

Albert S. Pinkus	-----	6½	1½
Arnold S. Denker	-----	5½	2½
Jack Feldman	-----	5	3
Jack Soudakoff	-----	5	3
Lawrence S. Greene	-----	4½	3½
Boris Blumin	-----	3½	4½
Charles B. Saxon	-----	3½	4½
L. Walter Stephens	-----	1½	6½
Edward Skraly	-----	1	7

### NEW CLUB PRESIDENT

The election of officers of the Manhattan Chess Club introduced a number of new personalities in the list of officers and directors. Maurice Wertheim, investment banker and member of the club for many years, was elected president, succeeding Harold M. Phillips. The latter remains on the board of directors, after serving for eight years in the highest office. Henry Chandler is the club vice-president, and Henry Atlas, the treasurer. Alfred A. Link is the new secretary, due to the retirement of L. Walter Stephens, who expects to devote his time to the service of national chess, in his post of vice-president of the United States Chess Federation.

The club's directors are Sigmund Cohn, K. C. Falk, R. Guggenheimer, Leonard B. Meyer, Harold M. Phillips, Arthur M. Reis, and Charles B. Saxon.

REMEMBER  
TO RENEW  
YOUR  
SUBSCRIPTION





Following are three games from the recently completed championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club.

### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. S. Denker

White

C. B. Saxon

Black

1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	16 PxP	Kt-B3
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	17 BxB	RxP
3 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 QxR	PxQ
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	19 BxR	Q-B1
5 P-K3	O-O	20 R-Q6	Kt-K1
6 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	21 RxKP!	QxB
7 O-O	P-B4	22 R-Q1	Kt-B3
8 Q-K2	P-QKt3	23 KR-Q6	Q-Kt2
9 P-K4	PxKP	24 R-Q8ch	K-B2
10 KtxP	B-Kt2	25 R-Q7ch!	KtxR
11 R-Q1	Q-B2	26 RxKtch!	QxR
12 B-Kt5	KtxKt	27 Kt-K5ch	K-K2
13 BxB	KR-K1	28 KtxQ	KxKt
14 BxKt	RxB	29 P-B4	White won
15 P-Q5!	KR-K1		

### STONEWALL OPENING

L. W. Stephens

White

A. S. Denker

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 BPxB	P-KKt4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	20 P-QKt3	B-Q4
3 QKt-Q2	P-Q4	21 P-QKt4	P-R3
4 P-K3	P-QKt3	22 R-KB2	QR-Kt1
5 B-Q3	B-Kt2	23 P-QR3	P-KR4
6 Kt-K5	B-Q3	24 R-R1	P-R5
7 P-KB4	P-B4	25 R-QB1	P-Kt5
8 P-B3	Kt-B3	26 R-B4	K-Q2
9 O-O	Q-B2	27 K-B1	K-B3
10 QKt-B3	P-KR3	28 R-R1	B-K5
11 B-Q2	Kt-K5	29 P-R4	K-Q4
12 R-B1	P-B5?	30 K-Kt1	B-Q6
13 KtxQBP!	PxKt	31 R-QB1	R-R2
14 BxKt	O-O-O	32 B-K1	B-K5
15 Q-R4	P-B4	33 B-Q2	R-R2
16 BxKt	QxB	34 B-K1	R-K2
17 QxQch	BxQ	35 B-Q2	P-R4
18 Kt-K5	BxKt	36 P-Kt5	Drawn

### RUY LOPEZ

A. S. Pinkus

White

B. Blumin

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	25 R-K6	R-K1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	26 KR-K1	R(K1)xR
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	27 RxR	Kt-B1
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	28 R-K5	P-B3
5 O-O	B-K2	29 Q-R5	Kt-Kt3
6 R-K1	P-QKt4	30 R-K1	Q-Q2
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	31 Q-Kt4	Kt-B1
8 P-B3	O-O	32 Q-R5	Q-KB2
9 P-Q4	B-Kt5	33 Q-Kt4	Q-Q2
10 P-KR3	BxKt	34 QxQ	KtxQ
11 PxP	Kt-QR4	35 R-K7	R-B2
12 B-B2	Kt-R4	36 BxPch	K-B1
13 P-KB4	KtxP	37 RxRch	KxR
14 BxKt	PxB	38 B-B5	K-K2
15 Q-B3	B-Kt4	39 BxKt	KxB
16 Kt-Q2	R-Kt1	40 Kt-K5ch	K-K3
17 Q-Kt4	B-R3	41 KtxP	P-B6
18 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	42 Kt-Kt4	B-B5ch
19 P-K5	Kt-K2	43 K-Kt1	P-R4
20 QR-Q1	R-Kt3	44 Kt-Q3	B-Q7
21 K-R2	P-Q4	45 K-R2	K-B4
22 R-KKt1	P-KB4	46 K-Kt3	P-Kt5
23 PxP e.p.	QRxP	47 PxP	PxP
24 QR-K1	Kt-Kt3	48 KxP	Resigns

From the Marshall Chess Club championship tournament. A fine effort by the veteran.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

F. J. Marshall

White

H. Sussman

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 PxKt	B-Q2
2 P-QKt4	PxP	14 O-O	B-B3
3 P-QR3	P-Q4	15 Q-B1	P-KR4
4 PxQP	QxP	16 P-Q3	P-KKt4
5 Kt-KB3	P-K4	17 PxP	KtxP
6 PxP	BxP	18 B-B4	Q-KB4
7 P-B3	B-K2	19 P-Q5	BxP
8 Kt-R3	BxKt	20 R-Kt5	R-Q1
9 BxB	Kt-QB3	21 RxR	RxR
10 R-QKt1	Kt-B3	22 BxR	QxB
11 B-K2	P-K5	23 Q-B7	Resigns
12 Kt-Q4	KtxKt		

### GAME SCORE BOOK

Pocket size loose-leaf binder, and score sheets, excellent for tournament players, and anyone who wishes a handy game record. Each sheet has space for 40 moves on front side, and 20 moves and a diagram blank on reverse.

Size of Sheet—6" x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

Binder and 50 Sheets—1—60c; 6—\$3.00

Sheets Separately—50—35c; 100—60c;  
500—\$2.50

Free Sample Sheets on Request

### THE CHESS REVIEW

25 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.

### VENTNOR CITY TOURNAMENT

The Ventnor City Chess Club announces that the annual tournament, which the club will again sponsor, will be held July 5 to 13, inclusive, in the Sun Room of the Municipal Pier, Ventnor City, N. J. Invitations have been sent to S. N. Bernstein, J. W. Collins, M. L. Hanauer, A. S. Pinkus, F. Reinfeld, A. E. Santasiere and O. I. Ulvestad of New York; W. W. Adams of Boston, H. Morris of Philadelphia, and R. Durkin of Milwaukee. The prizes will be \$80 for first, \$50 for second, \$25 for third, and \$10 for fourth. In addition there will be a minimum of \$3 a point for all the entrants. \$10 prizes will be allotted for both the best-played and the most brilliant game. The Atlantic City Press-Union Newspapers Trophy, now held jointly by Hanauer and Bernstein, will go to the winner for the coming year.

Contributions to the tournament may be sent to the secretary, G. H. Phillips, 116 N. New Haven Ave., Ventnor City, N. J.



# More on the Two Knights Defense

By ALBERT S. PINKUS

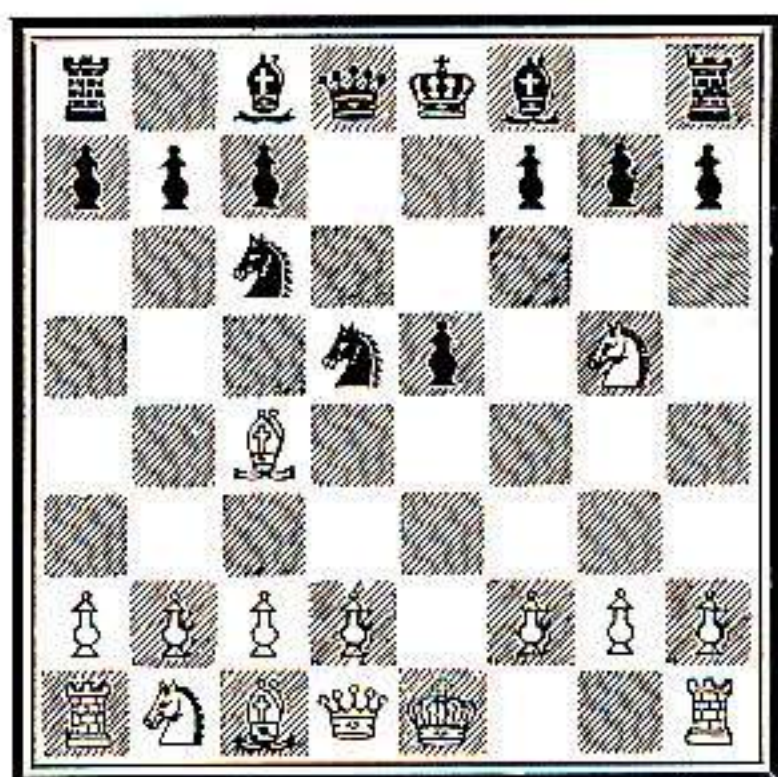
## CONCLUSION

Last month I discussed the possibilities for both sides in the Wilkes-Barre, Fritz, and Ulvestad Variations of this interesting opening. In every case, White emerged with the better game. The remaining branches of the opening are analyzed below, including the latest thought on the subject.

—D—

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

The Classical Defense, which has been completely refuted.



(1) 6 P-Q4! . . . .

The strongest method. The Fegatello Attack, 6 KtxBP, is considered under sub-variation (2).

6 . . . . B-K3

This seems to be the least of the many evils. Alternatives are: (a) 6 . . . KtxP? 7 P-QB3, winning a piece; (b) 6 . . . B-K2; 7 KtxBP! (now much stronger than on the previous move) KxKt; 8 Q-B3ch, K-K3; 9 Kt-B3, Kt-Kt5; 10 Q-K4, with a winning attack; (c) 6 . . . PxP; 7 O-O! B-K3 (or 7 . . . B-K2; 8 KtxBP! KxKt; 9 Q-B3ch, K-K3; 10 R-K1ch, Kt-K4; 11 B-B4 wins); 8 R-K1, Q-Q2; 9 KtxBP! KxKt; 10 Q-B3ch, K-Kt1 (not 10 . . . K-Kt3; 11 RxBch! wins); 11 RxB, R-Q1; 12 R-K1, with advantage.

7 KtxB	PxKt
8 PxP	KtxP
9 Q-R5ch	Kt-B2
10 O-O	B-K2
11 R-K1	. . . .

White's positional advantage is considerable.

(2) 6 KtxBP KxKt  
7 Q-B3ch K-K3  
8 Kt-B3 Kt-Kt5

The only move to hold the position. If 8 . . . Kt-K2; 9 P-Q4! P-B3; 10 B-KKt5, K-Q2

(or 10 . . . PxP; 11 O-O-O!); 11 PxP, K-K1; 12 O-O-O, with a winning attack.

9 Q-K4 . . . .

A number of moves have been tried in this position. Possibilities are: (a) 9 O-O, P-B3; 10 P-Q4, Q-R5; 11 Kt-K4, B-K2; 12 P-B3, R-B1; 13 Q-K2, Kt-R3; 14 Kt-Kt5ch, BxKt; 15 QxPch, K-B2; 16 BxB, Q-Kt5; 17 BxKtch, PxP; 18 QxQPch, Q-K3. Black has the advantage.

(b) 9 P-Q4, P-B3 (or 9 . . . KtxPch; 10 K-Q1, KtxP; 11 BxKtch, K-Q2! 12 Q-Q3, P-B3; 13 B-K4, K-B2; 14 B-Q2, Q-B3); 10 Q-K2, K-B2; 11 PxP, B-K3; 12 Kt-K4, B-K2; 13 P-B4, KR-B1; 14 P-B3, Kt-R3; 15 O-O, K-Kt1; 16 P-KKt4, P-KKt3. Black should win.

(c) 9 P-QR3, KtxPch; 10 K-Q1, Kt-Q5! (if 10 . . . KtxR; 11 KtxKt, K-Q3; 12 P-Q4, B-K3; 13 R-K1, P-B3; 14 RxP, PxKt; 15 RxPch wins); 11 BxKtch, K-Q2; 12 Q-Kt3, Q-B3; 13 R-K1, B-Q3; 14 Kt-K4, Q-Kt3. The game is about even, and this may be the best play for White after 6 KtxBP.

9 . . . .	P-B3
10 P-QR3	Kt-R3
11 P-Q4	Kt-B2!
12 P-B4	. . . .

If 12 QxPch, K-B2; or 12 B-B4, K-B2; 13 BxP, B-K2, and White has hardly enough compensation for the piece.

12 . . . .	K-B2
13 BPxP	K-Kt1
14 O-O	B-K3
15 Q-B3	Q-R5

But not 15 . . . KtxKt? 16 Q-B7ch! BxQ; 17 BxB mate.

16 Kt-K4 B-K2

White's attack is almost over.

—E—

5 . . . . Kt-QR4

This is the only move which offers Black any real counterplay. I venture to assert that the fate of the Two Knights Defense rests solely on the soundness of the move.

## CHess LESSONS INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP

By arrangement at your home, club, or at the office of THE CHESS REVIEW.

Rates on request.

## YOUR GAMES ANNOTATED

Fine plays and errors noted, with critical comment. Players have found this a most instructive service.

\$2.00 PER GAME

I. Kashdan and I. A. Horowitz

Sponsored by THE CHESS REVIEW



6 B-Kt5ch P-B3 9 Kt-KB3 P-K5  
7 PxP PxP 10 Kt-K5 B-Q3  
8 B-K2 P-KR3 11 P-KB4! . . . .



A subtle move, and a great improvement over 11 P-Q4, PxP e.p.! In the latter case, Black retains his KB and builds up a strong attack on the diagonal QKt1-KR7, and the open files.

11 . . . . O-O

Bilguer's "Handbuch" suggests 11 . . . . P-KKt4, but after 12 P-Q4, PxBP; 13 BxP, Kt-Q4; 14 O-O, and White stands very well. Another interesting suggestion is 11 . . . . PxP e.p.?! This might develop as follows: 12 KtxP(B3), O-O; 13 O-O, Q-B2; 14 P-Q4, R-K1; 15 R-K1, B-KKt5; 16 QKt-Q2, QR-Q1; 17 P-B4, Kt-K5.

(1) 12 O-O Q-B2?

Or 12 . . . BxKt, which is sub-variation (2) below.

13 Kt-QB3! BxKt  
14 PxP QxP  
15 P-Q4! PxP e.p.  
16 QxP Kt-Kt5?

So far this is the Fine-Reshevsky game in the 1940 U. S. championship tournament. The win of the exchange turns out badly, however. Better is 16 . . . R-K1. But not 16 . . . B-Kt5? 17 RxKt! BxB; 18 R-B5!

17 B-B4! Q-B4ch  
18 K-R1 Kt-B7ch  
19 RxKt QxR  
20 R-KB1 Q-R5

Forced, as 20 . . . Q-Kt3 would allow the sacrifice 21 BxP! PxP; 22 Q-Kt3ch, K-R2; 23 R-B6, B-R3; 24 Q-B4, winning.

21 Q-Q6 B-K3

Better than 21 . . . B-Kt5; 22 B-R6, B-B1, as played in the game referred to.

22 Q-Kt4 Q-Q1

22 . . . P-Kt4 leads to very interesting play. There might follow 23 Q-K7, QR-K1; 24 Q-B6, B-Kt5; 25 B-Kt3, Q-R4; 26 B-Q3, R-K3; 27 Kt-K4! Q-Kt3; 28 B-K5!! RxQ; 29 KtxRch, QxKt; 30 RxQ, R-K1; 31 B-B3, with a winning ending.

23 B-Q3 B-Q4  
24 P-QKt3 . . . .

A good restricting move, which threatens B-Q2, and allows the shifting of the Queen to the K side.

24 . . . . Q-Kt3 27 Q-KB4 QR-Q1  
25 Q-R4 KR-K1 28 Q-Kt3 K-R1  
26 B-Q2 B-K3 29 Kt-K4

White has a powerful and probably winning attack.

(2) 12 O-O BxKt  
13 PxP Q-Q5ch  
14 K-R1 QxKP  
15 P-Q4 PxP e.p.  
16 BxP . . . .

If 16 QxP, B-Kt5! which is much stronger for Black than in the previous variation.

16 . . . . B-Kt5  
17 Q-Q2 Kt-Kt2

An important move. The Knight must be brought back into play, to achieve equality.

18 Q-B2 B-K3

The threat was 19 BxP, which is now answered by . . . Kt-Kt5.

19 Kt-B3 Kt-B4

The game is about even. This variation seems to be the best play for both sides.

### LASKER MEMORIAL FUND

Harold M. Phillips, chairman of the Lasker Memorial Committee, sends us the following list of contributors to the fund. There were additional anonymous and smaller amounts which we have not the space to note fully. Contributions may still be sent to the committee treasurer, Robert E. Liebmann, care of A. Steinam Co., 343 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

#### List of Contributors

Robert E. Liebmann, New York City	-----	\$100
G. A. Pfeiffer, New York City	-----	50
W. Reinhardt, Hollywood, Calif.	-----	50
Maurice A. Bergman, New York City	-----	25
J. Ginsberg, New York City	-----	25
Harold M. Phillips, New York City	-----	25
I. S. Turover, Bethesda, Md.	-----	25
Henry Chandler, New York City	-----	20
George E. Roosevelt, New York City	-----	20
W. P. Shipley, Philadelphia, Pa.	-----	15
Maurice Wertheim, New York City	-----	15
Henry Atlas, New York City	-----	10
Sigmund Cohn, New York City	-----	10
Herman Hertzberger, New York City	-----	10
Arthur Malkenson, New York City	-----	10
Bradley Martin, New York City	-----	10
J. E. M. Ranneft, Washington, D. C.	-----	10
Ralph Root, Brooklyn, N. Y.	-----	10
George Sturgis, Boston, Mass.	-----	10
I. Witkin, New York City	-----	10
H. R. Bigelow, Port Washington, N. Y.	-----	5
Dr. M. Diamond, New York City	-----	5
S. H. Easton, Central Falls, R. I.	-----	5
Hermann Helms, New York City	-----	5
Lewis J. Isaacs, Chicago, Ill.	-----	5
Dr. J. Kaunitz, New York City	-----	5
Abraham Landau, New York City	-----	5
Dr. Eli Moschowitz, New York City	-----	5
W. W. Reese, New York City	-----	5
T. T. Robinson, Flushing, L. I.	-----	5
D. Rosenbaum, Far Rockaway, L. I.	-----	5
Mrs. E. Rosenberg, New York City	-----	5
Stephen Ryder, Carmel, N. Y.	-----	5
Julius Schwartz, Miami, Fla.	-----	5
Charles Spicehandler, New York City	---	5



# The Ulvestad Variation

By OLAF I. ULVESTAD

(In his original article, in our January issue, Ulvestad suggested a new move in an important branch of the Two Knights' Defense. Albert S. Pinkus then offered some new analysis on this opening in our March issue and suggested some continuations for White against the Ulvestad Variation.

Ulvestad now gives his answer to the questions raised by Pinkus.)

In this friendly controversy between Pinkus and myself, there is a great deal more involved than the validity of my analysis of the "Ulvestad Variation" of the Two Knights' Defense. Fundamental principles of chess, and basic opening theories are at stake. Here are the real issues:—

(1) Can White violate opening principles and come out of the opening with an advantage? Specifically, can White launch a successful attack with only two developed pieces in the 4 Kt-Kt5 branch of the Two Knights' Defense? Is it possible that Black has *no* defense to this procedure and is unable to equalize? Is Black unable to take advantage of White's lack of development in any way?

Conceivably, White can violate an opening principle and remain on equal terms with Black, but if White can retain or increase his original advantage we must conclude that the principle which warns us against premature attacks with insufficient development can be violated with safety and profit.

(2) After the opening moves 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3, is 3 B-B4 stronger than 3 B-Kt5? Forget all about the Two Knights' Defense for a moment and just concentrate on White's third move. What is White's strongest move in this position? I think the vast majority of chess masters will agree that, on principle alone, 3 B-Kt5 is much stronger than 3 B-B4. This selection could be made on positional judgment, quite apart from experience or analysis.

But if the analysis presented by Pinkus is sound, we would have to conclude that 3 B-B4 is stronger than 3 B-Kt5. The Ruy Lopez could be thrown out bodily as a comparatively weak opening! Furthermore, this would mean that 2 . . . Kt-QB3 would be practically unplayable. Black would be limited to the Petroff Defense, or the irregular defenses to 1 P-K4.

(3) Can it be demonstrated, analytically, that White can gain an opening advantage in

the 4 Kt-Kt5 branch of the Two Knights' Defense? Specifically, does the analysis presented by Pinkus refute the Ulvestad Variation of this defense?

Personally, I believe that the Ulvestad Variation is the solution to the problem and that the move 5 . . . P-Kt4 is a strong and sufficient answer to White's risky and premature attack. However, before discussing this in detail, I would like to go over the moves which lead up to this variation.

After 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 B-B4, the "books" recommend 3 . . . Kt-B3 (The Two Knights' Defense) as best for Black. I agree with the books. In my analysis of these opening moves in Issue No. 1 of *Chess Charts*, I attempted to show that 3 . . . B-B4 gives White dangerous and possibly winning attacks. 3 . . . B-K2 is the only other playable move but this is a weak and timid defense which can hardly be recommended. Against 3 . . . Kt-B3, however, White cannot make any headway. Even positions are quickly reached if White plays 4 P-Q4, 4 Kt-B3, 4 P-Q3 or 4 O-O. It is the 4 Kt-Kt5 branch which leads us to the Ulvestad Variation and the other defenses analyzed by Pinkus.

Is 4 Kt-Kt5, then, a *stronger* move than the other moves which White can make in this position? Compare it, for instance, with 4 P-Q4. The latter is a developing move. It releases squares for the QB and the Q. It attacks the center. It violates no opening principles. How does 4 Kt-Kt5 compare? A good answer has been given by Dr. Tarrasch in his book "The Game of Chess." Writing of this move he says:

"A typical example of a bungling move. White has developed two pieces and attacks with them, instead of further developing his game. Naturally, the attack soon passes over to Black—a proof that the move must be bad. For, if White consistently makes the best move, it is impossible for him to be driven after a few moves into the unworthy role of defender."

Black's best answer to 4 Kt-Kt5 is 4 . . . P-Q4, which is practically forced. I agree with Pinkus that the Wilkes-Barre Variation (4 . . . B-B4) appears to be unsound. However, even this move bears investigation. Some prominent chess masters are inclined to favor it.



After 4 Kt-Kt5, P-Q4; 5 Pxp, the moves available to Black are 5 . . . KtxP, 5 . . . Kt-Q5, 5 . . . Kt-QR4 and 5 . . . P-Kt4. Consider all these moves carefully. So far as I can see, they are the only playable moves in the position. The first is obviously unsound; the second (Fritz's Variation) is probably unsound and the third, 5 . . . Kt-QR4, is at least questionable. All three of these moves have obvious objections to them. The fact that they all repeat White's offence of "moving the same piece twice" is an objection in itself but may not be serious; Black can sometimes do this when White makes it possible and when there is no better move on the board. However, the moves have other and serious disadvantages. They create definite weaknesses in Black's position. Is it possible that Black is *forced* to make a weak move? Is there no other and better move on the board?

The last move, 5 . . . P-Kt4, is my own suggestion. It is the only other playable move and it is the only *strong* move on the board. It conforms to the principles of good chess and meets all the requirements of a good move. Compare it, for instance, with 5 . . . Kt-QR4, the most popular move in this position. 5 . . . P-Kt4 avoids moving the same piece twice; it avoids moving the Knight from a strong post to a weak square; it is a true

counter-attack, which Kt-QR4 is not; it is a developing move and provides important mobility for Black's QB, while Kt-QR4 actually hinders Black's development and involves serious loss of time. P-Kt4 creates no intolerable weaknesses, while the Knight at QR4 is a serious weakness and object of attack. Whereas White has a strong answer to Kt-QR4 (6 B-Kt5ch), his best answer to P-Kt4, according to Pinkus, is 6 B-B1, a defensive move. White's other answers are no better. The initiative is definitely transferred to Black. White is driven into the "unworthy role of defender" and 5 . . . P-Kt4 is the "proof" that 4 Kt-Kt5 is a bad move.

For all the above reasons, I would unhesitatingly play 5 . . . P-Kt4 *without any analysis* to back it up. It stands out head and shoulders above all other moves as the strongest, sharpest and best. The last word on the play may not be given for a long time but I have complete confidence in the move itself. Analysis will support it—now or later.

That my own analysis of the continuations of 5 . . . P-Kt4 could be faulty in some cases I readily admit. In fact, I am indebted to Pinkus for finding flaws in two variations. However, the vast majority of the analysis I presented in my first article is accurate and the flaws can easily be corrected. For instance,

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE - ULVESTAD VAR'N.															
1 P-K4,P-K4; 2 N-KB3,N-QB3; 3 B-B4,N-B3; 4 N-N5,P-Q4; 5 PXP,P-N4															
6	B-B1 NXP						BXP QXP						6		
7	BXP B-N2						B-K2 P-KR3		BXN' QX8				7		
8	N-KB3 B-Q3			P-Q3 P-KR3	P-Q4 PXP	Q-B3 Q-Q2	B-B4 QXN	BXN' BxB		N-QB3 Q-Q2	O-O B-N2			8	
9	P-Q4 P-K5	N-B3 NXN		P-Q3 O-O	N-KB3 B-Q3	QXP Q-K2'	O-O P-KR3	BXN O-O-O	KN-B3 B-Q3	KN-K4 NXN	Q-B3 Q-R3			9	
10	N-K5 BXN	NPXN O-O	QPXN O-O	O-O N/Q4-K2	O-O O-O	Q-K4 QXQ'	N-K4 O-O-O	P-Q3 Q-N3	O-O Q-B3	NXN B-N2	Q-K3 B-Q3			10	
11	PXB O-O	P-Q3 P-B4	B-QB4 P-K5	QN-Q2 N-N3	R-K1 N/Q4-K2	NXQ O-O-O	P-Q3 P-B4	B-B3 P-B4	P-Q3 P-KR3	O-O O-O-O	KN-B3 O-O	QN-B3 O-O			11
12	BXN BxB	B-B4' K-R1	N-Q4 N-K4	N-B4 P-KR3	QN-Q2 N-N3	BXN BxB	N-N3 P-N3	R-K1 O-O-O		N-N3 P-N3	P-Q3 QR-K1	P-KR3 Q-B3			12
13	Q-Q4 Q-K2	N-N5 Q-K1	B-N3 Q-Q2	R-K1 Q-K2	N-B4 (B)	N-N5 N-N5	R-K1						N-B3 N-N5	N-B3 KR-K1	13
14	O-O (A) N-N5	Q-B3 N-R4	O-O QR-Q1	Q-K2 QR-K1	O-O B-Q4						Q-N5 P-KB4	P-Q3 B-B4			14
15	N-R3 KR-Q1	Q-R3 Q-N3	B-Q2 P-B4								P-KR3 N-R3	Q-N5 R-K3			15
16	Q-B3 R-Q4	14-B3	15-B3	16-B2	17-B2	18-EQ	19-B2	20-B2	21-B2	22-B2	23-B2	24-B2			
17	B-B4 P-QR4	(A) 14 QXKP,N-N5; 15 Q-K2,Q-B4; 16 N-R3,KR-K1 (B2) (B) TRANPOSES INTO COL. 16													
18	QR-Q1 R-B4	NOTE. CANCEL COLS 10-11, PAGE 15 OF ISSUE NO 1, AND SUBSTITUTE COLS 13-21 ABOVE COL 22, ABOVE, REPLACES COL 3, PAGE 15. COLS 23-24 ARE NEW CONTINUATIONS AFTER 6 BXP,QXP COLS 1-3, PAGE 15													
COL 13-EQ															



Pinkus gives 6 B-B1 as White's best answer to 5 . . . P-Kt4. This means that in *six opening moves* White has moved only one Pawn and two pieces. The KP has moved twice (including a capture), the KKt has moved twice and the KB twice. You hardly need analysis to tell you there is something wrong here. If 6 B-B1, retreating the Bishop to its original square, is White's *best* answer, then 5 . . . P-Kt4 must be a terrific move! He certainly has better answers than this to any other Black move.

In my original analysis, however, I did not give Black's best reply to 6 B-B1. 6 . . . P-KR3 is not sufficient. There are two other, and better, moves which Black can play. 6 . . . QxP is probably a good answer but I have not had time to examine this thoroughly. 6 . . . KtxP is a good reply which I have analyzed in detail.

An outline of this new analysis is presented in the accompanying reproduction of the chart on the subject appearing in *Chess Charts*, Issue No. 2. In this chart I have tried to show typical continuations of every logical move which White could make after 6 B-B1, KtxP; 7 BxP, B-Kt2. All the columns (13 to 21) end in equality or better for Black. The symbols at the bottom of the columns are the *Chess Charts'* ratings of the final positions. "B2" means that Black has enough advantage to make it extremely difficult for White to draw the game. "B3" means an obvious advantage for Black, sufficient to win with best play.

Pinkus also gives some analysis of the variation beginning with 6 BxP, QxP. If White then plays 7 B-K2, I originally suggested 7 . . . Kt-Q5. Although I do not regard Pinkus' analysis here as very convincing, I now suggest a better continuation for Black in Col. 22.

In my original analysis, I did not show the continuation 6 BxP, QxP; 7 BxKtch, QxB. Pinkus has now presented some very interesting analysis of this line. In one of his variations he calls the game equal, and, as I do not claim more than equality, no comment is needed. In the other, he gives the advantage to White. My answer is given in columns 23-24 of the new chart. Apparently, Pinkus overlooked the strength of the move 9 . . . Q-R3.

If the readers of *The Chess Review* have any questions to ask about this new variation or wish any special analysis on any of the sub-variations, I shall be glad to hear from them and answer their requests in a future article.

## Your Money Back

If You Don't Like

## CHESS CHARTS!

You've heard about CHESS CHARTS and its remarkable new method of presenting the chess openings. You've read about the new discoveries in the 'Two Knights' Defence, the Ruy Lopez, the Four Knights' Game, etc. revealed in the first two issues.

Now you can SEE these two issues for yourself, without sending any money in advance and entirely at our risk! Here is our offer to YOU!

### SEND NO MONEY

### EXAMINE WITHOUT RISK!

Just fill in and mail the coupon below or write out your order for Issues 1 and 2 of CHESS CHARTS. You need send no money—just your name and address.

When you receive these two issues, pay the postman the regular price of \$1 (plus 12c collection charge\*).

Look them over. Examine them for five days. See how the system of classification simplifies the openings. See how easy it is to follow the different variations with these "family-tree" charts. Play over the analysis. Find out for yourself whether this new method will help you to understand the openings and play better chess.

If you don't like CHESS CHARTS, send the issues back and we will refund your money at once. If you decide to keep them, you are under no obligation to subscribe—but if you want to subscribe to the remaining six issues in which all the openings will be analyzed and charted, you can then send us \$2.35 and we will enter your subscription.

Take advantage of this offer NOW! Fill in and mail the coupon below.

## CHESS CHARTS

51 W. 11th St., Dept. R5

New York, N. Y.

\*To save 12c collection charge you can, if you wish, enclose \$1 with order. Same money back guarantee. If you want to subscribe now to CHESS CHARTS, send \$1.75 for P-K4 Section (Issues 1-4) or \$3 for complete Openings Series (Issues 1-8).

CHESS CHARTS, Dept R5,	
51 West 11th Street, New York, N. Y.	
Send Issues 1 and 2 of CHESS CHARTS. I will pay the postman \$1 plus 12c collection charge.* If I do not like them, I will send them back within 5 days and you will refund my money.	
Name .....	
Address .....	
.....	



*The Russians can be depended upon for sparkling and entertaining chess. Following are two recent examples.*

### U.S.S.R. Championship

Moscow, 1940

### QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by A. Lilienthal)

A. Lilienthal	M. Botwinnik
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	....

I had no intention of allowing the Nimzo-vitch Defense (3 Kt-QB3, B-Kt5), in which Botwinnik excels.

3 ....	P-QKt3
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2
5 B-Kt2	B-K2

5 ... B-Kt5ch is also playable, though not better than the text.

6 O-O	O-O
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5
8 Q-B2	KtxKt
9 QxKt	....

Better than 9 PxKt, after which Black would have exercised pressure on QB4, by 9 ... Kt-B3! followed by ... B-R3 and ... Kt-R4.

9 ....	P-Q3
--------	------

The continuation 9 ... B-K5 is interesting. I intended to reply to this not by 10 Kt-K1 (as Euwe did in the 13th game of the Keres-Euwe match), but by 10 B-R3, P-KB4; 11 Kt-Q2, B-Kt2; 12 R-K1.

10 Q-B2	P-KB4
11 Kt-K1	....

In order to maintain the initiative, White must offer the exchange of Bishops. The plan is to continue with P-K4.

11 ....	Kt-B3
---------	-------

Here Keres' move, 11 ... Q-B1 is better. In an attempt to complicate the play, Black gets into a difficult position.

12 P-Q5	PxP
13 PxP	Kt-Kt5?

This is a serious mistake. Necessary was 13 ... Kt-K4, in spite of the fact that after 14 P-K4 White has rich possibilities of play because of the weaknesses in Black's game.

14 Q-Q2!	....
----------	------

Correct. Botwinnik had apparently expected 14 Q-Kt3, P-QR4; 15 P-QR3, Kt-R3, and White has no time to play P-QKt4.

14 ....	P-QR4
---------	-------

Better was the venture of 14 ... P-B4, with a complicated and tense position. After the text move the Knight is out of play for a long time.

15 P-QR3	Kt-R3
16 P-QKt4!	B-KB3
17 B-Kt2	Q-Q2
18 BxB	RxB
19 Kt-Q3	....

But not 19 PxP, Kt-B4! 20 Q-B3 (20 PxP? Kt-Kt6), RxP, and Black is rid of all his difficulties.

19 ....	P-R5
---------	------

An interesting variation is 19 ... PxP; 20 PxP, Q-Kt4; 21 Kt-B4! QxKtP; 22 QxQ, KtxQ; 23 RxRch, BxR; 24 R-R1, R-B1; 25 R-R4! P-B4; 26 PxP e.p., KtxP; 27 B-Q5ch, K-R1; 28 Kt-Kt6ch! and mate on the following move.

20 QR-B1	Q-B2
21 Kt-B4	....

A powerful position for the Knight. Black's game is now strategically lost.

21 ....	B-B1
22 R-B3	B-Q2
23 KR-B1	P-R3
24 P-R4	R-R2

Bad was 24 ... P-KKt4; 25 PxP, PxP; 26 Kt-K6!

25 P-R5!	R-R1
26 R-K3	K-R2
27 R(B1)-B3	....

In order to occupy the K file with this Rook after an exchange on K8.

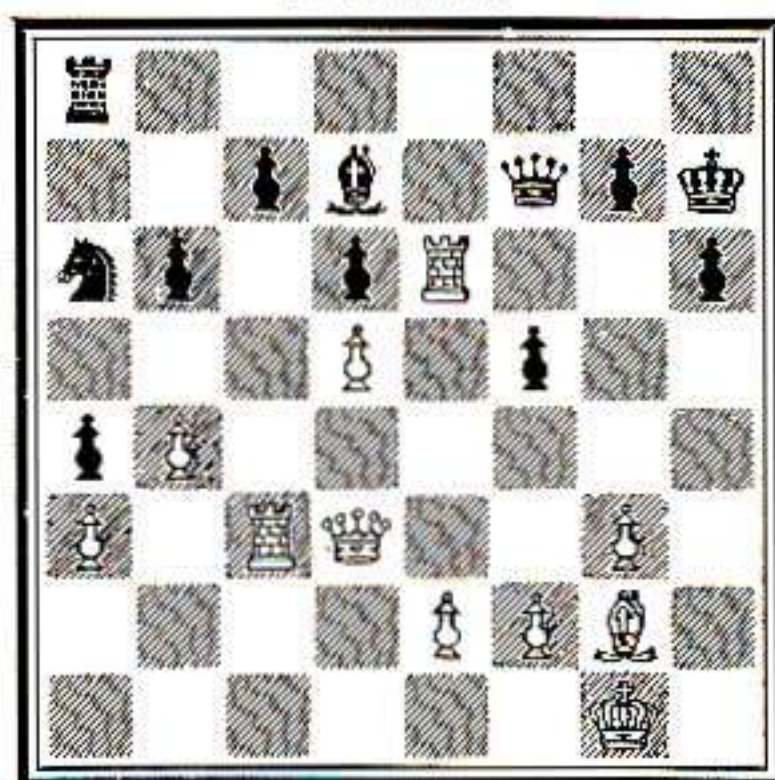
27 ....	R-QKt1
28 Q-Q3	R-QR1
29 Kt-Kt6	RxKt

The sacrifice is forced, to avoid the entrance of the Rook at K7.

30 PxRch	KxP
31 R-K6ch	K-R2

But not 31 ... BxR? 32 PxP and 33 BxR.

Botwinnik



Lilienthal

32 P-Kt4!	....
-----------	------

Passing through the last "defense-works" of Black.

32 ....	P-B4
33 P-QKt5	Kt-B2
34 PxP	KtxKtP
35 P-B6ch	K-Kt1
36 R-B4	....

If 36 R-K7? QxBP, and Black escapes.

36 ....	R-K1
37 R-KKt4	....

Completely uncovering Black's King position, and deciding the game in a few moves.



37 . . . . . P-Kt4  
 38 RxRch BxR  
 39 R-K4 K-B1  
 40 R-K7 Q-Kt3

Or 40 . . . QxBP; 41 RxBch, KxR; 42 QxKtch.

41 B-K4! . . . . .

The start of an elegant concluding maneuver. The Bishop which Black would not exchange in the opening has to inflict the final blow.

41 . . . . . Q-R4  
 42 B-B3 Q-Kt3

If 42 . . . P-Kt5; 43 Q-R7, and mate is forced.

43 RxBch! Resigns

For after 43 . . . QxR; 44 Q-R7, Q-B2; 45 QxPch, K-Kt1; 46 B-R5! wins. An interesting game, though Black showed neither his usual ingenuity nor his tenacity in defense.

U.S.S.R. Championship  
 Moscow, 1940  
**FALKBEER COUNTER-GAMBIT**  
 (Notes by M. Yudovich)

P. Keres	V. Petrov
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-KB4	. . . . .

The King's Gambit is quite rare in modern tournament practice. Keres is one of the few masters who occasionally has recourse to the opening.

2 . . . . . P-Q4

This avoids the dangers of accepting the gambit, but has its own share of difficulty.

3 PxQP	P-K5
4 P-Q3	Kt-KB3
5 Kt-Q2	PxP
6 BxP	QxP?

Considerably stronger is 6 . . . KtxP, with an approximately even game.

7 KKt-B3 B-QB4

As Keres points out, better is 7 . . . B-K2; 8 O-O, O-O.

8 Q-K2ch	Q-K3
9 Kt-K5	O-O
10 Kt-K4	KtxKt

If now 10 . . . B-K2; 11 Kt-Kt5 is too strong.

11 QxKt P-KKt3

11 . . . P-B4 would be weak because of 12 Q-K2, threatening B-B4.

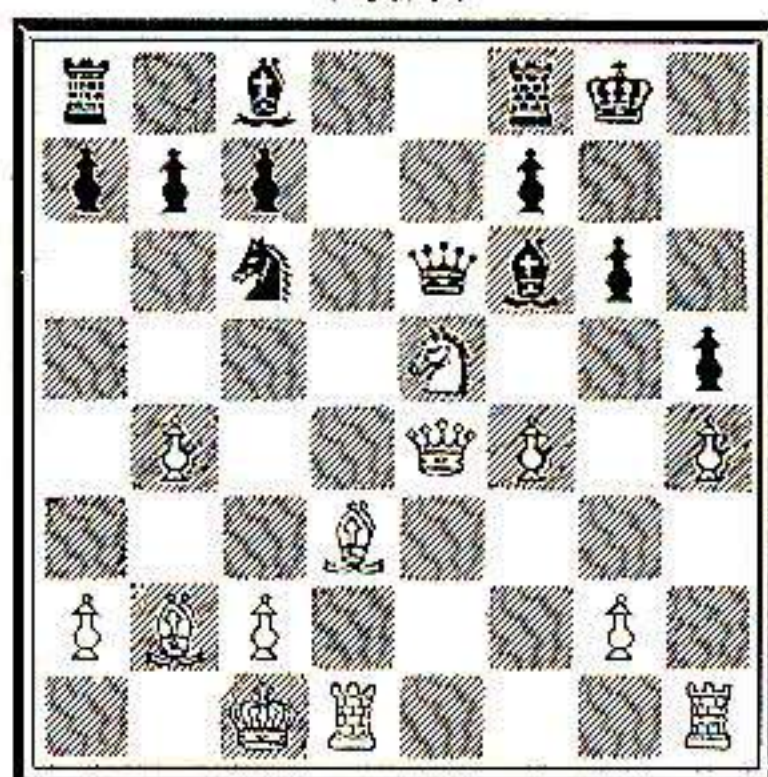
12 P-QKt4!	B-K2
13 B-Kt2	B-B3
14 O-O-O	. . . . .

Keres conducts the attack splendidly. In a bold and original manner he avails himself of the advantage in development, and exploits Black's weak King position.

14 . . . . .	Kt-B3
15 P-KR4	P-KR4

White opens the lines all the faster after this. Better was 15 . . . KtxKt; 16 PxKt, B-Kt2, although White's attack would still be vigorous after 17 P-R5.

Petrov



Keres

16 P-Kt4! . . . . .

A fine sacrifice, after which every White piece swings into action.

16 . . . . .	BxKt
17 PxP	QxKtP
18 Q-K3	KtxKtP

If instead 18 . . . QxKtP; 19 Q-R6, etc.

19 P-K6! Kt-Q4

Keres points out that after 19 . . . KtxBch; 20 PxKt, PxP; 21 QR-B1! R-B4; 22 KR-Kt1, K-B2 (exchanging Rooks is equally hopeless); 23 RxQ, RxRch; 24 K-B2, PxR; 25 Q-K5, Black is defenseless.

20 PxPch RxP

If 20 . . . K-R2; 21 BxPch, QxB; 22 RxKt, etc.

21 B-B4!! . . . . .

A brilliant final stroke. If 21 . . . KtxQ; 22 R-Q8ch and 23 R-R8 mate; or 21 . . . QxB; 22 Q-K8ch and mate next move.

21 . . . . .	P-B3
22 RxKt	QxB

Or 22 . . . PxR; 23 Q-K8ch, R-B1; 24 BxPch wins.

23 Q-K8ch Resigns

A real Keres game, which might be the pride of any tournament.

## ISAAC KASHDAN

desires to announce his association with

**TANENBAUM-HARBER CO., Inc.**

Insurance Specialists

501 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Murray Hill 2-3040

This association will make available to him the well trained staff of an old established insurance brokerage firm, specializing in Fire, Casualty and other General Forms of Insurance.



# World Championship Tournament?

In spite of present world conditions, which would seem to be anything but conducive to the furtherance of international chess play, there has been a great deal of discussion regarding the possibility of a coming tournament for the chess championship of the world. Our last issue featured an article by Paul Keres on this subject.

A letter appearing in *Chess*, our English contemporary, started a chain of correspondence, in which a number of interesting ideas are elucidated. We quote the thoughts of George Sturgis and L. Walter Stephens, president and vice-president respectively, of the United States Chess Federation, and Maurice S. Kuhns, vice-president of the International Chess Federation.

To the Editor of CHESS:

Can you tell your subscribers when the next contest for the World Championship is to take place?

Is not there an authority with power to bring the existing Champion to the point of defending his title within a reasonable term of years? If not, why does the chess world tolerate such an absurdity? The Champion must be the only person in the world—apart from the Dictators—who is not subordinate to authority.

Apparently it is possible, at present, for the Champion to cling to his title till death if he be so minded.

This position is lamentable from every point of view, e.g.—

- (1) It exasperates Chess players generally.
- (2) It kills the hopes of many who aspire to become worthy of the premier honor in the Chess world.
- (3) It hinders the advance of Chess to its rightful place both as a popular pastime and as a mind trainer.

Why should the interests of chess, and of the army of chess players, be subordinated to the interests of one man?

Why should not there be a World Tournament—say, every third year? And, in the intervening years, why should not every country that wishes to enter for the Championship arrange competitions of its own for the purpose of selecting one or more of its best players to send to the World Tournament?

There appears to be a total lack of order in the selection of candidates and, further, decision by matches is too narrow. The only satisfactory way to find a champion who, for the time being, is best fitted to hold the title and, at the same time, to give the world's best players the opportunity they so ardently desire, is that of the tournament.

The present deadlock is insupportable and should be brought to an end at an early date.

—B. J. BEBBINGTON

February 27, 1941

To the Editor of CHESS:

I have read with interest the letter of B. J. Bebbington in the February Issue of CHESS, and I am heartily in accord with it. I think it is extremely unfortunate that any player can apparently hold the world's championship indefinitely, and that there is no organization in the chess world with enough power or influence to bring the title back into circulation. I appreciate the logic of your remarks that this is largely a question of finance. I realize this is an important consideration, but there is no escaping the fact that it is an intolerable situation which allows Dr. Alekhine to hold title indefinitely, and prevents half a dozen of the world's strongest masters from challenging him for his title. The International Federation is the body which should control the situation. It is an unfortunate fact, however, that due to war and internal dissension F.I.D.E. is impotent today with little influence and no power. Perhaps nothing can be done to remedy this sad state of affairs until after the war. Then we will have to build again in chess as in many other ways.

I enclose a report which was made to me at my request by the Judiciary Committee of the United States Chess Federation who were asked to make recommendations of policy with respect to our relationship with F.I.D.E. This report of the Judiciary Committee, signed by Messrs. Elbert A. Wagner, Jr. and M. S. Kuhns, has been adopted and now represents the settled policy of the U.S.C.F. in its relations with F.I.D.E.

Some day I hope that a tournament for the championship of the world can be arranged between six or eight of the strongest chess masters, and that the winner will be officially acclaimed the world's champion. I think such a tournament should take place at least every five years. As large a purse as possible should be raised. If the present or future world's champion declines to play because he thought that the purse was not enough, that would be his privilege. But the recognized title should go to the winner of the tournament just the same. I think that such a plan could prevail if it were backed by some strong international body or if it were supported by the unanimous public opinion of the chess world.

Very truly yours,  
GEORGE STURGIS

March 12, 1941

Dear Mr. Sturgis:

Thank you for the copies of your excellent letters of the 27th to Wagner and Sutton Coldfield, England. Your letter to England properly sizes up the situation re the world's championship title, but there is one solution to which I call your attention: viz, it is quite evident that the U. S. A. will have to take that matter in hand under the present conditions. As it will take many months to prepare the plan I have in mind, it is not too soon to formulate some such plan and be ready to present it when the time comes.



As Vice-President of the F. I. D. E. I stand ready to authorize the U. S. A. Chess Federation to hold an international tournament for the world's title, the winner of which is to be the recognized authoritative holder of the title, so proclaimed by the **Federation Internationale des Echecs**. If Dr. Rueb be alive (which I doubt, as he was an invalid) he would immediately sanction my assumption of authority; if he be not alive I can assume it by virtue of the power conferred on me by the laws governing the F. I. D. E.

The plan would contemplate:

1. Locating and notifying Dr. Rueb.
2. Locating and notifying Dr. Alekhine.
3. The London Chess Unit to notify all the European units and obtain their cooperation; (this my friends there would do for me and the "Cause;" they have long wanted this.)
4. Your "Committee" would include Helms and Capablanca; they would decide who should be invited, and Capablanca would raise the necessary funds, as he is exceedingly anxious to get another chance at the title.
5. The winner must agree to tournaments for the title every three years.

All of the above will seem visionary to you, but leaders must have vision, nor is it all as difficult as it seems.

Cordially yours,

M. S. KUHNS

March 19, 1941

Dear Mr. Kuhns:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 12 which I consider very constructive and helpful to me in crystallizing a plan by which a tournament or match for the world's championship might be arranged. I fully agree with you that the United States Chess Federation would probably have to take the lead in this matter, and I see no reason why you, as Vice-President of F.I.D.E., could not give the necessary sanction and approval. I should like to see a small round robin tournament of six of the world's strongest players, selected by a representative committee, compete for the title. The winner of this tournament would be recognized by F.I.D.E., the United States Chess Federation and the whole chess world as the world's chess champion. Dr. Alekhine would be invited to participate in this tournament, but if he refused, that would be his privilege of course. I believe that the weight of public opinion in the chess world would recognize and acclaim the winner as the world's chess champion. You tell me in your letter that Capablanca would raise the necessary funds. But I have grave doubts about this. Possibly he might arrange the finances if he alone were to play a match for the championship, but I doubt if he would provide the funds which would be necessary for a tournament to include six of the world's leading players. I wonder where would be the best place to hold such a tournament, and how much money would have to be raised in order to provide adequate compensation to the masters who would compete?

It is quite possible that the present is not the appropriate time for holding this tournament. Perhaps it should be postponed until

after the war which you speak of as "now drawing to a close." I wish I could think this. But I do agree with you that we should now be thinking about a constructive plan which can be presented for quick action when the time is right.

In order to obtain the best advice I can, I am mailing copies of your letter to me and this reply to the following: Messrs. Roosevelt, Stephens, Mitchell, Olfe, Helms, Capablanca, Dr. Alekhine, **The Chess Review** and **Chess**. I wish to now state to all of these persons who will receive copies of this correspondence that I would greatly appreciate hearing from them with their advice, comments and suggestions that will help to crystallize our ideas and aid us in formulating a plan.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE STURGIS

March 30, 1941

Dear Mr. Sturgis:

I have read with a great deal of interest copies of the letters by yourself and other chess leaders regarding a World Chess Championship Tournament for the world's title. I want to add if possible to the great number of valuable suggestions which have been brought forward by the correspondence, plus the Keres article and Helms' suggestions in the "New York Times" of March 23rd.

Ever since the National championship tournament at the Hotel Astor in 1936, of which I was the tournament director, I have had the feeling that a tournament of somewhat the same sort could and should be held for the world's title. The task, of course, is much more difficult and the problems much greater, but after mature reflection I firmly believe that it can be done and that definite plans and efforts should be begun at once. I have a great deal of admiration for Mr. Kuhns' aggressive attitude and ideas with respect to the match . . . . I feel that Mr. Kuhns is perhaps legally and by actual right the one to make the original move for such a tournament. You, as President of the United States Chess Federation are the logical one to carry on the original steps taken by Mr. Kuhns . . . .

My ideas as to the carrying out of the details of the tournament are radically different from any of those suggested so far, and I will try to outline them to you. I have been thinking about the plan proposed below for several years, and feel that it is practical even though there are many difficulties to be overcome.

I would suggest that a group of chess authorities in the world, to the number of 15 or 20, be requested to make a list to be sent to you of the outstanding 16 chess players in the world who should be included in a tournament for the world's championship. From these lists you should make a list of the 16 players whose names occur the greatest number of times, in the order of frequency. Outstanding chess players should not be debarred from making a list, nor from including their own names. The 16 players whose names occur most frequently in the lists should then be invited by you to play in a world's championship tournament for the title. If Dr. Alekhine declines



to participate for lack of what he thinks sufficient guarantee or retainer or purse, the tournament should proceed notwithstanding his attitude. The same should hold regarding Capablanca or any of the other players.

The provisions for such a tournament should be that the entrants from other countries than the United States should get their transportation and expenses from their own country or constituents. Otherwise transportation expenses and prizes would make such a tournament prohibitive. For the honor and privilege of playing in such a tournament the nationals should pay the expenses of their representatives. The United States Chess Federation should be responsible for the prizes and other costs of the tournament. The gate to pay prizes would be tremendous.

The requirement for entrants to pay their expenses might cut down the field, but that should not prevent the staging of the tournament. The following ratio should hold for foreign and American entrants. Suppose only two foreign players would or could get their expenses and enter the tournament, then only two American players should be entered, namely Reshevsky and Fine, so that the claim could not be made that the United States was making sure of winning the title by taking advantage of a large number of entries. If three foreigners entered, then three Americans, Reshevsky, Fine and Horowitz should be entered. If there were four foreigners, then Kashdan should be added to the other Americans.

With four or six participants, the tournament should be a three-round affair. With eight players, it should be two rounds. I believe a tournament of this sort would be much more interesting than a two man long drawn out match, such as have occurred in the past. The tournament would be so filled with public interest that the Federation could easily guarantee prizes at least commensurate with the recent prizes for the national championship. More should be paid, of course, if the income was greater. The winner of the title should be required to play for his title every fourth year, and he should forfeit it if, for any reason, he cannot do so. Later on, if it was found to be practical, the tournament might be held every second year, in between the national title tournament.

I think that steps should be taken at once to initiate such a tournament, and as a Vice-President of the Federation, I pledge you my material and actual cooperation in your efforts to put through the tournament. The steps to be taken would require considerable time and correspondence, and by the time of their fruition I trust the World War will be over. To make the tournament possible, will require great quantities of American aggressiveness, stimulation and persuasion. It will require the U. S. C. F. to take a firm hand in the matter, and attempt to overcome European conservatism in chess. You and Mr. Kuhns can do this, and I believe I sense the situation right when I say that the American chess public wants the tournament and will back you up in it.

Sincerely yours,

L. WALTER STEPHENS

## Chess on Flight 17

By ALBERT O. LOOMIS

Most chess players enjoy their games on terra-firma. Comparatively few play on ships at sea, and probably only an occasional player has tried the game in the air.

On TWA Flight 17, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, I had brought my chess set in lieu of bedroom slippers. On this account my wife had given me a "dark brown" look, for I was seeking pleasure instead of comfort. As a matter of fact, I was determined to try this new way of enjoyment above the clouds.

Upon boarding the plane, I was bold enough to suggest to the hostess that she was about to have a new experience. "Have you ever had chess on your ship?" I asked her. She answered, "No, but the passengers play cards occasionally."

On this flight I was more fortunate than on former trips since the SKY KING has the combination of daylight comfort and all-night sleeping compartments—like a Pullman sleeping car, only better. I was fortunate in another respect, that of having a partner for the game of chess. A colleague was traveling with me. He, like myself, is trying to learn the game. Furthermore, he was also interested in playing the game 10,000 feet up. The clouds were below us, the stars above and beautiful by contrast.

Without any delay, Miss Parker brought our table, attached it to the ship's side, then left us in order to serve the other passengers. The chess board we used is of the folding pressed-paper type. The chessmen are of medium size and weighted. Upon being set up preparatory for the game, the men commenced to dance, as the sugar lumps do on one's food tray under certain conditions of flight. Although the dance of the sugar lumps is of no consequence, not so with the chessmen. Mine were moving across the board toward my opponent's side, possibly assuming better positions than if I had controlled them. His men were moving off the board into his lap, a sort of resignation before the start of the game.

Since we were extremely interested in this experiment, "the dance of the wooden soldiers" was not to interfere. We shimmed the board by a newspaper and handkerchiefs at both ends. Then, by a little care to hold back a few wayward Pawns, we started our game and continued with much pleasure until the hostess brought our supper. A chess enthusiast is usually not hungry during a good game. We were, however, and enjoyed the meal immensely. At supper we observed the "sugar dance" and continued our good time.

After supper two more games were played with improved results. By resting the weight of one's hand at the outside edge of the table, less vibration was transmitted to the chessmen. Our way of playing the game was demonstrated to one of the ship's officers who had come aft to observe this pair of "chess-nuts." His modest comment was, "It's too deep for me." Imagine such a remark from an air flight officer!



When we came through the clouds over Lake Michigan, the lights of the steel mills were beautiful; then the lights of Chicago indicated a city much spread out in this western land of ours. The chessmen were put away. Possibly we had received special attention because of the novelty we had taken on this flight. The memory of that game aloft will linger along with others really outstanding.

### WHITE TO PLAY

Weaver W. Adams sends us some interesting new analysis on the Bishop's Opening, long his favorite topic of correspondence and conversation.

Editor, THE CHESS REVIEW:

In a recent article in *The Chess Review*, Mr. Reuben Fine made a remark concerning me which I find it difficult to let pass without a comment. He said, "Many men from Tarrasch to Adams have had their pet theories about what is good and what is bad in the openings, and experience has shown them all to be wrong."

I appreciate, of course, the compliment of being classed with a player of Tarrasch's strength and reputation. Nevertheless, it would be well, I think, if something further were said on the subject of what my theories are in this respect, and why Mr. Fine should feel the way he does about them. Therefore, I should be greatly obliged if you would publish this letter.

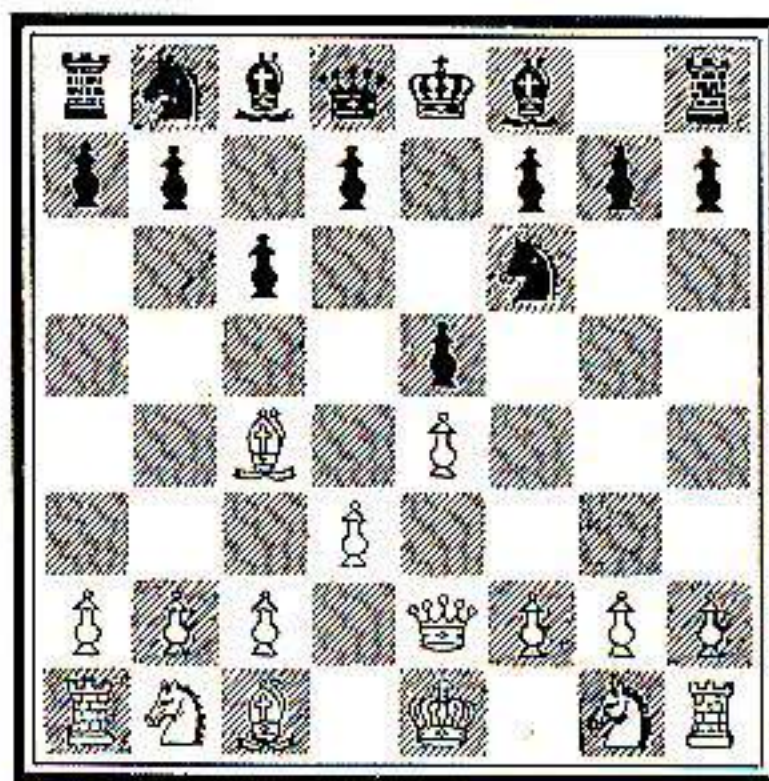
In a recent book, entitled "White to Play and Win," I have promulgated the theory that the privilege of the first move constitutes for White a winning advantage, and have attempted to explain certain principles by which White may be guided in the selection of the best move at each turn to play. Unfortunately, however, on some notable occasions when I have sought to put these principles into practice, the outcome of the game has not always been such as to suggest that all one had to do was to learn these principles and he would never lose another chess game as long as he lived. In other words, there is always the human element. An engineer may have the finest table of logarithms ever published, and yet his bridge may still crash into the river.

To be more specific, in 1938 I had the privilege of playing a short test match with Mr. Horowitz, in each game of which I had the White pieces and for the opening moves played 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 B-B4, Kt-KB3; 3 P-Q3, P-B3; 4 Kt-KB3, B-Kt5ch. Thereafter the games varied, but as a final result I have to admit that White was unable to show any advantage in the opening. Later, in 1940, at the U. S. open tournament at Dallas, Texas, I had White against Fine and played instead of 4 Kt-KB3, 4 P-B4. Fine continued 4... Pxp; 5 Bxp, P-Q4; 6 Pxp, KtxP; and again it scarcely seems as though White has a winning position. Therefore, I would seem to be mistaken in my idea that White may play to win from

the first move. Is this the fact of the matter, and is there nothing further to be said on the subject?

One can always argue, of course, purely for the sake of argument, and doubtless there will be some who will accuse me of this offense. But for the benefit of those who may still be unconvinced as to the truth of the matter, I should like to suggest an alternative for White at his fourth turn, together with a few of the lines of play which might follow.

The move is 4 Q-K2. It is not new. Spielmann has played it, and it is given in *Modern Chess Openings*, but some of White's subsequent moves I do not consider to be the best at his disposal. Rather, I suggest that the positions arrived at by the lines of play given below represent a true and legitimate outcome of the position brought about by 4 Q-K2, and in each case White, I believe, has the advantage.



Position after 4 Q K2

4... B-K2; 5 Kt-QB3, P-Q4; 6 B-Kt3, O-O; 7 B-Kt5, (A) 7... QKt-Q2; 8 BxKt, KtxB; 9 Pxp, Pxp (9... KtxP; 10 KtxKt, PxKt; 11 QxP, Q-R4ch; 12 K-B1, B-K3; 13 Q-B4); 10 QxP, R-K1; 11 KKt-K2, B-Q3 (11... B-QKt5; 12 Q-Q4); 12 Q-Kt5, P-KR3; 13 Q-R4, threatening BxQP. (B) 7... Pxp; 8 KtxP, KtxKt; 9 BxB, QxB; 10 QxKt. (C) 7... KtxP; 8 PxKt, BxB; 9 Pxp, Pxp; 10 KtxP. (D) 7... P-Q5; 8 Kt-Q1, followed by P-KB4.

4... B-B4; 5 Kt-QB3, O-O (5... P-Q4; 6 Pxp, Pxp; 7 Qxpch, B-K3; 8 B-Kt5ch, Kt-B3; 9 P-Q4, B-Q3; 10 Q-Kt5, P-KR3; 11 Q-R4, O-O; 12 KKt-K2); 6 B-KKt5, P-KR3; 7 P-KR4, P-QKt4; 8 B-Kt3, P-Q3; 9 Kt-R3, P-QR4; 10 P-R4.

4... P-Q4; 5 Pxp, Pxp; 6 Qxpch, B-K3; 7 B-Kt5ch, Kt-B3; 8 Kt-KB3.

If the above lines help to throw light on the possibilities open to White after Black's 3... P-B3, a move which perhaps more than any other has tended to discourage the players of the White pieces from essaying 2 B-B4, with the result that this move will be shorn of some of its terrors, this event I am sure will be of benefit to chess generally.

Respectfully yours,

WEAVER W. ADAMS



# The Stalemate Fallacy

By T. H. TYLER

*(This article on the abolition of stalemate was published recently in the "British Chess Magazine," and seems to have aroused a considerable amount of controversy abroad. The thought is not new, but Mr. Tyler has evidently probed deeply into the history of the game to find authority in support of his views.*

*We cannot agree that "stalemate is without historical foundation," since the rule has been in force for hundreds of years, and has built up its own history. The real question, if the change is to be considered, is whether the end-game would be more or less interesting without the present stalemate rule. We expect to discuss this point further in a later issue.—Editor)*

In civilization as in nature, destruction and progress walk hand in hand, hence the epoch of war has always been that of evolution. This is equally true of the arts and sciences. The suspension of many normal activities and vested interests makes this time singularly appropriate for a critical inquiry into the present stage of evolution attained by the royal game of chess.

The most general criticism is that the high standard of play is tending to an increasing number of drawn games. This has gone far to lessen interest in draughts, and, in chess, after the Great War many suggestions were made by Capablanca, Alekhine and others aimed at a reduction of draws by increasing complexity and like means. These suggestions involved an almost complete revision of the game and received little support. It is proposed here to examine the thesis that stalemate is without historical foundation and irrational, and primarily responsible for a vast percentage of draws, and hence should be abolished.

From a perusal of Murray's immortal work on the history of chess, it appears that no rule has received so varied a treatment. The chess codes of Japan, the Mongols and Hindus declare stalemate illegal. The old Indian rule was that stalemate was a win to the side suffering therefrom. This rule, characterized as illogical by Murray, is attributed to an attempt to reconcile the finite bounds of the chess board with the limitless possibilities of real war. It had much vogue in Asia and was introduced into this country about the year 1600 by merchants impressed with the great playing strength of Russian opponents they encountered at the big continental fairs. It is even recorded that adjourned positions were

intrusted to a notary public for certification, to be continued at the next fair. This version of the rule is mentioned in A. Saul's *Famous game of Chesse-play*, published in London in 1614, and justified on the ground (considered puerile by Murray) that the player who has staled his opponent "hath disturbed the course of the game, which can only end with the grand check-mate."

The rule that stalemate is a draw was introduced here from the Franco-Italian school by Sarratt in 1808 and generally adopted by the leading clubs under his influence in 1820. The older French rule was that the King was imprisoned but on his release all the pieces resumed their activity, rather as in four-handed chess.

Coupled with the fact that both Chinese and Muslim chess treat stalemate as a win for the player inflicting it, it is submitted that this brief historical sketch shows the rule to have no solid historical foundation.

In logic, it is even more wanting. Once the principle of alternative moves be established, no ground exists for the insistence that I must not only show that I capture your King whatever move you make, but that he was also in check or *en prise* when it was your turn to move. In effect, I am compelled to move twice consecutively. If this terminology is not acceptable and it be argued that it is illegal for you to move into check, the answer is that if I have reduced you to legal immobility, that should suffice as in draughts. The derivation of "check-mate" supports this. "Check" is from the Persian "Shah," a monarch, and "mate" from the Persian "mat" meaning "at a loss," "helpless" or "defeated"—from "mandan," "to remain." I have found no argument, other than those described as illogical or puerile above, in support of the present rule beyond a certain naive humor which it reflects.

A comparison of its practical advantages and disadvantages likewise demands its abolition. In not more than a dozen famous instances, it has involved sparkling combinations in important games. It is the theme of innumerable artificial endings, but this field of art would be far more enhanced by the extreme nicety of wins were it abolished. In the vast majority of cases, it merely operates to increase the margin of superiority necessary to enable the better player to consummate the



win in the finite limits of a game. Glaring instances are provided by K and the two Kts vs. K; K, B and wrong-coloured RP vs. K; and innumerable piece, mixed, and Pawn endings which have to be abandoned because nothing more than a stalemate is possible. To all this must be added the countless games in which chances of bringing about a superiority sufficient to enforce stalemate have to be deliberately rejected in the hope that more inferior play by one's opponent may occur in time for a win to be realized under the present rule. The naked fact emerges that the present rule has little to commend it, whereas its indirect effect is to necessitate a far higher degree of inequality between the contestants than expediency demands, at a grave sacrifice of logic; and that, with the examples of Chinese and Muslim chess as historical precedents, the rule should be changed.

It is further submitted that the present rule would never have received the countenance it has but for the widespread adoption of the Muslim rule that to bare your opponent's King of all defense was a win without proceeding further. Both stalemate and bare King were wins in Aragon. It is the absence of either that leads to so many draws here.

In conclusion it is submitted that this proposed change would cause a minimum disturbance in chess theory and practice except in the end-game, in which keener powers of perception and greater precision in calculation would be required, with a beneficial enrichment as the inevitable result.

#### BRAZIL vs. U. S. — RADIO MATCH

Mr. Sturgis sends us the following correspondence with Senor Ruy Castro, secretary of the Brazilian Chess Federation. We trust such a match can be arranged, as it is bound to lead to closer relations with our South American neighbors.

March 5, 1941

Dear Mr. Sturgis:

We have the honor of extending, on behalf of the Brazilian Chess Federation, greetings to this sister Federation. It is our greatest wish to develop more and more the close relations of reciprocal friendship which unite the chess amateurs of our countries. Toward this end we have pleasure in inviting the United

States of America Chess Federation to hold every year over the radio (short wave or All American Cables) a chess match between the strongest chess amateurs of Brazil and the United States.

For the greater brilliance of such contests, we are sparing no efforts toward obtaining a trophy or cup for the annual dispute between our entities, on which there will be enscribed the dates, always a great source of satisfaction for us, of the encounters of our representatives with those of the land of Morphy and Marshall.

Trusting that you will support in your country the idea which we have pleasure in presenting to you, we await your word in order that the technical bodies of both Federations may exchange suggestions as to date, hour, number of boards, moves per night, etc.

Cordially yours,

RUY CASTRO

March 12, 1941

Dear Senor Castro:

I want to thank you very much for your letter of March 5 in which you extend the greetings of the Brazilian Chess Federation to the Federation of which I have the honor to be President. In return I wish to reciprocate your greeting and send the Brazilian Chess Federation and all of its officers and members my salutations and best wishes on behalf of the United States Chess Federation and all of its chess members.

I note your suggestion to hold a chess match by radio or cable between the leading amateurs of our two countries, and this suggestion meets with my enthusiasm. I think that this is a splendid idea and one which will bind even more closely the friendly relations which have always existed between our two countries. Considerable thought must be given to a plan for working out the practical details of this proposed match. You have suggested that the match be held between the leading amateurs of our respective countries. In the United States the line between a professional and an amateur player is finely drawn. But I suppose that it would be your intention to eliminate such well-known players as Reshevsky, Fine, Marshall, Kashdan, Horowitz, etc., and limit our team to the players of lesser chess strength. Will you please tell me your views about this. How many players would you suggest on each team? Would ten be about the right number? How long would the match take? Could it be completed in one day, or would it have to be continued over a period of several days? What would be the approximate cost?

I await your further reply, and I repeat once more that I am very enthusiastic about this whole idea which I consider splendid. With best wishes to you and to all of our chess friends in Brazil, I am,

Cordially yours,

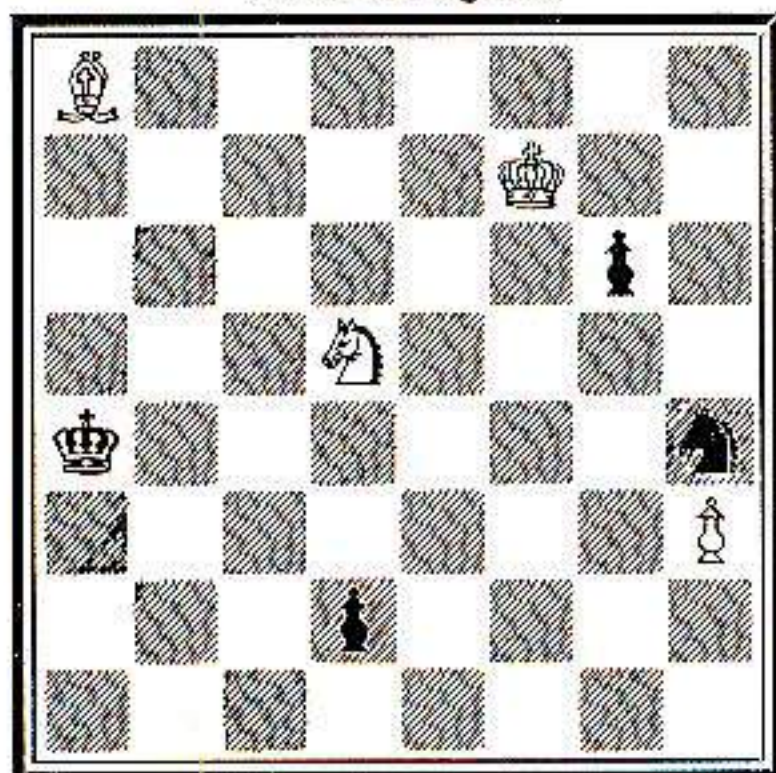
GEORGE STURGIS



# Original Endgame

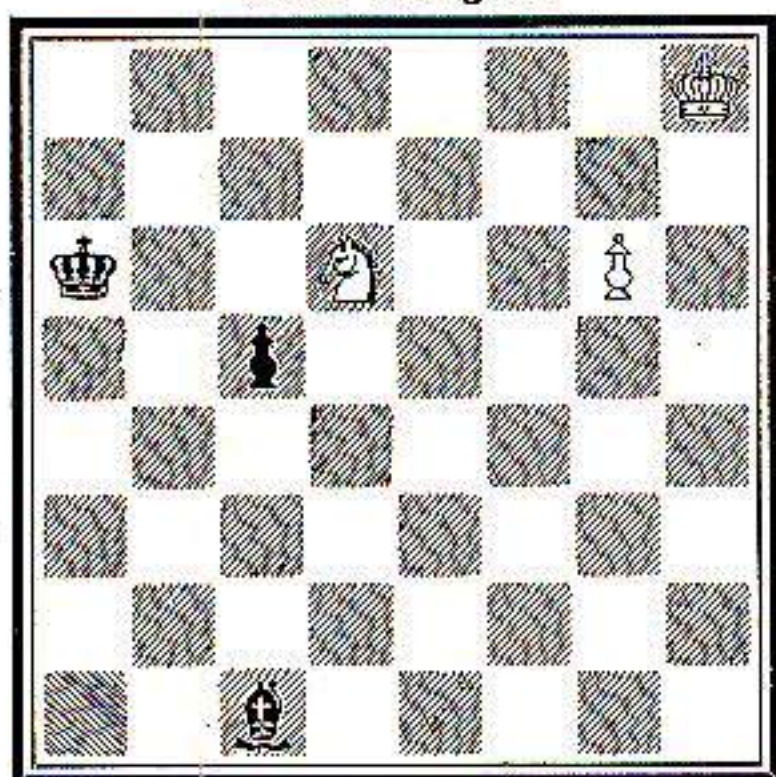
After a long absence from our pages, Sven Almgren favors us with a quartet of original endgames. They feature minor-piece strategy in a variety of forms. They are by no means easy, but are well worth the effort to solve them. The solutions will appear in our next issue.

Sven Almgren



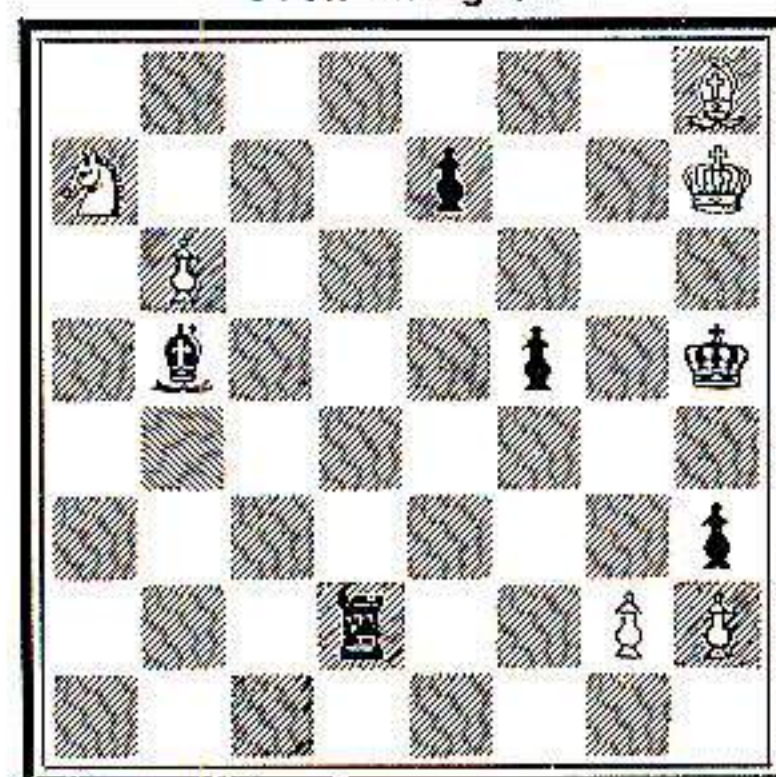
White to play and win

Sven Almgren



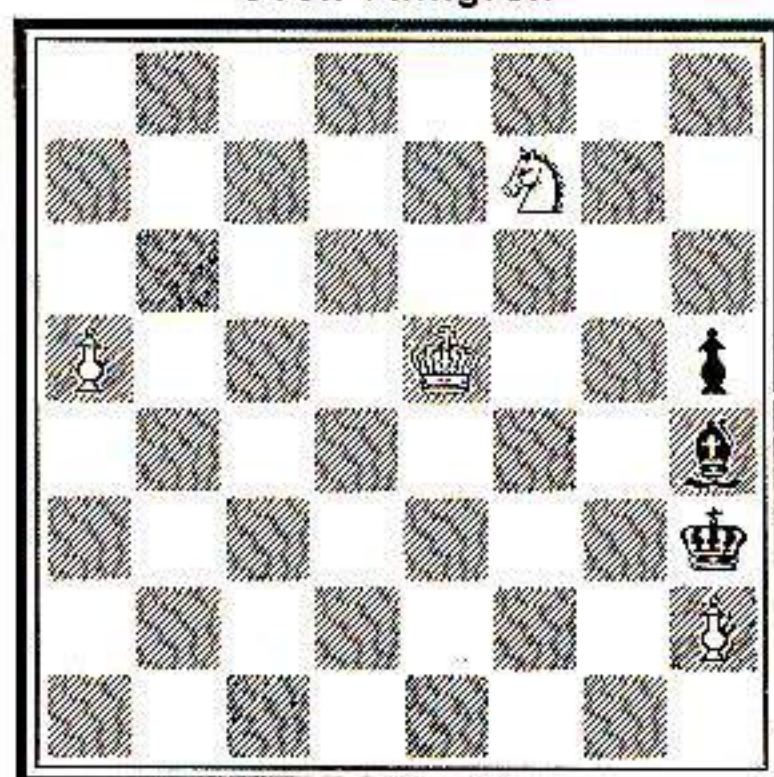
White to play and win

Sven Almgren



White to play and draw

Sven Almgren



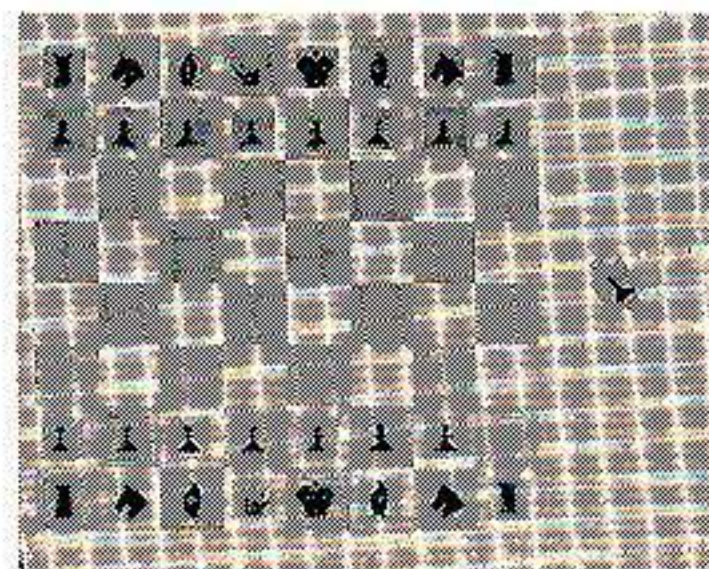
White to play and win

## PUT NEW MEANING AND PLEASURE IN CORRESPONDENCE CHESS

Banish Tedious Record-Keeping!

Play innumerable games with minimum effort the errorless way!

Use Gilcher's Approved Time and Labor-Saving Aids



—Improve Your Over-the-Board Play—  
Position-Recorders ..... 5—\$1; 12—\$2  
Pocket Sets ..... 1—35c; 3—\$1  
Loose-leaf Charts ..... 100—80c  
Move-recording Postals ..... 100—75c

Send for Illustrated Folder Today

**THE CHESS REVIEW**

25 West 43rd Street : New York, N. Y.



# Correspondence Chess Tournament

We are close to the 100 mark in the number of players competing in the various sections of our Correspondence Tournament. New entrants are being enrolled, and additional sections are sent under way as they are completed. Read the simple rules below, and if you are not already "corresponding" with us, this is a good time to start.

## Section XVI

1. Louis Russell Chauvenet, Esmont, Va.
2. Dr. Stanton S. Eddy, Jr., Middlebury, Vt.
3. John M. Palmer, Jr., Norfolk, Va.
4. Martin Kruskal, New Rochelle, N. Y.
5. Bernard Paul, Bronx, N. Y.

## Section XVII

1. Louis Russell Chauvenet, Esmont, Va.
2. E. M. Sawyer, Haven, Kan.
3. Private H. Russcal, Boston, Mass.
4. Peter Paul, Bronx, N. Y.
5. J. Van Teylingen, Great Falls, Mont.

## Section XVIII

1. Louis K. Smith, Denville, N. J.
2. T. Rozsa, Olney, Tex.
3. A. H. Stubblefield, Ithaca, N. Y.
4. Dr. Robert P. Kemble, Worcester, Mass.
5. Karl B. Allured, Northampton, Mass.

## Section XIX

1. Joseph Lesh, Petaluma, Calif.
2. Herman Reichenbach, Fredericksburg, Va.
3. Clarence E. Stetler, Canandaigua, N. Y.
4. A. C. Kresse, Kansas City, Mo.
5. A. W. Parker, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Following are the results of games completed since our last report:

- Section I—Mitchell 1, James 0.  
 Section IV—Dudley 1, Lippes 0.  
 Section V—Brown 1, Rockel 0.  
 Section IX—Little  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Parker  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Parker 1, Little 0.  
 Section XI—Mayers 1, Heisey 0.

Games should be reported to us as soon as they are completed. It is not essential that the scores be submitted, though we would prefer to have the complete record.

Following are two interesting games of the early sections:

## Section V

### FRENCH DEFENSE

R. L. Brown  
White

R. S. Rockel  
Black

- |          |        |            |        |
|----------|--------|------------|--------|
| 1 P-K4   | P-K3   | 9 Q-Q2     | P-QB4  |
| 2 P-Q4   | P-Q4   | 10 Q-K3    | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 11 O-O     | PxP    |
| 4 B-KKt5 | B-K2   | 12 KKtxP   | QKtxP  |
| 5 P-K5   | KKt-Q2 | 13 QR-Q1   | KtxB   |
| 6 BxB    | QxB    | 14 RxKt    | Kt-B3  |
| 7 B-Q3   | O-O    | 15 Kt-B5   | Q-Q1   |
| 8 Kt-B3  | P-QR3  | 16 KtxKtP! | Kt-Q2  |

If 16 . . . KxKt; 17 Q-K5! The threat is then Kt-K4! and R-Kt3ch, and if 17 . . . Q-K2; 18 KtxP! wins. White must regain the piece with a decisive attack.

- |          |      |         |         |
|----------|------|---------|---------|
| 17 Kt-R5 | Q-R5 | 18 Q-R6 | Resigns |
|----------|------|---------|---------|

## Section I

### QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

N. W. Mitchell  
White

W. J. James  
Black

- |          |        |                         |         |
|----------|--------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4   | P-Q4   | 14 KtxP                 | Kt-Kt3  |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 15 QR-Q1                | KtxKt   |
| 3 P-K3   | B-Kt5  | 16 QxKt                 | Q-Kt3   |
| 4 B-K2   | P-K3   | 17 Q-K2                 | Q-R4    |
| 5 O-O    | P-B4   | 18 Q-Kt4                | P-KKt3  |
| 6 Kt-K5  | BxB    | 19 P-QR3                | Kt-K2   |
| 7 QxB    | PxP    | 20 B-R6                 | KR-Q1   |
| 8 PxP    | Kt-B3  | 21 Q-Kt5                | Kt-B4?  |
| 9 B-K3   | B-Q3   | 21 . . . Kt-Q4 was      |         |
| 10 P-KB4 | BxKt   | essential, with a play- |         |
| 11 BPxB  | Kt-Q2  | able game.              |         |
| 12 Kt-Q2 | O-O    | 22 RxKt!                | PxR     |
| 13 P-B4  | PxP    | 23 Q-B6                 | Resigns |

## CORRESPONDENCE TOURNAMENT

### Regulations of Play

**Entrance Fee**—\$1.00 per section. One entry free to new subscribers and to present subscribers upon their next renewal. The tournament is open to all, and players may enter as many sections as they please.

**Prizes**—Orders on *The Chess Review*, \$4.00 for first prize, and \$2.00 for second prize, in each section. These orders may be used for subscriptions, or the purchase of books or merchandise at regular advertised rates.

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.

Chessplayers desiring to turn their libraries into cash are requested to get in touch with us. We will be glad to appraise any library and make a cash offer for it in whole or in part.

## THE CHESS REVIEW

25 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.



# Problem Department

By VINCENT L. EATON

*Address all correspondence relating to this department to V.L. Eaton, 2237 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.*

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

## IN MEMORIAM: ISADOR AND MORRIS HOCHBERG

By P. L. Rothenberg

This memoir is offered in tribute to the memory of two remarkable young men: Isador and Morris Hochberg. Isador was born on April 30, 1911, and died May 8, 1940; Morris was born November 9, 1913 and died February 15, 1940. From the standpoint of physical

physically. Morris, the quicker and wittier, appeared to lack the plodding perseverance of his elder brother. (We were once puzzling over a chess problem when Morris suddenly exclaimed: "Why! It's bigamy!" Indeed it was—a promotion to a second Queen was necessary.) Both displayed an enormous capacity for learning, and their intellectual curiosity seemed boundless. During the summer of



MORRIS HOCHBERG

well-being, the lives of the two brothers were brief and tragic. At an early age, both lost control of muscular movement, due to a progressive, pernicious malady. Unable to walk and helpless, they had to depend on others for the exercise of elementary physical functions, such as moving the smallest of objects along a table. Yet from the standpoint of intellectual accomplishment, their lives were full and fruitful. For more than twenty years the brothers were inseparable, pursuing an intensive program of reading and study. In this they were encouraged by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Hochberg, whose tenacious devotion and care is a tribute to selflessness. They helped their sons hold the flimsy threads of their lives with an iron grip, until the last inevitable hour. I have considered it a privilege to know the boys' parents.

Isador and Morris, who were natives of New York City, became interested in chess about 1930, and soon afterwards began to study problems. Their compositions appeared in many chess periodicals. In 1937 they assumed joint editorship of the problem section of the "Correspondence Chess League of America Bulletin" (now known as "The Chess Correspondent") and they continued in that capacity until death. The period following Morris's death, when Isador experienced inconsolable grief because of the separation, was perhaps the most trying in the family's history. He suffered much more than he admitted, and he reluctantly admitted more than he desired. He continued in chess activity with some show of enthusiasm, but the spirit was shattered.

The Hochberg brothers were as different in their general personalities as they were alike



ISADOR HOCHBERG

1939 I spent a week's vacation with them in the country. I was amazed at their mental energy. We played at problems, word games, ask-me-anothers. Invariably it was I who had to call a halt, because of physical fatigue. It was during this period that No. 1837 was jointly conceived. Morris and I began to despair of achieving an acceptable ambush crosscheck problem, but not Isador. Dr. H. M. Berliner, who was a good friend of the Hochbergs and had originally introduced me to them, joined with me in putting the finishing touches to the problem. It undoubtedly would have assumed more attractive form, had it received the final critical examination of the Hochbergs.

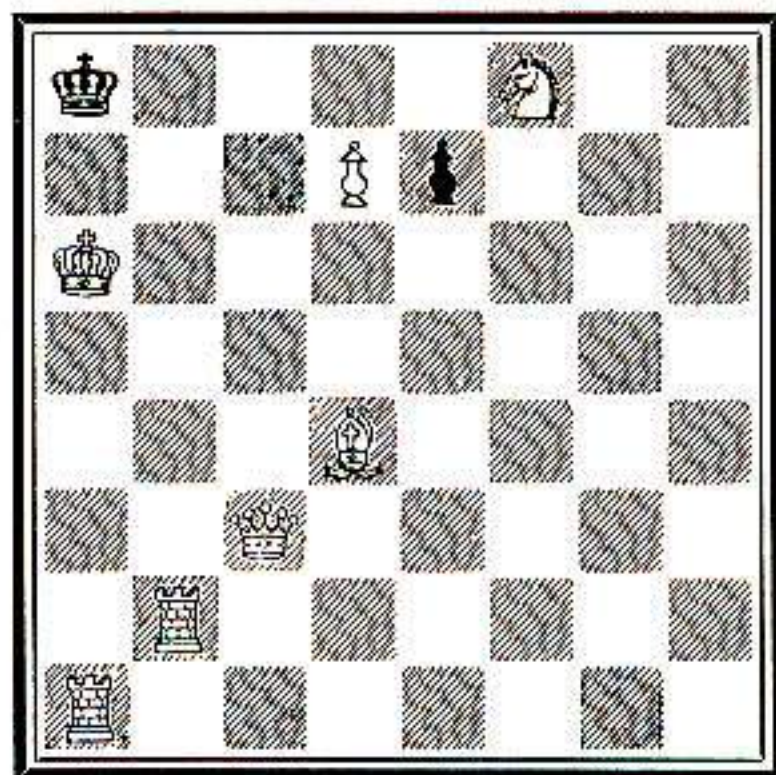
When the boys died, their parents gave me all their chess memoranda, notes, notations, and diagrams, which happened to be available. They had been kept together in an old, coverless cigar box. That box (see the pictures above) was the physical symbol of their chess activities. It was always on the table, cluttered with notes and slips of paper. "Mr. Rothenberg, if you don't mind reaching for the box, we have an idea . . ."

I have examined all the material. There are many embryonic chess problem ideas, where the Hochbergs' intent is not clearly discernible. There are more advanced settings which would require the patience and ingenuity of the two brothers to bring to final form. The posthumous works (Nos. 1834-36, 1840) were practically finished. Flaws, if any, may be attributed to me. I am not certain whether No. 1836 has already been published. Here follows a long-range selfmate which may appeal to the solver:



## ISADOR AND MORRIS HOCHBERG

(Posthumous)



SELFmate in 15

1 Be5; 2 Kb5ch; 3 Kc4ch; 4 Kd3ch; 5 Bc7; 6 Rg1; 7 Ke2; 8 Rb5ch; 9 Ba5; 10 Qc1; 11 Pd8(Q); 12 Be1; 13 Qd3ch; 14 Kf1; 15 Qd4, Pe2 mate. (Moves 10 and 11 are interchangeable.)

It is fascinating to trace a uniform pattern throughout the Hochberg problems. To me (and Dr. Berliner agrees) that pattern symbolizes the life struggle of the boys, facing gigantic odds against them. Is it not conceivable that chess problems often may subconsciously reflect the composer's life? In the Hochberg problems we find the Black King, usually all alone, surrounded by overwhelming White forces trying to destroy him but in turn tantalizingly compelled to follow a prescribed course—that being the enigma. Black is represented as very much alive, until the correct one of the many possible keys is found—that being the precarious span of life.

Note Nos. 1834 and 1835. In each instance, the seemingly helpless Black King is granted more "Lebensraum." It is a struggle for a wee bit more of a lease on life. In the self-mate quoted above Black is ordered to do something, but it takes a great deal of urging. (Incidentally, if this problem is cooked, it is because, in completing the setting, I sought nothing else but the expression of the intention.) The flippancy of No. 1840, with its forceful 19th-century key and turbulent continuation, is rather delightful.

A fine tribute could be paid to the memory of the Hochberg brothers if a problem chess term could be given their name. Might we not call a setting in which a solitary King is opposed by, say six or more pieces, "the Hochberg setting?" Nos. 1838 and 1839 are illustrations. In the latter, more living space is won by the resisting King, after the symmetry-producing key.

It takes the redoubtable Geoffrey Mott-Smith, who succeeded the Hochbergs as Problem Editor of "The Chess Correspondent," to articulate this idea in maximum terms. No. 1841 shows the King facing sixteen opposing men. Its stipulation at first glance may seem incorrect. You will then take a second look and accord Black his rights, remembering that

until the very end, Isador and Morris Hochberg, to whose memory we, the lovers of problem chess, pay tribute, bravely insisted, "It is my move!"

We are thinking seriously of forming an "A.C.R.P.E." . . . Association of Chess Review Problem Editors. Two years ago, Walter Jacobs moved his residence to Washington, and now, to our great pleasure, Mr. R. Cheney, who preceded us as conductor of these pages, has made it a triumvirate. In this issue, solvers will find a quartette of three-movers which, in a way, celebrate the occasion. In the first, Mr. Cheney suggested the idea of attaining a Black "Bristol clearance" effect followed by a similar maneuver by White. We should explain that a "Bristol clearance" is produced by a certain piece (Rook or Bishop) moving far enough along a line for another piece of the same color (usually a Queen) to follow effectively in its path. Mr. Cheney's first attempt upon this theme, and a fine one it is, consisted of similar orthogonal maneuvers by Rooks on both sides. We thereupon were inspired to do the same thing diagonally, with clearances by Bishops. Not to be outdone, Mr. Cheney produced a version with orthogonal clearing by Black, and diagonal by White; and he challenged us to do it vice versa: that is, with Black maneuvering diagonally, and White orthogonally. We accepted the dare, and completed the quartette. Perhaps the whole thing has been done before, but we hope the results will offer some momentary amusement. Can you composers do anything else along these lines?

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Hassberg, composer of No. 1808 in the March Review, asks that a White Pawn be placed on h3. This does not alter the solution, but it corrects a dual in a fine study of multiple-mate correction.

## SOLUTIONS

(January Issue)

- No. 1744 by C. B. Cook: 1 Qe8 (Two points)  
Well-balanced strategy—Edelstein. Grimshaw interference wielded in good manner—Marshall. Good key, unpretentious threat, pleasant pins, interference and clearance—Rothenberg.
- No. 1745 by V. L. Eaton: Intention 1 Pe7, but there are multiple cooks by 1 Sd2ch, Pxf3ch, Qxh5, Kf7, Kg7, Kg8, and Ke8 (Two points each), showing the evils of trying to fill an empty diagram just before a publication deadline.
- No. 1746 by Nicholas Gabor: 1 Qe4 (Two points)  
Economic setting for discovered checks. A fine Meredith—Marshall. Two added mates. Fine—Rothenberg.
- No. 1747 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Qg5 (Two points)  
Interesting cutoffs—Edelstein. Splendid key and perfect Knight wheel—Rothenberg.
- No. 1748 by V. L. Eaton: 1 Ba7 (Three points)  
1 . . . Pa1(Q); 2 Sa5. 1 . . . Pb1(Q); 2 Sb4. 1 . . . Pd1(Q); 2 Sd4. 1 . . . Pe1(Q); 2 Se5. 1 . . . Ph1(Q); 2 Sd8. 1 . . . Ra1; 2 Sc4. 1 . . . Rb1; 2 Pb6. 1 . . . Rd1; 2 Pd7. 1 . . . Re1; 2 Pe7. 1 . . . Rf1; 2 Pf7. 1 . . . Rg1; 2 Pg7. 1 . . . Rh1; 2 Rh3. 1 . . . Pb1(S); 2 Pb6. 1 . . . Pd1(S); 2 Pd7.

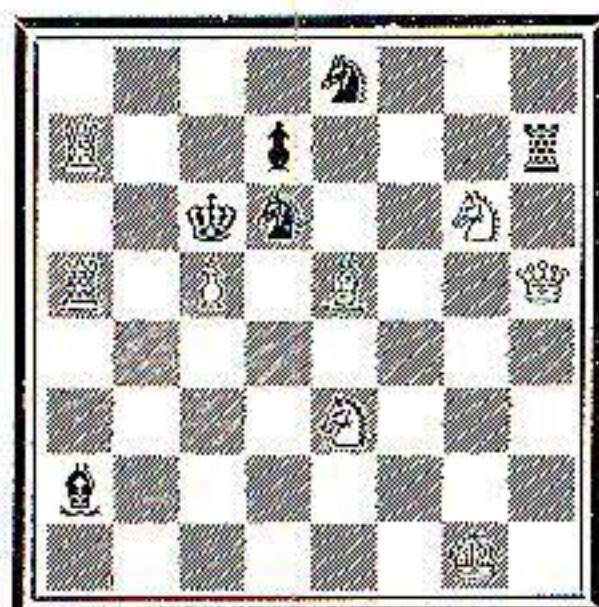


## Original Section

No. 1825

F. GAMAGE

Brockton, Mass.

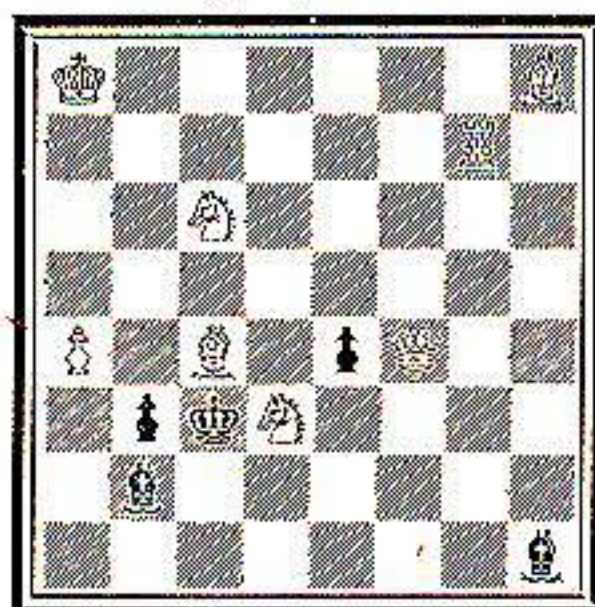


Mate in 2

No. 1828

COMINS MANSFIELD

Glasgow, Scotland

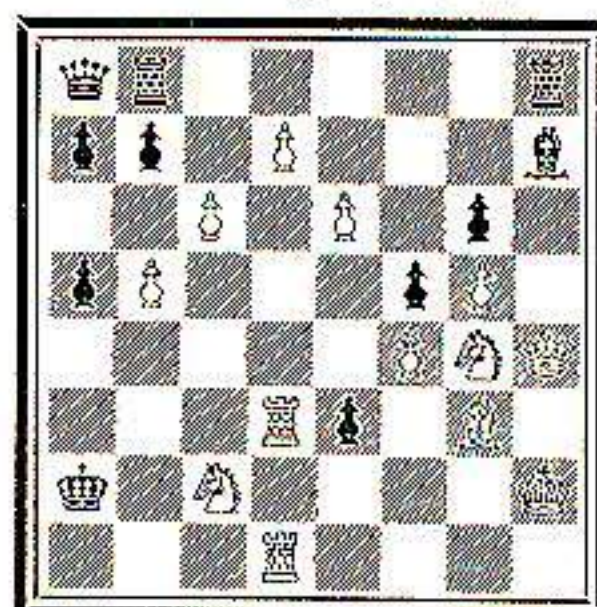


Mate in 2

No. 1831

R. CHENEY

Washington, D. C.

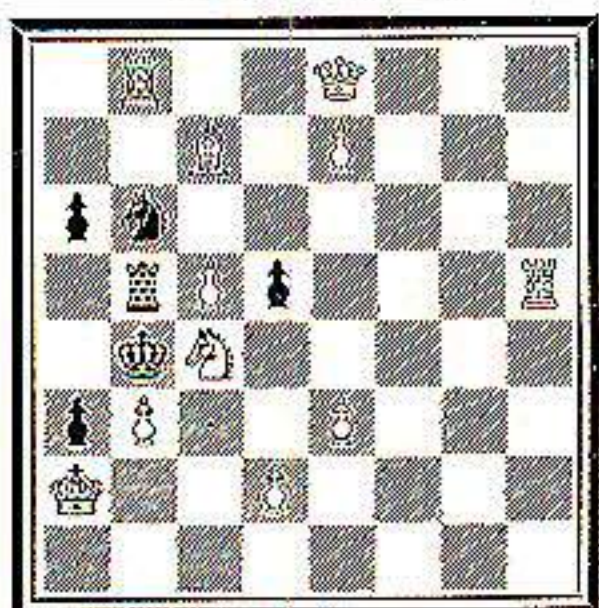


Mate in 3

No. 1826

GEORGE W. HARGREAVES

Auburn, Ala.

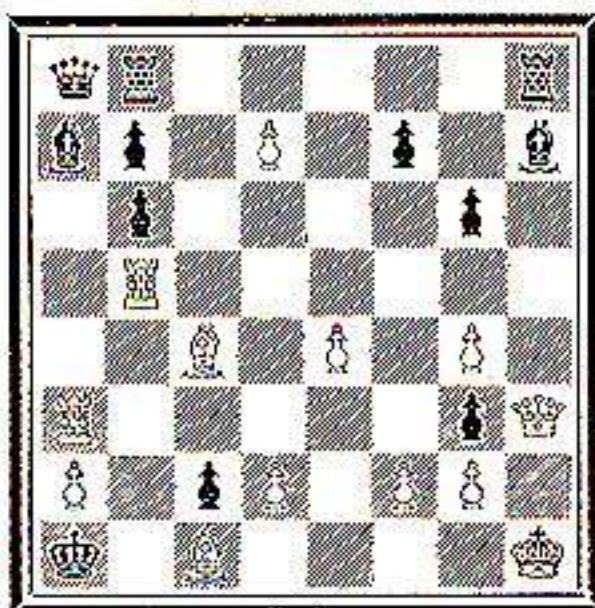


Mate in 2

No. 1829

R. CHENEY

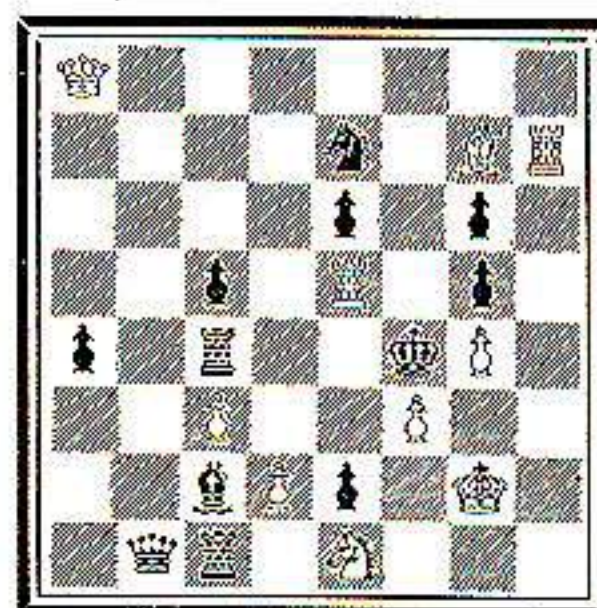
Washington, D. C.



Mate in 3

No. 1832

V. L. EATON

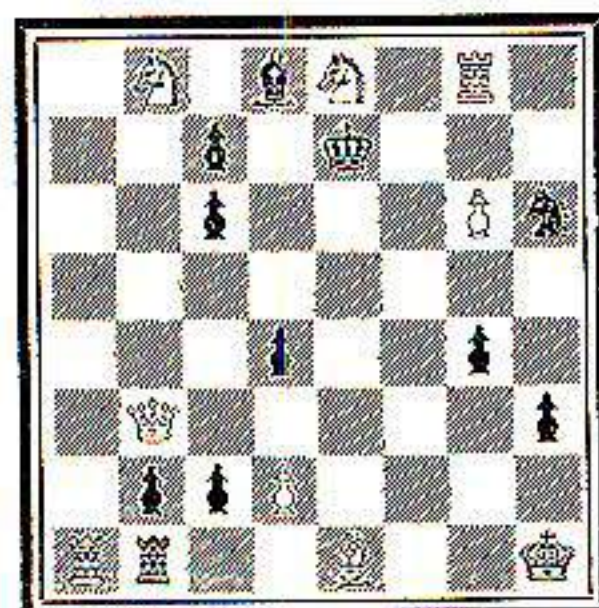


Mate in 3

No. 1827

C. S. KIPPING

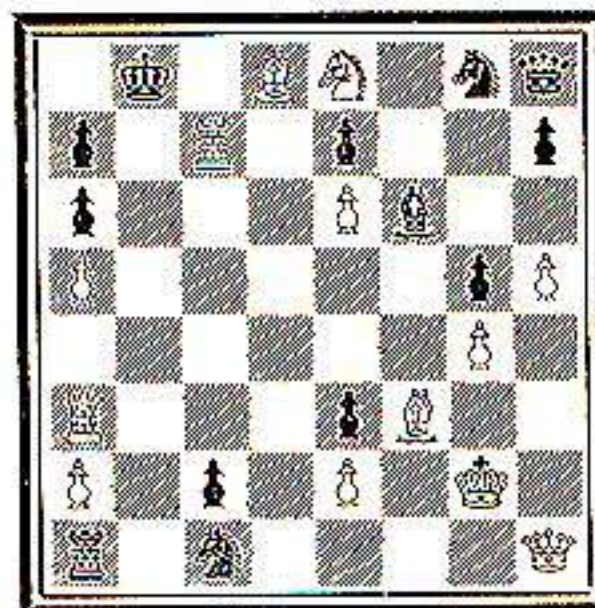
Wednesbury, England



Mate in 2

No. 1830

V. L. EATON



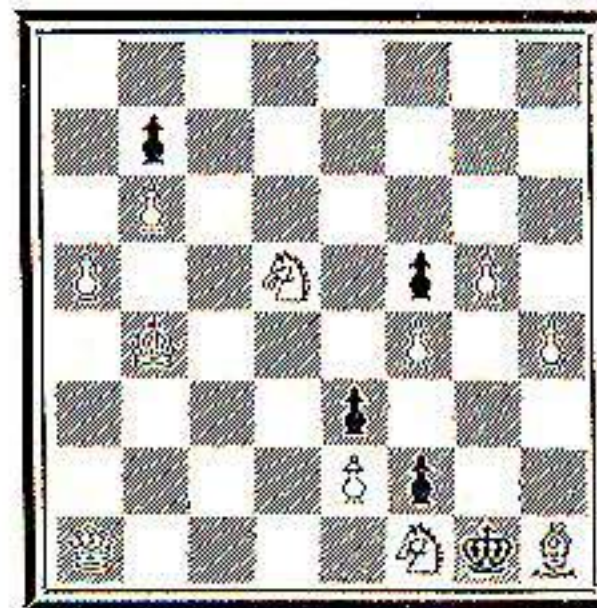
Mate in 3

No. 1833

THOMAS S. McKENNA

Lima, Ohio

Dedicated to David Robb



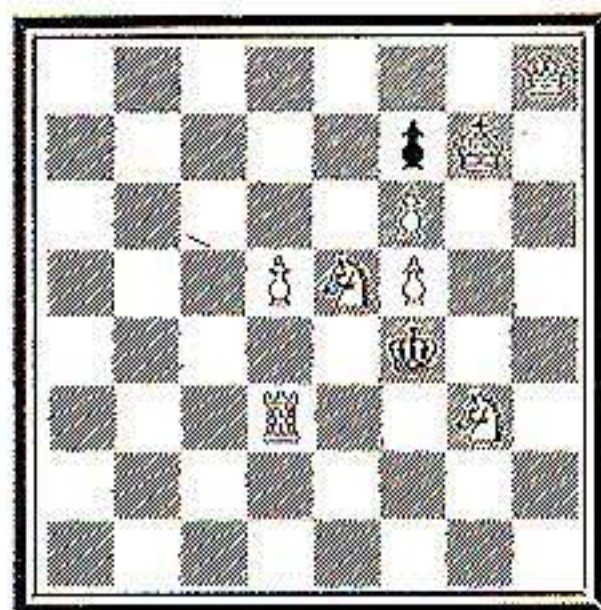
Mate in 4

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE JUNE 5, 1941



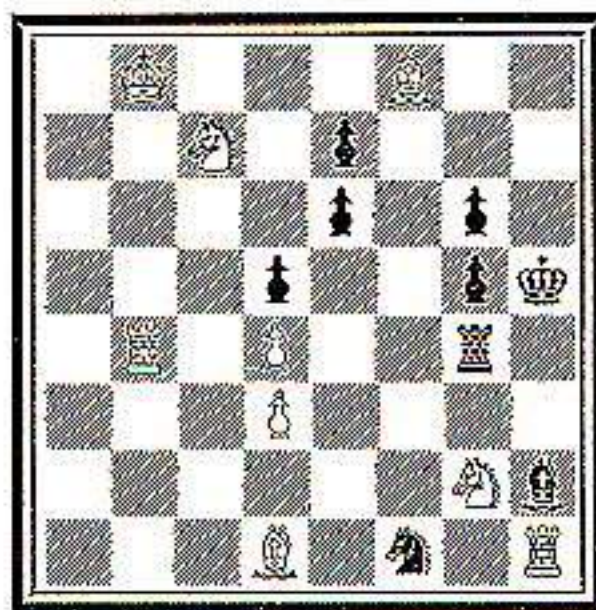
## Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1834

ISADOR and MORRIS  
HOCHBERG

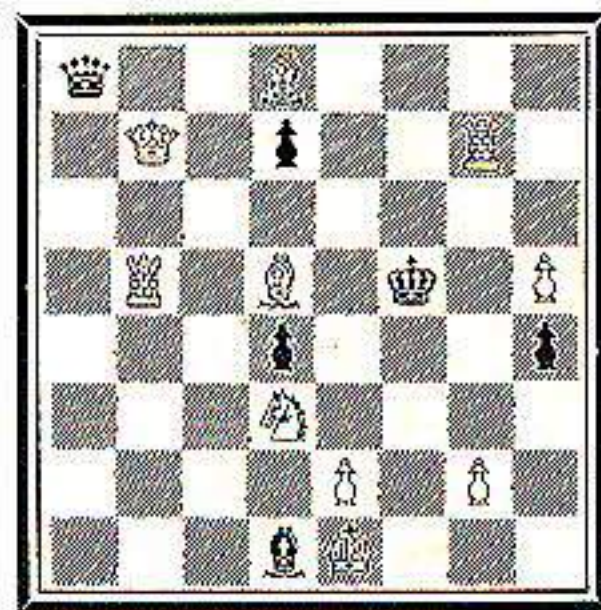
Mate in 2

No. 1837

ISADOR and MORRIS  
HOCHBERG, CAPT. H. M.  
BERLINER, and P. L.  
ROTHENBERG

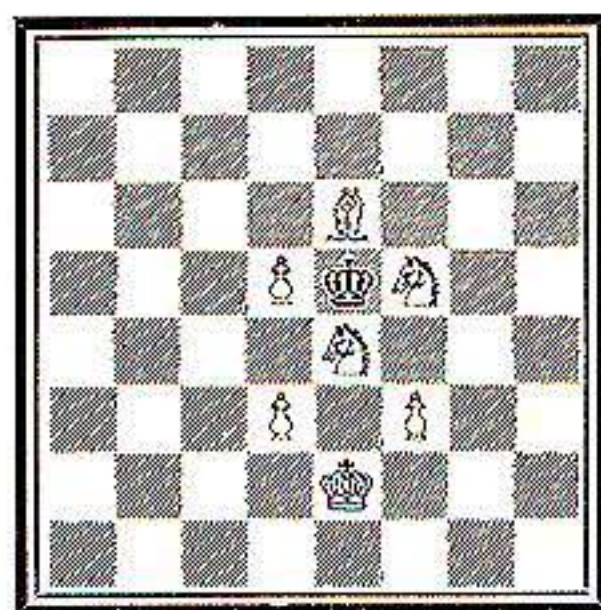
Mate in 3

No. 1840

ISADOR and MORRIS  
HOCHBERG

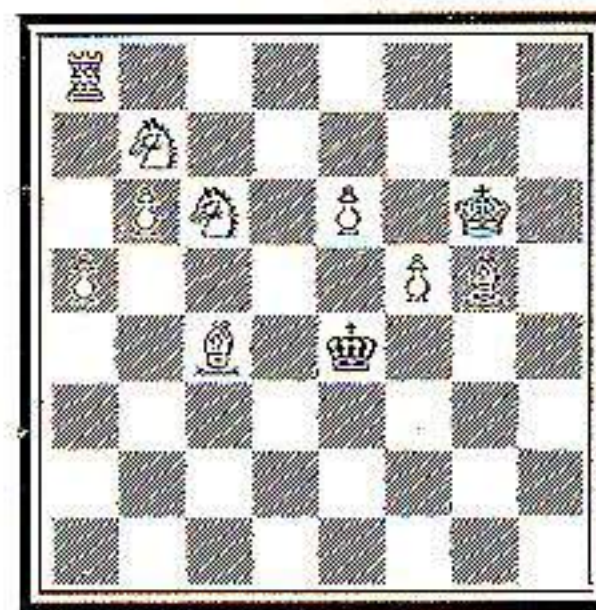
SELFmate in 6

No. 1835

ISADOR and MORRIS  
HOCHBERG

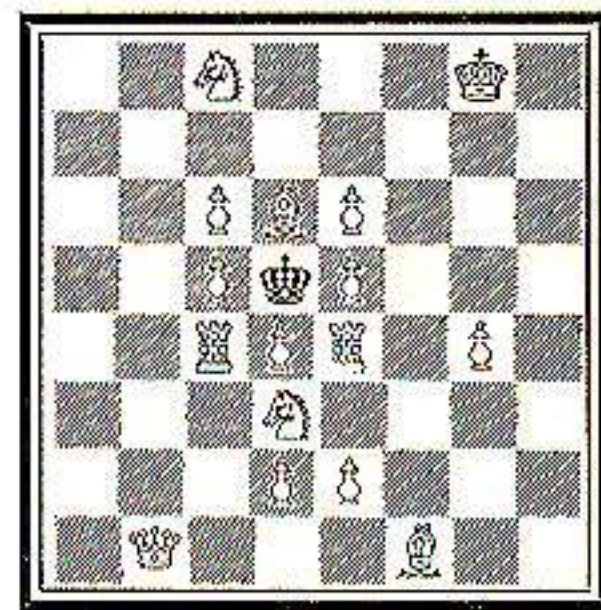
Mate in 2

No. 1838

P. L. ROTHENBERG  
In Memoriam: Isador and  
Morris Hochberg  
(After No. 1784)

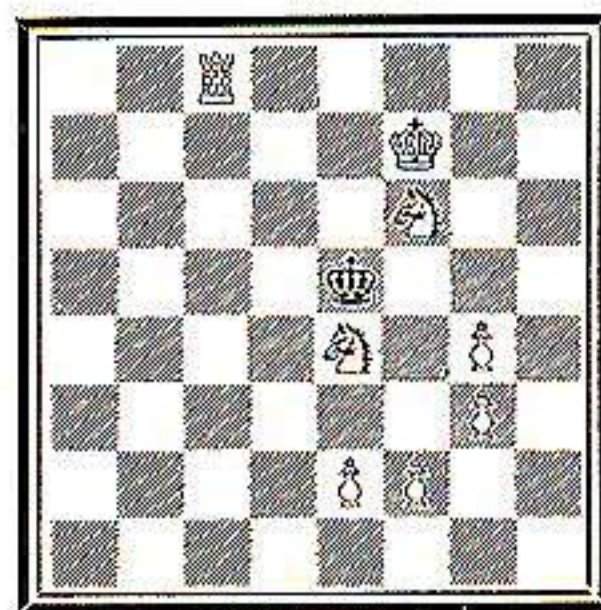
Mate in 4

No. 1841

GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH  
New York, N. Y.  
In Memoriam: Isador and  
Morris Hochberg

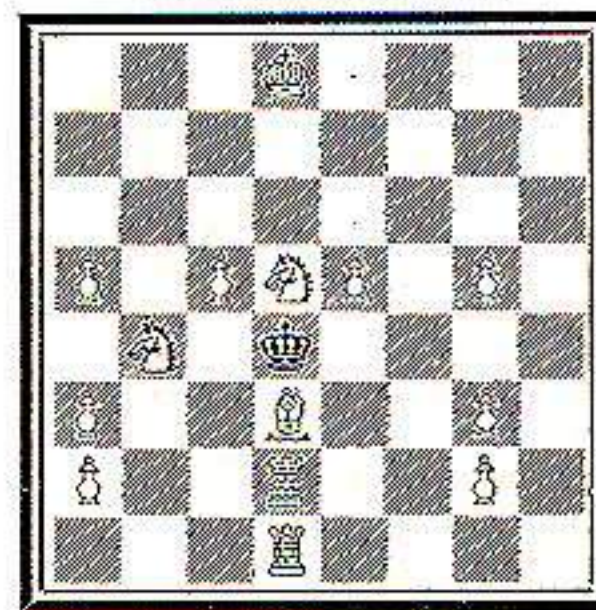
Mate in 1

No. 1836

ISADOR and MORRIS  
HOCHBERG

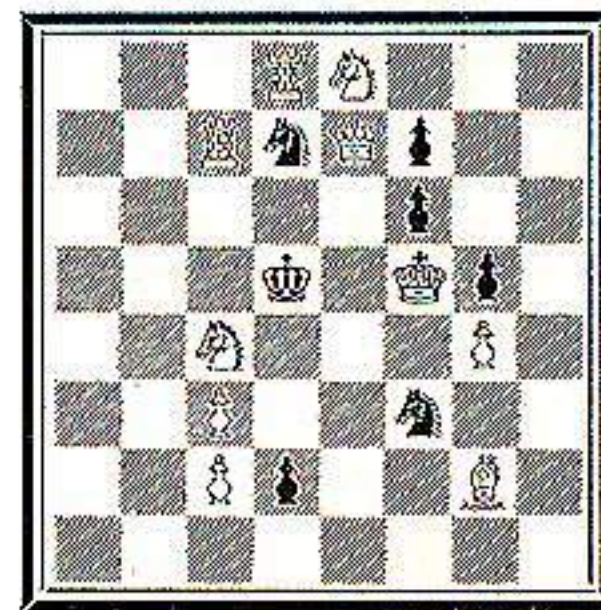
Mate in 2

No. 1839

P. L. ROTHENBERG  
New York, N. Y.  
In Memoriam: Isador and  
Morris Hochberg

Mate in 2

No. 1842

P. L. ROTHENBERG  
Dedicated to  
Geoffrey Mott-Smith

SELFmate in 3

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE JUNE 5, 1941



- No. 1749 by Thomas S. McKenna: (a) 1 Pg8(S), capturing the Black Knight on move 2 (b) 1 Pg8(B), and likewise. (Three points each)  
A beautiful Christmas creation—Fairley.
- No. 1750 by H. C. Mowry: 1 Qa7 (Three points)  
1... threat; 2 Rxf5ch. 1... PXR; 2 Rc2!  
A brilliant second move—Edelstein. Difficult second move, as is customary in the Mowry problems—Fairley.
- No. 1751 by Alain White: 1 Pe7 intended, with wonderful Black Pawn play, but there are cooks by 1 Sb7 or 1 Sc6 (Three points each). For a correction, see the March issue, No. 1815.
- No. 1752 by Fred Sprenger: Intended 1 Rc4, followed by 2 Rh1 or 2 Rxe1, but there is a cook by 1 Bb8 and 2 Rxe1 (Four points each).
- No. 1753 by Sam Loyd: 1 Qa1 (Two points)  
A cross-board triangle variety—Marshall. This was the forerunner of a great many examples showing key pieces moving to board corners—Editor.
- No. 1754 by Sam Loyd: 1 Be5 (Two points)  
Complete walter giving a flight. An old-time favorite—Marshall. A classic example of what German theorists call the "Brennpunkt" or "cutting-point" idea, in which the action of a Black piece which simultaneously controls two important squares is cut off (in this case by the White Bishop's moving to e5, so that when the Black Queen moves to e4, it no longer controls e7)—Editor.
- No. 1755 by Sam Loyd: 1 Qa1 (Two points)  
Notable especially for its clean, economical position, the flight-giving key, and the mirror mates—Editor.
- No. 1756 by Sam Loyd: 1 Ra6 (Two points)  
In the "American Indian" theme a White piece moves to a distant square, a Black man makes a defense, and the White piece mates by moving across the square vacated by Black (in this case, 1 Ra6, RxB; 2 Rxe1)—Editor.
- No. 1757 by Sam Loyd: 1 Qh7 (Two points)
- No. 1758 by Sam Loyd: 1 Pa7 (Three points)  
1... Kc7; 2 Pe8(S)ch. 1... PxP; 2 Pa8(S). 1... S moves; 2 Pa8(Q)ch. 1... Pd5; 2 Pe8(Q)ch.
- No. 1759 by Sam Loyd: 1 Pa8(B) (Three points)  
1... Kf8; 2 Pb8(Q)ch. 1... Kg8; 2 Kg6. 1... Ke8; 2 Ke6.
- No. 1760 by Sam Loyd: 1 Qa5 (Two points)
- No. 1761 by Sam Loyd: 1 Pf4 (Four points)  
1... threat; 2 Bf8; 3 Bxg7. 1... Bh1!; 2 Pb3, Pg6; 3 Be7.  
The motto "Stuck Steinitz!" was applied to this because when the world's champion solved this he missed the subtle defense 1... Bh1. So did many of our solvers—Editor.
- No. 1762 by Sam Loyd: 1 Qa1. Black cannot castle because he must have made the last move, and this must have been with either his King or Rook—Editor.
- No. 1763 by Sam Loyd: 1 Qg4ch, the point being that if 1... Pf5 White plays 2 PxP en passant, mate.
- No. 1764 by Sam Loyd: 1 Ba8, threat; 2 Qb7. 1... Kf1; 2 Qxf5ch. 1... Pf4; 2 Qg6. 1... S moves; 2 Qb6.
- No. 1765 by Sam Loyd: 1 Rg5, Rh1; 2 Rg2. 1... R else; 2 Rxh5ch.
- No. 1766 by Sam Loyd: 1 Bc5, SxB; 2 Qa7. 1... S else; 2 Qd7.
- No. 1767 by Sam Loyd: 1 Ba7, Pf4; 2 Sb6. 1... Ke4; 2 Qg3.
- No. 1768 by Sam Loyd: 1 Qg3, Ka6, Bb3, or Ba4; 2 Qxc7ch. 1... Ka4; 2 Qc3. 1... Bc2; 2 Qg8.
- No. 1769 by Sam Loyd: 1 Ke2, Pf1(Q)ch; 2 Ke3! 1... Pf1(S)ch; 2 Rf2ch.
- No. 1770 by Sam Loyd: 1 Pb4 (threat 2 Rd5 or 2 Rf5), Re5ch; 2 PxR, Pa2; 3 Pe6 (threat as on first move), Bc7; 4 PxP; 5 PXS (Q) mate.
- No. 1772 by Eric M. Hassberg: 1 Se4 intended, but there is a cook by 1 Re7ch (Two points each).
- No. 1773 by Eugene Neuhaus: 1 Bc8 (Two points)  
Artistic pinmate miniature—Dennison.
- No. 1774 by Robert Collins: 1 Bc5 (Three points)  
1... Kg3; 2 Qf1. 1... Ke5; 2 Qf3.  
Losing a move by granting a diagonal flight and adding another line of play in the process—Fairley.
- No. 1775 by Robert Collins: 1 Ra5 (Three points)  
1... PxS; 2 Rb5. 1... Kc4; 2 Rb5.  
Losing a move and regaining it by the same piece—Fairley.
- No. 1776 by Robert Collins: 1 Sb3 (Three points)  
1... Kd3; 2 Sb4ch. 1... Pb4; 2 Sc1.  
Elegant switchback—Arnold. The Knight performs a high jump—Fairley.
- No. 1777 by Robert Collins: 1 Rg3g4 (Three points)  
1... Kd4; 2 Re5. 1... Kf3; 2 Pf5.  
Substituting one pretty line for another—Fairley.
- No. 1778 by Robert Collins: 1 Bc2 (Three points)  
1... Pf3; 2 Se2.  
Clever substitution of sacrificing pieces in the set and actual play—Fairley.
- No. 1779 by Robert Collins: 1 Ra2 (Three points)  
1... Pe2; 2 Rc4xc2.  
A kind of Turton substituted for direct support by the White Rook at c4—Fairley.
- No. 1780 by V. L. Eaton: 1 Kg5 (Three points)  
1... threat; 2 Rg8ch. 1... Bf3ch; 2 Kh6. 1... Pf3ch; 2 Kxg6.  
Nathan Rubens has made a version of this with a somewhat different strategic scheme but fewer pieces—Editor.
- No. 1781 by V. L. Eaton: 1 Bd5 (Three points)  
1... threat; 2 Sf3ch. 1... Be1; 2 Kc2. 1... Pe1(S); 2 Sg7. 1... Sb2; 2 Sc7. 1... Pb5; 2 Bb8.
- No. 1782 by V. L. Eaton: 1 Pe6 (Three points)  
1... threat; 2 Rd3. 1... Se1; 2 Bb4. 1... Pe1 (S or Q); 2 Bf8. 1... Pb5; 2 Be5.  
This and the two foregoing problems show mutual blocking of Black Pawn and Bishop or Knight in various ways—Editor.
- No. 1783 by Thomas S. McKenna: 1 Rd3 (Four points)  
1... BxR; 2 Sd5, Se4; 3 Bc8. 2... Se8; 3 BxS. 1... BxP; 2 Rd3xh3, Sf5; 3 Rd1. 2... PxR; 3 Bd1ch. 1... Be4; 2 Rd3 xh3, Sf5; 3 Be8.  
Beautiful set of echoing interference variations—Fairley.
- No. 1786 by Sam Loyd: 1 Qb4 (Two points)
- No. 1787 by Sam Loyd: 1 Qc8 (Two points)  
Not the earliest version of the halfpin, but one of the best of the pioneers—Editor.
- No. 1788 by Sam Loyd: Misdiagrammed, for there should be a Black Queen at a8. Then 1 Re6.
- No. 1789 by Dr. Emanuel Lasker: 1 Sh4
- No. 1790 by Dr. Emanuel Lasker: 1 Qb5, Bb7; 2 PxP. 1... PxR; 2 Bb2ch. 1... Kd4; 2 Qxd5ch. 1... else; 2 Qb2ch.
- No. 1791 by Dr. Emanuel Lasker: 1 Pd7; 2 Pd6; 3 Pd5 mate.
- No. 1792 by Dr. Emanuel Lasker: 1 Qe8, Kxg4; 2 Qg6ch. 1... else; 2 Qh5.
- No. 1793 by Dr. Emanuel Lasker: 1 Qh1, threat; 2 Qxb7. 1... Pe4; 2 Rxb7.
- No. 1794 by Dr. Emanuel Lasker: 1 Rh4, threat; 2 Ke1, Bd4; 3 Ba7. 1... Bd4; 2 Be4, Bxe5; 3 Rd4. If 2... Kd2 or Bc5; 3 Sc4ch; or 2... Bb6; 3 Ke1. 1... Bb4; 2 Ba7ch, Bc5; 3 Ke1. 1... Pe2; 2 Sc4ch, Kxf3; 3 Sd2ch. Or 2... Kd4; 3 Be5ch. 1... Kd2; 2 Sc4ch.
- No. 1795 by Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Dr. H. Keidanz: 1 Rf4, Kd5; 2 Kd7, etc. 1... Kc5; 2 Kc7, etc. 1... Kb5; 2 Kc7, etc. 1... Kb6; 2 Rb8ch, etc. 1... Kd6; 2 Rxf5, etc.
- No. 1796 by Dr. S. Gold: 1 Qe5
- No. 1797 by V. L. Eaton: 1 Pb5, threat; 2 Pxc6. 1... Bd5; 2 Pxd7. 1... Be4; 2 Pe7. 1... Bf3; 2 Pf7. 1... Bg2; 2 Ph6xg7. 1... Bh1; 2 Ph7.

(February Issue)

- No. 1771 by Edward L. Deiss: 1 Qh4 (Two points)  
The point is the changed mate after 1... Rfch—Fairley.