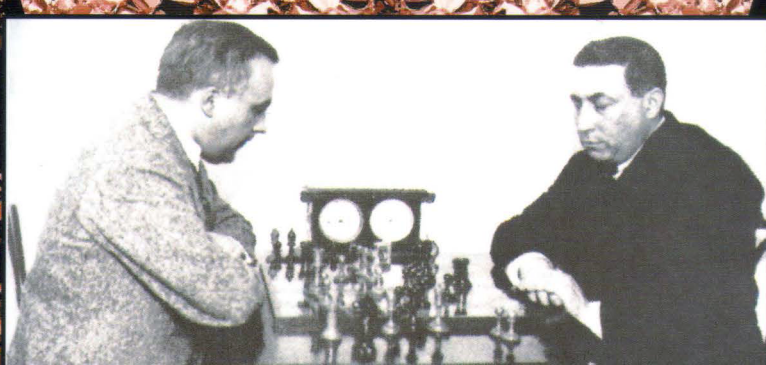


The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein

Volume 2: The Later Years



by John Donaldson and Nikolay Minev

2nd Edition, Revised and Enlarged

**The
Life & Games
of
Akiva Rubinstein**

Volume 2: The Later Years

Second Edition

**by
John Donaldson
&
Nikolay Minev**



2011

Russell Enterprises, Inc.
Milford, CT USA

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein

Volume 2: The Later Years

Second Edition

ISBN: 978-1-888690-51-4

© Copyright 2011

John Donaldson and Nikolay Minev

All Rights Reserved

No part of this book may be used, reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any manner or form whatsoever or by any means, electronic, electrostatic, magnetic tape, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the express written permission from the publisher except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles or reviews.

**Published by:
Russell Enterprises, Inc.
P.O. Box 3131
Milford, CT 06460 USA**

**<http://www.russell-enterprises.com>
info@russell-enterprises.com**

Printed in the United States of America



Table of Contents

Introduction to the 2nd Edition	7
Rubinstein: 1921-1961	12
A Rubinstein Sampler	28
1921	
Göteborg	29
The Hague	34
Triburg	44
1922	
London	53
Hastings	62
Teplitz-Schönau	72
Vienna	83
1923	
Hastings	96
Carlsbad	100
Mährisch-Ostrau	113
1924	
Meran	120
Southport	129
Berlin	134
1925	
London	137
Baden-Baden	138
Marienbad	153
Breslau	161
Moscow	165

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

1926

Semmering	176
Dresden	189
Budapest	196
Hannover	203
Berlin	207

1927

Łódź	212
Warsaw	221

1928

Bad Kissingen	223
Berlin	229

1929

Ramsgate	238
Carlsbad	242
Budapest	260
Rogaška Slatina	265

1930

San Remo	273
Antwerp (Belgian Team Championship)	282
Matches with van den Bosch and Landau	282
Scarborough	286
Hamburg Olympiad	289
Liège	299

1931

Prague Olympiad	307
Antwerp	316
Rotterdam	318

1932

Rotterdam (consultation)	322
The Last Recorded	
Games of Rubinstein: 1945-1961	323
Exhibitions 1921-1926	327
Rubinstein in Germany	334
Rubinstein in England	334
Rubinstein in Czechoslovakia	342
Rubinstein in America	348
Exhibitions 1929-1946	362
Rubinstein in Poland	364
Rubinstein in Palestine	368
Rubinstein in The Netherlands	371
Training Games: Akiva Rubinstein vs.	
Sammy Rubinstein, 1946-1948	377
Bishop's Opening	379
Queen's Gambit	383
Sicilian, O'Kelly	385
Appendix: Rubinstein-Salwe Matches	390
Addendum	403
Missing Rubinstein Tournament Games	424
Tournament/Match Record 1921-1932	425
Bibliography	427
Player Index	430
Opening Index	434
ECO Codes Index	435
Annotator Index	440



Akiva Rubinstein
1882-1961

Introduction to the Second Edition

Akiva Rubinstein's last tournament game was almost seventy years ago, so does it make sense for present-day players to study his games for anything more than nostalgia? Certainly Rubinstein was a modern player for his time, but seventy years is seventy years. Today few study the games of his contemporaries with avid interest, but Rubinstein endures. Why?

One could point to his profound influence on modern opening theory where the Ruy Lopez, Four Knights Game, French, Queen's Gambit Accepted, Queen's Gambit Declined and Nimzo-Indian all felt his special touch. Richard Réti in his *Modern Ideas in Chess* wrote that Morphy developed the principles of play in open positions and that it was Rubinstein who did the same for closed ones. Certainly Rubinstein was one of the first chess scientists, developing opening systems that sometimes carried through to the endgame. His influence on Botvinnik in this approach to the game was great. Rubinstein played many beautiful games and enjoyed numerous competitive successes, but in concrete terms what can he offer?

Rubinstein remains especially relevant to present-day players in two areas. The first is in providing model games that clearly illustrate how to plan ahead. Games between modern grandmasters are typically messy affairs and one seldom sees a player obtain a strategically winning position early on. Unlike many of Rubinstein's opponents, who did not know what was coming, today's grandmasters know exactly what their opponent is trying to do and will muddy the waters early rather than willingly submit to a passive position with no hope of counterplay.

Look at the famous game between Rubinstein and Salwe played at Łódź 1908. Akiva's play against the Tarrasch variation of the Queen's Gambit, in which he gives Black hanging pawns and blockades the d4- and c5-squares, is a part of the technical knowledge of every master today. Knowing what happened to Salwe, modern players will take radical action rather than acquiesce to a static disadvantage. Rubinstein's games, in which the great master was often given carte blanche to implement long-term plans, are still models for students wishing to learn positional chess.

The other arena where Rubinstein continues to reign supreme is in the art of strategic planning in the ending, particularly those involving rooks and pawns. Computers may have brought many benefits to society but the improvement of endgame play is not one of them. Playing games to a finish is obligatory in a time of Rybka and Fritz but the lack of adjournments has definitely had an impact on present-day players in the final phase of the game. The introduction of accelerated time controls also has had a negative effect. Often one reaches the endgame with only a few minutes on the clock with the thirty-second increment providing time to do little more than react.

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

This was not the case when Rubinstein played and some of the examples from his practice (for example the famous rook ending against Matisons from Carlsbad 1929) continue to offer valuable study material for even world class players. The decision by Mihai Marin to include Rubinstein's rook endings in his book *Learn from the Legends* should come as no surprise. Rubinstein's games are still relevant.

This new edition of *Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years*, which covers the second half of his career, owes much to the generosity of Simon Constam of Hamilton, Ontario, and Tony Gillam of Nottingham, England.

Simon made available a notebook of Akiva's younger son, Sammy, which included training games between the two and opening analysis they did, possibly with the assistance of future grandmaster Albéric O'Kelly de Galway. These all-Rubinstein battles vary dramatically in quality but provide a fascinating glimpse into how Akiva systematically set out to learn the truth about certain opening variations in the years immediately after World War II. He may have retired from tournament play in 1932, but these games and analysis show Akiva had lost none of his love for chess.

Besides making the contents of this notebook available, Simon provided many photographs from the Rubinstein family archives, few of which have been previously published.

Tony Gillam, who like Simon is one of the world's greatest experts on Rubinstein, recently unearthed many unknown games between Akiva and his early rival Georg Salwe, including several from their matches, in the *Neue Łódźer Zeitung*. Tony was unable to examine all the issues of this publication so there is an excellent chance that more games may be found. His discoveries can be found in the annex at the back of the book.

Since the publication of the first edition of *Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years* fifteen years ago, the number of new tournament game discoveries after World War I has been slim. Grandmaster Luc Winants, who also contributed many photographs, was able to find the first part of Rubinstein's victory over Colle from Meran 1924 in a Belgian newspaper. Tony Gillam discovered the opening and early middlegame of Selezniev-Rubinstein from the same event in Professor Becker's opening archive at the Max Euwe Center in Amsterdam but comprehensive attempts by Luca D'Ambrosio to finding the remaining moves of the two games have proven unsuccessful. Toni Preziuso supplied Rubinstein-Selezniev, from round one of Triberg 1921 (game 20a) and a game from the Rubinstein-Teichmann match of 1908, not included in the second edition of *Uncrowned King*, will be found in the annex at the back of this book.

These may have been the only new tournament efforts of Akiva's to surface from the time period 1921-1932 but many exhibition games have been found. Such

games are often of poor quality – typically only the exhibitor's losses are preserved – but that is not entirely the case here, where the reader gets the added bonus of seeing Akiva test new opening and middlegame plans. Alan Smith of Manchester, England, found many games from Akiva's simul tour of England in 1925 and Toni Prezioso discovered close to two dozen from all periods of Rubinstein's career. These later games will be found in the annex at the end of this book.

Rubinstein: 100 de sus mejores partidas recopiladas y una nota biografica, authored by Jaime Baca-Arus and Jose Ricardo Lopez, and published in Havana in 1922, has long been thought to be the first book to be published on Rubinstein but that is not in fact the case. John DeArman's *Rubinstein's Games of Chess: A very incomplete collection of the match and tourney games of a great master* was printed ten years earlier in Pasadena, California.

This has to be one of the rarest chess books in the world and it is quite possible the Los Angeles Public Library holds the only copy. The catalogue lists the book as 236 pages long, but actually this is only the number devoted to games; another 36 pages of flowery prose precede it. The book is a little smaller than the fourth edition of *Modern Chess Openings*, about 6½ by 4 inches (16.5cm x 10.2cm), but is packed with information. While DeArman has nothing original to offer he did do a first rate job of gathering information from many sources including the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, the *American Chess Bulletin* and tournament books for many of the events Rubinstein played in ending in 1911.

This is not the only book that DeArman published. The Los Angeles Public Library also has his works on Nuremberg 1906, Hamburg 1910, San Sebastian 1911 and *The Kings of Chess*. The latter is an updated translation of a work by J. Rademacher (1905), published by DeArman in 1910, listing the tournament and match records of every master who has gained a prize in any international tournament. This is the only work of DeArman listed in the Cleveland Public Library catalogue for the John G. White collection.

The authors would be very interested in hearing from readers who have any information on DeArman, who is quite a mystery. His name does not produce any hits on Google nor did he play in any of the Northern California-Southern California chess matches between 1912 and 1926.

Garry Kasparov's *My Great Predecessors: Part 1* and Mihai Marin's *Learn from the Legends*, are outstanding books that have appeared since the first editions of our two volumes on Rubinstein were published. Neither deals primarily with Akiva but both contain much valuable material on him. Kasparov's section on Rubinstein focuses almost exclusively on the period before World War I while Marin's covers rook endings throughout his career. These are must reading for fans of Rubinstein. We can also strongly recommend the chapter "My Rubinstein" by Boris Gelfand in *Akiba Rubinstein's Chess Academy*, Krzysztof Pytel's pioneering effort on

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

Rubinstein as well as the games collection by Yuri Razuvaev and V.I. Murakhveri. Unfortunately the last two books are only available in Polish and Russian, respectively.

Improved technology has made our job much easier the second time around. Fifteen years ago there was little in the way of historical chess material online – now there is a flood. We found Edward Winter’s *Chess Notes* (chesshistory.com/winter/index.html), Anita Sikora’s Rubinstein site (rubina.yfw24.de/) and Wojciech Bartelski’s Olimpbase (www.olimpbase.org) to be extremely useful as well as the Wikipedia entries for individual Polish players. These resources proved to be quite reliable but others on the Internet less so. One account described the Dutch master Jan Willem te Kolsté as “one of the most imposing players in chess history – nearly 7 foot tall, weighing near 250 pounds and with hands the size of a chessboard.” This would be quite fascinating if it was true but we found no evidence to support these claims.

Fifteen years is a lifetime for chess computer engines considering the progress that has been made. We did not use them at all for the first edition and have tried to be selective in using Fritz 12 and Rybka 3.0 for this book, turning on the silicon oracles only when the occasion demanded. Rubinstein’s games are admired but more for his broad strategic palette and not his exacting tactical analysis. This approach is particularly true for analysis by Rubinstein and his contemporaries whose comments we have tried to attribute as carefully as possible. When a game has multiple annotators we have endeavored to make clear exactly who has analyzed what but often there has been overlap. Games without attribution are annotated by the authors who are also responsible for short observations in brackets.

Jeremy Gaige’s *Chess Personalia* was used for player’s names. Common English usage was followed for well-known foreign cities (Vienna, Moscow and Warsaw) but for lesser-known ones we have used their native name (Göteborg, Łódź and Rogaška Slatina).

This series on Rubinstein has been a large undertaking and we would like to take the opportunity to thank those that have helped us the past two decades. These books would certainly have been poorer without their assistance.

Sadly, the list of those we would like to thank include several helpers who have passed away, including both of Akiva’s sons – Jonas and Sammy, the great chess historian Ken Whyld, Alice Loranth, who headed the John G. White Collection of the Cleveland Public Library for many years, Ton Sibbing of the Max Euwe Center, the Swedish chess researcher Arne Berggren, former *Inside Chess* Editor Michael Franett, the American chess historian Jack O’Keefe, and one of Akiva’s opponents, J.H.O. graaf van den Bosch (Hilversum, Netherlands).

Introduction

Besides Simon Constam, Tony Gillam, Alan Smith and grandmaster Luc Winants, we would like to thank Lissa Waite, Pamela Eyerdam and Oksana Kraus of the John G. White Collection of the Cleveland Public Library for their assistance (and for permission to use the photograph of Lasker on page 168) and the following individuals:

Andy Ansel (Laurel Hollow, New York), Hans Baruch (Berkeley), Christiaan M. Bijl (the Hague), Jonathan Berry (Nanaimo, Canada), Christopher Carter (Fairborn, Ohio), Maurice Carter (Fairborn, Ohio), Luca D'Ambrosio (Bolzano, Italy), Angelo DePalma (Newton, New Jersey) Karl De Smet (Brussels), Nathan Divinsky (Vancouver), Mark Donlan (Marblehead, Massachusetts), Calle Erlandsson (Lund, Sweden), Andrzej Filipowicz (Warsaw) John Gillam (Cincinnati), Lars Grahn (Malmö), Eli Hiltch (Ramat Gan, Israel), Peter Holmgren (Tyresö, Sweden), Holly Lee (Berkeley), Paul Liebhaber (San Francisco), Jason Luchan (New York), Robert Moore (San Francisco), Michael Negele (Wuppertal, Germany), René Olthof ('s-Hertogenbosch, Netherlands), Jack Peters (Los Angeles), Motoko Reece (Cleveland), Anna Rubinstein (Charleroi, Belgium), Yvette Seirawan (Amsterdam), Per Skjoldager (Fredericia, Denmark), Eric Tangborn (Issaquah, Washington), Herman van Engen (Hilversum, Netherlands), Marius C. van Vliet (Eindhoven, Netherlands), Rob Verhoeven (the Hague) Edward Winter (Satigny, Switzerland), Tadeusz Wolsza (Warsaw) and Val Zemitis (Davis, California).

Last and certainly not least, we like to give a big thanks to our past and present publishers, Yasser Seirawan and Hanon Russell, whose support was crucial to producing two editions of this series which has grown to over eight hundred pages.

We apologize if we have inadvertently left anyone out. It goes without saying that any errors or omissions are the sole responsibility of the authors.

We have endeavored to make this work on Rubinstein as complete and accurate as possible. Should any readers have new information and/or corrections we would be very eager to hear from them. The authors can be contacted by writing to John Donaldson at either imwjd@aol.com or Mechanics' Institute Chess Director, 57 Post Street, Room 408, San Francisco, CA, 94104.

This book is dedicated to Holly Lee and Elena Minev.

John Donaldson
Nikolay Minev
February 15, 2010

Rubinstein: 1921-1961

The following biographical material supplements that which appeared in *Uncrowned King*.

A World Championship contender in the years leading up to the World War I, Akiva Rubinstein was never the same after. His play was frequently brilliant, but the old consistency wasn't there. Rubinstein's life from 1921, until his death forty years later, is a story of a genius in decline. Signs of the mental illness which eventually forced him to retire were visible before 1914, as is clear from the following accounts:

Yet, even at this early and fortuitous period of Rubinstein's career, the gibes of fate were evident. Isidor Gunsberg's account of the 1906 Ostende Congress summarized Rubinstein's part thus: "His play and tactics greatly resemble the style employed by Lasker. He tries to effect simplification of position, and is very correct in his judgment, his game against Schlechter being the one exception which can be laid to charge. This, however, might have been due to nervousness, from which he is a great sufferer." – Paul Little in Chess Review, June 1961, p.182.

As early as 1912 his fellow masters were noticing how delicately his mind was balanced. His trouble was of a kind which is rare indeed among chessmasters – a pathological degree of modesty. On the one hand he possessed calm and simple confidence in his chess judgment; on the other hand the dark conviction grew in his mind that he was undesired and a nuisance to everyone. On this precarious knife-edge he lived and played his chess for a further twenty years. At the board he never spoke. As a matter of principle he vacated his seat as soon as he had moved, lest his presence might inconvenience his opponent, and lurked in an obscure corner until his clock was set again. – W. H. Cozens in British Chess Magazine, 1961, p.136.

Rubinstein seems to have suffered great injury to his psyche during the Great War. His results after WWI were very erratic. First-place in high-level tournaments was still possible, but so were last-place finishes. The following reminiscences paint a picture of a man who was retreating further and further into himself.

The only occasion on which I saw that wonderful grandmaster Akiva Rubinstein play was at the 1930 Scarborough congress. The delusion he had had since before the First World War that his person was objectionable to his fellow man was becoming an obsession; after each move, no matter how little time he had left, he dived under the rope surrounding the master tournament and went and sat in a corner beneath a potted palm. On this occasion he lost one game by exceeding the time limit [vs. Ahues, game 395], which was always a danger. A notable example had occurred at the Third Berlin Congress of 1928 [vs. Marshall, game

307] after he had quite outplayed his opponent; the game must surely rank as one of his best. – R. N. Coles in *British Chess Magazine*, 1980, p.336.

A. R. B. Thomas, who played Rubinstein at Southport 1924, wrote the following in *Chess for the Love of It: Rubinstein endeared himself to everybody, but he was already showing signs of that mental illness which brought his withdrawal from world chess.*

The obituary for Rubinstein that appeared in *Chess* (May 27, 1961) containing the following observation:

Tartakover blamed the war for his obvious psychic trouble. "His play became keener, but his thinking less clear," he wrote. "As he is fortunately possessed of a robust constitution, this sickness of chess tension may be only temporary."

But Tartakover was wrong. A tragic persecution complex was slowly taking command of Rubinstein's mind. After making a move he would retire to a secluded corner until it was his turn again, for fear of disturbing his opponent. Often he would complain of being threatened or followed. He suffered from imaginary flies. Once he requested the organizers of a tournament not to divulge the hotel where he was staying, so as to prevent his rivals from molesting him.

Grandmaster Gideon Ståhlberg writes in his book *Chess and Chessmasters* (p. 9): *A latent disease of the mind was slowly weakening the titan's creative powers and sapping his ability to achieve successes. But meanwhile one could still recognize that he was a great master; his play was almost more subtle than before, and his great art more remarkable. He had a brilliant result in the four-master tournament at Berlin, where he was only a half point below Lasker; in Stockholm he beat Bogoljubow, and he was a good second to Réti at Göteborg.*

In Sweden, too he took part in the re-editing of the Colljn's Lärbok (Chess Manual). He was prolific in the production of valuable opening innovations, and with a sure eye he examined existing chess theory, revised and reshaped it. When the work was completed, the chess world was endowed with a manual that was of great importance, both for masters and for the younger generation.

Rubinstein himself valiantly defended his theories in the ensuing tournaments, and, even if his opponents succeeded in refuting a part, much of it stood the test of assiduous criticism. His researches caused him to widen his opening repertoire, and during the following years he often employed the vigorous King's Gambit – with success, it should be said.

Rubinstein's increasing melancholia at last completely upset his tournament results. Sometimes he was amongst the leaders; sometimes he ended up in the last place. He won one brilliancy prize after another, and played the endgame as

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years



beautifully as ever; but he also committed incomprehensible blunders, even overlooking simple mating threats, and no longer possessed sufficient concentration.

With the years 1929-30 there came an improvement, which was, however, only temporary. Rubinstein came fourth in the great Carlsbad Tournament, and in the following year he attained a remarkable score for Poland in the FIDE International Team Tournament at Hamburg, a result that had a decisive bearing on the course of the event. Poland's victory was almost entirely due to Rubinstein.

But ensuing years showed that this was only the last flicker of the flame, and in 1932 Rubinstein retired from active chess.

The two phases of Rubinstein's chess career yield us entirely different pictures of the master. The first shows an ambitious young warrior who knows he has the marshal's baton in his knapsack, and who quickly obtains promotion. The second, on the other hand, reveals a great, but uneven, artist to whom honors and fame are but vanities. Yet it is the latter figure, the artist in Rubinstein, that gave us most and mattered most.

Most stories concerning Rubinstein are at best half truths, which have become so embellished over time that they bear little resemblance to what actually transpired. For example, one popular tale, often repeated in various books by George Koltanowski, is that Rubinstein and his wife started a restaurant business in Berlin in 1914 just before the war broke out. Allegedly, Akiva invested all his money patriotically in German War Bonds and between that bad investment and restaurant problems as a result of the war, the Rubinsteins soon went broke and lived in fear of the process server. As Kolti tells it:

Still his World War I experience haunted him and in at least one instance I know of, it (because of a cruel joke) probably robbed him of a win in a Hungarian tournament. Rubinstein had been doing very well, playing back to his pre-war form. Then one night Efim Bogoljubow and Alexander Alekhine knocked on Rubinstein's door at 2 o'clock in the morning. This itself would have been enough to frighten the timid Rubinstein out of his wits. At long last he went to the door and without opening it, asked fearfully, "Who's there?"

"The process server. I have a warrant for money you owe in Berlin," said

Bogoljubow in a high voice. Then both Bogoljubow and Alekhine slipped away. Rubinstein did not turn up for his final two rounds.

This makes for a good story, but has little basis in fact. First, Rubinstein was unmarried until 1917. Second, he lived in Poland until 1918. It is possible that Rubinstein and his new bride did lose money during the hyperinflation of the German mark in the years after World War I. What is not remotely true is that he forfeited the last two games of a tournament, much less one in Hungary!

The story regarding Rubinstein and the fly seems to be on a firmer basis, if only because it is harder to disprove. Here are a few ways the story has been related. The following excerpt comes from a chapter entitled "Psychiatry, lunacy and chess" from Gerald Abrahams' *Not Only Chess*:

I am reminded of a story told me by Mieses, who was director of play at that San Sebastian Tournament (1911) which was won by Rubinstein. [Abrahams is confusing years. Akiva was second in 1911 and first in 1912.] During the play Rubinstein was obsessed with the feeling that a fly was walking across his scalp. As there was no fly, Mieses took the great master, at the end of the tournament, to a leading psychoneurologist at Munich. The Teuton expert examined Rubinstein carefully and said, with Teutonic crudeness: "My friend, you are mad. But what does that matter? You are a chess master!"

Grandmaster Nigel Davies provided a mystical explanation in "Master of the Fly," which was published in the *Jerusalem Post* on January 10, 1992.

San Sebastian, 1911. *Akiva Rubinstein had just tied for second place with Vidmar behind the great Capablanca. The following year he was to establish a unique record of victories in no fewer than five great international tournaments in succession. After such a performance, many commentators predicted that this young man would be the next world champion, but they were unaware at that time of Rubinstein's problem – the fly.*

On the train from San Sebastian to Munich, Rubinstein met his colleague Jacques Mieses and they began to talk. Rubinstein told Mieses his plans – he was going to Munich to see a famous doctor to see if he could help him get rid of the fly. A fly, he explained, was settling on his head and disturbing him during play with its constant buzzing.

These were amongst the early signs in a deterioration in Rubinstein's mental health that was to blight his brilliant career. Later he would leave the board when it was his opponent's turn to move and talk to himself in a corner of the room. Never very communicative, he spoke less and less, his results became gradually less stable and he retired from serious play in 1932. After spending some time in a sanatorium, he lived his remaining years in Belgium, in reduced circumstances. He died in 1961.

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

Rubinstein's mental problems are normally dismissed as typical chess players' paranoia which was aggravated by the First World War. But Rubinstein's madness may have another origin, the key to which is the fly. When I discussed Rubinstein's story with Rabbi Tzvi Avraham, he surprised me by saying that he knew what Rubinstein's fly was.

Rubinstein was born in 1882 in a ghetto in Stawiski, Russia (later Poland), the youngest of twelve children. His father died a few weeks before he was born and his grandparents helped with his upbringing. He was given an Orthodox [Jewish] religious education, first *kheder* and then a *yeshiva* in Łódź.

It was in Łódź, when he was sixteen, that he saw something that was to change his life. At the *yeshiva* two of the young children were playing chess and he found it utterly fascinating. Rubinstein soon forgot his religious studies and devoted himself wholeheartedly to his new-found love, breaking the hearts of his mother and grandparents in the process. His soul would be racked by ambition and the search for chessboard glory.

As for the fly, there is a well-known *midrash* which states, "The evil inclination is similar to a fly and sits at the two openings of the heart." (Babylonian Talmud, *Berachot*, 61a). Elsewhere in Jewish tradition we see that one of the names of the devil, Beelzebub, comes from *ba'al-zevuv* meaning "master of the fly." So Rubinstein was beyond the help of the doctor in Munich. For a psyche honed on Jewish philosophy, the fly was a manifestation of the *yetzer hara*, or evil inclination. And it was this that stole his heart from the Jewish world, then from chess, and eventually drove him to madness.

Rubinstein's condition worsened and in early 1932 he was forced to retire from tournament play. Akiva was sent to a sanatorium and after a stay was reunited with family. The Rubinsteins were in a difficult condition. Akiva's wife opened a restaurant in Brussels, but with four mouths to feed (Jonas was born in 1918 and Sammy in 1927) and Akiva no longer playing, things were bleak. The first, and not the last, appeal for help was made in 1932.

Appeal to the Chess-World! ***Grandmaster Rubinstein in Dire Need***

The following appeal has come to hand from the Wiener Schachzeitung, and we are pleased to publish it in the B.C.M. We hope our contemporary will be well supported in its praiseworthy efforts to help such a deserving chess master as Rubinstein. He has attended several congresses in England, and has always been popular by his modesty and anxiety to conform to the rules and regulations. The patriotic way he has given of his best in the International Team Tournament for his country, Poland, has often won praise. We have sent £3 from the British Chess Magazine, and hope those of our readers who are able and feel disposed, will

forward something to the Wiener Schachzeitung, Postsparkassen Konto Nr 192697, Vienna iv, Austria.

Just on the day when the chessworld has celebrated the 50th birthday of its Master, Rubinstein, revered wherever chess is played, comes the sad news that this hero of the chess world is living in Brussels in direst need and he and his family threatened with starvation. Rubinstein has not the heart to bestir himself and make his circumstances known. The chessworld must help to prevent another tragedy like that of Takács. A genius like Rubinstein, whose deep insight into the game has benefited on countless occasions hundreds of thousands of men in all parts of the world, cannot be abandoned in his hour of need.

The Wiener Schachzeitung has taken a definite step to help Rubinstein. Its project is to publish a collection of Rubinstein's games supplemented by his own notes. Advance subscriptions for the book are required, and also a corresponding number of freewill offerings, from interested persons in all chess-playing countries. The Wiener Schachzeitung declares itself ready to administer the receipts and disbursements of the Rubinstein Fund.

Help immediately and help liberally.

Reprint of this appeal is requested in all chess magazines and chess columns.

The price of subscription is 10 Austrian Schillings. Subscribers who pay at least double this amount will receive a copy of this book with Rubinstein's handwritten dedication.

The book was, of course, *Rubinstein Gewinnt!*, but the author was not Rubinstein. Rather, Austrian master Hans Kmoch, who in a cruel twist of fate was to experience the same sort of destitution at the end of his life in New York, was to write the book.

This appeal must have helped greatly, as no more requests were made until after the World War II. The privations the Rubinsteins experienced as a Jewish family living in Nazi-occupied Belgium require no explanations, but the following letter casts some light on what happened during these dark years.

S. O. S.

Sirs:

I am writing you in behalf of chess master Akiva Rubinstein. He and his family survived the Nazi occupation in Belgium in the most heroic way. Rubinstein was hidden in a sanatorium for more than four years. Those "generous" people are now asking, as payment for his maintenance at that time, 49,500 Belgian francs.

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

The Rubinsteins are not only impoverished, but also in poor health. Mr. Rubinstein, the main provider for the family for the last fifteen years, is very ill. Master Rubinstein's poor health is very well known to you, I am sure.

I received a very depressing letter from Mrs. Rubinstein the other day, a real SOS cry to the Chess World. She is asking me to contact American chess friends to assist Master Rubinstein, the last of the old Masters left in Europe, in distress and helpless. He lost his valuable library; so he is deprived of everything.

The Rubinsteins are living at 46 rue Chateau d'Eau, Uccle-Brussels, Belgium.

Kaethe Aschkenes

Los Angeles

(Chess Review, March 1948)

Exactly how the Rubinsteins managed to survive the World War II while the Nazis were trying to kill all the Jews is not so easy to explain, but a good starting place for understanding this is *The Encyclopedia of the Holocaust*. In Volume One (pp.160-168), a detailed treatment of Belgian Jews during World War II is given. The Rubinstein family was extremely fortunate, relatively speaking, to be in Brussels. Many Belgian Jews perished, but in Rubinstein's native Poland, being a Jew meant almost certain death.

German forces invaded Belgium on May 10, 1940, and on May 28 King Leopold III ordered the Belgian army to surrender. The King stayed, but the prime minister and some of the cabinet members fled to France and soon formed a government-in-exile based in London. Soon there were two governments, and neither recognized the authority of the other. Hitler had no definite plans for Belgium's ultimate status in the New Order that was to be established after German victory. The absence of such plans had a marked effect on the administration of the occupiers.

According to data published in 1980, the Jewish population of Belgium at the time of the German invasion was 65,696; 34,801 were imprisoned or deported, and of these 28,902 perished, representing forty-four percent of the total Jewish population. This was a lower percentage of Jews murdered than in the Netherlands, mainly for three reasons: (1) the different kind of administration established by the Germans; (2) the different mentality of the Belgian Jews; (3) the attitude of the local population.

The Germans never really established a clear policy in Belgium and the stand of the government-in-exile, which on January 10, 1941, issued a statement that declared all the decrees of the German military administration null and void and committed itself to restoring the stolen property to its rightful owners and to punishing Belgians, who collaborated, was very useful. When the deportation of Jews finally did begin in the summer of 1942, it was principally limited to those who did not hold Belgian citizenship.

We are not certain, but believe that by 1940 all the Rubinsteins were Belgian citizens. Still, it is a miracle that the whole family survived. The younger son, Sammy (Salomon), was arrested by the Germans and spent 1943-44 in prison, but was released and lived in Brussels until his death in 2002. The relatively favorable situation in Belgium, and Rubinstein's hiding in a sanatorium, seem a much more plausible explanation for his survival than some of the wild stories that have been told

Akiva's one public appearance after 1932 was a simultaneous exhibition in Liège in 1946. Articles of the day report that he was planning to play in an international tournament in the Dutch town of Maastricht soon after this exhibition, but that he cancelled at the last minute.

The exhibition in Liège was the only time that Sammy Rubinstein ever saw his father play. The younger of the two sons, Sammy eventually reached master strength and became an accomplished painter. His portrait of David Bronstein appears on the cover of the first edition of Tom Fürstenberg's book *The Sorcerer's Apprentice*. His older brother, Jonas, also played chess, and even reached first category, but preferred bridge. Jonas spent much of his life in the Belgian Congo where he worked as an electrical engineer, before retiring in Charleroi.

During the 1940s Akiva played many games with Albéric O'Kelly de Galway (1911-1980). O'Kelly, who became an IM in 1950 and a GM in 1956, apparently benefited a great deal from this association. Some openings that he used successfully after World War II, for example 1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♙b5 ♙c5 and 1.d4 d5 2.c4 c5, seem to be based on their collaboration. One can surmise this both from the games played between the two and from articles such as the following:

The many admirers of the wonderful play of the great master Akiva Rubinstein, will be glad to hear that he still takes a great interest in chess. He is living in retirement in Brussels, but is still actively concerned with chess analysis, notably with an exploration of the variation 1.d4 d5 2.c4 c5. It is hoped that he will one day return to the arena and play in tournaments and matches.
(*British Chess Magazine*, 1940, p. 122)

The Belgian master Paul Devos (1911-1981) was another of Rubinstein's students. Visits by GMs Yanofsky and Najdorf are known and it appears likely that Max Euwe also had contact. Several articles mention that Euwe tried on several occasions to help Rubinstein. *Chess* of May 27, 1961, states on p. 277, "Vidmar suggested that FIDE should support him, and we understand that quite a lot of assistance was arranged through the late M. Pierre Dierman."

Genna Sosonko writes in *Russian Silhouettes* (p. 168):

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

His nurse, Madame Rubin-Zimmer, remembered: "He was an unusually calm and self-controlled person. He was easy to look after. Physically he was exceptionally strong and very healthy for his age. But from time to time he would behave strangely. For days on end he would not come out of the room for even a short walk. Or sometimes in the evening he would not want to go to bed. Then he would sit in the armchair next to the bed and meditate deeply about something or move the pieces on a pocket chess set."

We do not know how the lessons went, when the young O'Kelly went to the clinic to visit the famous Maestro. What was Rubinstein thinking of when, in the very last period of his confinement, he would sit for a long time in front of a chess board, with the pieces set up in the initial position, sometimes making the move 1.c2-c4 and, taking the pawn back after half an hour's thought, again looking at the chess board? What solution to the secret of the initial position did he imagine that he saw?.

This account appears to have been drawn from the Polish chessplayer and author Władysław Litmanowicz's retelling of his visit to Akiva Rubinstein in June 1957, at an old people's home in Brussels. An English language version appeared in *Chess Notes* 301 under the title Rubinstein's later years (translation by Martin Weissenberg):

In his book *Dykteryjki i ciekawostki szachowe* (Warsaw, 1971; second edition, Warsaw, 1974) Litmanowicz's states that Rubinstein had arrived there two years earlier, after the death of his wife, and lived in a room for eight, sharing with two persons. Though surprised by the unexpected visit, Rubinstein received his guests dressed in a well-tailored suit, with the appearance of an elegant elderly gentleman. He sported a large beard, and invited his visitors to speak in the language of their choice: Polish, Russian, German or French.

Litmanowicz conveyed to Rubinstein the greetings of Kazimierz Makarczyk and Marian Wróbel, and informed him of the recent deaths of Tartakower, Regedziński and Dûras. Rubinstein was not aware of Smyslov's victory over Botvinnik for the world championship and refused to play a game against his guest. He did, however, analyze two studies by Dûras with much interest.

After leaving the old people's home, Litmanowicz was told by C. Rubin-Zimmer, the nurse who devotedly looked after Rubinstein, that he was in very good health considering his age, and was very quiet and restrained, notwithstanding several oddities: sometimes he refused to leave his room, or to go to bed to sleep. In such cases he sat on a chair near his bed, thinking deeply about something, or moving pieces on his pocket chessboard.

Chess: Glory of the Past

It must be an eerie feeling for a man to become a legend in his own lifetime; the more so when the glory that caused such legendary fame is entirely a thing of the past and when a vast multitude of admirers is no longer aware of the legendary figure being a person alive with the need for a hat rather than a halo, and for meals and habitation more mundane than the pans of praise offered to him who is safely encamped in Elysium. Such is the case of Akiva Rubinstein who has been in very poor health and circumstances since he dropped out of competitive chess twenty years ago. He will be 70 on December 12 [October 12], and since we chess players, undoubtedly, are indebted to him more than any master alive, I propose something unprecedented in this column (and unrepeatable, as this is, indeed, a unique case). I invite contributions to a collection started with 2 gn. from the editor and a guinea from myself. (The New Statesman and Nation, 1952, column 162)

Many contributions were accompanied by charming tributes to the master, such as Dr. J. Bronowski's who added the interesting personal note that he learnt his chess from his father who, in turn, learnt it with (and from) Rubinstein at their Talmud school in Łódź. (The New Statesman and Nation, 1952, column 168)

Rubinstein moved to a home for old people in Antwerp when his wife died in 1954. (This is the date given by Sammy Rubinstein, while several articles in *British Chess Magazine* – the obituary in 1961 on p. 136 and by R. N. Coles in 1980 – have the year as 1956.) Akiva continued to follow the game, and Sammy remembered himself and Jonas visiting their father and the three of them analyzing games from the Botvinnik-Smyslov matches.

Akiva Rubinstein, one of Caissa's immortals, passed away on March 15, 1961, in Antwerp.

Rubinstein the Player

In closing let us look at how contemporaries and later writers portrayed Rubinstein. Perhaps the best description of Rubinstein's style was given by Aron Nimzowitsch in his book of the 1929 Carlsbad tournament (pp. 86-7).

To us, at least, Rubinstein's style of play appears to be absolutely inimitable. He is accomplished in more than just endgame technique. Endgame technique is no longer a monopoly of anyone; Alekhine, Lasker, Capablanca, and others as well, can create perfect endgames. And indeed one would hardly think that the style of a great master could only become apparent in the endgame!

Tarrasch circulated the legend that Lasker had a simple plan of play: trade off all the heavy pieces and go into an endgame. Only Tarrasch, who was himself none

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

too familiar with the process of chess creativity, could possibly have conceived of such a notion. In the true Master, the process of creativity unfolds as follows: into the opening phase of the game, he places all his ideas, all his understanding, and all his fantasy, his hopes and aspirations. Here, and in the middlegame as well, he carries out his plans, thereby producing a weakness in the enemy position. This weakness stands out most clearly in the endgame, which then becomes the game's 'technical' stage.

We consider Rubinstein's colossal "depth of plan" to be one of his leading characteristics, serving him as a logical bridge leading from the opening into the endgame. We shall clarify this idea by means of a schematic example. Let us suppose that Rubinstein has just played a very modest opening, without any overt ambition, and in the ensuing middlegame, he stands no better than his opponent. After a series of lengthy, uninteresting, and totally unexciting maneuvers, an ending is reached, which also appears to offer Rubinstein no winning chances. The ending is so dull and featureless, in fact, that the spectators are beginning to ask themselves why the game was not called a draw long ago. But then, suddenly, Rubinstein wins; and in retrospect, all of our judgments concerning both the middlegame and the opening now appear to have been superficial and inaccurate: opening and middlegame alike were in Rubinstein's favor. Profundity, indeed!

Another of Rubinstein's characteristic features is his dislike for melodramatics. Empty rhetoric and pretentious moves alike shock him to the core! All his moves are suffused with a natural elegance, bordering on severity. He abhors clichés. In 1912, while reading the annotations to a certain game, he chanced upon the expression, "This move highlights the hopelessness of Black's position." "A cliché!" cried Rubinstein, and would read no further. It was necessary for me – being the unfortunate author of the note that had so infuriated him – to go to great lengths in order to convince Rubinstein that my note had, in fact, only reflected the actual state of affairs, and thus was not a cliché. Only then was Rubinstein persuaded to continue reading.

A neo-Romantic (such as your author, for example) finds it difficult to accept that one may clothe the deepest laid plans in the form of Rubinstein's humble moves. But it is possible! His moves are always normal; one might term them "everyday" moves. One could imagine such moves being played by a man devoid of poetry and ideals, weary of the daily routine of life – some Philistine – but never by a first rate master! Close study, however will show that these simple, everyday moves are in fact uncommonly deep.

We should like to illustrate by presenting one of Rubinstein's less successful games – a game which nevertheless displays all the amazing depth of his concepts, a depth which still goes hand in hand with a touching modesty and lack of pretense in the moves themselves. [Nimzowitsch now presented Rubinstein-Sämisch, game 328, where 24.g4? spoiled White's systematic play by allowing Black a shot.]

The *Wiener Schachzeitung* of 1926 ran a series of articles on famous players called "How I Became a Master." There Rubinstein mentions that he first became acquainted with chess at the age of 14, started studying seriously at 16, and was advised to go to Łódź if he wanted to get stronger. Rubinstein felt that he had a talent for chess, as he had a very good memory. He claimed to remember all the games that he had played in his 21 years of chess mastery. (His first tournament game was played at Kiev 1903.) The article also mentions that Akiva has no memory for names or places and that he believed "chess is not only an art, but also a science." Rubinstein very much liked the aesthetic side of chess and a "beautiful combination puts me in a state of fever."

Rubinstein's capacity for work on chess was immense. He claimed to study six hours a day for 300 days a year and play in tournaments for another 60. This effort was distilled into creations that have won praise for their unsurpassed elegance and beauty. Réti described them as "the most perfect demonstrations of Steinitz's teachings" while Fine has written that "better chess cannot be played by mortal man." They were characterized by the constant presence of an overriding strategy and an almost incredible refinement of technique. (An Illustrated Dictionary of Chess by Edward Bruce)

It is easy to pick out Akiva Rubinstein as another favorite player, even though he had some chess and psychological limitations. As a player, he was an anachronism. When the hypermoderns were triumphing, he was not one of them. Yet he was surely a great classical player. Bent Larsen in Chess Horizons, January-February 1990, p. 27.

During the height of his fame, Rubinstein was by no means so hard to beat as many other masters – for example, Capablanca and Schlechter. He was often defeated in the first round of a tournament, but his serene, apparently colorless method of building up his game was in reality far more powerful and dangerous to his opponents than Capablanca's "safety play," and therefore he usually obtained a very high percentage of wins, despite one or more losses. Gideon Ståhlberg in Chess and Chessmasters.

. . . he is the greatest artist amongst chessplayers. Whilst in all of Schlechter's beautiful games there is to be found playful delight comparable to the joyful dance, and whilst with Lasker a dramatic struggle captivates the onlookers, with Rubinstein all is refined tranquility: for with him in building up his game the position given to every piece is the necessary one. It is not a matter of a fight for him, but the working out of a victory, and so his games create the impression of a great structure from which not one stone dare be shifted. Richard Réti in Modern Ideas in Chess.

Fine wrote in *The World's Great Chess Games*:

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

In the endgame he is supreme. And it is here, above all, that he provides us with an inexhaustible galaxy of masterpieces. In the rook and pawn endings especially he is beyond compare. To cite but one example, we need only recall his game with Matisons at Carlsbad, in 1929, which his colleagues called black magic... In so many of his games we are carried away by their classic perfection, and feel compelled to say: better chess cannot be played by mortal man.

English master, author, and barrister Gerald Abrahams, who played Rubinstein in a clock simul in 1925, had this to say in *Chess Treasury of the Air*:

Rubinstein, when I saw him, struck me as the most objective, impartial, open-minded player that was conceivable. It seemed always as if results mattered nothing to him. He was satisfied always to make the best – and only the best – move that he could find. It could be a spectacular sacrificial effort, it could be a refinement of endgame precision, it could be a middlegame strategic decision. His attitude at all phases, and however he was placed, seemed identical – placid – perhaps the placidity that masks the surface of a waterfall. If there was inner tension, he never showed it at the board. But it may well be that his extreme nervousness away from the board, a nervousness which eventually became an inability to cope with the everyday routine of life, was in some degree consequential on his chess achievement of the dispassionate.

*Rubinstein is like an orator speaking not his own, but some foreign language that he has learned late in life, so that in spite of his profound ideas he cannot always find the most effective word. Capablanca, on the other hand, speaks his native tongue when he plays chess. Richard Réti in *Masters of the Chessboard*.*

In the openings he painted with a severely restricted palette, the Queen's Gambit Declined alone being sufficient to demolish most opposition. It is largely due to Rubinstein that the gambit is so rarely defended today. Almost alone among strong players he had little use for the Ruy Lopez, and was perfectly prepared to play the Black side of it, only rarely taking refuge in the Sicilian or French. The Queen's Gambit Declined he usually answered by accepting it. Yet every opening he played retains to this day some mark of his innovation.

*In the middlegame he was relentless, occasionally unleashing his devastating powers of combination, but always, by one means or another, preparing for the endgame, in which he had no peer. To enter an 'equal' endgame with Rubinstein was a fate dreaded by all his contemporaries. W. H. Cozens in *British Chess Magazine*, 1961, pp. 135-6.*

Uncrowned King, the first of our two volumes on Rubinstein, devoted a fair amount of attention to the first part of Akiva's life. Here is some more information, particularly about his family and the later years of his life.

The following letter from Anna Rubinstein (wife of Akiva's eldest son Jonas) fills in some gaps in the Rubinstein family history.

November 3, 1994

We have learned through my brother-in-law Sammy that you have completed the first volume you dedicated to Akiva Rubinstein. My husband, Jonas, and myself as well as my family, are very touched by your interest in this unhappy figure, our father and grandfather.

Unfortunately Jonas has been in ill health since receiving your letter and always hoped he would be able to respond. As it is, his health is worsening and I do so on his behalf.

We would gladly would have given you any information we could have if you had contacted us when you came to Belgium when Jonas was still in good health, but we have little material left that could interest you for your work, because as you know the family was completely ruined after World War II and the odds of our history after the war still deprived us of more souvenirs.

Here is a presentation of our family today:

Jonas Jacob born in 1918, engineer, retired.

- our daughter Daniele, b.1956, M.D. psychotherapist and medical journalist.

- our son Michel, b.1957, M.D., specialist in nuclear medicine

- Michel's children; Jonathan b.1991 and Deborah, 1993

And myself, Jonas' wife, Anna.

Sincerely Yours,

Anna

Subsequent to this letter one of the authors (J.D.) received an invitation to visit Anna and Jonas at their home in Charleroi. The afternoon of April 29, 1995, they very graciously answered many questions and cleared up more than a few mysteries about Akiva's personal life.

One of the great mysteries about Rubinstein is what happened to his brothers and sisters. The youngest child of twelve (some sources say fourteen); Akiva was born shortly after his father died. Little is known about his mother but even less about his siblings. It seems strange that with so many brothers and sisters nothing has ever been written. Jonas cleared up the mystery by explaining that all but two Rubinstein children died of tuberculosis before reaching adulthood – only Akiva and a sister reached maturity.

Akiva was lucky in love. Rubinstein married Eugénie Lev on March 30, 1917. Mrs. Rubinstein, born in 1893, was an exceptional woman. Educational

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

opportunities for women were restricted in Poland so Eugénie's wealthy family sent her to a lycée near St. Petersburg. After graduating, the future Mrs. Rubinstein worked as a school teacher before her marriage. Through good and bad times she stood by Akiva.

Jonas was born on January 24, 1918, in the small Polish town of Szczuczyn. Shortly after his birth the family moved to Sweden where they spent several years. During this time Akiva played in tournaments, gave exhibitions and co-authored the classic *Lärobok i Schack*, the main opening book of its day.

The family moved again in 1922, to the small town of Rehbrücke, Germany near Potsdam. Jonas recalls that during this time Emanuel Lasker was a frequent guest. The first-born Rubinstein son grew up with German as his native tongue and communicated with his family in that language. Akiva, who was fluent in Polish, Russian, Hebrew, German, and Yiddish, spoke with his wife in Russian, a language that neither of his sons ever learned.

The Rubinstein family moved to Antwerp in 1926. Not long after the second son, Sammy, was born in March of 1927. The final Rubinstein home was Brussels. The family went there in 1931 after Akiva retired from tournament play. The Rubinstein's moved into an apartment directly above a restaurant that Eugénie operated.

What did Akiva do away from the chessboard? Jonas recalls that his father was very fond of reading newspapers in a variety of languages, and that science was his favorite subject. A man ahead of his time, Akiva swam and did gymnastics to keep him fit for chess.

The story of the Rubinstein family during World War II could be made into a movie. When the Germans took over, Belgium's Jews were in a very precarious situation, especially those like the Rubinsteins who were highly visible. The Nazis knew about Eugénie Rubinstein's restaurant and Akiva, though retired, was still well-known.

Deportations began in June of 1942. Jonas got his order to report in July but went into hiding. Akiva was taken to the Titeca Psychiatry Clinic where he was out of the public eye. Eugénie and Sammy weren't so lucky. Forced to flee Brussels they found refuge at a chateau where Eugénie worked in a kitchen. One day the Gestapo made a raid. Eugénie was able to escape but young Sammy was captured and sent to Malines (Mechelen), where he spent the next year and a half in hell. The Belgian city was home to a camp where people were held before being deported to the East. Periodically a new group was sent. The sixteen-year old Sammy had to constantly worry that his name might be on the list. Only when the British liberated the camp on September 3, 1944, was he safe.

The mystery concerning Rubinstein's place of death was cleared up a few years ago in *Chess Notes*. There, in C.N. (5744), Anna Rubinstein explains that while Akiva lived at in the Jewish old people's home at rue de la Glacière 31-35 in Brussels the last part of his life he did in fact die in Antwerp. The home in the rue de la Glacière was temporarily closed for renovation and the residents were all transferred to Antwerp.

Jonas and Anna were unable to offer many details of Akiva's early life but the following article, which was translated from Hebrew by Paul Liebhaber, fills in some of the gaps. It comes from a remembrance book kept by a Stawiski (Rubinstein's birthplace) community group in Israel.

Akiva Rubinstein of Blessed Memory

Akiva Rubinstein was born in Stawiski in 1882. He was the 14th child, born 8 months after his father died of tuberculosis. He was named after his father, Akiva.

His father was one of the excellent students of Rabbi Simon Sofer from Cracow and the son of Rabbi Jacob Jonathan Rubinstein, the Rabbi of Grajewo who was a student of "The Complete Narrator" and was ordained by him at the age of eighteen.

His mother Raisel, was the second daughter of the famous philanthropist, Aaron Eliezer Denenberg, a successful lumber merchant, who donated a large part of his wealth to charitable institutions in Stawiski. Aaron Eliezer Denenberg visited the Land of Israel and built a synagogue which is still standing.

When Akiva's mother was widowed, it was difficult for her to take care of her many weak children, therefore many of them died in their childhood and youth. In his childhood the Rubinstein family moved to Bialystok after Akiva's mother married Rabbi Heller, known as "the Genius of Pinsk." Rubinstein was educated in Bialystok along with Rabbi Heller's son. Chaim, who was the same age, as Akiva, was an original researcher of the Old Testament and in his time was thought of as one of the spiritual leaders of Orthodox Judaism in the United States.

Due to the bodily weakness of his childhood and youth and the fear that he might also be threatened by tuberculosis, Akiva was not sent to Yeshivah as was customary in those days. Instead he played chess in one of the taverns near his home during his many free hours. He also studied problems and analysis. This bore fruit. He soon achieved a reputation as an excellent chess player. When a famous chess player from Łódź, an important chess center, was invited to Bialystok, Akiva played him. His victory showed that Rubinstein was a gifted chess player and he was invited to participate in the Łódź Championship. Surprising everyone, he won. After this shining victory Rubinstein became a national chess figure.

A Rubinstein Sampler

Those not well acquainted with the games of Rubinstein may find the following sampler of use. These games represent some of the high points of Akiva's play in the second half of his career.

Game No.	
15	AR-Marco, The Hague 1921
24	AR-Selezniev, Triberg 1921
66	AR-Tarrasch, Teplitz-Schönau 1922
72	AR-Bogoljubow, Vienna 1922
80	AR-Spielmann, Vienna 1922
99	AR-Tarrasch, Carlsbad 1923
110	Tarrasch-AR, Mährisch Ostrau 1923
111	AR-Hromádka, Mährisch Ostrau 1923
156	Thomas-AR, Baden Baden 1925
158	Spielmann-AR, Baden Baden 1925
160	Mieses-AR, Baden Baden 1925
176	AR-Sämisch, Marienbad 1925
178	AR-Tartakover, Marienbad 1925
189	Yates-AR, Marienbad 1925
223	Kmoch-AR, Semmering 1926
237	AR-Grünfeld, Semmering 1926
260	AR-Takács, Budapest 1926
281	AR-Daniuszewski, Łódź 1927
300	AR-Tartakover, Bad Kissingen 1928
303	AR-Tarrasch, Berlin 1928
308	AR-Tartakover, Berlin 1928
322	AR-K.Treybal, Carlsbad 1929
325	Matisons-AR, Carlsbad 1929
326	AR-Grünfeld, Carlsbad 1929
332	AR-Spielmann, Carlsbad 1929
338	Canal-AR, Carlsbad 1929
367	AR-Canal, Rogaška Slatina 1929
379	AR-Vidmar, San Remo 1930
402	AR-Maróczy, Hamburg (ol) 1930
418	AR-Colle, Liège 1930
425	AR-Przepiórka, Liège 1930
440	AR-Mikenas, Prague (ol) 1931
441	Kashdan-AR, Prague (ol) 1931
458	AR-Yanofsky, Brussels 1947

1921

Göteborg, October 1920-February 1921

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	11	T
1	Rubinstein	x	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	9
2	Herzog	½	x	½	1	1	1	½	½	½	1	1	7½
3	Selezniev	0	½	x	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	7½
4	Ahlberg	0	0	½	x	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	7
5	Larsson	0	0	½	0	x	1	1	0	1	1	1	5½
6	Lundgren	0	0	0	0	0	x	1	½	1	1	1	4½
7	Richter	½	½	0	0	0	0	x	1	½	1	1	4½
8	Appelberg	0	½	0	½	1	½	0	x	0	½	1	4
9	Ranfors	0	½	0	0	0	0	½	1	x	½	1	3½
10	Jeansén	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	x	1	2
11	Petersén	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0

The Göteborg Winter Tournament, held towards the end of 1920 and the beginning of 1921, is one of the most mysterious of Rubinstein's career. A crosstable and brief write-up are given in *Tidskrift för Schack* 1921, p. 92. However, only Rubinstein's games with his chief rivals Selezniev, Herzog, and Ahlberg made it into the magazine.

Fortunately, Swedish chess historian Arne Berggren has found all but one of the missing games, as well as the dates on which many of them were played. The only problem is that he found two additional games with players, Fridlizijs and Aurell (the spelling for this name could be a little bit different), whose names are not given in the crosstable.

How to explain this confusing situation? Berggren hypothesizes that these two players started the tournament but dropped out early on, which would explain their absence from the crosstable. To support this position he points out

how the dates of these games fit in chronologically and that the scores he found, which were in the archives of the Göteborg Schacksallskap, were all written on the same type of scoresheet and in the same red pencil. The other possibility is that these two games were from some other event, but we find Mr. Berggren's explanation plausible but add the following by Tony Gillam.

He writes:

AR had 7 Whites and 4 Blacks in the "known" games from the 1920/21 tournament. Even if you give him Black in the Appelberg "game," there is still an imbalance. That suggests either one more player (AR scheduled to have Black but the player dropped out before they met) or the Fridlizijs and/or Aurell games are not from the tournament. As AR had White in both, they could be from simul.

Berggren notes that the refugees Rubinstein and Selezniev were much

too strong for most of the field, which consisted principally of Swedish amateurs. The organizer and patron of the event was probably the financier and chess enthusiast R. Herzog, who was also a good player. The rate of play seems to have been roughly one game a week with a break during the Christmas and New Year's Holidays.

Note the round numbers for this event are for the most part educated guesses.

(1) *Rubinstein – Fridlitzius*

Göteborg (1) October 10, 1920

King's Gambit [C36]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.♟f3 ♟f6
4.♟c3 d5 5.exd5 ♟xd5 6.♟xd5
♟xd5 7.d4 ♟e6

This move isn't mentioned in *ECO* which gives only 7...♟g4, 7...♟e7, 7...♟d6, and 7...♟c6. For an example of 7...♟g4, see Rubinstein's game with Petersen (game 8) played later in this event.

8.c4 ♟b4+ 9.♟f2 ♟h5 10.♟xf4 0-0 11.c5 ♟c6

White also traps the bishop after 11...c6 12.♟a4.

12.a3 ♟xc5 13.dxc5 ♟xc5+
14.♟e3 ♟h5 15.♟c1 ♟ad8
16.♟a4 ♟d5 17.♟e2 ♟fe8 18.♟f4
♟e4 19.♟g5 ♟xg5 20.♟xg5 ♟e7
21.♟hd1 ♟e5 22.♟e4 c6 23.♟c3
h6 24.♟xd5 1-0

(2) *Rubinstein – Jeansén*

Göteborg (2?) 1920/21

Queen's Gambit Declined [D64]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.c4 e6 4.♟c3
♟e7 5.♟g5 ♟bd7 6.e3 0-0 7.♟c1
c6 8.♟c2 ♟e8 9.h4 f5 10.♟d3 h6
11.♟f4 ♟ef6 12.cxd5 cxd5
13.♟b5 ♟e8 14.♟c7 ♟b4+
15.♟e2 ♟e7 16.a3 a6 17.axb4
axb5 18.♟a1 ♟xa1 19.♟xa1 ♟df6
20.♟f4 ♟d7 21.♟c5 ♟d8 22.♟e5
♟e4 23.♟xe4 fxe4 24.♟a7 ♟c8
25.♟xc8 ♟xc8 26.♟g6 ♟f7
27.♟a8 ♟d7 28.♟e5 ♟f8 29.♟d8
♟c6 30.♟xc6 bxc6 31.♟d6+ ♟e7
32.♟c8 ♟f7 33.♟xe7 ♟xe7
34.♟xc6 ♟d7 35.♟c5 ♟d6 36.h5
♟d8 37.f3 exf3+ 38.gxf3 ♟d7
39.♟d3 ♟b7 40.♟xb5 ♟c6
41.♟c5+ 1-0

(3) *Rubinstein – Aurell*

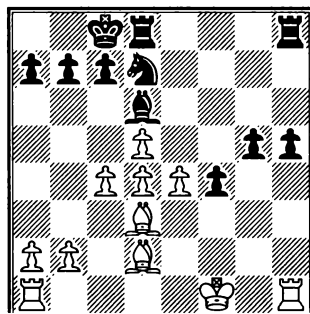
Göteborg (3) October 26, 1920

King's Gambit [C36]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 d5 3.exd5 exf4 4.♟f3
♟f6 5.♟c4 ♟e7+

A move that has escaped the attention of *ECO*, which gives only 5...♟xd5 and 5...♟bd7.

6.♟f1 ♟g4 7.d4 ♟e4 8.♟c3 ♟xf3
9. ♟xf3 ♟xf3+ 10.gxf3 ♟d6
11.♟e4 ♟xe4 12.fxe4 f6 13.♟d2
♟d7 14.♟d3 h5 15.c4 g5 16.h4 0-0
17.hxg5 fxg5



18.e5 ♖xe5 19.dxe5 ♜xe5
 20.♙f5+ ♜b8 21.♙c3 ♜hf8
 22.♙e6 ♜xc4 23.♜xh5 ♜e3+
 24.♜f2 ♜xd5 25.♙xd5 ♜xd5
 26.♜g1 ♜g8 27.♙f6 ♜d2+ 28.♜f3
 ♜d3+ 29.♜g4 f3 30.♜f1 ♜f8
 31.♜xg5 b6 32.♜f5 ♜g8+ 33.♜f4
 1-0

(4) *Lundgren – Rubinstein*

Göteborg (4) November 1, 1920
 Bird [A03]

1.f4 d5 2.♜f3 e6 3.e3 ♙d6 4.b3
 c5 5.♙b2 f6 6.g3 ♜c6 7.♙g2
 ♜ge7 8.d3 e5 9.♜bd2 0-0 10.0-0
 ♙g4 11.h3 ♙d7 12.g4 exf4 13.e4
 d4 14.♜c4 ♙c7 15.♜e2 b5
 16.♜cd2 ♜g6 17.c3 dxc3
 18.♙xc3 ♜e7 19.♜fe1 ♜fe8
 20.♜f2 ♜ad8 21.♜ad1 ♙c8
 22.♜b1 ♙b6 23.♜h1 c4 24.d4 b4
 25.♙b2 c3 26.♙c1 ♜ge5 27.♙xf4
 ♜xf3 28.♙xf3 ♜xd4 29.♜xd4
 ♜xd4 30.♜c2 ♙b7 0-1

(5) *Rubinstein – Larsson*

Göteborg (5) November 8, 1920
 King's Gambit [C36]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 d5 3.exd5 exf4 4.♜f3
 ♜f6 5.♙c4 ♜xd5 6.0-0 ♙e7 7.d4
 g5 8.♜e2 ♙e6 9.♙xd5 ♙xd5
 10.♜xg5 ♜g8 11.♜e4 ♜g6 12.c4
 ♙xe4 13.♜xe4 ♜c6 14.d5 ♜b8
 15.♙xf4 ♜d7 16.♜c3 ♜f6
 17.♜f3 a6 18.♜ae1 ♜f8 19.♜e4
 ♜g8 20.♙e5 ♜g7 21.♜e2 1-0

(6) *Rubinstein – Ransfors*

Göteborg (6) December 12, 1920
 King's Gambit [C39]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.♜f3 g5 4.h4 g4
 5.♜e5 ♜f6 6.♙c4 d5 7.♙xd5

♜xd5 8.exd5 ♜xd5 9.♜e2 ♙e6
 10.♜c3 ♜d6 11.d4 ♙g7 12.♜b5
 ♜e7 13.♙xf4 c6 14.♜c3 ♜d7
 15.0-0-0 h5 16.d5 ♙f5 17.♜he1
 0-0 18.dxc6 ♜xe5 19.♙xe5 bxc6
 20.♜f2 ♙e6 21.♙xg7 ♜xg7
 22.♜e5 f5 23.♜de1 ♜f6 24.♜e3
 ♜f7 25.♜e2 ♜d6 26.♜f4 ♙d7
 27.♜d1 1-0

We do not believe Rubinstein's opponent in the following game is the well-known German master Kurt Richter (who would have been only 19 when it was played). More likely it is a Swedish amateur with the same family name.

(7) *Richter – Rubinstein*

Göteborg (7) January 3, 1921
 Queen's Pawn [D00]

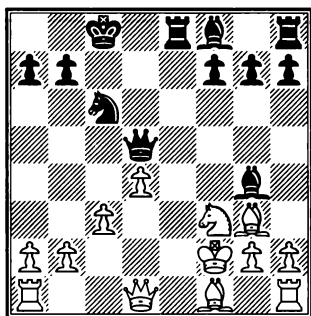
1.d4 d5 2.♙g5 c5 3.e3 ♜b6 4.b3
 ♜c6 5.c3 ♜f6 6.♙d3 ♙g4 7.f3
 ♙h5 8.♜e2 ♙g6 9.0-0 e6 10.♜c2
 cxd4 11.exd4 ♜c8 12.♙xg6 hxg6
 13.♜d3 ♙d6 14.h3 ♜e7 15.♜d2
 ♜f5 16.c4 ♜a6 17.♙f4 ♜xd4
 18.♙xd6 ♜xe2+ 19.♜xe2 ♜xd6
 20.♜ad1 ♜h5 21.♜e4 ♜a6
 22.♜d2 0-0 23.cxd5 exd5
 24.♜xd5 ♜xa2 25.♜xb7 ♜b8
 26.♜c7 ♜fc8 ½-½

(8) *Rubinstein – Petersén*

Göteborg (8?) 1920/21
 King's Gambit [C36]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.♜f3 ♜f6
 4.♜c3 d5 5.exd5 ♜xd5 6.♜xd5
 ♜xd5 7.d4 ♙g4 8.♙xf4 ♜c6
 9.♙xc7! ♜d7 10.♙g3 ♜e8+
 11.♜f2 ♜c8 12.c3

Everything up to this point is given in *ECO*, which quotes Spielmann-



Eliskases from their match in 1937. That game continued with 12...h5, but White was better, as he is after the text. Once again, Rubinstein seems to have anticipated theory.

12...g6 13.♖b3 ♕xf3 14.gxf3 ♖g5
15.♗d1 ♕h6 16.♕b5 ♗e6 17.f4
♗f6 18.♗he1 ♗xf4+ 19.♖g1 ♖g4
20.♕xc6 bxc6 21.♗e7 1-0

(9) Rubinstein – Selezniev

Göteborg (9?) January 17, 1921
French [C01]

Notes by Nimzowitsch from *Tidskrift för Schack*, 1921.

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♗c3 ♕b4 4.exd5
exd5 5.♗f3 ♗e7 6.♕d3 ♗bc6
7.0-0 ♕g4 8.a3 ♕xf3

Why? Black could return the bishop to d6 without loss of tempo – the move a3 does not help White's development. Also good was 8...♕xc3 9.bxc3 ♗a5.

9.♖xf3 ♗xd4 10.♖g4 ♕xc3
11.bxc3 ♗e6 12.f4 g6 13.f5 gxf5
14.♕xf5 ♗xf5 15.♖xf5 ♖e7

The situation is now clear. White has compensation for the pawn, mostly

because of his long-lasting initiative on the f-file.

16.♕e3 0-0-0 17.♖xf7 ♖xf7

Here Selezniev should have played the immediate 17...♗d7.

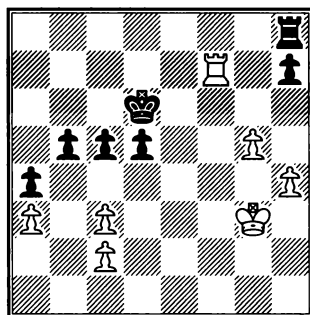
18.♗xf7 ♗d7 19.♗af1 ♗hd8
20.♗7f6 ♗e7 21.♗h6 b6

Better was 21...d4, for example, 22.cxd4 ♗xd4 23.♕g5 ♗e2+ 24.♖f2 (24.♖h1? ♗f7!) 24...♗f8+ 25.♗f6 ♗xf6+ 26.♕xf6 ♗e6, with approximately equal chances.

22.♕f2 ♗f8 23.♗e1 ♗ef7
24.♗hxex6 ♗xf2 25.♗e8+ ♖b7
26.♗xf8 ♗xf8 27.♗e7 ♗h8
28.♖f2

Now White has the advantage.

28...♖c6 29.g4 ♖d6 30.♗f7 a5
31.g5 a4 32.h4 b5 33.♖g3 c5



34.♗f6+ ♖c7 35.♗h6 b4 36.cxb4
cxb4 37.axb4 ♗a8 38.♗xh7+ ♖b6
39.♗f7 a3 40.♗f1 a2 41.♗a1 ♖b5
42.g6 ♖xb4 43.h5 1-0

(10) Ahlberg – Rubinstein

Göteborg (10?) 1920/21
Ruy Lopez [C83]

Notes by Nimzowitsch from *Tidskrift för Schack* 1921, (pp. 142-43) and Rubinstein from the Göteborg newspaper *Hvar 8 Dag*, February 20, 1921.

These annotations by Akiva are the only substantive content that Tony Gillam was able to find in searching through a half dozen Swedish chess columns in late 1920 and early 1921.

Glatman, in his book *Akiva Rubinstein's Chess Academy*, mistakenly presents this game as being played at Göteborg 1920, confusing that event with the Winter Tournament.

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6 4.♙a4 ♘f6 5.0-0 ♘×e4 6.d4 b5 7.♙b3 d5 8.d×e5 ♙e6 9.c3 ♙e7 10.♘bd2 0-0 11.♙c2 f5 12.♘d4

(N) Here White should play 12.e×f6, or at least 12.♘b3, because in the variation with ...♙e7, Black's knight on e4 does not have big opportunities (it usually retreats to c5). Without ...♙c5, the knight on e4 is as Romeo without Juliet!

(R) Black answers 12.♘b3 with 12...a5 planning ...a4.

12...♘×d4 13.c×d4 c5 14.d×c5 ♘×d2!

(N) Preventing ♘d2-♘b3-♘d4.

(R) Necessary as 14...♙×c5 allows 15.♘b3 followed by 16.♘d4.

15.♙×d2?! ♙×c5 16.b4 ♙b6 17.♙b3

(R) Black is ready to meet 17.♙d2 by 17...d4 18.♙d1 ♙h4 19.♙b3 ♙×b3 20.a×b3 f4 as 21. ♙×d4 is answered by 21...f3! 22.♙×b6 (22...♙ad8 was threatened winning a piece) 22...♙g4 winning.

17...♙d7 18.♙b2 d4!

(N) In this situation the d-pawn is strong, and the weak c4-square is an additional plus in Black's favor.

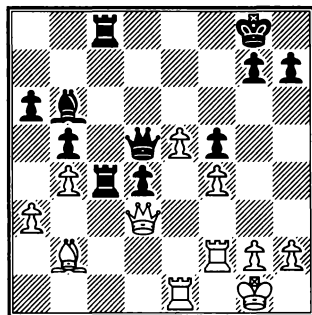
19.♙×e6+ ♙×e6 20.f4 ♙ac8 21.♙d3

(R) This was necessary in view of Black's threatened 21...♙c2.

21...♙c4 22.a3 ♙fc8

(R) Black has the advantage due to his control of the c-file.

23.♙f2 ♙d5 24.♙e1



24...♙c2!

(N) The decisive penetration into White's position.

25.♙d1

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

(R) Black meets 25.♖e2 with 25...♖xe2 26.♖xe2 ♖c3! and 25.e6 with 25...♖xf2 26.♗xf2 ♖c2+ 27.♗xc2 d3+ 28.♗g3 dxc2 29.e7 ♗d3+ 30.♗h4 ♖d8!! winning.

25...♗a2! 26.♖xc2 ♖xc2 27.♗xf5 d3+ 28.♗h1 ♗d5 29.♗h3 ♖xb2 0-1

(11) *Herzog – Rubinstein*

Göteborg (11?) 1920/21

Queen's Gambit Declined D55

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.c4 e6 4.♟g5 ♟e7 5.♟c3 0-0 6.e3 c5 7.♟d3 ♟c6 8.0-0 cxd4 9.exd4 ♟b4 10.cxd5 ♟xd3 11.♗xd3 ♟xd5 12.♟xd5 ♟xg5 13.♟xg5 ♗xg5 14.♟e3 ♖d8 15.♗e4 ♗b5 16.b3 ♗b4 17.♖fd1 ♟d7 18.♖ac1 ♟c6 19.♗e5 ♗a3 20.♖c2 ♖d7 21.♗c5 ♗a6 22.h3 ♖ad8 23.♖cd2 ♟d5 24.♖c1 b6 25.♗c3 ♟a8 26.♗h2 ♗b7 27.♖cd1 ♗e4 28.♗g1 h5 29.♗d3 ♗f4 30.♟f1 ♖d5

White meets 30...e5 with 31.♗e3! breaking the pin.

31.♗e3 ♖g5 32.d5

(!) Nimzowitsch writing in *Tidskrift för Schack*, August 1921, pp. 137-38.

32... ♗f6 33.♟g3 ♖gxd5

This is the move that lets Black off easy. More testing was 33...♟xd5 with the idea 33...♟xd5 34.♟e4? ♖xg2+ 35.♗xg2 ♟xe4+ 36.♗xe4 ♖xd2. White can hold the draw with precise play with 34.f4 ♖g6 35.♟e4 ♗e7 36.♟c3 ♗d6 37.♟xd5 exd5 38.♖xd5 ♗xd5 39.♖xd5 ♖xd5 40.♗e8+ ♗h7 41.♗xf7 ♖d2 42.♗f1 ♖dxg2 43.f5.

34.♖xd5 ♖xd5 35.♖xd5 ♟xd5 36.♟xh5 ♗a1+ 37.♗h2 ½-½

The game with Harald Appelberg is missing.

The Hague, October 25-November 5, 1921

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T
1	Alekhine	x	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
2	Tartakower	½	x	1	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	7
3	Rubinstein	0	0	x	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	6½
4	Kostić	½	½	0	x	½	½	1	1	½	1	5½
5	Maróczy	0	½	½	½	x	1	½	1	½	1	5½
6	Marco	0	0	0	½	0	x	1	½	1	1	4
7	Mieses	0	½	0	0	½	0	x	0	1	1	3
8	Davidson	0	0	0	0	0	½	1	x	1	0	2½
9	Euwe	0	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	x	1	2½
10	Yates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	1½

Losses to Tartakover (in the first round) and Alekhine (in the last) mar what otherwise could have been a super result for Rubinstein. His game with

Alekhine, their first meeting since St. Petersburg 1914, shows that the balance of power had shifted.

(12) Tartakover – Rubinstein

The Hague (1) 1921

Evans Gambit [C51]

Notes by Tartakover, abridged from *My Best Games of Chess, 1905-1930*.

**1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♞c4 ♞c5
4.b4 ♞b6 5.♞b2**

More exact is first 5.a4 a6, and only now 6.♞b2.

5...d6

A more active reply is 5...♟f6!?, e.g., 6.a4 ♟e4, or 6.b5 ♟a5 7.♟e5 0-0, with complications.

6.a4 a6 7.b5 a×b5

Inferior is 7...♟a5?! 8.♞e2 ♟f6 9.♟c3 ♞g4 10.♟d5! ♟×d5 11.e×d5, with advantage to White.

8.a×b5 ♞×a1 9.♞×a1 ♟d4

Here again 9...♟a5 would decentralize the knight too much: 10.♞e2 ♟f6 11.♟c3 0-0 12.0-0 c6 13.d4, with the better game for White. On the other hand, a more practical idea is 9...♟b8!?, so as to return later on to the fight via d7, e.g., 10.d4 e×d4! 11.♞×d4! ♞×d4 12.♞×d4 ♞f6! 13.e5 d×e5 14.♟×e5 ♞e6, and White's advantage is minimal.

10.♟×d4 e×d4 11.c3

Rather than play such colorless moves as 11.d3 or 11.0-0, White hastens to eliminate a quite trouble-some outpost.

11...♟f6

Accelerating his development, whereas 11...d×c3 12.♟×c3 would only help White's.

**12.0-0 0-0 13.d3 d5! 14.e×d5
♟×d5 15.♞f3!**

Thus the initiative still remains in White's hands. Shortsighted, on the other hand, is 15.c×d4?, because of 15...♟f4 16.♞f3 ♞g5 17.♟c3 ♞h3, and Black controls the game.

15...♟f6!

If 15...♟×c3 16.♟×c3 d×c3 17.♞×c3 ♞d6 18.♞e4, when White's positional advantage is manifest.

**16.c×d4 ♞×d4 17.♟c3 ♟g4
18.♟d5! ♞×a1 19.♞×a1 ♟e5
20.♞g3 ♞e8 21.h3 c6 22.b×c6
b×c6 23.♟e3 g6**

More prudent was 23...♞d7 (e.g., 24.♞a7 ♞b6, and in reply to the optimistic 25.♟f5, not 25...♞×f5 26. ♞×e5!, but the prosaic 25...g6), for now the white rook will install itself in the enemy camp.

Another defense is 23...♞e6, but after 24.♞×e6 (24.♞×e5?! ♞×c4) 24... ♞×e6 25.♟f5 ♟g6 26.h4!, White maintains the initiative. Perhaps best is 23...♟×c4, followed by 24...♞e6.

24.♞a8 h5?

The comparatively best move was 24...♞d7, but 24...♞f6, followed by ...♞d7, also deserved a look.

**25.♞a6 h4 26.♞×e5! ♞×e5
27.♞×c8 ♞×c8 28.♞×c8 ♞a5**

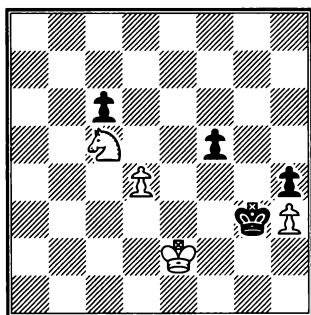
29.♖f1 ♖a2 30.♙b7 ♖d2 31.♙a6
♖g7 32.♖e1 ♖b2 33.♘d1 ♖b1
34.♖e2f5 35.d4 ♖f6 36.♙d3 ♖b4
37.♖e3 g5 38.♙e2 ♖b3+ 39.♖d2
♖b4 40.♖c3 ♖a4 41.♘b2 ♖a1
42.♙f3 g4

Setting two traps at the same time (viz., if 43.h×g4 h3!, and if 43.♙×c6 ♖c1+, winning a piece), but in doing so he breaks up his pawn structure.

43.♙d1! ♖g5 44.♖c2 g×h3
45.g×h3 ♖f4 46.♘d3+ ♖e4
47.♘c5+ ♖f4 48.♖d2 ♖a2+
49.♖c3 ♖a1 50.♙a4 ♖×a4

An ingenious expedient, but not quite good enough. However, White wins easily after 50...♖a3+ 51.♖c4 ♖×h3 52.♙×c6.

51.♘×a4 ♖f3 52.♖d2! ♖×f2
53.♘c5 ♖g3 54.♖e2! 1-0??



In his obstinate search for a saving clause Black here exceeded the time limit (according to *Den Haag 1921* by Becker the time control was 4 hours for 60 moves). A faulty translation of Tartakover by Golombek has led to confusion of whether the following moves are the game continuation or analysis; it is definitely analysis which continues:

54...♖×h3 (54...f4 55.♘d3! f3+ 56.♖e3 is winning) 55.♖f3 ♖h2 56.♘e6 ♖g1
57.♘f4 ♖f1 58.♖e3 ♖g1 59.♖e2 ♖h1
60.♖f1! ♖h2 61.♖f2 ♖h1 62.♘g6 h3
63.♘f4 ♖h2 64.♘h5 ♖h1 65.♘g3+
♖h2 66.♘×f5 ♖h1 67.♘e3 ♖h2
68.♘g4+ ♖h1 69.♖f1 c5 70.d×c5 h2
71.♘f2 mate!.

(13) Rubinstein – Davidson

The Hague (2) 1921

Caro-Kann [B13]

Notes by Becker.

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 c×d5 4.c3
♘c6 5.♙f4 ♘f6 6.♙d3 ♖b6 7.♖b3
♖×b3?! 8.a×b3 e6 9.h3 ♙e7
10.♘d2 0-0 11.b4 b6 12.♘gf3
♙d7? 13.♙a6! ♙c8 14.0-0 ♙×a6
15.♖×a6 ♖fc8 16.♖fa1 ♖f8
17.♘b3 ♙d8 18.♘e5 ♘h5 19.♙h2
♘×e5 20.♙×e5 ♙c7 21.g3!

Black has some counterplay after
21.♙×c7 ♖×c7 22.♖×b6 ♘f4.

21...♙×e5 22.d×e5 f6 23.exf6
♘×f6 24.♖×a7 ♖×a7 25.♖×a7 e5
26.♖b7 ♖c6 27.f4! d4 28.f×e5

Not so clear is 28.c×d4 e×f4 29.g×f4
♖c2 30.♖×b6 ♖×b2 31.♘c5 ♘d5, etc.

28...d×c3 29.b×c3 ♖×c3 30.♘d4
♖×g3+

This loses immediately. More resistance was offered by 30...♘e8 (not 30...♘e4 31.♘e6+).

31.♖h2 ♘h5 32.♖b8+ ♖f7
33.e6+ 1-0

White can meet 33...♖f6 with 34.e7!

(14) *Mieses – Rubinstein*

The Hague (3) 1921

Sicilian [B23]

Notes by R. Teichmann from *Den Haag* 1921.

1.e4 c5 2.♘c3 e6 3.g3 d5 4.e×d5
 e×d5 5.d4 c×d4 6.♙×d4 ♘f6
 7.♙g5 ♙e7 8.0-0-0 ♘c6 9.♙a4
 ♙e6 10.♙g2 0-0 11.♘ge2

White cannot win a pawn by 11.♙×f6
 ♙×f6, as after 12.♙×d5? ♙×c3 13.♙×e6
 ♙×b2+, or 12.♘×d5 ♙×d5 13.♙×d5
 ♙b6, Black regains the pawn with ad-
 vantage (Mieses).

11...♙b6 12.♙e3 ♙c5 13.♙×c5
 ♙×c5 14.♙f4 ♙ac8 15.♙d2 b5
 16.♙hd1 ♙fd8 17.♘d4 b4

This loses a pawn. Better was 17...♘a5,
 and if 18.♘×e6 f×e6 19.♙h3, then
 19...♙e7, followed by ...♘c4.

18.♘b3 ♙c4 19.♘×d5! ♙×d5
 20.♙×c4 ♙×c4 21.♙×c6 ♙×d2
 22.♙×d2 g6 23.♙f3 h5 24.♙d4
 ♙×b3 25.a×b3 a5 26.♙c4 ♙e8
 27.♙c5 ♙e1+ 28.♙d2 ♙f1 29.♙e3
 ♙a1 30.h3 ♙g7 31.♙c6 ♙a2

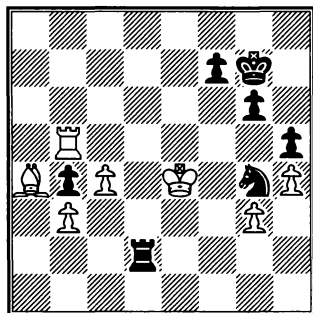
Black regains the pawn, but White still
 keeps his advantage because of the
 passed pawn (or pawns!) on the
 queenside.

32.c4 ♙×b2 33.♙a4 ♙×f2!
 34.♙×a5 ♙h2 35.h4 ♙g2 36.♙f3
 ♙c2 37.♙b5 ♘g4 38.♙e4

The threat was 38...f5, followed by mate.

38...♙d2

Black has no time for 38...♙g2 39.c5
 ♙×g3 because of 40.c6 ♙c3 41.♙×b4,
 followed by ♙c4.



39.♙b7

Much simpler was 39.♙×b4.
 [Teichmann's suggestion is wrong. Af-
 ter 39.♙×b4?? f5+ 40.♙f4 (40.♙f3 ♙f2
 mate) 40...♙h6! 41.♙c6 (the only de-
 fense against mate) 41...♙f2+ 42. ♙f3
 ♘h2, Black wins a piece. Therefore,
 39.♙b7 is White's best continuation.]

39...♘f6+ 40.♙e3 ♙g2 41.♙f3
 ♙d2 42.c5 ♙c2 43.c6 ♙c3+ 44.♙f4
 ♙c5 45.♙e3 ♙c3+ 46.♙d4 ♘e8
 47.♙×b4 ♙×g3 48.♙b7 g5 49.♙e7
 ♘d6 50.♙c5 ♙f6 51.♙×d6??

A blunder. White should win after
 51.♙e2.

51...♙d3+ 52.♙c5??

Another mistake which is decisive.
 White still has a draw with 52.♙c7
 ♙×e7 53.♙b7 ♙d6 54.c7 ♙c3
 55.c8(♙) ♙×c8 56.♙×c8 g4! 57.♙b7
 ♙c5 58.♙c6 f5 59.♙c7 f4 60.b4+
 ♙×b4 61.♙d6 f3 62.♙e5.

52...♙×e7 53.c7 ♙c3+ 54.♙b6
 ♙d6 0-1

Rubinstein won the forty-guilder prize for the most beautiful game of the tournament for the following effort against Marco.

(15) *Rubinstein – Marco*

The Hague (4) 1921

King's Gambit [C30]

Notes by Bogoljubow (B) and Kmochn (K).

1.e4 e5 2.f4 ♖c5 3.♟f3 d6 4.♖c4 ♟f6 5.♟c3 0-0 6.d3 ♟bd7

(B) An old system, used often by A. Anderssen, with the idea to quickly advance with the pawns on the queenside.

7.f5

(B) Simple and better was 7.♟a4, exchanging the bishop and after that castling short.

(K) This move is usually very strong when Black has castled early.

7...c6 8.a3 b5 9.♖a2 a5 10.♜e2 ♜b6 11.♟g5!

(K) Here the knight is a constant threat. Nor can it be driven away, as 11...h6 would be met by 12.h4.

11...a4

(B) With the idea of 12...b4 13. axb4 ♜xb4, threatening ...a3.

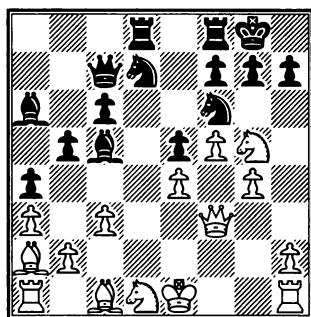
(K) Loss of time. 11...♖b7 and ...d5 would have been better.

12.♟d1 d5 13.c3 ♖a6 14.♜f3 dxe4?!

(K) Black should not open the diagonal for the a2-bishop. 14...♖ad8 was playable, for 15.exd5 cxd5 16.♖xd5 ♟xd5 17.♜xd5 was refuted by 17...♖b7. Obviously, White would have continued with 15.g4, but then 15...♖b7, followed by ...♖d6 and ...dxe4, was playable.

15.dxe4 ♖ad8 16.g4 ♜c7

(B) Better was 16...♜a7.



17.♟xf7! ♖xf7 18.g5 ♟d5

(B) Forced, because of the threat 19.g6.

19.exd5 ♟b6 20.d6!

(B) If the queen were on a7, Black could now close the diagonal by 20...♟c4.

20...♜xd6

(B) If 20...♖xd6, then 21.g6 h×g6 22.f×g6 ♖×g6 23.♖×f7+, with a clear advantage for White.

21.g6!

(K) If 21.♜h5, there might follow 21...♜xd1+ 22.♜xd1 ♖xd1+ 23.♜xd1 ♟d5 24.♖f1 ♖c8, and Black has a fair

game in spite of the loss of the exchange. By the sacrifice of a pawn, White drives the opposing king into the open.

[Glatman, in his book *Akiva Rubinstein's Chess Academy*, gives another order of moves 21.♖xf7+ ♕xf7 22.g6+, etc. which, in our opinion, is inaccurate. We follow the text as it is given in all other sources.]

**21...h×g6 22.♖xf7+ ♕xf7
23.f×g6+ ♕×g6 24.♙e3 ♖×e3**

(B) As indicated by Mieses, better was 24...b4!?, which takes the f1-square under control, e.g., 25.a×b4 ♖×e3 26.♗×e3 ♘d5, etc. In this case Black has powerful counterplay.

**25.♘×e3 ♗d2+ 26.♕f1 b4+
27.♕g1 ♙e2**

(B) The only defense against the double threat of 28.♙d1, and 28.♗f5+ ♕h6 29.♘g4 mate.

**28.♗f5+ ♕h6 29.♗h3+ ♕g6 30.
♗f5+ ♕h6 31.♗×e5 ♙d7**

(B) Better resistance was offered by 31...♘d5 or 31...♘c4, with not so clear a win for White.

32.h4!

(K) The chief threat is 33.♙h2.

32...♗×b2

(B) There is no defense here. If 32...♘d5, then 33.♙h3, etc.

**33.♙e1 ♙d3 34.♘g4+ ♕g6
35.♗g5+ 1-0**

(K) If 35...♕f7, mate follows in a few moves by 36.♙h2 or 36.♘e5+.



Max Euwe

(16) *Euwe – Rubinstein*

The Hague (5) 1921

Sicilian [B29]

Notes by Becker (B) and Kmoch (K).

**1.e4 c5 2.♘f3 ♘f6 3.e5 ♘d5 4.d4
c×d4 5.♗×d4 e6 6.c4?!**

(B) If c2-c4 is to be played, then it should occur on the fourth move.

(K) White's game is inferior after this. Now he must reckon with a forced retreat of the queen. This was best covered by 6.♙c4, so that after 6...♘c6 7.♗e4 and the further threat of 7...f5, either at once or after 8.e×f6 ♘×f6, he could retreat ♗e2 without shutting in the king's bishop.

6...♖c6 7.♗d1

(K) 7.♗e4 was preferable.

7...♗de7!

(K) Threatening both 8...♗xe5! 9.♗xe5 ♗a5+ and 8...♗g6. White is already in difficulties, for his concern over the pawn at e5 hampers his sound development.

8.♗d2 ♗g6 9.♗e2 ♗c7 10.♗c3 b6 11.h4

(K) There is nothing else. If 11.g3 ♗b7 12.♗g2, then 12...♗cxe5 was in order. [Soviet GM Razuvaev's recommendation of 11.♗bd2 does not help very much, because after 11...♗b7, White's difficulties with his development remain the same.]

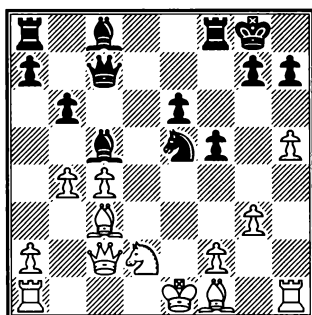
11...d6! 12.exd6 ♗xd6

(B) This is not a pawn sacrifice, because after 13.♗xg7 ♗g8 14.♗c3 (14.♗h6 ♗f4!) 14...♗f4, Black wins the g2-pawn with advantage.

13.♗bd2

(B) Here 13.g3 deserves attention.

13...♗f4 14.♗e3 ♗c5 15.♗e4 f5 16.♗c2 0-0 17.g3 ♗g6 18.h5 ♗ge5 19.♗xe5 ♗xe5 20.b4



20...♗xf2+!

(K) This sacrifice would have followed 20.♗g2 as well. Black gets two united passed pawns and the attack as compensation for the piece. In view of the poorly developed position of White this is decisive.

21.♗xf2 ♗g4+ 22.♗e2 ♗xg3 23.♗d4

(B) Here 23.♗d3 deserved attention. For example, 23...♗xd3+ (23...♗f2+ 24.♗d1 ♗e3+ 25.♗c1 brings nothing) 24.♗xd3 ♗f2+ 25.♗c2 ♗xh1 26.♗g2 ♗g3 (or 26...♗b8 27.♗e5) 27.♗xa8 ♗xh5 28.♗g1, with a difficult position to assess. White has a bishop extra, but Black has four united passed pawns.

23...♗b7 24.♗h3 ♗d6 25.♗c3 e5 26.♗g1 f4 27.c5 ♗h6 28.♗e1 e4 29.♗h4 ♗g5 30.♗h3 ♗e3! 31.♗xe3 fxe3 32.♗c4+

(B) If 32.♗c4, then Black wins by 32...♗xf1+ 33.♗xf1 ♗f8+, followed by mate. If 32.♗xe4 (or 32.♗b3), then again 32...♗xf1+ 33.♗f1 ♗a6+, etc.

32...♗h8 33.♗f1 ♗f6! 0-1

(17) *Rubinstein – Kostić*

The Hague (6) 1921

King's Gambit [C36]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.♗f3 d5 4.exd5 ♗f6 5.♗c3 ♗xd5 6.♗xd5 ♗xd5 7.d4 ♗e7 8.♗d3 g5 9.♗e2 ♗f5 10.♗xf5 ♗xf5 11.g4! ♗e6 12.♗xe6 fxe6 13.h4 gxh4 14.g5 0-0 15.♗xh4 ♗d6 16.♗d2 ♗c6 17.c4 b6 18.♗h6 ♗ae8 19.0-0-0 e5? 20.c5! e4

21.cxd6 exf3 22.d7 ♖d8 23.♗xc6
 ♗xd7 24.♖f1 ♗xd4 25.♗xf3 ♖f7
 26.♖f6 ♖fd7 27.♗c3 1-0

(18) *Yates – Rubinstein*

The Hague (7) 1921

Sicilian [B29]

1.e4 c5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.e5 ♟d5
 4.♟c3 e6 5.g3 ♟xc3 6.bxc3 ♟c6
 7.♗g2 d6 8.exd6 ♗xd6 9.0-0 0-0
 10.d4 ♗e7 11.♗d3 ♗d7 12.♖b1
 ♟a5 13.♟e5 ♗e8 14.♗e4 h6
 15.♖d1 ♗c7 16.♗f4 ♗d6 17.♗e2
 cxd4 18.cxd4 ♖c8 19.♗d3 ♟c6
 20.♗e4 f5 21.♗e3 ♟xe5 22.♗xe5
 ♗xe5 23.dxe5 b5 24.♗xb5 ♗xb5
 25.♗xb5 ♗xc2 26.♗b3 f4
 27.♗xe6+ ♟h8 28.♖f1 f3
 29.♖bb1 ♖ce8 30.♗d5?

The decisive mistake. According to Alekhine, White should have played 30.♗d7 ♗xe5 (if 30...♗d8 31.♗g4) 31.♖b7 ♖g5 32.♖xa7.

30...♗f5! 31.♟h1 ♗xe5 32.♗d6
 ♖f6 33.♗d8+ ♟h7 34.g4 ♗xg4
 35.♖g1 ♗e4 36.♖b8 ♖g5 37.♗g8+
 ♟g6 38.♖bb1 ♖g2 39.♗b8 ♗xg1+
 40.♗xg1+ ♟h7 41.h3 ♖g6
 42.♗h2 ♗xg1+ 43.♗xg1 ♗g6
 44.♗f1 h5 45.♟h2 h4 46.♟h1 a6
 47.a3 ♟h6 48.♗c1+ ♟h5 49.♗f1
 ♗e6 50.a4 ♗d7 51.a5 ♗f5
 52.♟h2 ♗xa5 53.♗d1 ♗e5+
 54.♟h1 ♗e2 55.♗b1 ♗e5
 56.♗h7+ ♟g5 57.♗b1 ♗f5
 58.♗c1+ ♟h5 59.♗f1 ♖g5 0-1

(19) *Rubinstein – Maróczy*

The Hague (8) 1921

Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 e6 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.e3 d5 4.♗d3
 c5 5.b3 ♗d6 6.0-0 0-0 7.♗b2 ♗e7
 8.a3 b6 9.♟bd2 ♟bd7 10.♟e5
 ♗b7 11.♗f3 ♖fd8 12.♗h3 ♟f8
 13.f3 ♟6d7 14.f4 f6 15.♖f2 a6
 16.♖af1 b5 17.♟xd7 ♗xd7
 18.dxc5 ♗xc5 19.b4 ♗d6 20.♟b3
 ♖e8 21.♗d4 ♗c6 22.g4 ♗c8
 23.♖g2 e5! 24.fxe5 ♗xe5 25.♗f5
 ♗d7 26.g5 ♗xf5 27.♖xf5 ♗xd4
 28.♟xd4 fxg5 29.♖fxg5 ♟g6!
 30.♗g3 ♗c3 31.♖e2 ♖e4 32.h4
 ♟h8 33.h5 ♟f4 34.♖f2 ♗xd4
 35.exd4 ♟h3+ 36.♟g2 ♗xg3+
 37.♖xg3 ♟xf2 38.♟xf2 ♖c8 39.c3
 ♟g8 40.h6 g6 41.♖g5 ♖d8
 42.♟g3 ♟f7 43.♖e5 ♖d6 44.♟g4
 ♖d7 45.♟f4 ♖d6 46.♟g5 ♖d7
 47.♖e2 ♖d6 48.a4 bxa4 49.♖a2
 ♖f6 50.♖xa4 ♖f5+ 51.♟g4 ♖h5
 52.b5 axb5 53. ♖a7+ ♟f6
 54.♖xh7 ♖g5+ 55.♟f4 ♖f5+
 56.♟e3 ♟g5 57.♖h8 ♟h5 58.
 ♟d3 ♖f2 59.h7 ♟h6 60.♖d8
 ♟xh7 61.♖xd5 ♖b2 62.♖e5 b4
 63.cxb4 ♖xb4 64.d5 ♟g7 65.♟c3
 ♖a4 66.d6 ♟f7 67.♖e7+ ♟f8
 68.♖h7 ♟e8 ½-½

(20) *Alekhine – Rubinstein*

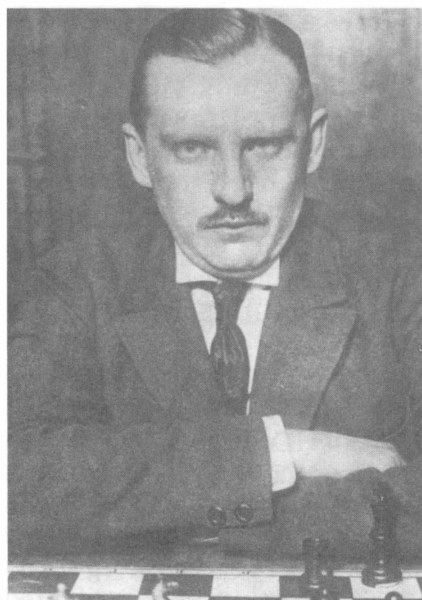
The Hague (9) 1921

Queen's Gambit Declined [D31]

Notes by Alekhine (A) and Tartakover (T).

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 e6 3.c4 a6

(A) A move of Janowsky's, quite frequently played by Rubinstein in recent tournaments, but without appreciable success. Necessary in the greater number of the variations of the Queen's Gambit Declined Accepted, 3...a6 is here merely a loss of time, and in addi-



*Alexander Alekhine,
Rubinstein's nemesis*

tion creates weaknesses on the queenside when White continues by 4.cxd5, or even 4.c5, as in the present game.

4.c5

(A) Quite sufficient to secure a slight superiority of position is 4.cxd5, as was shown by the games Johner-Rubinstein and Kostić-Rubinstein in Teplitz-Schönau 1922 [games 62 and 69]. In the present game, the first which I played against Rubinstein – after a seven-year interval, I voluntarily adopted a new line of play in order to avoid the variations resulting from 4.cxd5 (because I rightly thought them very familiar to Rubinstein), resolved that I would do or die!

4...dxc6

(A) Wishing to play 5...e5, which White must oppose by every means at his disposal. [The right continuation, as shown by recent theory, is 4...e5!, with equal chances.]

5.dxf4 dge7

(T) Here the immediate 5...b6!? is worthy of consideration.

6.dxc3 dge6 7.dxe3!

(A) A move rather out of the common! White, while preventing 7...e5, avoids the exchange of his queen bishop.

7...b6

(A) Black, giving up hope of breaking through in the center, at least eliminates the cramping adverse c5-pawn, and reckons to secure an advantage in development, by reason of the unusual position of White's e3-bishop.

8.cxb6 cxb6 9.h4!

(A) The only means of weakening the black squares of the enemy's position, and thus obtaining a future for his queen bishop.

9...dxd6

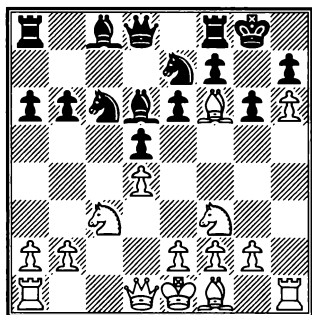
If 9...h5, then 10.dg5 f6 11.♘c2, followed by d2, e3, a3 and d3, with the better game for White.

10.h5 dge7 11.h6!

(A) The point! If Black captures the pawn, he weakens his own h-pawn without the slightest compensation. In the other case White's black-squared bishop will occupy the diagonal h4-d8,

where it exercises very embarrassing pressure.

11...g6 12.♙g5 0-0 13.♙f6!



(A) An extraordinary position for the Queen's Gambit Declined! During the first thirteen moves White has played his c-pawn thrice, his h-pawn thrice and his queen bishop four times, after which he has obtained a position in sight of a win, if not actually a winning one. It is especially with respect to the original opening of this game that people often speak of a "hypermodern technique," a "neo-romantic school," etc. The question is in reality much simpler. Black has given himself over to several eccentricities in the opening (3...a6, 5...♗e7, 6...♗g6) which, without the reaction of his opponent (for example, if 7.e3 instead of 7.♙e3, or 9.g3 instead of 9.h4) would in the end give him a good game. It is, therefore, as a necessity, and not with a preconceived idea, that I decided upon the advance of the h-pawn, preventing Black from securing an advantage in the center.

13...b5 14.e3 ♙d7 15.♙d3 ♞c8?!

(A) It was better for Black to play at once 15...♗a5, followed by 16... ♙b4, and thus compel White, by this semblance of a counterattack, to take some defensive measures.

16.a4!

(A) Whereas it is now White who seizes the initiative on the left flank, forcing Black to block this side, which allows him to post his Q-knight in a dominating position without loss of time.

16...b4 17.♗e2 ♞b6 18.♗c1! ♞c7 19.♗b3 ♗a5

(A) Too late!

20.♗c5!

(A) By this maneuver White transforms his positional advantage into a gain of material, Black being unable to capture the knight, e.g., 20...♙xc5 21.dxc5 ♞xc5 22.♙d4 ♞c6 23.♗e5 ♞b7 24.♗g4, etc., winning the exchange.

20...♗c4

(A) If 20...♙c8, then 21.♗e5, with similar variations as in the previous note.

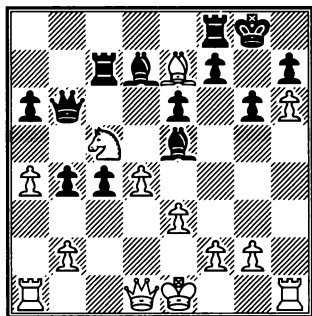
(T) It turned out that this attempt for counterattack is wrong. More cautious was 20...♙c8, after which White keeps his advantage by 21.♞c1.

21.♙xc4 dxc4 22.♗e5

(A) Not the best. 22.♗e4 would force the win of the exchange and also maintain the attack, in view of the double threat 23.♗xd6 followed by 24.♙e5, and 23.♙g7 followed by 24.Nf6 mate.

22...♙xe5 23.♙xe7! (D)

23...♙d6!



(A) With his clear judgment of position, Rubinstein at once recognizes that the sacrifice of the exchange still offers him the best chance. Indeed, after 23...♖e8 24.dxe5 ♗e7 25.♗e4!, Black would have lost more speedily than in the actual game, e.g., 25...f5 26.♗d6! ♕c6 27.♗f6+ ♖f7 28.♗d8! ♕e8 29.♗xh7, or 25...♕e8 26.♗f6+ ♖h8 27.♗d8 ♖b7 28.♖d1 ♗c6 29.0-0, both of which win for White.

24.♕xg8 ♕xg8 25.♗xg7 ♖xg7 26.a5 ♗c6 27.♗f3 ♖d5 28.♖c1 ♗c7 29.♗e2 c3 30.bxc3 bxc3 31.♗xa6 ♖xa5 32.♗d3 ♕a3

(A) If 32...♖a3, White would have continued 33.♗e2, followed by 34.♖a1.

(T) Also after 32...♖a2 (preventing ♗e2 and ♖c2), White will activate his king rook by 33.♖h4!, and if 33... ♕b4 34.d5!

33.♖c2 ♕b234.♗e2! ♗c6 35.f3 f5 36.♖b1 ♗d6

(A) 36...♗d5, then 37.♗f2, threatening 38.♖xc3 ♕xc3 39.♗xc3 ♖a8 40.♗c7 wins.

37.♗c4 ♖f7 38.♗c8 ♗a6+ 39.♗xa6 ♖xa6 40.e4 g5 41.♗d3 ♖g6 42.d5! fxe4+ 43.fxe4 exd5 44.exd5 ♖a4 45.♖d1 ♖xh6 46.d6 ♖h5 47.d7 ♖a8 48.♗e4 ♖d8 49.♗f5 ♖h4 50.♖h1+ ♖g3 51.♖h3 mate

We follow the text given by Alekhine in his book *My Best Games of Chess 1908-1923*. Other sources stop the game one move earlier: 50.♖h1+ and 1-0. We believe that Alekhine's score might be right, because the tournament book and Tartakover's notes end with: "50.♖h1+ and mate next move, 1-0," which does not exclude that the mate actually happened.

Triberg, December 5-20, 1921

		1	2	3	4	T
1	Rubinstein	x	½011	101½	1110	8
2	Bogoljubow	½100	x	1½½0	½011	6
3	Spielmann	010½	0½½1	x	½½½1	6
4	Selezniev	0001	½100	½½½0	x	4

It is a bit of a mystery how several games from this strong four-player round robin have been lost (in Rubinstein's case, two games), while those from much weaker events of the time have been preserved. The histori-

cal Elo average of the four players is 2570 (Rubinstein 2640, Bogoljubow 2610, Spielmann 2560, and Selezniev 2470). Rubinstein's score of 8-4 included match victories over all three opponents.

(20a) **Rubinstein – Selezniev**
 Triberg (1) December 5, 1921
 Alekhine [B04]

1.e4 ♟f6

Alekhine's Defense is not an opening that Rubinstein often faced, meeting it on only three occasions. Curiously Akiva answered 1.e4 with 1...♟f6 twice in his career, both times against Yates in 1926. Maybe he should have played it more often as he won both games!

2.e5 ♟d5 3.c4

The modern 3.d4 d6 4.♟f3 was Rubinstein's choice when he later faced Spielmann (Moscow 1925) and Landau (Rotterdam 1931).

3...♟b6 4.d4 d6 5.e×d6 c×d6 6.♟f3 g6 7.♟e3 ♟g7 8.♟d2

This exact sequence, developing the queen early while leaving the knight back at home on b1, is not often seen. 8.♟c3; 8.♟e2; and 8.♟d3 are all played much more often.

8...h6?!

Black guards against a move (♟h6) which really isn't a serious threat. Kosteniuk-Yermolinsky, Foxwoods 2003, saw 8...♟g4 9.♟h6 0-0 10.♟×g7 ♟×g7 11.d5 ♟×f3 12.♟c3+ ♟g8 13.♟×f3 e6 and Black was doing fine.

9.♟c3 ♟c6 10.d5 ♟b8?

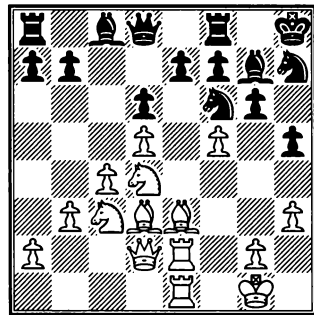
This move hands over a space and development advantage that Rubinstein never relinquishes. Selezniev had to play 10...♟e5 11.♟×e5 ♟×e5 sacrific-

ing a pawn for some activity. For example after 12.♟×h6 ♟f5 13.♟f4 ♟f6 the natural looking 14.♟e2 ♟c8 15.b3 is met by 15...♟×d5.

11.♟e2 ♟8d7 12.0-0 ♟f6 13.♟fe1 ♟g4 14.b3 h5 15.♟d4!

Simple chess! Rubinstein was a past master at exploiting space advantages. Here he offers to trade off Black's only aggressively placed piece while preparing to advance his f-pawn.

15...♟c8 16.h3 ♟bd7 17.f4 ♟f8 18.♟d3 ♟8h7 19.♟e2 0-0 20.♟ae1 ♟h8 21.f5!



Black is not only being strangled but his King is under fire as well. Selezniev keeps the lines closed for awhile but only at the cost of irreparably weakening his kingside.

21...g5 22.♟f3 g4 23.h×g4 ♟×g4 24.♟g5 ♟e5 25.♟×e5 ♟×e5 26.♟f4 f6 27.♟×e5 f×e5 28.♟f2 ♟a5 29.♟e3 ♟d7 30.♟h3 ♟f6

There is no defending the h-pawn as 30...♟e8 is strongly met by 31.f6.

31.♟×h5 ♟g8 32.♟h2 ♟g4 33.♟e4! ♟×d2 34.♟×f6

This *zwischenzug* ends all resistance.

34...exf6 35.♖xd2 ♖d4 36.♖d1
♜g7 37.♙c2 ♖f4 38.♜g3 ♜g5
39.♖h4 ♙xf5 40.♙xf5 ♖xf5 41.c5
dxc5 42.d6 ♜e6 43.d7 ♜d8
44.♖dh1 1-0 [De Telegraaf, Decem-
ber 12, 1921]

(21) *Bogoljubow – Rubinstein*

Triberg (2) December 6, 1921

Queen's Gambit Declined [D37]

Notes by Bogoljubow from *Shakh-
matny Listok*, December 20, 1922.

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.c4 e6 4.♟c3
♙e7 5.♙f4 0-0 6.e3 c5 7.dxc5
♙xc5 8.cxd5 ♟xd5 9.♟xd5 exd5
10.♙d3 ♙b4+ 11.♜f1 ♙e7 12.h4!
♟c6 13.♙c2 ♜b6! 14.♟g5?

A premature attack. Better is 14. ♙b3,
and if 14...♙e6 then 15.♟g5, with an
equal game.

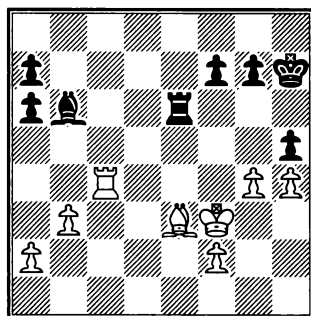
14...h6 15.♜d3 ♜a6?

Rubinstein hopes to exploit the weak-
ness of the b2-pawn, but 18. ♙a4! re-
futes this plan. Very strong was 15...g6!,
when 16.♟xf7? would be a mistake be-
cause of 16...♖xf7 17. ♜xg6+ ♖g7
18.♜e8+ ♙f8, and Black wins because
of the threat 19... ♜b5+ 20.♜g1 ♙h3!.

16.♜xa6 bxa6 17.♟f3 ♙f6
18.♙a4! ♙b7 19.♜e2 d4 20.♖ac1
♖ac8 21.♙xc6! ♙xc6 22.exd4
♙xf3+ 23.♜xf3 ♙xd4 24.♖xc8?

Instead 24.b3!, threatening 25. ♖xc8
and 26.♖c1, gains a decisive tempo.

24...♖xc8 25.♖c1 ♖e8 26.b3 ♖e6
27.♖c4 ♙b6 28.♙e3 ♜h7 29.g4 h5!



This excellent sacrifice of a pawn,
which weakens White's pawn structure,
is necessary before the transition into
the rook ending.

30.gxh5 ♖e5 31.♖c6 ♙xe3
32.fxe3 ♖a5! 33.a4 f6 34.♖c7
♖xh5 35.♖a7 ♖xh4 36.♖b7 ♖h2
37.♖b6 a5 38. ♜e4 ♖f2 39.♖b5
♖b2 40.♜d4 g5 41. ♜c3 ♖e2
42.♜d3 ♖b2 43.♜c4 ♖e2 44.♖xa5
♖xe3 45.♖f5 ♜g6 46.♖f1 f5!

The only salvation!

47.a5 f4 48.a6 f3 49.a7 ♖e8 50.b4
♖a8 51.b5 ♖xa7 52.♖xf3 g4
53.♖f8 ♖a1 54.b6 ♖b1 55.♜c5
♜g5 56.♖b8 g3 57.b7 g2 58.♖g8+
♜f4 ½-½

(22) *Rubinstein – Spielmann*

Triberg (3) December 7, 1921

Queen's Gambit Declined [D55]

Notes by Mieses, from *Deutsche
Schachzeitung*, January 1922.

1.d4 e6 2.c4 d5 3.♟f3 ♟f6 4.♟c3
♙e7 5.♙g5 0-0 6.♖c1 ♜e4
7.♙xe7 ♜xe7 8.e3 c6 9.♙d3
♟xc3 10.♖xc3 ♟d7 11.♜c2 dxc4
12.♖xc4

12. ♖xh7+ ♜h8 13. h4! came into consideration. If now 13...b5, then 14.b3. But after Black's best response 13...f5, 14. ♖g6 ♜f6 15. h5 e5 is unclear.

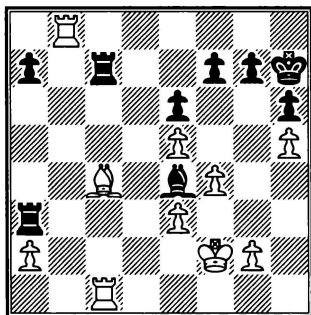
12...h6 13. ♘e5 ♘xe5 14. dxe5 b6 15. 0-0 c5 16. ♜c3 ♖b7 17. b4 ♜ac8 18. ♜c1 ♜c7 19. bxc5 ♜fc8 20. ♜a4 bxc5 21. h4! ♜d7 22. ♜xd7 ♜xd7 23. f3 c4 24. ♖f1

If 24. ♖xc4, then 24...♜dc7 25. ♜3c2 ♖d5, and Black captures the a2-pawn with advantage. Or 24. ♜xc4 ♜xc4 25. ♖xc4 ♜c7 26. ♜c2 ♖d5, with the same result.

24... ♖a6 25. ♜3c2 ♜c5 26. f4 ♜a5 27. ♜f2 ♜a3 28. h5! ♖b7?

An interesting tactical idea which, unfortunately, has a "hole."

29. ♖xc4 ♖e4 30. ♜b2 ♜c7 31. ♜b8+ ♜h7



Black has played for this promising-looking position (threatening 32...♜xa2), but he obviously overlooked the very strong counter-threat which White has at his disposal.

32. ♜d1! ♖d5

If 32...♜xc4, then 33. ♜1d8, with inevitable mate.

33. ♖xd5 exd5 34. ♜xd5 ♜xa2+ 35. ♜f3 g6 36. ♜5d8 g×h5 37. ♜h8+ ♜g6 38. ♜bg8+ 1-0

For if 38...♜f5 39. ♜xh6 threatens mate by 40.e4, 40. ♜g5 or 40. ♜f6.

Selezniev – Rubinstein

Triberg (4), December 7 or 8, 1921
0-1 (Missing)



Efim Bogoljubow

Rubinstein played Bogoljubow more than any other opponent after World War I. The two came out about even after close to 40 games and their contrasting styles lead to many interesting and decisive games with very few draws.

(23) *Rubinstein – Bogoljubow*
Triberg (5) December 10, 1921
Semi-Slav [D46]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 e6 3.c4 c6 4.e3 ♟f6
5.♟c3 ♟bd7 6.♟d3 ♟d6 7.0-0 0-0
8.e4 d×e4 9.♟×e4 ♟×e4
10.♟×e4 c5 11.♟e3?!

In the eleventh round Rubinstein improves White's play with 11.♟c2.

11...♞c7 12.♞e1 h6 13.♞c1 ♞d8
14.♞e2 ♟f6 15.d×c5 ♟×c5 16.♟b1 b6
17.♟×c5 ♞×c5 18.♟e5 ♟b7
19.h3 ♞d4 20.♞cd1 ♞ad8
21.♞×d4 ♞×d4 22.♞d1 ♞×d1+
23.♞×d1 g6 24.♞d8+?! ♟g7
25.♞×f6+?

Going into the bishop ending is wrong.
25.♞b8 maintains equality.

25...♟×f6 26.♟d7+ ♟g5 27.♟×c5
b×c5 28.f3 h5 29.♟f2 h4 30.♟e3
f5 31.♟d3 a5 32.a3 ♟f6 33.♟e2
g5 34.♟f1 ♟e5 35.♟e2 ♟c6
36.♟d1 ♟e8 37.b3 ♟g6 38.♟d3
♟e8 39.♟c3 ♟c6 40.♟e2 ♟f4
41.b4 ♟g3 42.b5 ♟b7 43.f4 g4
44.h×g4 f×g4 0-1

Spielmann – Rubinstein

Triberg (6) December 11, 1921
1-0 (Missing)

(24) *Rubinstein – Selezniev*

Triberg (7) December 13, 1921
Pirc [B07]

Notes by Em. Lasker from *De Telegraaf*
(L) and *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, Janu-
ary 1922 (DS).

1.e4 d6 2.d4 ♟f6 3.♟c3 g6 4.♟f3
♟g7 5.h3! 0-0 6.♟e3 c6

(L) A waste of time!

7.♞d2 ♞e8 8.♟d3 b5 9.0-0 ♟b7
10.♞ad1 ♟fd7

(DS) If this move is necessary, then
Black's opening variation is not so good
and earlier improvement is needed.
Here, 10...♟bd7 does not work because
of 11.e5.

11.♞fe1 ♟b6

(L) Better is 11...♟f8.

12.♟h6 ♟h8 13.e5! ♟8d7 14.♞f4

(DS) White can win quicker by 14.e6
f×e6 15.♟g5, and Black is helpless
against the threat 16.♟×g6 h×g6 17.♞d3.

14...♟f8 15.♟e4 ♟d5 16.♞h4
♟g7 17.a3!

(DS) Preventing 17...♟b4.

17...♞c7 18.c4 b×c4 19.♟×c4
♞ad8

(DS) If 19...♞ed8, then 20.exd6 exd6
21.♟×d5 c×d5 22.♟f6+ ♟×f6 (or
22...♟h8 23.♞e7 ♞×e7 24.♟×g7+
♟×g7 25.♟h5+) 23.♞×f6 ♟e6 24.♟g5
♟c8 25.♞c1 ♞d7 26.♞×e6 f×e6 27.♟f7
♞×f7 28.♞×d8+, and White wins.

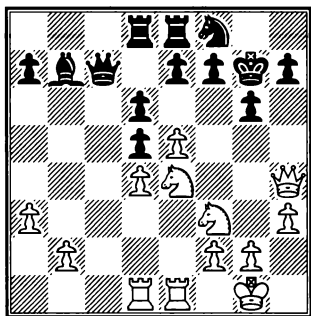
(L) Better defensive chances were
given by 19...♞eb8 20.♞c1 ♞d8.

20.♟×g7 ♟×g7 21.♟×d5 c×d5 (D)

22.♟f6!

(DS) A beautiful combination that de-
cides the game.

22...d×e5



(DS) Black cannot play 22...exf6 because of 23.exf6+ ♖g8 24.♖h6 ♖e6 25.♖g5, etc.

23.♖×e8+ ♜×e8 24.♖×e5 f6
25.♖d3 e5 26.♞c1 ♖b8 27.d×e5
f×e5 28.♞×e5 1-0

(L) For if 28...♞×e5, 29.♖d4 wins.

(25) *Bogoljubow – Rubinstein*
Triberg (8) December 14, 1921
Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2.♖f3 ♖c6 3.♞b5 a6
4.♞a4 ♖f6 5.0-0 d6 6.d4 b5
7.♞b3 ♖×d4 8.♖×d4 exd4 9.f4

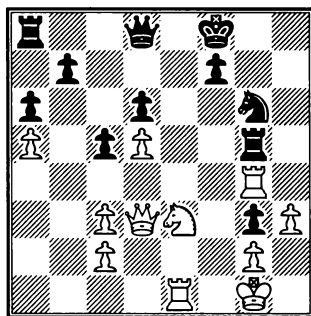
This move is not mentioned in *ECO*.

9...c5 10.e5 c4 11.exf6 ♖×f6
12.♖f3 ♜b8 13.♞×c4 b×c4
14.♖c6+ ♞d7 15.♖×c4 ♞e7
16.♖d2 ♞b5 17.♖c7 0-0 18.♞e1
♞be8 19.♖e4 ♖g6 20.f5 ♖×f5
21.♖g3 ♖d5! 22.♞×e7 ♞c6
23.♖e4 ♞×e7 24.♖×e7 ♞e8
25.♖×d6 ♖×e4 26.♖g3 ♖×c2
27.♞h6 ♖g6 28.♖×g6 h×g6
29.♞c1 ♞×g2 30.♞f4 ♞e2 31.♞d1
♞×b2 32.♞d2 ♞×d2 33.♞×d2
♞h3 34.♖f2 f6 35.♖e2 ♞e6
36.♖d3 ♞×a2 37.h4 ♖f7

38.♖×d4 ♖e6 39.♖e4 ♞b1+
40.♖f4 ♞c2 41.♞b4 ♞a4 42.♞f8
♖f7 43.♞b4 ♞c6 44.♞c3 ♞a4
45.♞b4 ♞d1 46.♞c3 ♖e6 47.♖e4
♞h5 48.♖d4 ♖f5 49.♖d5 ♖g4
50.♞e1 ♖f3 51.♖e6 g5 52.h×g5
f×g5 53.♖f5 g4 54.♖g5 g3 0-1

(26) *Rubinstein – Spielmann*
Triberg (9) December 16, 1921
Benoni [A43]

1.d4 ♖f6 2.♖f3 c5 3.d5 d6 4.♖c3
♞f5 5.♖d2 e6 6.e4 ♞g6 7.♞e2 a6
8.a4 exd5 9.exd5 ♞e7 10.0-0 h5!?
11.♖c4 ♖bd7 12.♞e1 ♖f8
13.♞f4 ♖b6 14.♖e3 h4 15.a5
♖c8 16.h3 ♖h5 17.♞h2 ♞g5
18.♞d3 ♞×d3 19.♖×d3 ♞h6
20.♞a4 ♖e7 21.♖g4 ♞g6 22.f4
♞f6 23.f5 ♞×c3 24.b×c3 ♞g5
25.♖e3 g6 26.f×g6 ♖×g6 27.♞g4
♖g3 28.♞×g3 h×g3



29.♖f5!? ♖e5 30.♖×g3 ♖×g4
31.h×g4 ♖f6?

This loses. According to *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, Black's best defense is 31...♞g6, after which White should continue the attack with 32.♖h3.

32.♖×d6 ♞×d5 33.♖×f7! ♖g8?

Black could have put up more resistance with 33...♖xf7 34.♟f1 ♜xf1+ 35.♜xf1 ♟f8, etc.

34.♟f1 ♜g7 35.g5 ♟f8 36.g6 1-0

White threatens 37.♜h3 and 38.♖h6+. If 36...♟h5, then 37.♜g4, followed by 38.♜h3.

(27) Selezniev – Rubinstein

Triberg (10) December 17, 1921
Queen's Gambit Declined [D63]

Notes by Bogoljubow (B) and Authors (A).

**1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♖c3 ♖f6 4.♗g5
♖bd7 5.e3 ♗e7 6.♖f3 0-0 7.♟c1
b6 8.cxd5 exd5 9.♗b5 ♗b7 10.0-0
a6**

(A) Recent theory recommends 10...c6
11.♗a4 ♟e8, followed by ...♖e4.

11.♗a4 c5?

(B) This might have resulted in disaster. As Rubinstein points out: 12.♗xd7! ♜xd7 13.dxc5 bxc5 14.♖a4! gives White the advantage.

(A) Better is 11...♟c8.

**12.dxc5?! ♖xc5 13.♗b3 ♖ce4
14.♗f4**

(B) Here 14.♖e4 dxe4 15.♖e5 deserves attention.

**14...♟c8 15.♖e2 ♗c5 16.♜d3
♜e7 17.♗e5 ♟fd8 18.♗d4 ♜e8
19.♖c3**

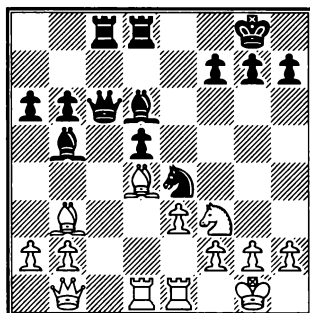
(B) Consistent is 19.♖f4.

**19...♜e6 20.♟cd1 ♖xc3 21.♗xc3
♖e4 22.♗d4 ♜e8 23.♖e5 ♗d6
24.♖f3 ♖c5 25.♜c3 ♗c6!**

(B) Fine play. If now 26.♗xg7, then 26...♗b5! 27.♗h6 ♗f8 28.♗xf8 ♜xf8 29.♟fe1 ♖d3, etc.

**26.♟fe1 ♖e4 27.♜d3 ♗b5
28.♜b1 ♜c6?**

(B) A mistake. Black should play 28...♗b4 29.♗xb6 ♗xe1 30.♖xe1 ♟d6, with the better game, as 31.♗xd5? fails to 31...♖xf2! 32.♗xf7+? ♜xf7 33.♟xd6 ♖h3+, and 34...♜f1*.



29.♗xg7

(B) Winning a pawn, for example, 29...♜xg7 30.♗xd5 ♗xh2+ 31.♖xh2 ♟xd5 32.♜xe4 ♟xd1 33.♜g4+, and 34.♜xd1.

29...♗c4?!

(B) Why not 29...♗b4?

**30.♗xc4 ♜xc4 31.♗d4 ♗b4
32.♟f1 ♜e2 33.♜d3**

(B) Very cautious. White can play 33.a3, and if 33...♟c2 34.axb4 ♖xf2

35. ♖xc2 ♖xc2 36. ♖d2, with advantage.

33... ♖xd3 34. ♖xd3 b5 35. a3 ♖f8
36. ♖h4 ♖c2 37. ♖f5 h5 38. f3
♖d6 39. ♖xd6 ♖xd6 40. ♖fd1
♖g7 41. ♖xg7 ♖xg7 42. ♖3d2

(B) Better was 42. ♖1d2 ♖xd2 43. ♖xd2
♖e6 44. ♖f2 ♖e5 45. f5, and White wins easily.

(A) Instead of 43... ♖e6, Black could play 43... ♖c6 44. ♖f2 ♖f6!, reaching about the same position as in the game.

42... ♖dc6 43. ♖f2 ♖g6?!

(B) White's victory is more difficult after 43... ♖f6.

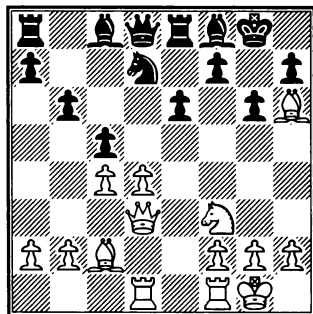
44. ♖e2 h4 45. ♖xc2 ♖xc2+
46. ♖d2 ♖c1 47. ♖xd5 h3 48. g×h3
♖h1 49. ♖f2 ♖xh2+ 50. ♖g3 ♖xb2
51. ♖d6+ ♖g7 52. ♖xa6 b4 53. a×b4
♖xb4 54. e4 ♖b1 55. ♖a5 ♖g1+
56. ♖f2 1-0

(28) *Rubinstein – Bogoljubow*
Triberg (11) December 19, 1921
Semi-Slav [D46]

1. d4 d5 2. ♖f3 e6 3. c4 c6 4. e3 ♖f6
5. ♖c3 ♖bd7 6. ♖d3 ♖d6 7. 0-0-0
8. e4 d×e4 9. ♖×e4 ♖×e4
10. ♖×e4 c5 11. ♖c2! b6?

This move is the cause of all Black's subsequent troubles. 11... ♖e8, followed by ...♖f8, seems better if quite passive.

12. ♖d3 g6 13. ♖h6 ♖e8 14. ♖ad1
♖f8



15. d×c5! ♖×h6

If 15... b×c5, then 16. ♖×f8 ♖×f8
17. ♖a4 ♖e7 18. ♖e5 ♖e8 19. ♖c6
wins.

16. c6

ECO stops here, assessing the position as clearly better for White, though calling it winning would not be stretching things.

16... ♖f6?

A blunder that ends the game immediately.

17. c×d7 1-0

A game of considerable theoretical interest.

(29) *Spielmann – Rubinstein*
Triberg (12) December 20, 1921
King's Gambit Declined [C30]

1. e4 e5 2. f4 ♖c5 3. ♖f3 d6 4. c3 f5
5. f×e5 d×e5 6. d4 e×d4 7. ♖c4 d3
8. ♖g5 ♖f6 9. e5 h6 10. ♖h4 g5
11. e×f6 g×h4 12. ♖e5 ♖×f6

13. ♖h5+ ♜f8 14. ♜g6+ ♜g7 15. ♜xh8 ♖e5+ 16. ♜d1 ♖e2+ 17. ♖xe2 dxe2+ 18. ♖xe2 ♜xh8 19. ♜d2 ♜c6 20. ♜f3 h3 21. g×h3 f4 22. ♖hd1 ♜xh3 23. ♜f7 ♜g4 24. ♖d5 ♜d6 25. ♜h5 ♜e7 26. ♖x×d6 ♜xf3+ 27. ♖xf3 c×d6 28. ♖d1 ½-½

1922

Today Bernhard Kagan is remembered as a publisher and patron, but he was also a master strength player, Professor Arpad Elo giving him a historical rating of 2320. Always full of new and enterprising ideas, Kagan conducted an experiment in February of 1922. He invited grandmasters Rubinstein, Spielmann, and Réti to play a series of two-game matches against him. Tournament conditions were followed: one game per day and a time control of fifteen moves per hour. Kagan took good care of the players, covering their travel, food, and lodging as well as supplying generous honoraria. As a special incentive he offered prizes for wins or draws against him.

We do not think there are too many patrons today who could take on such formidable players, but Kagan acquitted himself quite ably. Against Rubinstein he traded a pair of wins.

(30) *Kagan – Rubinstein*

Berlin (1) February 2, 1922

Ruy Lopez [C68]

1.e4 e5 2. ♜f3 ♜c6 3. ♜b5 a6 4. ♜xc6 dxc6 5. d4 exd4 6. ♖xd4 ♖xd4 7. ♜xd4 ♜d6 8. 0-0 ♜e7 9. ♜c3 c5 10. ♜de2 ♜g6 11. ♜e3 ♜d7 12. ♖ad1 0-0-0 13. ♜d5 ♜b5 14. ♖fe1 ♜xe2 15. ♖xe2 ♜e5 16. ♜xc5 b6 17. ♜a3 c6 18. ♜e3 ♖xd1+ 19. ♜xe3 ♖d8 20. ♜e3 ♖d4 21. f3 ♖a4 22. c3 ♜xc3 23. bxc3 ♖xa3 24. ♖c2 ♜c7 25. ♜f5 ♜f4

26. ♜xg7 ♖xc3 27. ♖d2 b5 28. ♜e8+ ♜b6 29. ♜d6 b4 30. ♜xf7 a5 31. g3 ♖d3 32. ♖c2 ♜g6 33. f4 ♖d7 34. ♜g5 a4 35. e5 a3 36. e6 ♖a7 37. f5 b3 38. ♖c3 b2 39. ♖b3+ ♜c7 40. ♜e4 ♜e5 41. f6 c5 42. ♜c3 ♜g6 43. f7 ♜d6 44. ♖b6+ ♜e7 45. ♜d5+ 1-0

(31) *Rubinstein – Kagan*

Berlin (2) February 4, 1922

King's Gambit Declined [C30]

1.e4 e5 2. f4 ♜c5 3. ♜f3 ♜c6 4. ♜c3 d6 5. ♜c4 ♜g4 6. d3

Here 6.h3 would be more circumspect.

6... ♜d4 7. h4

This unappetizing move is played to keep Black's queen from coming to h4.

7... c6 8. fxe5 ♜xf3 9. gxf3 dxe5 10. f4! ♜e7 11. fxe5 ♜h4+ 12. ♜f1 ♜g3 13. ♖h5 ♖e7 14. ♜e2 ♜xe2 15. ♖xe2 ♜xe5 16. c3 g6 17. ♖h3 0-0-0 18. ♖f3 f6 19. ♜e3 h5 20. a4 ♜h6! 21. ♜xa7 ♜g4 22. ♜g1 ♖df8 23. d4 ♜b8 24. a5 h4 25. b4 ♖d7? 26. ♜g2 h3+ 27. ♜h1 h2 28. ♜f2 ♜xf2+ 29. ♖xf2 ♖h3 30. a6 b5 31. a7! ♜xa7 32. ♖xa7 ♖xa7 33. ♜e6+ ♜c7 34. ♜xh3 ♖a1+ 35. ♜f1 ♖xc3 36. d5 ♖xb4 37. ♖c2 c5 38. ♖a2! ♖xe4+ 39. ♜g2 ♖a4 40. d6+ ♜b6 41. ♖d5 ♖d4 42. ♖b7+ ♜a5 43. ♖a7+ ♜b4 44. ♖a2 c4 45. ♖b2+ 1-0

London, July 31-August 18, 1922

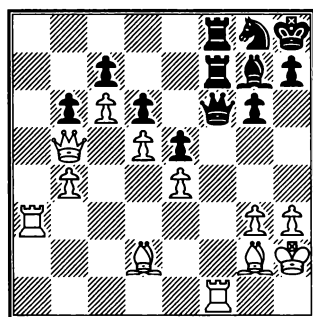
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	T
1 Capablanca	x	½	1	½	1	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
2 Alekhine	½	x	½	1	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	11½
3 Vidmar	0	½	x	0	1	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
4 Rubinstein	½	0	1	x	½	½	1	1	½	0	1	½	1	1	1	1	10½
5 Bogoljubow	0	½	0	½	x	½	1	1	0	1	½	0	1	1	1	1	9
6 Réti	0	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	1	1	½	1	0	1	0	1	8½
7 Tartakower	½	½	0	0	0	½	x	½	1	0	1	1	1	½	1	1	8½
8 Maróczy	½	½	½	0	0	½	½	x	1	½	½	1	½	0	1	1	8
9 Yates	0	0	0	½	1	0	0	0	x	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	8
10 Atkins	0	0	½	1	0	0	1	½	0	x	0	1	½	½	0	1	6
11 Euwe	0	0	0	0	½	½	0	½	0	1	x	0	1	0	1	1	5½
12 Znosko Borovsky	0	0	0	½	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	1	½	1	0	5
13 Wahlisch	0	½	0	0	0	1	0	½	0	½	0	0	x	1	1	½	5
14 Morrison	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	1	0	½	1	0	0	x	0	1	4½
15 Watson	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	½	1	0	0	0	1	x	1	4½
16 Marótti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	0	0	x	1½

The first great tournament in the English capital in many years saw Rubinstein battling for the first prize until he lost a hard fought battle to Alekhine in round 12.

(32) *Rubinstein – Réti*

London (1) 1922

King's Indian [E68]



Abridged notes of Maróczy from *The Book of the London International Chess Congress 1922*.

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 d6 3.c4 ♘bd7
4.♘c3 e5 5.g3 g6 6.♙g2 ♙g7 7.0-0
0-0 8.e4 b6 9.h3 ♙b7 10.d5 ♘h5
11.♘e1 ♜e8 12.♙f3 ♘hf6 13.♙e3
♜h8 14.♘d3 ♘c5 15.♙g2 ♘h5
16.♙f3 ♘f6 17.b4 ♘d3 18.♜xd3
♘g8 19.c5 f5 20.c6 ♙c8 21.♜h2
♜e7 22.♙g2 f4 23.♙d2 ♜f6
24.♘b5?! ♙a6 25.a4 ♜f7 26.a5
♜af8 27.a×b6 ♙b5 28.♜b5 a×b6
29.♙a3 f×g3+ 30.f×g3 (D)

30...♜×f1 31.♙×f1 ♜×f1 32.♙e3
♙h6 33.g4?

Here the right line of play for White is

33.♙g1 ♙d1 34.♙a2 ♜ff1 35.♙f2, followed by ♜g2.

33...♙×e3 34.♜×e3 g5!

Very well played. Black now threatens to bring his knight to h4.

35.♜a6

The beginning of a deep combination in reply to the opponent's mating threat.

35...♘e7 36.♙e2 ♘g6 37.♜b7
♜8f7 38.♙a2 ♜g7 39.♙a7!

If now 39...♘h4, threatening mate in four moves, then White replies 40.♜xc7 ♜xc7 41.♙xc7+, with a won ending.

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

39...♖f2+ ½-½

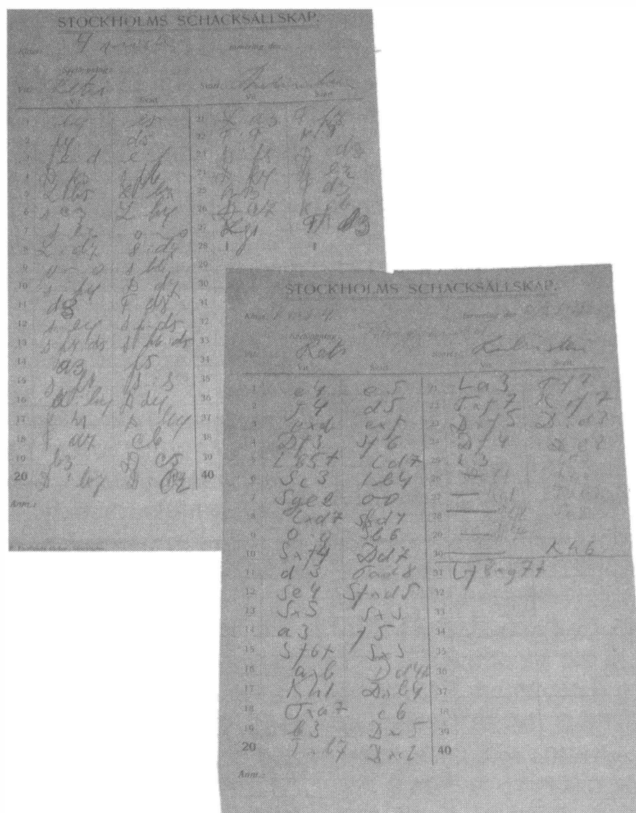
(33) *Morrison – Rubinstein*

London (2) 1922

Queen's Gambit Declined [D40]

1.d4 d5 2.♘f3 ♘f6 3.c4 e6 4.e3 c5
5.♘c3 ♘c6 6.♙d3 a6 7.0-0 dxc4
8.♙xc4 b5 9.♙d3 cxd4 10.exd4
♘b4 11.♙e2 ♘bd5 12.♘e5 ♙b7
13.♙g5 ♙e7 14.♖c1 0-0 15.♙f3
♖c8 16.♖e1 h6 17.♙xf6 ♙xf6
18.♘xd5 ♙xd5 19.♖xc8 ♖xc8
20.♙xd5 exd5 21.♖d2 ♖f5 22.g4?

♖e6 23.h3 ♖c8 24.♙g2 ♖c7
25.♘d3 ♖c8 26.♘c5 ♙xd4
27.♘xa6 ♖c4 28.♘b4 ♙xf2
29.♖xf2 ♖xb4 30.♖e7 f6 31.♖e2
♙f8 32.b3 ♖d4 33.♖e3 b4 34.♖b5
♙f7 35.♖e2 ♙g6 36.♖e8+ ♖xe8
37.♖xe8 ♙g5 38.♖e2 ♙h4 39.♖e7
g5 40.♖h7 ♖d2+ 41.♙f3 ♖d3+
42.♙g2 ♖g3+ 43.♙f2 ♖xh3
44.♖xh6+ ♙xg4 45.♖xf6 ♖h2+
46.♙e3 ♖xa2 47.♖b6 ♙h3
48.♖xb4 g4 49.♖d4 g3 50.♖xd5 g2
51.♙f3 ♙h2 52.♖h5+ ♙g1
53.♙e3 ♖b2 54.♖b5 ♙f1 0-1



*Réti and Rubinstein's scoresheets from round four Stockholm 1919
(game # 415 in Uncrowned King).*

(34) *Wahlstuch – Rubinstein*

London (3) 1922

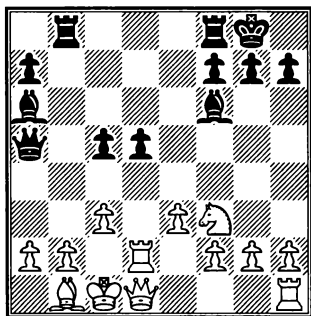
Queen's Pawn [A46]

Notes from *The Field*.

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 e6 3.♙g5 c5
 4.♙xf6 ♜xf6 5.e3 ♟c6 6.c3 ♙e7
 7.♙d3 d5 8.♟bd2 0-0 9.♜e2 e5
 10.d×e5 ♟×e5 11.♟×e5 ♜×e5
 12.0-0-0? b5!

A fine move, threatening to obtain a strong attack by the further advance of the pawns on the queenside, while, if the pawn be captured, Black gains time for development as well as a fine attacking position by playing ...♜b8. Rubinstein calls attention to the fact that a similar sacrifice was made by Blackburne in a game against the late S. Winawer.

13.♟f3 ♜c7 14.♙×b5 ♜b8
 15.♙d3 ♜a5 16.♙b1 ♙f6 17.♜d2
 ♙a6 18.♜d1



18...♙×c3! 19.♙×h7+ ♜h8
 20.♜c2 ♜×b2 21.♜×d5 ♜×a2
 22.♜h5 ♜a1+ 23.♜b1 ♜×b1+ 0-1

(35) *Rubinstein – Maróczy*

London (4) 1922

Nimzo-Indian [E20]

Notes by Maróczy

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 e6 3.c4 ♙b4+
 4.♟c3 c5 5.g3 ♟e4 6.♙d2 ♟×d2
 7.♜×d2 ♜a5 8.♙g2 0-0 9.0-0
 c×d4 10.♟×d4 ♟c6 11.♜fc1 ♜c5!
 12.♟×c6 b×c6

Simpler would be 12...d×c6 13.a3
 ♙×c3 14.♜c3 e5 15.b4 ♜e7 16.♜d3
 ♙f5 17.e4 ♙e6 18.c5 ♜fd8 19.♜d6
 ♜×d6 20.c×d6 ♜f8 21.♜d3 ♜d8
 22.♜d1 a6, etc.

13.a3 ♙×c3 14.♜×c3 a5 15.b3 f5
 16.e4 ♜b8

This move is superfluous; more telling would be 16...f×e4 17.♙×e4 ♜f7, etc.

17.a4 f×e4 18.♙×e4 ♜f7 19.♜e1
 ♙b7 20.♜g2 ♜bf8 21.f3 g6
 22.♜d1 ♙a8

Black is in doubt how to continue. The queen cannot move from c5 on account of c4-c5.

23.h4 ♙b7 24.♜dc1 d6 25.♜d1
 ♜d8?

The decisive mistake. 25...♜d7 should have been played, for instance, 26.f4 e5! 27.f×e5 (27.f5 is now not possible) 27...♜df7 28.♜f3 ♜×e5 29.♜d4 ♜×e4! 30.♜×e4 c5 31.♜d5 ♜×f3, and Black has at least a draw.

26.f4 ♜b4

Now 26...e5 was not possible, for 27.f5! g×f5 28.♜g5+, etc. As played, the game is lost.

27.♖e3 ♗b6 28.♙f3 c5 29.♙x♗b7
 ♗x♗b7+ 30.♖h2 ♗e7 31.♖de1 ♖f6
 32.♗x♗a5 ♖df8 33.♗d2 h6
 34.♖1e2 ♖h7 35.♗d5 1-0

(36) *Watson – Rubinstein*

London (5) 1922

Queen's Pawn [A46]

1.d4 ♖f6 2.♖f3 e6 3.♖bd2 c5
 4.e3 ♖c6 5.♙e2 b6 6.0-0 ♙b7
 7.b3 ♙e7 8.♙b2 0-0 9.♖e5?! ♗c7
 10.♙f3 d5 11.♖c1? ♖xe5 12.dxe5
 ♖d7 13.c4 ♖xe5 14.cxd5 exd5
 15.♗c2 ♖xf3+ 16.gxf3 f5 17.♖h1
 ♙f6 18.♖g1 ♖ae8 19.♖g3 f4
 20.♖h3 g6 21.♖g1 ♙xb2 22.♗xb2
 ♗g7 23.♗c2 fxe3 24.fxe3 ♖xe3
 25.♖hg3 ♖f6 26.♖f1 ♖e2 27.♗d3
 ♖fe6 28.♖e4 ♖xa2 29.♖c3 ♖b2
 30.♖d1 ♖be2 31.f4 c4 32.♗f5
 gxf5 0-1

Henry Ernest Atkins (1872-1955) was arguably the strongest British player of the first half of the 20th century. Professor Elo assigns him a historical rating of 2540. Sir George Thomas, himself one of Britain's leading players in this period, writes in *H.E. Atkins: Doyen of British Chess Champions* (pp. 7-8):

H.E. Atkins ranks, indisputably, as the greatest figure in English chess since Amos Burn; and only a lack of opportunity prevented him, in my opinion, from definitely establishing his position in the world championship class. Unfortunately, it was only on the rarest occasions that he was able to compete in big international tournaments; so he lacked the frequent practice against opponents of his own caliber without

which no player, however talented, can make the fullest use of his powers. Even as he has proved himself a great, as distinguished from a very great player. His games are characterized by a happy combination of the qualities of imagination and solidity, together with a deep insight into the possibilities of a position.

(37) *Atkins – Rubinstein*

London (6) 1922

Queen's Gambit Declined [D60]

1.d4 ♖f6 2.♖f3 e6 3.c4 d5 4.♙g5
 ♖bd7 5.e3 ♙e7 6.♖c3 0-0 7.♙d3
 dxc4 8.♙xc4 a6 9.a4 c5 10.0-0
 ♗a5 11.♗e2 cxd4 12.exd4 ♖b6
 13.♙d3 ♖d8 14.♖fd1 ♙d7
 15.♖e5 ♙e8 16.♗e3 ♖fd5
 17.♗g3 ♙xg5 18.♗xg5 ♖xc3
 19.bxc3 ♖d5

19...f6 was interesting. White has good compensation for the piece after 20.♗h4 fxe5 21.♗xh7+ but probably no more.

20.♗h4 ♖f6 21.c4 h6 22.♗g3
 ♖ac8 23.♙c2 ♙c6 24.♗e3 b6
 25.♖a3 ♙a8 26.♗f4 b5 27.♖h3
 bxc4?

Black needed to fortify his f7-square with 27...♖c7 which would enable him to meet 28.axb5 axb5 29.♖xh6 gxf6 30.♗xf6 with 30...♖xd4.

28.♖xh6! ♖c5 29.♖h3

29.♖h5! giving the Knight on e5 extra protection was a winner.

29...♖cd5?

29...♙e4! with the idea 30.♙xe4 ♖xe5 (not possible with the rook on h5) was Black's last chance.

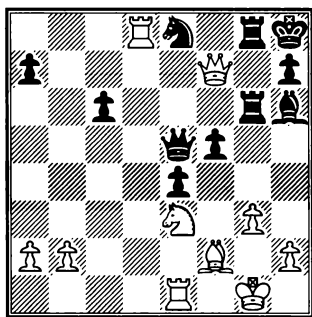
30.♖f1 ♜b6 31.♞g3 ♞xd4
32.♞xd4 ♜xd4 33.♜xf6 ♜a1+
34.♜e2 ♙f3+ 35.gxf3 1-0

(38) *Rubinstein – Marotti*

London (7) 1922

Sicilian [B38]

1.e4 c5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.d4 cxd4
4.♟xd4 g6 5.c4 ♙g7 6.♙e3 d6
7.♟c3 ♟f6 8.f3 ♙d7 9.♜d2
♟xd4 10.♙xd4 0-0 11.♙e2 ♟e8
12.0-0 f5 13.exf5 gxf5 14.♞fe1 e5
15.♙f2 ♙c6 16.♞ad1 ♞f6 17.c5
♞g6 18.♙c4+ ♜h8 19.♙f7 ♞h6
20.f4 ♜e7 21.♙d5 e4 22.♙xc6
bxc6 23.cxd6 ♞xd6 24.♜e2 ♞g6
25.♜c4 ♟c7 26.♞d2 ♞g8 27.g3
♟e8 28.♟d1 ♜h4 29.♟e3 ♜xf4
30.♜f7 ♙h6 31.♞d8 ♜e5



32.♟xf5 ♞f6 33.♟xh6! ♞f8
34.♜xf8+ ♞xf8 35.♙d4 1-0

(39) *Znosko-Borovsky – Rubinstein*

London (8) 1922

Sicilian [B83]

1.e4 c5 2.♟f3 e6 3.d4 cxd4
4.♟xd4 ♟f6 5.♟c3 d6 6.♙e2 a6
7.0-0 ♟bd7 8.f4 b5 9.♙f3 ♙b7
10.e5 ♙xf3 11.♟xf3 b4 12.♟a4
dxe5 13.fxe5 ♟d5 14.♜h1 ♙e7
15.♙d2 0-0 16.c4 bxc3 17.♟xc3
♟xc3 18.♙xc3 ♟b6 19.♞c1 ♜xd1
20.♞fxd1 ♟d5 21.♙d4 ♞fc8
22.♜g1 h5 23.g3 g5 24.♟d2 ♟b4
25.a3 ♞xc1 26.♞xc1 ♞d8 27.♟b3
♟d3 28.♞c7 ♙f8 29.♞c6 a5
30.♙b6 ♞b8 31.♞c3 ♞xb6
32.♞xd3 a4 33.♟d2 ♞xb2 34.♟e4
♙e7 35.♞d4 ♞b5 36.♞xa4 ♞xe5
37.♜f2 f5 38.♟d2 ♞b5 39.♟f3
♞b2+ 40.♜e1 ♙f6 41.h4 g4
42.♟g1 ♜f7 43.♟e2 e5 44.♞a7+
♙e7 45.♟c3 ♜e6 46.♞a6+ ♙d6
47.a4 ♟d7 48.♟d5 ♙c5 49.♟f6+
♜c7 50.♟xh5 ♙f2+ 51.♜f1 ♙e3
52.♞g6 ♜b7 53.♟g7 f4 54.gxf4
exf4 55.♟f5! ♙c5 56.♞xg4 f3
57.♞e4 ♞f2+ 58.♜e1 ♞g2 59.♟d4
♞g3 60.♜f2 ♞h3 61.♞f4 ½-½

(40) *Rubinstein – Vidmar*

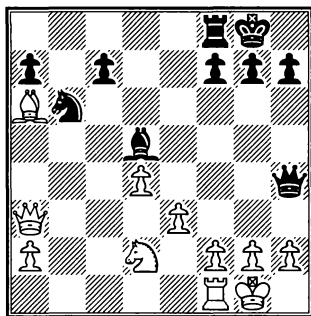
London (9) 1922

Queen's Gambit Declined [D55]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.c4 e6 4.♟c3
♙e7 5.♙g5 0-0 6.e3 ♟e4 7.♙xe7
♜xe7 8.cxd5 ♟xc3 9.bxc3 exd5
10.♜b3 ♙e6 11.♜xb7 ♟d7
12.♜b4 ♜f6 13.♙e2 ♞ab8
14.♜a3 ♞b6 15.0-0 ♙f5 16.c4
dxc4 17.♙xc4 ♙e4 18.♟d2 ♙b7
19.♞ab1 ♜h4 20.♞xb6 ♟xb6
21.♙a6 ♙d5 (D)

22.e4! ♜f4

White wins a piece after 22...♙xe4
23.g3 ♜g4 24.f3.



23. ♖e3 ♗×e3 24. f×e3 ♙×a2 25. d5
 ♗e8 26. ♖a1 ♙×d5 27. e×d5 ♘×d5
 28. ♙b5 ♗×e3 29. ♖×a7 g6 30. ♙c6
 ♘b4 31. ♖×c7 ♗e1+ 32. ♖f2 ♘d3+
 33. ♖g3 ♖c1 34. ♗d7 ♘e5 35. ♗d8+
 ♖g7 36. ♙f3 ♖c3 37. ♘e4 ♖a3
 38. ♗d5 ♘×f3 39. g×f3 f5 40. ♗d7+
 ♖f8 41. ♘g5 h6 42. ♘e6+ ♖e8
 43. ♗h7 ♗e3 44. ♘d4 ♗d3 45. ♘e2
 g5 46. ♖×h6 1-0

(41) *Bogoljubow – Rubinstein*
 London (10) 1922
 Sicilian [B84]

1. e4 c5 2. ♘f3 e6 3. ♘c3 a6 4. d4
 c×d4 5. ♘×d4 b5 6. ♙d3 ♙b7 7. 0-0
 d6 8. ♖h1 ♘f6 9. a3 ♘bd7 10. f4
 ♙e7 11. ♗e2 ♗c7 12. ♙d2 0-0
 13. ♖f3 ♘c5 14. ♖g3 d5 15. e5
 ♘fe4 16. ♙×e4 ♘×e4 17. ♘×e4
 d×e4 18. ♙c3 ♖fe8 19. f5 ♙f8
 20. ♖f1 ♖ad8 21. ♗e3 a5! 22. h3 b4
 23. a×b4 a×b4 24. f×e6 f×e6
 25. ♖×f8+ ♖×f8 26. ♙×b4+ ♖g8
 27. ♙d6 ♗f7 28. ♖h2 ♖a8 29. ♙a3
 ♖a5 30. ♗g5 ♖d5 31. c3 ♖h8
 32. ♙d6 h6 33. ♗g4 ♖a5 34. ♘b3
 ♖a2 35. ♙a3 ♙d5 36. ♘d2 ♖c8
 37. c4 ♙c6 38. ♗d1 e3 39. ♖×e3
 ♗f2 40. ♖g3 ♖d8 41. ♗g4 ♗f7
 42. ♘e4 ♙×e4 43. ♗×e4 ♖a1 44. c5
 ♗c7 45. b4 ♖g8 46. c6 ♗a7
 47. ♗e3 ♗×e3 48. ♖×e3 ♖c8

49. ♖c3 ♖b1 50. ♖c5 ♖b3 51. b5
 ♖×a3 52. b6 ♖b3 53. b7 ♖c7
 54. ♖a5 ♖×c6 55. ♖a8+ ♖f7
 56. b8(♗) ♖×b8 57. ♖×b8 ♖c5
 58. ♖g3 ♖×e5 59. ♖f3 ♖a5 60. ♖b3
 ♖a4 61. ♖c3 ♖f6 62. ♖b3 h5 63. g3
 g6 64. ♖b8 ♖a2 65. ♖f8+ ♖g7
 66. ♖e8 ♖a6 67. ♖b8 ♖a2 68. h4 ♖a7
 69. ♖f4 ♖f6 70. ♖f8+ ♖g7 ½-½

The game actually continued thirty more moves before the contestants agreed to a draw, but the tournament book stops at this point.

(42) *Rubinstein – Euwe*
 London (11) 1922
 Queen's Pawn [A48]
 Notes by Maróczy.

1. d4 ♘f6 2. ♘f3 g6 3. h3

This move is necessary if White wants to play ♙f4.

3... ♙g7 4. ♙f4 b6 5. ♘bd2 ♙b7
 6. e3 d6 7. c3 0-0 8. ♙c4 ♘bd7 9. 0-0
 ♘e4 10. ♘×e4 ♙×e4 11. ♗e2 e5
 12. ♙h2 ♗e7 13. ♖ad1 ♖h8
 14. ♙b5 ♖ad8 15. ♖d2 ♙b7
 16. ♙×d7 ♙×f3!

This is much better than 16... ♖×d7
 17. d×e5 ♙×f3 18. ♗×f3, after which
 Black's queenside is very weak.

17. ♗×f3 e4! 18. ♗e2 ♗×d7 19. d5

The idea is to stop Black's d-pawn and to continue by the advance of the queenside pawns supported by the queen.

19... ♗a4 20. b3 ♗d7 21. ♗c4 f5
 22. b4 ♙f6 23. ♖c2 ♖g8 24. ♗c6
 ♗×c6!

If 24...♖g7 25.c4 g5 26.c5, White's attack comes first.

25.dxc6 ♜ge8 26.c4 ♞e5 27.♞d1 ♞xh2+ 28.♜xh2 ♜g7 29.♞c3 ♜f6 30.♞a3 a5!

Black has the better game now; White's pawns prove weak.

31.bxa5 ♞a8 32.♞d5

If 32.a6, then 32...♞a7, followed by 33...♞ea8.

32...♞eb8?

Instead 32...♞a6, threatening both 33...bxa5 and 33...♞ea8, would probably have given a won ending.

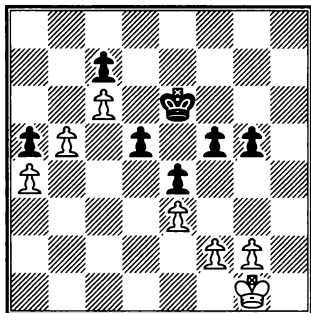
33.♞b3!

This pretty move wins at least a pawn.

33...bxa5 34.♞xb8 ♞xb8 35.♞b5 ♞xb5

This loses. Better was 35...♞a8, after which White plays 36.♞b7 ♞c8 37.♞a7, etc.

36.cxb5 ♜e6 37.a4! d5 38.h4 h6 39.♜g1 g5 40.hxg5 hxg5



41.g4! f4 42.exf4 1-0

(43) *Rubinstein – Alekhine*

London (12) 1922

Slav [D19]

Notes by Alekhine (A) and Maróczy (M).

1.♞f3 d5 2.d4 ♞f6 3.c4 c6 4.♞c3 dxc4 5.a4 ♞f5 6.e3 e6 7.♞xc4 ♞b4 8.0-0 0-0 9.♞e2

(A) This maneuver, which aims at the exchange of Black's f5-bishop, requires too much time and is the chief cause of all White's subsequent difficulties.

9...♞bd7 10.♞g3 ♞g6 11.♞h4 c5! 12.♞xg6 hxg6 13.dxc5 ♞xc5 14.♖e2 ♞fe4! 15.♞xe4 ♞xe4 16.♖g4

(M) Compelling the knight to return to f6, to attack the b7-pawn, but Black has a sufficient answer.

(A) The combination 16.♞xe6 fxe6 17.♖c4 ♖d5! 18.♖xb4 ♞xf2! turns to Black's advantage. The text move is preferable to 16.♖f3, against which Black could have replied 16...♞d6, a move at present impossible because of 17.♞xe6

16...♞f6 17.♖f3 ♖c7 18.b3 ♖e5 19.♞a2 ♞e4

(M) After this move the Black game is strategically better.

20.a5

(A) Simpler was 20.♞b2. The continuation of the game shows that the text move offers Black a chance of victory

by allowing him to support his knight at c3 by 29...b4.

20...♟f d8 21.♟b2 ♟c3 22.♟×c3 ♟×c3 23.♟c2 b5! 24.a×b6 a×b6 25.♟f c1

(M) Better would have been 25.♟f4.

25...♟a2 26.♟e1 b5 27.♟f1 ♟c3 28.♟f4!

(A) The exchange of queens still affords White the best chance of escaping, seeing that it leads to the opening of the e-file for his rooks, the other files being in his opponent's possession. The ensuing endgame is not a little in Black's favor.

28...♟×f4 29.e×f4 b4 30.g3 ♟a3

(A) This thoughtless move deprives Black of most of his chances. It would have been far wiser to bring his king quickly to the center by ...♟g8-f8-e7, ...♟d4, and ...♟d6, after which Black could have contemplated the exchange of one rook and the investment of the b4-pawn by the three remaining pieces. After the text move he lacks precisely one tempo to execute this maneuver.

(M) More plausible was 30...♟a5, to keep White's rook away from e5.

31.♟c4 ♟f8 32.♟g2 ♟e7

(M) Stronger even now was 32...♟a5.

33.♟e5!

(A) Now Black has no time to play 33...♟d4, for White is threatening to enter into the hostile game via c5 and c8.

33...♟c8 34.♟d2 ♟d8 35.♟c2 ♟c8

[Alekhine in *My Best Games of Chess 1908-1923* and Glatman in the recent book *Akiva Rubinstein's Chess Academy* omit the repetition on moves 34 and 35. We consider the tournament book a primary source and follow its score. This is an important detail, because now Rubinstein does not repeat the position, but chooses another continuation. This is a clear signal that he does not want to draw and is playing for a win.

In view of the tournament standings, Rubinstein's decision was not surprising. Going into the twelfth round of this fifteen-round event, Capablanca was leading with 9½ followed by Alekhine at 9 and Rubinstein on 8½. A draw here would have put Rubinstein a point and a half out of first, as Capa was winning his game.]

36.h4 ♟d5 37.♟ce2!

(A) A good move which meets the threat of 37...♟b6 on account of 38.♟×e6!, and thus gains an important tempo.

37...♟c3 38.♟d2 ♟c6 39.h5!

(A) This ingenious pawn sacrifice, which would have had no object if White's rook were still on c2, requires the greatest circumspection on Black's part, without impairing White's game. The present game, more than any other, marks the evolution of Rubinstein's style: the deep strategist has become transformed into a clever tactician, whose every move conceals a hidden bolt, or prepares a fresh combination. This opinion is confirmed, moreover, by the number of Brilliancy Prizes

which he has carried off in recent tournaments, alongside such specialists in that art as Mieses and Spielmann.

39...f6 40.♖e3 g×h5 41.f5 e5 42.♖ed3

(A) Threatening mate in three. Now we perceive the strong attacking position secured by White with his sacrifice.

42...♖a7 43.♖d8

(A) This continuation, although deeply conceived, is finally shown to be inadequate because of a hidden defensive maneuver, which, however, is the sole means of saving Black's game. Whereas by 43.f3, preventing 43...♗e4, White could have forced the draw at once: 43...♗b1 44.♖d1 ♗c3 45.♖2d1 ♗b1, etc.

43...♗e4 44.♖2d5 ♖d6!

(A) Black cannot answer by the plausible move 44...♗d6, because of 45.♖g8 ♗×f5 46.♖dd8 ♗d6 47.♖b8!, and White wins.

45.♖g8 ♖a2!

(A) The saving move!

46.♖×g7+ ♗f8 47.♖g8+ ♗×g8 48.♖d2+ ♗g7 49.♖×a2 ♖d2!

(A) The point of the whole play – Black forces the exchange of the second rook and leads into an ending which is clearly won for him by reason of the weakness of b3-pawn and the limited range of action of White's king.

50.♖×d2 ♗×d2 51.♗d5 e4 52.f4?

(M) The decisive mistake. 52.g4! h4 53.♗h3 ♗f3 54.g5! f×g5 55.♗×e4 ♗d2 56.♗c2 ♗f6 57.♗g4 ♗f1 58.♗d1! secures the draw.

52...e3 53.♗g1 ♗f8 54.♗g2 ♗e7 55.♗g8 ♗d6 56.♗f7 ♗c5 57.♗×h5 ♗×b3 58.♗f3 ♗d4 59.♗f7 ♗d3! 60.♗×b3 ♗d2 61.♗c4 b3 62.♗×b3 e2 0-1



Savielly Tartakover

(44) *Rubinstein – Tartakover*
London (13) 1922
Queen's Pawn [D02]
Notes by Maróczy.

1.d4 ♗f6 2.♗f3 d5 3.♗f4 e6 4.e3 ♗d6 5.♗bd2 ♗×f4

It is doubtful whether this exchange is good. 5...♗e7, followed by ...♗bd7 and ...e5, could be played.

6.exf4 c5 7.dxc5 ♖c7 8.g3 ♗xc5
9.♔d3 ♘c6 10.c3 0-0 11.0-0 h6
12.♘b3 ♗b6 13.♖e1 ♔d7 14.♗e2
♖ae8 15.♘e5 ♘xe5 16.fxe5 ♘h7
17.h4 f5 18.♘d4 ♖e7 19.f4 ♗h8

Worth considering was 19...g6.

20.h5 ♖g8 21.♗f2 ♘f8 22.♖h1
♔e8 23.♖ag1 ♘d7 24.g4 ♘c5
25.♔b1 f×g4 26.♗g3

White will occupy g4 with the queen
and therefore he must make a place for
the rook on the second rank.

26...♖f8 27.♖h2 ♖ef7 28.♖f1 a6
29.♗xg4 ♔b5 30.♖f3 ♖f5!

The best chance for Black.

31.♘xf5 exf5 32.♔xf5 ♖xf5?

With 32...♘e4+!, Black could have at-
tained an entirely even game, for in-
stance, 33.♔xe4 dxe4 34.♖ff2 ♗e3+
35.♗g2 ♗d3!, or 33.♗g2 ♔e2 34.♗g6
♔xe2+ 35.♗xf3 ♘g5+! 36.fxg5 ♗xg6
37.hxg6 ♖xf5+, etc., with an even
game, or 33.♗h4 ♖xf5 34.♗xf5 ♗g1
35.♗h3 ♗c5, and the game is drawn.
After the text move Black is lost.

33.♗xf5 ♘e4+ 34.♗g2 ♔e2
35.♗g6 ♔xf3+ 36.♗xf3 ♗b5
37.♗g2 ♗d3+ 38.♗g4 g5 39.♖f3
♗b1 40.f×g5 h×g5 41.h6 ♗g1+
42.♖g2 ♗c5 43.♗f7 ♗c8+ 44.e6
♗g8 45.♗xg8+ ♗xg8 46.♗f5 1-0

(45) *Rubinstein – Capablanca*

London (14) 1922

Queen's Pawn [D02]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 d5 3.♔f4 e6 4.e3
♔d6 5.♘bd2 ♔xf4 6.exf4 c5
7.dxc5 ♗c7 8.g3 ♗xc5 9.♔d3
♘c6 10.c3 0-0 11.0-0 b5 12.♘e5
♔b7 13.♗e2 ½-½

(46) *Yates – Rubinstein*

London (15) 1922

Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♔b5 a6
4.♔a4 ♘f6 5.0-0 d6 6.d4 b5
7.♔b3 ♘xd4 8.♘xd4 exd4 9.c3
♔b7 10.cxd4 ♔xe4 11.♖e1 ♔e7
12.♔g5 ♔g6 13.♔xf6 gxf6
14.♗f3 0-0 15.♘c3 f5 16.♘d5
♔g5 17.♗c3 ♖c8 18.♗c6 f4 19.f3
♔f5 20.♖ac1 ♗h8 21.♖e2 ♖g8
22.♗xa6 c6 23.♖xc6 ♔f6 24.♖xc8
♔xd4+ 25.♗h1 ♗xc8 26.♗xc8
♖xc8 27.♖e1 ♔e6 28.♘xf4 ♔xb3
29.axb3 ♖c2 30.♖b1 ♔xb2
31.♗g1 ♗g7 32.♗f1 ♗f6 33.♖e1
♗f5 34.♖e4 ♔a3 35.h4 ♔c5
36.g4+ ♗f6 37.♘h5+ ♗g6 38.♖f4
h6 39.♖f6+ ♗h7 40.♖xf7+ ♗g8
41.♖b7 ♖f2+ 42.♗e1 ♖xf3
43.♖xb5 ♔d4 44.♖b8+ ♗f7
45.♖b7+ ♗g6 46.♖e7 ♔e5
47.♖e6+ ♗h7 48.g5 h×g5 49.h×g5
♗g8 50.g6 ♗f8 51.b4 ♖b3 52.g7+
½-½

Hasting, September 10-21, 1922

Sir G.A. Thomas had some interesting
observations to make in the introduc-
tion to *The Book of the Hastings Inter-
national Masters' Chess Tournament*:

*Alekhine added one more to his many
triumphs. His victory was, I think, in*

*accordance with popular expectation
and was certainly entirely justified on
the run of the play, though he actually
finished only half-a-point ahead of
Rubinstein. In spite of his enterprising
and adventurous methods, he gave his
opponents few opportunities and the*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	T
1 Alekhine	x	½1	11	11	1½	0½	7½
2 Rubinstein	½0	x	½1	11	1½	½1	7
3 Thomas	00	½0	x	½½	½½	11	4½
4 Bogoljubow	00	00	½½	x	1½	11	4½
5 Tarrasch	0½	0½	½½	0½	x	1½	4
6 Yates	1½	½0	00	00	0½	x	2½

balance of luck did not in any way favor him. He produced some remarkably fine games, distinguished equally by depth and originality, and worthy of inclusion in any collection.

Rubinstein came in second, but his performance was more unequal than Alekhine's. In his better games he played beautiful chess, showing all the masterly judgment and perfect technique for which he is so famous. Nevertheless, on two or three occasions he fell below his normal standard and but for one or two strokes of good fortune—notably against Bogoljubow—he would hardly have been in the position of having a chance, up to the very last round, of tying for first place.

(47) **Rubinstein – Alekhine**

Hastings (1) 1922

Queen's Gambit Declined [D64]

Notes by Rubinstein (R) from *Kagans Neueste Schachnachrichten*, April 1923, and by Alekhine (A) from the tournament book.

1.d4 ♠f6 2.c4 e6 3.♠c3 d5 4.♠g5 ♠e7 5.e3 ♠bd7 6.♠f3 0-0 7.♠c1 c6 8.♠c2

(R) This continuation was introduced for the first time by Rubinstein against

Capablanca at St. Petersburg 1914. The defense of the second player is very difficult. Black's next two moves are an attempt to try a new system, which does not prove successful.

8...h6

(A) This move, in combination with 9...a6, is an innovation of Bogoljubow's first played by him against Euwe in London 1922. Rubinstein finds the right reply and remains with a slight advantage.

9.♠h4

[Today 8.♠f4 is preferred.]

9...a6 10.a4

(R) In this way White stops his opponent's plan of development by 10...dxc4 followed by ...b5 and ...♠b7. Black's position remains confined after 10.a4.

(A) Burn claims that this leaves a weak spot on b4 and points out that Black shortly establishes a knight on this square.

10...c5

(A) Black has nothing better.

11. ♖d3 c×d4 12. e×d4 d×c4
13. ♖×c4 ♟b6 14. ♖a2

(A) Rubinstein plays the first phase of the game in irreproachable style. The permanent threat of mate at h7 creates many difficulties for the defense.

14... ♟bd5 15. ♖b1 ♟b4 16. ♜e2
♙d7 17. 0-0

(A) Rightly refusing Black's offer, if
17. ♖×f6 ♖×f6 18. ♜e4 g6 19. ♜×b7
♟c6!, etc., with advantage.

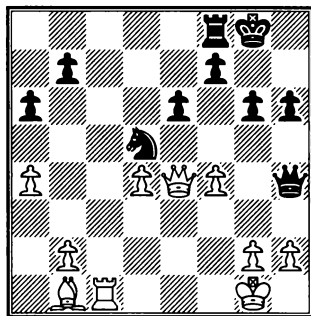
17... ♖c6 18. ♜fd1 ♟fd5 19. ♖g3
♜c8 20. ♟e5 ♖g5 21. f4 ♖h4?

(R) This move is bad and should lead to the loss of the game. Relatively better was 21... ♖×f4 22. ♟×d5 ♟×d5 23. ♟×c6 ♜×c6 24. ♜×c6 b×c6 25. ♖×f4 ♟×f4 26. ♜e4 ♟g6 27. ♜×c6 ♜c8! (shown by Alekhine) 28. ♜×c8 ♜×c8 29. ♖×g6 f×g6 30. b4, giving Black drawing chances (30... ♜c4 31. ♜b1!).

22. ♟×c6?

(R) Till this move White has played well and achieved a slightly better position, but here, tired, he missed the winning continuation. Correct was 22. ♟×d5 ♟×d5 23. ♟×c6 ♜×c6 24. ♜×c6 b×c6 25. ♜×a6, and White should win. (A) This leads to nothing. The right continuation was 22. ♟×d5 ♟×d5 23. ♟×c6 b×c6 24. ♜×a6 ♖×g3 25. h×g3 ♜b8!, etc. To win in spite of being a pawn up would not have been easy, if at all possible!

22... ♜×c6 23. ♟×d5 ♜×c1 24. ♜×c1
♟×d5 25. ♜e4 g6 26. ♖×h4 ♜×h4



27. f5??

(R) The decisive mistake, which loses the game. [The editor of *Kagans Neueste Schachnachrichten* notes that Rubinstein was in big time trouble.]

(A) A great error of judgment, the game would be about equal with a slight advantage for Black due to the commanding position of the knight on, for example, 27. g3 ♜d8 28. ♜c5 ♜b6, etc.

27... ♜g5! 28. ♜c5 g×f5 29. ♜f3
♜d2 30. ♜d3 ♜×b2 31. h3 ♜h8
32. ♜h2 ♜g8 33. ♖c2 ♜×g2+!
34. ♜h1 ♜c1+ 0-1

(A) If 35. ♜d1, Black wins by 35... ♜f4!

(48) *Bogoljubow – Rubinstein*

Hastings (2) 1922

Four Knights Game[C49]

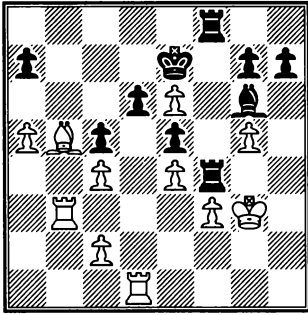
1. e4 e5 2. ♟f3 ♟c6 3. ♟c3 ♟f6
4. ♖b5 ♖b4 5. 0-0 0-0 6. d3 d6
7. ♖g5 ♖×c3 8. b×c3 ♜e7 9. ♜e1
♟d8 10. d4 ♖g4 11. h3 ♖h5 12. g4
♖g6 13. ♖d3 ♟e6 14. ♖c1 ♟d7
15. ♜b1 b6 16. ♟g2 c5 17. d5 ♟f4+
18. ♖×f4 e×f4 19. ♜d2 ♜f6 20. g5
♜e7 21. ♜×f4 f6 22. ♜g4 ♜f7
23. h4 ♟e5 24. ♟×e5 f×e5 25. f3
♜f4 26. ♜e6+ ♜×e6 27. d×e6 ♖h5

28.♖e3 ♜f8 29.a4 ♙e8 30.a5 b5
31.♙x♗b5 ♜b8 32.c4 ♜e7

After 32...a6 33.♜eb3 a×b5 34.c×b5, White's two united passed pawns win quickly.

33.♜eb3 ♙h5 34.♜f1 ♜×h4
35.♜g3 ♜f4 36.♜fb1 ♜b7 37.♜h1
♙g6 38.♜d3 ♜b8 39.♜hd1 ♜bf8
40.♜b3??

According to Alekhine, White should play 40.♜b1, followed by 41.♜db3.



40...♜×f3+! 41.♜×f3 ♜×f3+
42.♜×f3 ♙h5+ 43.♜g3 ♙×d1
44.♙c6 ♜×e6 45.♙d5+ ♜e7 46.c3
♙h5 47.♙c6 ♙f7 48.♙b5 ♙e6
49.♜h4 ♜d8 50.♜g3 ♜c7 51.♜f3
♜b7 52.♜e3 ♜c7 53.♜f3 ♙d7
54.♜g3 ♙c6 55.♜f3 h6 56.g×h6
g×h6 57.♜e3 h5 58.♜f3 h4
59.♜g4 ♙×e4 60.♜×h4 ♙d3
61.♜g4 d5 62.♜f3 ♙×c4 63.♙×c4
d×c4 64.♜e4 ♜d6 65.♜f5 a6
66.♜e4 ♜e6 67.♜e3 ♜f5 68.♜f3
e4+ 69.♜e3 ♜e5 70.♜e2 ♜f4
71.♜f2 e3+ 72.♜e1 ♜e5 73.♜d1
♜d5 74.♜e1 ♜c6 75.♜e2 ♜b5
76.♜×e3 ♜×a5 77.♜d2 ♜a4
78.♜c2 ♜a3 0-1

"In the following fighting draw the fortunes of war vary, for Black, having satisfactorily solved the problem of the opening (deferred protection of the gambit pawn by 8...g5), ventures later on a doubtful enterprise (15...♜×g4), and then finds salvation as if by a miracle (21...♜×d1+). An original contest." – Tartakover in *500 Master Games of Chess*.

Few "minor" masters have collected as many scalps as the British champion Frederick Dewhurst Yates (1884-1932) who numbered among his victims Alekhine, Nimzowitsch, Bogoljubow, Vidmar, Rubinstein and Tartakover.

(49) Rubinstein – Yates

Hastings (3) 1922

King's Gambit [C36]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 e×f4 3.♙f3 ♙f6
4.♙c3 d5 5.e×d5 ♙×d5 6.♙×d5
♜×d5 7.d4

At this stage of his career Rubinstein was greatly interested in the positional possibilities of the King's Gambit (a theme later taken up by Stoltz), and adopted this opening quite frequently, e.g. against Kostić at The Hague 1921 or against Hromádka at Mährisch Ostrau 1923. If he did nothing else, he proved that Black has to play very well to hold his own against a weapon regarded by most modern masters as distinctly rusty – Wolfgang Heidenfeld (Canadian Chess Chat, March 1964, p.49).

7...♙e7 8.♙d3 g5 9.♜e2 ♙f5
10.♙×f5

Rubinstein should probably have played 10.c4 as after the trade of bishops Yates gets a good position.

10... ♖xf5 11.g4! ♜d7 12.♔d2

Getting castled quickly is urgent business for both sides. Recovering the pawn by 12.♔xg5 is asking for trouble after 12...♔c6 followed by ...0-0-0.

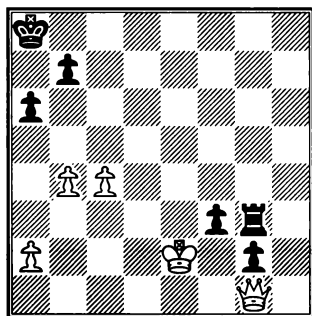
12... ♔c6 13.0-0-0 0-0 14.h4 f6?!

Yates had much stronger in 14...h5!

15.c4 ♖xg4 16.hxg5 fxg5 17.d5 ♔b4 18.♖xe7 ♔d3+ 19.♖c2 ♖xf3

The other option was 19...♔f2 which leads to a position almost as hard to evaluate as the game continuation after 20.♔d4 ♔xd1 21.♖xd1 ♖d7 22.♖c5 ♖b8 23.♖g1 ♖h5 24.♔e6 h6 25.♖e1 ♖e8.

20.♖e6+ ♖b8 21.♖h3 ♖xd1+ 22.♖xd1 ♔f2+ 23.♖e1 ♔xh3 24.♖xh3 h5 25.♔c3 g4 26.♖h4 ♖hg8 27.♖xh5 g3 28.♔d4 ♖de8+ 29.♖d2 ♖ef8 30.d6 cxd6 31.♖h6 ♖a8 32.♖xd6 ♖d8 33.♖c5 ♖xd4+ 34.♖xd4 g2 35.♖g1 ♖g3 36.b4 a6 37. ♖e2 f3+ ½-½



For if 38.♖f2 ♖h3 39.♖d1 ♖h1 40.♖d8+ ♖a7 41.♖d4+, etc., with perpetual check.

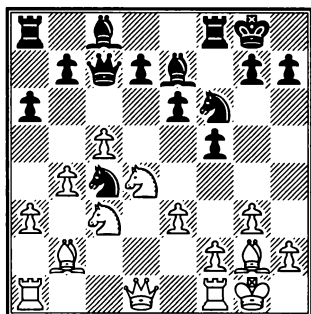
(50) *Rubinstein – Tarrasch*

Hastings (4) 1922

Dutch [A90]

Notes by Alekhine.

1.d4 e6 2.c4 f5 3.g3 c5?! 4.♔f3 cxd4 5.♔xd4 ♔f6 6.♔g2 ♔c6 7.0-0 ♔c5 8.e3 0-0 9.♔c3 a6 10.a3 ♖c7 11.b4 ♔e7 12.♔b2 ♔e5 13.c5 ♔c4



14.♔xf5!

Very pretty and rather deep, for Black temporarily wins a pawn, but at the expense of jeopardizing his king. If now 14...exf5? 15.♖b3, or 14... ♔xb2 15.♔xe7+, followed by 16.♖e2, Black's knight is lost.

14...♔xc5 15.bxc5 ♖xc5 16.♔h6+ gxh6 17.♔c1 ♖e5 18.♖d3 ♖c5 19.a4 d6 20.e4 ♖g7 21.♔d1

Rubinstein's plan is simple but irresistible. He means to displace Black's only well-placed piece, the knight on c4, after which Black's game will speedily become hopeless.

21... ♖d7 22. ♘e3 b5 23. ♘xc4
 bxc4 24. ♗d2 ♘e8 25. e5 ♗b8
 26. ♗xh6+ ♖g8 27. ♗g5+ ♖f7
 28. ♖f3 ♗g8 29. ♗h5+ ♖g7
 30. ♖e4 ♗xe5 31. ♗xh7+ ♖f8
 32. ♗xd7 ♗xe4 33. ♖h6+ 1-0

“Rubinstein’s style in finishing this game is truly artistic.” – Alekhine.

“The battle for the open a-file in this game, especially on Black’s twenty-seventh and thirtieth moves, is waged in the grand manner.” – Tartakover.

(51) *Thomas – Rubinstein*

Hastings (5) 1922

Ruy Lopez [C77]

Notes by Rubinstein from *Kagans
 Neueste Schachnachrichten*, April
 1923.

1.e4 e5 2. ♘f3 ♘c6 3. ♖b5 a6 4. ♖a4
 ♘f6 5. ♗e2 b5 6. ♖b3 ♖c5 7. c3

Here 7. a4 is better. Black has no-thing
 more than 7... ♗b8, giving his opponent
 the open a-file.

7... 0-0 8. 0-0 d6 9. d3 ♘e7 10. ♖g5

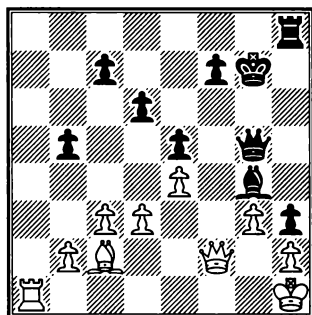
This pin is only a waste of time for
 White. Better was 10. ♖e3, followed by
 ♘bd2 and d3-d4.

10... ♘g6 11. ♘h4 ♘xh4 12. ♖xh4
 h6 13. ♖h1 g5 14. ♖g3 ♖g7
 15. ♘d2 ♗e7 16. ♖c2 ♖d7
 17. ♗fe1 ♗ae8 18. a4 ♗h8 19. axb5
 axb5 20. ♘f1 h5 21. f3 h4 22. ♖f2
 ♖xf2 23. ♗xf2 g4 24. f×g4

Because of the threat of 24... g3, White
 decides that he must capture on g4, but

this increases Black’s attack. It seems
 that 24. ♖g1 offered the best defensive
 chances.

24... ♘xg4 25. ♗f3 h3 26. g3 ♗g5
 27. ♘e3 ♗a8! 28. ♘xg4 ♖xg4
 29. ♗f2 ♗a1 30. ♗xa1



30... ♗a8! 31. ♗b1 b4 32. ♖b3 f6
 33. c4

White does not fall into the trap:
 33. ♖d5 bxc3! 34. ♖xa8 c2 35. ♗xc2
 ♗e3, with unavoidable mate. Instead
 he stops Black’s attack on the
 queenside, but now comes the decisive
 break on the kingside.

33... f5 34. ♖g1 f×e4 35. ♗f1

If 35. d×e4 ♗f8.

35... e3 36. ♗f7+ ♖h8 37. ♗d5 c6!

With this move Black wins the deci-
 sive tempo for the final attack.

38. ♗xc6 ♗c8 39. ♗e4 e2 40. ♗e1
 d5 41. c×d5 ♗c1 0-1

(52) *Alekhine – Rubinstein*

Hastings (6) 1922

Queen’s Gambit Declined [D32]

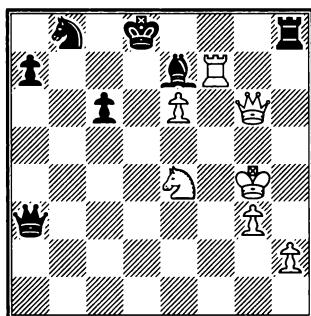
1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 c5 3.c4 e6 4.c×d5
exd5 5.♟c3 ♟c6 6.d×c5 d4 7.♟a4
♟×c5 8.♟×c5 ♖a5+ 9.♖d2 ♖×c5
10.e3 d×e3 11.♖×e3+ ♖×e3+
12.♟×e3 ♟ge7 13.♟b5 0-0 14.0-
0 ♟e6 15.♟d4 ♟×d4 16.♟×d4
♟c6 17.♟×c6 b×c6 ½-½

(53) *Rubinstein – Bogoljubow*

Hastings (7) 1922

Slav [D10]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.e3 ♟f6 4.♟c3
♟f5 5.c×d5 ♟×d5 6.♟c4 e6
7.♟ge2 ♟d7 8.0-0 ♖h4 9.e4
♟×e4 10.g3 ♖g4 11.♟×e4 ♖×e4
12.f4 ♟e3 13.♟×e3 ♖×e3+
14.♖g2 ♖e4+ 15.♖f3 ♟b6
16.♟c3 ♖f5 17.♟d3 ♖a5 18.a3
♟d7 19.b4 ♖b6 20.b5 ♟e7
21.b×c6 b×c6 22.♖b1 ♖×d4
23.♖c2 ♖b8 24.♖×b8+ ♟×b8
25.♟×h7 g6 26.♟×g6 f×g6
27.♖×g6+ ♖f8 28.f5 ♟c5
29.f×e6+ ♖e7 30.♖f7+ ♖d8
31.♟e4 ♖b2+ 32.♖f3 ♖×a3+
33.♖g4 ♟e7



34.♖g7 ♖×h2 35.♖g8+ ♖c7
36.♖f8 ♖b7 37.♖×e7+ ♖×e7
38.♖×e7+ ♖b6 39.♖e8 ♖c7 40.e7
♖d7 41.♖×b8 ♖×e7 42.♖b7+
♖e6 43.♖×a7 ♖d5 44.♖f4 c5

45.♖a5 ♖d4 46.♟×c5 ♖f2+
47.♖g4 1-0

(54) *Yates – Rubinstein*

Hastings (8) 1922

Ruy Lopez [C91]

Notes by Alekhine.

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♟b5 a6
4.♟a4 ♟f6 5.0-0 ♟e7 6.♖e1 b5
7.♟b3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.d4 ♟g4 10.d5
♟a5 11.♟c2 c6 12.h3?! ♟×f3
13.♖×f3 c×d5 14.exd5 ♟c4
15.♟d2 ♖c8 16.♟f1?

Black easily meets this attempt at attack. White would have done better to play for simplification by 16.♟×c4, followed by 17.a4 if Black replied 16...♖×c4, with some sort of a game.

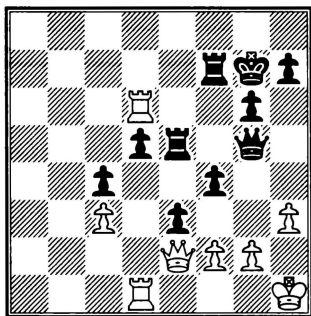
16...g6 17.♟g3 ♟e8 18.♟f5

A pretty move, but quite ineffective, as it finally leads to an exchange advantageous to Black. Had White moved otherwise, Black would immediately have played 18...f5. The knight cannot be taken because of 19.♖×f5 ♟f6 20.♟h6 ♖h8 21.♟g5.

18...♟g5 19.♖g4 ♟×c1 20.♖axc1
♟g7 21.♟×g7 ♖×g7 22.♖b1?

The decisive mistake. At any cost, the knight should have been dislodged by 22.b3 ♟b6 23.♖c3.

22...f5 23.♖e2 ♖g5 24.a4 e4
25.axb5 axb5 26.♖a1 ♖f7 27.♖h1
♖c5 28.♖ed1 ♟×b2 29.♖db1 ♟c4
30.♖a6 ♖×d5 31.♖d1 ♖e5 32.♟b3
d5 33.♟×c4 b×c4 34.♖d6 f4
35.♖d2 e3 36.♖e2



36...f3! 37.gxf3 ♖h5 0-1

(55) *Tarrasch – Rubinstein*

Hastings (9) 1922

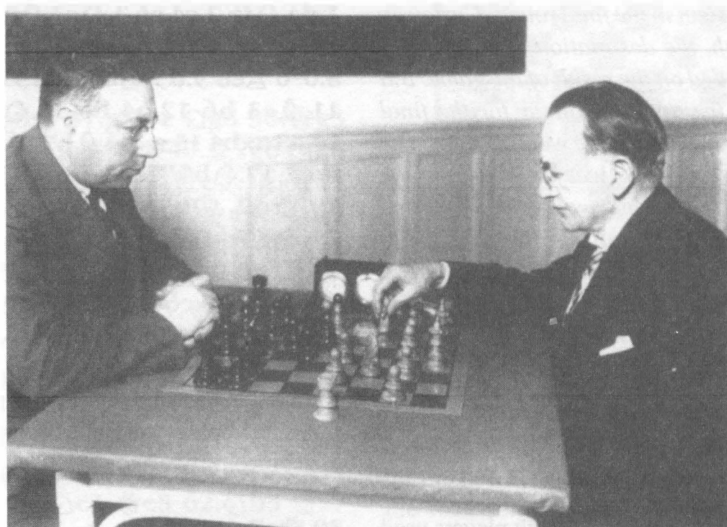
Four Knights Game[C49]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♟c3 ♟f6
4.♟b5 ♟b4 5.0-0 0-0 6.♟xc6
dxc6 7.♟xe5 ♖e8 8.♟d3 ♟xc3
9.dxc3 ♟xe4 10.♟f3 ♟d6 11.♟f4
♟f6 12.♖fe1 ♟e6 13.♟g3 ♟d5
14.♟g5 ♟xg5 15.♟xg5 a5 16.a3
f6 17.♟f4 ♟f7 18.f3 b6 19.♖xe8
♖xe8 20.♖e1 ♖d8 21.♟f2 g5

22.♟g3 ♟e6 23.h4 h6 24.hxg5
hxg5 25.a4 c5 26.♟f1 ♟f5 27.♖e2
♟d7 28.b3 c4 29.♟b2 ♟e6
30.♟xd6 ♖xd6 31.bxc4 c5
32.♟e1 ♟d7 33.♟f2 ♟c6 34.♟f1
♖d7 35.♟f2 ♖d8 36.♟f1 ♖h8
37.♟g1 ♖h4 38.♖d2 ♟e7
39.♖e2+ ♟d7 40.♖d2+ ♟c7
41.♖e2 ♖h7 42.♖e6 ♖f7 43.♖e3
♟d7 44.♟f2 ♖h7 45.♟g1 ♟d8
46.♖e1 ♖e7 47.♖xe7 ♟xe7
48.♟f2 ♟e6 49.g3 ♟c6 50.♟e2
♟f7 51.♟e3 f5 52.♟e2 ♟d7
53.♟e3 ♟g6 54.♟e2 ♟h5 55.♟e3
♟e8 56.♟f2 f4 57.gxf4 gxf4
58.♟g2 ♟h4 59.♟h2 ♟d7
60.♟g2 ♟c6 61.♟f2 ½-½

G. H. Diggle's *Chess Characters: Reminiscences of a Badmaster* (p. 49) paints the picture for this epic last round encounter.

...A more exciting "last-rounder" was Sir George Thomas v Rubinstein (Hastings, 1922) where six masters



Akiva Rubinstein and Siegbert Tarrasch

were playing a double-round tournament for four prizes. With this last game still in the balance the score stood: Alekhine 7½, Rubinstein 6½ (one game unfinished), Bogoljubow 4½, Sir George 4 (one game unfinished), Tarrasch 4, Yates 2½. It will be seen that the destiny of all four prizes depended on this game; if Sir George won he took 3rd prize outright; if he lost then his opponent came equal 1st with Alekhine, and Tarrasch reached the prize list equal 4th with Sir George. In the event, after a great struggle of twelve hours, the two masters agreed to a draw, leaving the final result: 1st prize, Alekhine (£100); 2nd, Rubinstein (£75); 3rd and 4th, Sir George and Bogoljubow (£37½0 each); while Tarrasch and Yates received consolation prizes.

Thomas writes in the tournament book for Hastings 1922 (p. 122):

Another humorous incident arose from the inordinate length of my game with Rubinstein in the final round. Curiously enough, the destination of every prize depended on the result of the game. But when the appointed hour for the final ceremony arrived we were still at it. The Mayoress, who was to distribute the prizes, went for a walk – and returned to finding us battling merrily(?) on. Rumour has it that she took a second walk – and then (as the saying goes) some! Anyhow, it was only after, I think fourteen hours play that we reached a decision and enabled the belated finale to be staged.

The time control for the event was 17 moves in an hour so if both players used

all their time the game could have easily lasted 14 hours. Fortunately it was not played in one session. The BCM in its recounting of Hastings 1922 (October 1922, pp. 389-90) notes the game, which was adjourned twice, started on September 21st and finished on the 22nd.

This was not Rubinstein's longest game in terms of number of moves made. That honor goes to Akiva's win over Salwe at Bad Pistyan 1912 which lasted one move longer.

This was a truly memorable game. Rubinstein achieved a strategically winning position in the middle game and had several chances to put Thomas away but he stumbled and for over 50 moves the game was approximately equal until Rubinstein overpressed with 96.e5? which should have cost him the game.

(56) *Rubinstein – Thomas*

Hastings (10) 1922

King's Indian [E61]

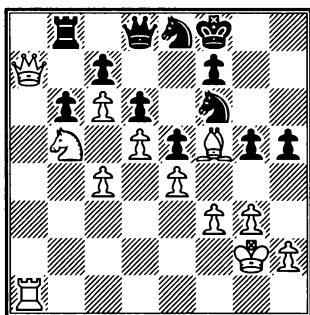
1.d4 ♠f6 2.c4 g6 3.♠c3 ♠g7 4.g3
d6 5.♠g2 0-0 6.e4 e5 7.♠ge2 ♠c6
8.0-0 ♠e8 9.d5 ♠b8 10.f3 ♠bd7
11.♠e3 h6 12.b4 b6 13.♠a4 a5
14.a3 a×b4 15.a×b4 ♠b7 16.♠ec3
♠e7 17.♠b5 ♠ec8 18.♠h3 ♠e8
19.♠d2 ♠h7 20.♠ac3 ♠cb8
21.♠a7 ♠df6 22.♠a3 ♠g8
23.♠fa1 ♠f8 24.b5 ♠g7 25.♠c6
♠×c6 26.b×c6 ♠d8 27.♠b5 ♠e8
28.♠a2 ♠×a3 29.♠×a3 h5

Rubinstein has an overwhelming positional advantage and not surprisingly his choice of ways to win.

30.♠a7

30. ♖d7! ♜ef6 31. ♖g5 ♖h6 32. ♖xf6
 ♜xf6 33. ♜a7 ♖e3+ 34. ♜g2 ♖d4
 35. ♖a4 ♜d7 36. ♜xd7 ♖c5 37. ♜xc7
 ♜xc7 38. ♜xc7 ♖d8 39. ♜e8 ♜h6
 40. ♖a7 b5 41. ♖a6 is the computer/hu-
 man path to a winning ending.

30... ♖h6 31. ♖xh6 ♜xh6 32. ♖d7
 ♜gf6 33. ♜f2 g5 34. ♜g2 ♜g7
 35. ♖f5 ♜f8

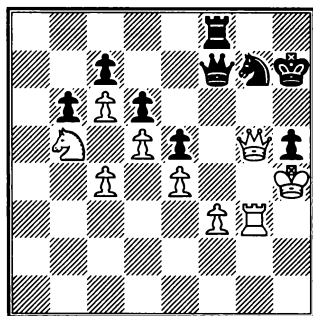


36.h4

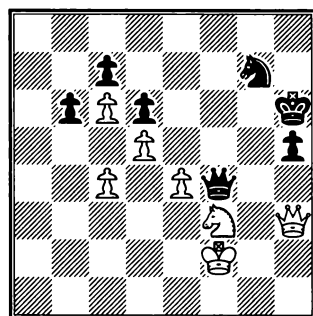
The tournament book for Hastings 1922 quotes Rubinstein at this point of the game and he gives 36. ♜b7! followed by ♖a7 winning which would have been a thematic and pretty way to conclude the game.

36... g×h4 37. g×h4 ♜g8 38. ♜g3
 ♜e7 39. ♜c3 ♜g6 40. ♖xg6 f×g6
 41. ♜a3 g5 42. ♜c1 g×h4+
 43. ♜h3 ♜f6 44. ♜e3 ♜g7
 45. ♜b5 ♖c8 46. ♖g1 ♜f7 47. ♖g2
 ♜f8 48. ♖g1 ♜f7 49. ♖f1 ♜g8
 50. ♜f2 ♜f7 51. ♜xh4 ♖f8
 52. ♜g5 ♜h7 53. ♜h4 ♜g8
 54. ♖g1 ♜h7 55. ♖g3 (D)

55... ♖c8 56. ♜h3 ♖f8 57. ♜h4 ♖c8
 58. ♖g2 ♖b8 59. ♖f2 ♖f8 60. ♖f1
 ♜h8 61. ♜c3 ♜e8 62. ♜b5 ♜f7
 63. ♜h6+ ♜g8 64. ♖g1 ♜e7+



65. ♜g3 ♖f6 66. ♜g5 ♜f7 67. ♜e3
 ♖g6+ 68. ♜f2 ♖xg1 69. ♜xg1 ♜e8
 70. ♜f2 ♜h7 71. ♜g3 ♖g6+
 72. ♜h3 ♜f6 73. ♜g3 ♖g6+
 74. ♜h3 ♜f6 75. ♜c3 ♜g7 76. ♜e2
 ♖g6 77. ♜c1 ♜g8 78. ♜d3 ♜h7
 79. ♜e1 ♜f6 80. ♜g2 ♖g6 81. ♜h4
 ♜f6 82. ♜c1 ♜g8 83. ♜b2 ♜h7
 84. ♜g2 ♜h6 85. ♜g3 ♜h7
 86. ♜g1 ♜h6 87. ♜b1 ♜h7
 88. ♜c1 ♜g8 89. ♜g3 ♜h7 90. f4
 e×f4+ 91. ♜x×f4 ♜e7 92. ♜f3 ♜g6
 93. ♜f2 ♜f6 94. ♜g3+ ♜h6
 95. ♜h3 ♜f4



96.e5?

Rubinstein needs to win to tie for first but despite his best efforts the past 65 moves he has made no progress against the rock-solid defense of Sir George Thomas. Here it is Akiva that finally

loses his nerve. Fatigue very likely clouded the great master's judgment.

96... ♖f5!

Thomas correctly allows a protected passed pawn realizing he can eventually undermine it.

97.e6 ♖g6 98.♗h1 ♗e3+?!

There was nothing wrong with 98...♗xc4 meeting 99.♗g1+ with 99...♗g4.

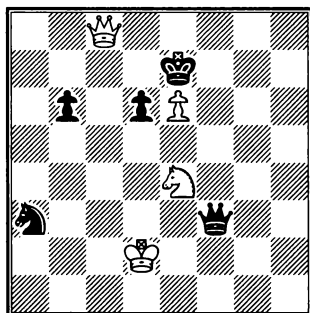
99.♖g2 ♗e2+ 100.♖h3 ♗f2?!

Once again Black could have captured on c4 to good effect: 100....♗xc4 101.♗g2+ ♗g4+ 102.♗xg4 h×g4+ 103.♖xg4 ♖e3+ and the pawn on d5 (followed by the one on e6) drop.

101.♗g2+ ♗xg2+ 102.♖xg2 ♖e3+ 103.♖f2 ♖xc4 104.♖d4 ♖a3 105.♖e2?

White had 105.♖f5! taking advantage of his pawn on e6. After 105...♖b5 106.♖e3 White should draw.

105...♖f6 106.♖d3 h4 107.♖f5 h3 108.♖×d6 h2 109.♖e4+ ♖e7 110.d6+ c×d6 111.c7 h1(♗) 112.c8(♗) ♗f3+ 113.♖d2



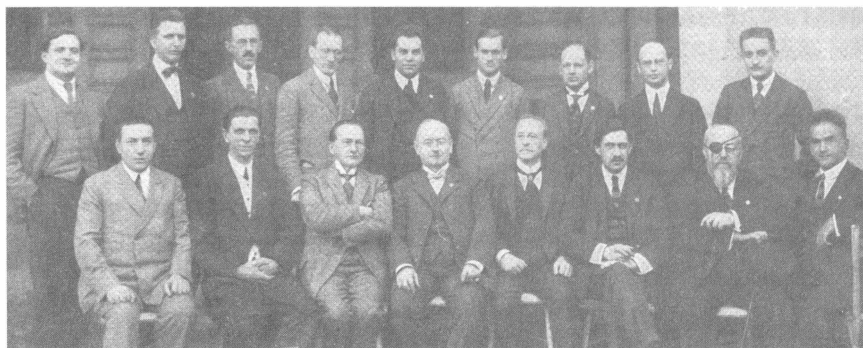
113...♗f4+

Considering that he has been under pressure for most of this marathon it is not surprising that Thomas decides to force the draw but he could have played for a win with 113...♗×e4 as after 114.♖d7+ ♖f6 115.♗f7+ ♖e5 116.e7 (forcing the draw – Alekhine) 116...♖c4+ (Fritz 12 and Rybka 3.0) he forces a queen ending two pawns up.

114.♖d3 ½-½

Teplitz-Schönau, October 2-16, 1922

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	T
1	Réti	x	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	0	½	1	1	0	0	9
2	Spielmann	0	x	½	1	½	1	½	1	½	1	½	½	1	1	9
3	Tartakower	0	½	x	½	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	½	8½
4	Grünfeld	½	0	½	x	½	1	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	8½
5	Rubinstein	0	½	0	½	x	0	1	½	1	1	1	½	1	1	8
6	Kostić	0	0	0	0	1	x	1	1	1	½	½	½	½	½	6½
7	Teichmann	0	½	1	½	0	0	x	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	6
8	Treybal	0	0	1	½	0	0	½	x	1	0	1	0	1	0	5½
9	Wolf	1	½	0	½	0	0	½	0	x	½	½	½	½	1	5½
10	Maróczy	½	0	0	0	0	½	½	1	½	x	½	0	1	1	5½
11	Tarrasch	0	½	0	½	0	½	0	½	½	½	x	1	½	½	5
12	Sämisch	0	½	0	0	½	½	0	1	½	1	0	x	0	1	5
13	Mieses	1	0	0	0	0	½	½	0	½	0	½	1	x	1	5
14	Johner	1	0	½	0	0	½	½	1	0	0	½	0	0	x	4



Teplitz-Schönau 1922: seated L-R, Rubinstein, Maróczy, Tarrasch, Tietz, Mieses, H. Wolf, Teichmann and Schorr; standing L-R, Kostić, Johner, Treybal, Grünfeld, Réti, Sämisch, Spielmann, Tartakower and Chmellarz.

The famous resort spa of Teplitz-Schönau (present day Teplice in the Czech Republic) hosted a strong tournament in the fall of 1922. The big three (Alekhine, Capablanca and Lasker) were missing but the closely matched field contained many players in the top 20 in the world at the time.

This could have been one of Rubinstein's great tournaments had he not lost key games to Tartakover and Kostić down the stretch. Akiva did have the consolation of winning four (!) of the tournament's seven brilliancy prizes.

Viktor Tietz (1859-1937) was the patron of the great Carlsbad tournaments of 1907, 1911, 1923 and 1929 and a well-known chess Maecenas. Inspector J. Schorr was the publisher of the tournament book of Teplitz-Schönau 1922 and head of the organizational team while Magister Chmellarz was an important local dignitary.

(57) **Rubinstein – Maróczy**
Teplitz-Schönau (1) 1922
Dutch [A84]

1.d4 e6 2.c4 f5 3.e3 ♟f6 4.♞d3 b6
5.♟c3 ♞b7 6.♟f3 ♞b4 7.0-0 ♞xc3
8.bxc3 0-0 9.a4 ♟c6 10.♟d2 d6
11.♟b3 ♟e7 12.a5 c5 13.f4 ♟e4
14.♟c2 ♟c7 15.♟d2 ♟xd2
16.♞xd2 ♟h8 17.♟fe1 e5 18.axb6
axb6 19.♟xa8 ♞xa8 20.e4 exd4?!
21.exf5 ♟g8 22.cxd4 cxd4 23.♟b2
♟c6 24.♞b4 ♟f6 25.♟e6 ♟d8
26.♞f1 ♟a4 27.♞xd6 ♟d1 28.♞e7
d3 29.♞xd8 d2 30.♞xf6 ♟g8
31.♟e8+ ♟f7 32.♟e7 ♟f8 33.♟b4
1-0

(58) **Réti – Rubinstein**
Teplitz-Schönau (2) 1922
Scandinavian [B01]

Abridged notes by Golombek (GO) from Réti's *Best Games of Chess* and Grünfeld (G) from *Schach-kongress Teplitz-Schönau*.

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 ♟xd5 3.♟c3 ♟a5
4.♟f3 ♟c6?!

(A) - Réti, Rubinstein and Spielmann co-authored the famous *Lärobok*, published by the brothers Collijn in Stockholm in 1921. The opening bible

of the day it covered all important variations including 17 pages on the Scandinavian Defense (1.e4 d5). The main focus is on a line that has long been forgotten - 1.e4 d5 2.exd5 ♖xd5 3.♗c3 ♖a5 4.d4 e5, possibly because it was a favorite of both of the brothers. The last line covered with 2...♖xd5 is 3.♗c3 ♖a5 4.♗f3 where 4...♗c6 is given an exclamation mark but 5.d4 is considered the main response and 5.♗c4 is also considered to be fine for Black. The game continuation, 5.♗b5 is dismissed with the one move reply 5...♗d7.

Rubinstein only played the Scandinavian a few times in his career so who was setting up who here?

5.♗b5! ♗d7 6.0-0 e6 7.d4 ♗b4 8.♖d3 ♗xc3 9.bxc3 a6 10.♗c4 ♗ge7 11.♖b1! ♖b8 12.♗g5!

(G) Prepares ♖g3 and eventually ♗e4-c5.

12...♖f5 13.♖g3 ♖xc2

(G) Forced, because Black cannot defend the c7-pawn (13...♗d8 14. ♗f4).

14.♗d3 ♖xc3

(G) The capture of the other pawn by 14...♖xa2 loses quickly after 15.♗e4, and if 15...0-0 16.♗f6+, or 15...♗g6 16.♖xc7.

15.♗xf7! ♗f5

(G) The only opportunity for counterplay. Naturally, the knight cannot be captured (15...♖xf7?? 16.♗g6+), and in case of 15...♖f8, White wins by 16.♗d6+ ♗d8 17.♗xb7+ ♗c8 18.♗xa6, etc.

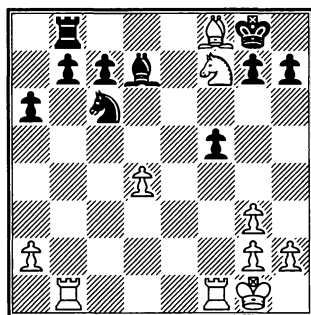
16.♗xf5 ♖xg3 17.fxg3 0-0

(G) Black cannot take the knight, since 17...♖xf7 18.♗xh7+ leads to a win for White, e.g., 18...♗e8 19.♗g6+ ♗d8 20.♗g5+ ♗c8 21.♖f7 ♗xd4 22.♖xg7 c5 23.♗f6 ♖f8 24.♗e7, winning easily, or 18...♖e7 19.♗g6 ♗xd4 20.♖f7+ ♗d6 21.♗a3+ c5 22.♗xc5+ ♖xc5 23.♖xd7, and Black will lose at least two pawns.

18.♗a3

(GO) White has conducted the attack splendidly so far, but the text is far from the best move and is an unfortunate blemish on an otherwise remarkably good game. He should play 18.d5!, when the two main alternatives both lead to a clear loss for Black: 18...exf5 19.dxc6 ♗xc6 20.♗e5 ♗e4 21.♖b3, or 18...♗d4 19.dxe6 ♗b5 (if 19...♗xf5 20.exd7 ♖xf7 21.♖xb7!) 20.♖b4 ♗xf1 21.♖xd4 ♗e2 22.♖h4 h6 23.♗b2.

18...exf5 19.♗xf8



19...♖xf7?

(GO) Under the delusion that bishops of opposite color will ensure the draw, Black makes White's error good. He should play 19...♖xf8, and if 20.♗e5 ♗xe5 21.dxe5 ♖e7 22.♖fc1 c6. The pawn majority on the queenside and the weakness of the e5-pawn ensure Black equality.

20. ♖a3 ♖e6

[Not 20... ♖xd4?, when White wins by 21. ♖fd1 ♖e2+ 22. ♖f2 ♖b5 23. ♖xb5.]

21. d5! ♖xd5 22. ♖xf5+ ♖e6
23. ♖f2

(G) Now Black has no defense against the threat of 24. ♖e1+ ♖d7 25. ♖d2.

23... ♖a5

(G) Black has nothing better. Other moves lose quickly, e.g., 23... ♖e4 24. ♖e1 ♖d5 25. ♖b2 ♖d4 26. ♖xe4 ♖xe4 27. ♖f4, or 23... ♖c4 24. ♖e1+ ♖d5 25. ♖f5+ ♖d4 26. ♖f4+ ♖d3 27. ♖d1+ ♖e2 28. ♖d7, and Black is either mated or forced to give up the bishop, or 23... ♖e5 24. ♖e1 ♖e8 25. ♖fe2 followed by ♖b2, winning the knight.

24. ♖e1+ ♖d7 25. ♖f5 ♖c6

(GO) If 25...c6 26. ♖e7+, and mate next move.

26. ♖c1+ ♖c4 27. ♖xc4+ ♖xc4 28. ♖c5+ ♖b6 29. ♖xc4 ♖d8 30. ♖c2 ♖d5 31. ♖f2 c5 32. ♖b2 g6 33. ♖e3 ♖c6 34. ♖d2 ♖h5 35. h3 c4 36. ♖d4 b5 37. g4 ♖e5+ 38. ♖e4 ♖d5 39. ♖e6+ ♖c5 [39... ♖b7 40. ♖d4.]

40. ♖xa6 ♖d3+ 41. ♖e4 ♖b4
42. ♖e5 ♖d2 43. ♖f4! ♖d1

(GO) After ... ♖xg2 Black will be mated by 44. ♖d4! and 45. ♖d6.

44. ♖d6+ ♖c3 45. ♖b6 ♖d4+
46. ♖e5 ♖d2 47. ♖xb5 ♖xa2 48. ♖b7 h5 49. g×h5 g×h5 50. ♖e4 ♖e2+

(GO) Black loses the rook after 50... ♖xg2 51. ♖e5+.

51. ♖f3 ♖e6 52. ♖f4 h4 53. ♖h7 ♖c6
54. ♖xh4 ♖b2 55. ♖e5+ c3 56. ♖e4 ♖a2 57. ♖xc3 ♖xc3+ 58. ♖e3 ♖c8
59. g4 ♖b2 60. g5 ♖c2 61. h4 ♖d2
62. ♖e2+ ♖d3 63. ♖e7 ♖d4 64. g6
♖d5 65. g7 ♖d6 66. ♖e1 ♖g8 67. ♖g1
♖e6 68. h5 ♖f6 69. h6 ♖f7 70. ♖g4
♖a8 71. h7 ♖a3+ 72. ♖f2 ♖a2+
73. ♖g3 ♖f6 74. g8(♖) 1-0

(59) *Rubinstein – Teichmann*

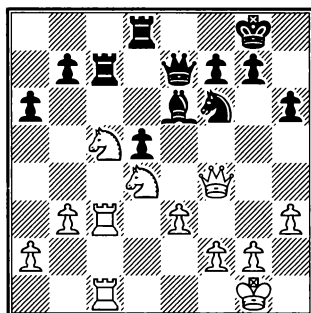
Teplitz-Schönau (3) 1922

Nimzo-Indian [E22]

1. d4 ♖f6 2. c4 e6 3. ♖c3 ♖b4
4. ♖b3 c5 5. dxc5 ♖xc5 6. ♖f3 0-0
7. e3 d5 8. cxd5 exd5 9. ♖e2 ♖b6
10. 0-0 ♖e6 11. ♖d1 ♖e7 12. ♖a4
♖c6 13. b3

ECO assesses this position as slightly better for White. We think it clearly favors the first player.

13... ♖fd8 14. ♖a3 ♖e8 15. ♖h4 ♖c7
16. ♖ac1 a6 17. ♖d3 h6 18. ♖a4 ♖d6
19. ♖xd6 ♖xd6 20. ♖c5 ♖e7 21. ♖d4
♖e5 22. ♖f4 ♖xd3 23. ♖xd3 ♖c8
24. ♖dc3 ♖dd8 25. ♖e5 ♖g4 26. ♖f4
♖f6 27. h3 ♖c7



28. ♖xc7! ♖xc7 29. ♖xe6 ♖xc3
30. ♖xc3 f×e6 31. ♖xe6 ♖d7 32. f3
♖f7 33. ♖d4 g6 34. ♖f2 ♖e7
35. ♖c8 ♖e8 36. ♖e2 ♖f7 37. ♖d3

♖d6 38.♖c5 ♖e8 39. a4 ♖e7
 40.h4 h5 41.♖e2 ♖c7 42.♖f4
 ♖d6 43.♖c1 ♖g7 44.g4 h×g4
 45.f×g4 a5 46.♖h1 g5 47.h×g5
 ♖×g5 48.♖h6+ ♖e5 49.♖g6+ ♖f6
 50.♖f8+ ♖f7 51. ♖h7+ ♖g7
 52.♖×g7+ ♖×g7 53.♖d7 ♖a6
 54.♖d4 ♖b4 55.♖c5 b6 56.♖d7
 ♖c2+ 57.♖d3 ♖b4+ 58.♖c3 ♖g6
 59.♖×b6 ♖g5 60.♖d4 ♖c2+
 61.♖×d5 ♖×e3+ 62.♖c5 ♖×g4
 63.♖c4 1-0

(60) *K. Treybal – Rubinstein*
 Teplitz-Schönau (4) 1922
 Ruy Lopez [C88]

1.e4 e5 2.♖f3 ♖c6 3.♖b5 a6
 4.♖a4 ♖f6 5.♖c3 ♖e7 6.0-0 b5
 7.♖b3 0-0 8.a4 b4 9.♖d5 ♖×e4
 10.d4 exd4 11.♖×e7+ ♖×e7
 12.♖×d4 d5 13.♖×b4 c5 14.♖e1
 ♖b7 15.c3 ♖g6 16.♖e3 ♖b6
 17.♖d1 ♖ad8 18.♖c2 ♖c7 19.a5
 ♖f4

According to Grünfeld, 19...f5! fol-
 lowed by ...f4 or ...♖c6, is stronger.

20.♖a3 ♖e6 21.♖e2 ♖fe8
 22.♖fc1 ♖f4 23.♖f1 ♖e6 24.b4
 ♖e7 25.b×c5 ♖6×c5 26.♖aa1 ♖c8
 27.♖d4 ♖d6 28.♖f5 ♖×f5
 29.♖×f5 ♖c6 30.♖ab1 ♖c7
 31.♖b6 ♖×b6 32.a×b6 ♖c6

White wins a piece after 32...♖×b6??
 33.♖b1.

33.♖c2 h6 34.h3 ♖d7 35.♖d4
 ♖×b6 36.♖d3 g6 37.♖d2 ♖h7
 38.♖f4 ♖e7 39.♖b1 ♖d7 40.♖a4
 ♖×a4 41.♖d6 ♖e6 42.♖f4 ♖e7
 43.♖×b7 ♖c6 44.♖a7 f6 45.♖h2
 ♖g7 46.g3 ♖f7 47.♖e3 ♖f8

48.♖×f7+ ♖×f7 49.♖×h6 ♖e6
 50.♖e3 ♖×c3 51.♖h7+ ♖g7
 52.♖h6 f5 53.h4 ♖f6 54.♖h8
 ♖e6 55.♖h7+ ♖e8 56.♖b7 ♖d4
 57.♖e3 ♖e4 58.♖c8+ ♖e7
 59.♖b7+ ♖e8 60.♖c8+ ♖f7
 61.♖b7+ ♖g8 62.♖b8+ ♖f7
 63.♖b7+ ♖f6 64. ♖×a6 d4
 65.♖f4 ♖f7 66.♖a7+ ♖f6 67.
 ♖a6 ♖d5 68.♖g5+ ♖f7 69.♖a7+
 ♖g8 70.♖b8+ ♖f7 71.♖a7+ ½-½

(61) *Rubinstein – Grünfeld*
 Teplitz-Schönau (5) 1922
 Nimzo-Indian [E28]

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e6 3.♖c3 ♖b4 4.e3
 0-0 5.a3 ♖×c3+ 6.b×c3 d6 7.♖f3?!
 ♖bd7 8.♖e2 c5 9.0-0 ♖c7
 10.♖d2 e5 11.a4 ♖e8 12.f4 exd4
 13.exd4 ♖f8 14.f5

This loses a pawn. In *ECO* Botvinnik
 recommends 14.♖d3, with equality.
 According to Grünfeld, Black stands
 better after 14.♖d3 ♖g4 15.♖c2 ♖e2.

14...♖e7! 15.♖f3 ♖e3+ 16.♖h1
 ♖×c3 17.♖b1 ♖×f5 18.♖b7 ♖c2
 19.♖b2 ♖×d1 20.♖×c3 ♖×f3
 21.g×f3 ♖e3 22.♖a1 c×d4?

Better is 22...♖e6.

23.♖×d4 ♖d3 24.♖b3 ♖h5
 25.♖g1 ♖e6 26.a5 a6 27.♖b6 ♖c3
 28.♖d4 ♖hf4 29. ♖×e6 ♖×e6
 30.♖d1 ♖a3 31.♖db1 g5 32.♖×d6
 ♖×a5 33.♖c1 ♖a3 34.c5 a5 35.c6
 ♖c8 36.♖b6 a4 37.c7 ♖×f3
 38.♖d8+ ♖×d8 39.c×d8(♖)+
 ♖×d8 40.♖×d8 h6 41.♖c6 ♖g7
 42.♖g2 ♖f4 43.♖c7 ♖e4 44.♖a6
 f6 45.♖f3 ♖c4 46.♖d8 ♖f4+
 47.♖e3 h5 48.♖c7 ♖c4 49.♖g3

♖f7 50. ♙e1 ♜c2 51. ♙g3 h4
 52. ♙b8 ♜c4 53. ♖d3 ♙g4 54. ♙c7
 ♖g7 55. ♖e3 ♜c4 56. ♙d8 ♜f4
 57. ♙b6 ♖f7 58. ♙d4 ♜f1 59. ♖e2
 ♜f4 60. ♜xa4 ♖g6 61. ♖e3 ♖h5
 62. ♙a6 ♖g6 63. ♙a2 ♜f1 64. ♙a1
 ♜f4 65. ♙a2 ♜f1 66. ♜f2 ♙e1+
 67. ♖f3 ♙e6 68. ♙b2 ♙e1 69. ♙b6
 ♜f1+ 70. ♖e2 ♜f4 71. ♙c3 ♙e4+
 72. ♖f3 ♜f4+ 73. ♖g2 ♜f5 74. ♙d6
 ♜f4 75. ♙d4 ♙g4+ 76. ♖f3 ♜f4+
 77. ♖e2 ♜f5 78. ♙a6 ♜f4 79. ♖e3
 ♜f1 80. ♙a1 ♜f4 81. ♙b1 ♜f5
 82. ♙b6 ♜f4 83. ♙c3 ♜f1 84. ♙a6
 ♜f4 85. ♙c6 ♜f1 86. ♙b6 ♜f4 87.
 ♙b2 ♜c4 88. ♙d4 ♜c1 89. ♜f2
 ♙e1+ 90. ♖d3 ½-½

(62) *P. Johner – Rubinstein*

Teplitz-Schönau (6) 1922

Queen's Gambit Declined [D31]

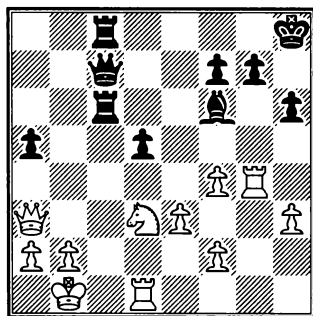
Fourth Brilliancy Prize

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3. ♘f3 a6 4.cxd5
 exd5 5. ♘c3 ♘f6 6. ♙g5 ♙e7 7.e3
 0-0 8. ♙d3 c6 9. ♙xf6 ♙xf6
 10. ♙c2 h6 11.0-0-0 ♙g4 12.h3
 ♙xf3 13.gxf3 a5 14. ♖b1 ♘d7
 15. ♘e2 ♙b6 16. ♙f5 ♜fd8 17.
 ♙xd7 ♜xd7 18. ♘f4 ♙d6 19. ♜hg1
 ♖h8 20. ♙g4 ♙g8 21. ♙dg1 ♙c7
 22. ♘d3 b6 23.f4 c5! 24.dxc5?
 bxc5 25. ♙xc5 ♜c6 26. ♙a3 ♜c8!!

This is much stronger than the obvious
 26... ♙b8 – Rubinstein.

27. ♙d1 (D)

27... ♙xb2! 28. ♖xb2 ♜c3! 29. ♙a4
 ♜c2+ 0-1



(63) *Rubinstein – Mises*

Teplitz-Schönau (7) 1922

Dutch [A95]

Second Brilliancy Prize

Notes by Rubinstein from *Kagans
 Neueste Schachnachrichten*, April
 1923.

1.d4 f5 2.g3 e6 3. ♙g2 ♘f6 4. ♘f3
 d5 5.0-0 c6 6.c4 ♘bd7 7. ♙c2
 ♘e4 8. ♘c3 ♙e7 9.b3 g5
 10. ♘xe4 dxe4 11. ♘e5 ♘xe5
 12.dxe5 g4 13. ♙e3 h5

Black's action is more a demonstration
 than an attack, because after the opening
 of the h-file he has at the most one check
 on h2, after which White's king goes to
 f1. This kind of attack could be success-
 ful were Black's heavy pieces tripled on
 the h-file. But this is not feasible with
 correct counterplay by White.

14. ♜fd1 ♙c7 15. ♙c3 ♙d7
 16. ♙d2 c5 17. ♙ad1 0-0-0 18.a3
 ♙c6 19. ♙d6! b6

If immediately 19... ♙xd6, then Black
 will lose the c-pawn.



*Gathered around the board are the top five finishers at Teplitz-Schönau 1922;
L-R Spielmann, Tartakover, Grünfeld, Réti and Rubinstein.*

**20.b4 c×b4 21.a×b4 ♖×d6
22.e×d6 ♜d7 23.b5 ♖b7 24.♞a3
♜b8 25.♞a1 ♞×d6**

Black has nothing better, because if
25...♖c8 or 25...♖a8, then 26.♖×b6.

26.♞×a7+

Here 26.♞×d6+ was no good because
of 26...♞×d6 27.♖f4 ♞hd8 28.♞d1
♜c7, and Black will free his game by
...a7-a6.

**26...♜c7 27.c5 b×c5 28.♞c1 ♞c8
29.b6+ ♜c6 30.♖×c5**

The right continuation. The tempting
30.♞×c5+ is a blunder, for Black also
wins White's queen after 30...♞×c5
31.♖×c5 ♞a8.

30...♞d2 31.♞a4+! 1-0

[But not 31.♖e3+?? ♞×c1+ 32. ♖×c1
♞a8. After the correct 31.♞a4+ ♜d5,
White wins by 32.♞d7+.]

(64) Rubinstein – Sämisch
Teplitz-Schönau (8) 1922
Queen's Pawn [D02]

**1.d4 ♖f6 2.♖f3 e6 3.g3 c5 4.♖g2
♖c6 5.0-0 d5 6.b3 ♖e7 7.♖b2 0-
0 8.d×c5 ♖×c5 9.♖bd2 ♞e7 10.c4
d4 11.a3 a5 12.b4 a×b4 13.a×b4
♞×a1 14.♞×a1 ♖×b4 15.♖×d4
♖×d4 16.♞×d4 e5 17.♞e3 ♞e8
18.♖e4 ♖×e4 19.♞×e4 f6 20.♖e1
♖e6 21.♖d3 ♞c8 22.♞×b7 ♞×c4
23.♞b8+ ♞f8 24.♞b6 ♖d6
25.♞a1 ♞c8 26.♞a6 ♞b8 27.♖b7
♖c4 28.♞a4 ♖×d3 29.e×d3 ♖c5
30.♖d5+ ♜h8 ½-½**

The easiest to ensure the draw is
31.♞×b8 ♞×b8 32.♞a8, etc.

(65) Spielmann – Rubinstein
Teplitz-Schönau (9) 1922
Scotch [C47]

**1.e4 e5 2.♖f3 ♖c6 3.d4 e×d4
4.♖×d4 ♖f6 5.♖c3 ♖b4 6.♖×c6
b×c6 7.♖d3 d5 8.e×d5 ♞e7+**

9. ♖e2 ♜x d5 10. ♖x e7+ ♜x e7
 11. a3 ♙a5 12. ♙d2 ♜x c3 13. ♙x c3
 ♙x c3+ 14. bxc3 ♙e6 15. ♖b1 ♖ab8
 16. ♜d2 a5 17. c4 ♜d6 18. ♜c3
 ♖xb1 19. ♖xb1 ♜c5 20. f4 g6 21. g3
 ♖e8 22. ♖e1 ♜d6 23. c5+! ♜x c5
 24. ♖e5+ ♜d6

Dangerous is 24... ♜b6?! 25. ♙c4!, and White has good compensation for the pawn – Grünfeld.

25. ♖xa5 ♙d5 26. ♜d4 ♖e1 27. c4
 ♙e6 28. c5+ ♜d7 29. ♖a8 ♖d1
 30. ♜c3 ♖c1+ 31. ♜d4 ♖h1 32. a4
 ♖xh2 33. a5 ♖d2 34. ♜c3 ♖a2 35. a6
 h5 36. ♖h8 ♖a3+ 37. ♜d2 ♜e7
 38. ♖b8 ♖a5 39. ♜e3 ♙d5 40. ♜d2
 ♜f6 41. ♖g8 ♙e6 42. ♖h8 ♜e7
 43. ♖b8 ♙f5 44. ♙c4 ♙e6 45. ♙d3
 ♙d5 46. ♖c8 ♜d7 47. ♖h8 ♙e6
 48. ♖b8 ♜e7 49. ♖h8 ♙g4 50. ♙c4
 ♙e6 51. ♙d3 ♙d7 52. ♖b8 ♙e8
 53. ♙c4 ♙d7 54. ♙d3 ♙f5 55. ♙c4
 ♙e6 56. ♙d3 ♜f6 57. ♖g8 ♙d5
 58. ♖h8 g5 59. ♖h6+ ♜g7 60. f×g5
 ♖xc5 61. ♖xh5 ♖a5 62. ♖h7+ ♜g8
 63. g6 c5 64. ♖h5 ½-½

(66) *Rubinstein – Tarrasch*

Teplitz-Schönau (10) 1922

Queen's Gambit Declined [D34]

Notes by Kmoch.

Seventh Brilliancy Prize

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♜c3 c5 4. c×d5
 e×d5 5. ♜f3 ♜c6 6. g3 ♜f6 7. ♙g2
 ♙e7 8. 0-0 0-0 9. a3

At that time, the variation introduced by Réti, 9. dxc5 ♙xc5 10. ♜a4 was considered the strongest line. Since then,

however, it has been shown that Black could obtain forceful counterplay. Shall we conclude that Rubinstein, the greatest exponent of the system initiated by 6.g3, avoided this variation with correct judgment, because he at that time clearly understood what others were only to discern years later?

9... ♙e6

[Kasparov, in *ECO*, takes heed of 9...c4!]

10. d×c5 ♙xc5 11. b4 ♙e7 12. ♙b2 ♜e4?

This turns out badly. Preferable was 12... ♖c8, but in any event White gets the better game.

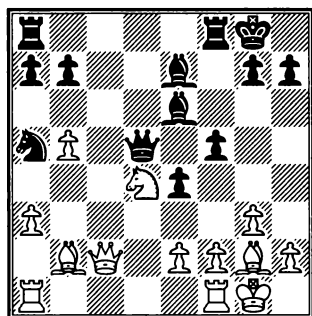
13. b5! ♜a5 14. ♜×e4!

This is to be observed in many of Rubinstein's games: he never clings to an advantage in a routine manner. For example, here he translates the weakness of Black's isolated pawn into another form.

14... d×e4 15. ♜d4 ♖d5

This is not good, but Black was in terrible straits, e.g., 15... ♙d5? 16. ♜f5!, or 15... ♜c4 16. ♜×e6! ♖xd1 (if 16... ♜xb2? 17. ♖xd8 wins, or 16... f×e6 17. ♙d4!) 17. ♖axd1 ♜xb2 18. ♖d7, with a superior endgame. [16. ♜×e6! is a forgotten refutation. *ECO* shows only 16. ♙c3 ♖d5, with a slight edge for White.]

16. ♖c2 f5



17. ♖c3!

Decisive.

17... ♖c4

There is nothing else. The attempt 17... ♖f6? would lose the queen after 18. ♗xa5 ♖xd4 19. ♖ad1 ♖b6 20. ♗c3!.

18. ♖xf5! ♖f6 19. ♗xf6

White might have ended the game more speedily by 19. ♖e7+ ♗h8 20. ♖xd5 ♖xc3 21. ♖xc3 ♖xb2 22. ♖xe4, winning another pawn.

19... gxf6 20. ♖e7+ ♗f7 21. ♖xd5 ♖xd5 22. ♖fd1 ♗e6 23. ♖c3 ♖fd8 24. ♖d4 f5 25. g4! ♖d6 26. ♖ad1 ♖xb5

Here the tournament book notes the following sparkling variation: 26... ♖b3 27. gxf5+ ♗xf5 28. ♖xd6! ♖xd1 29. ♖h3+ ♗f4 30. e3+ ♗f3 31. ♖f6+ ♗e2 32. ♖f1 mate.

27. gxf5+ ♗f7 28. ♖xd5 ♖xd5 29. ♖xd5 ♖xc3 30. ♖c5! ♖xe2+ 31. ♗f1 ♖f4 32. ♖xe4 ♖d8 33. ♖c7+ ♗f6 34. ♗e1 ♖e8 35. f3

♖d5 36. ♖xb7 ♖c3 37. ♖b4 ♖d5 38. ♖a4 ♖e7 39. ♗f2 ♖b6 40. ♖a5 ♖c7 41. ♗g3 ♖d7 42. ♖a6+ ♗g7 43. ♗f4 ♖b6 44. h4 ♖f7 45. ♗g5 h6+ 46. ♗f4 ♗f8 47. a4 ♖c7 48. a5 ♖c4 49. f6 ♖d7 50. ♖c6 ♖xa5 51. ♖c8+ ♗f7 52. ♗e5 ♖b7 53. ♖f5 1-0

(67) *Wolf-Rubinstein*

Teplitz-Schönau (11) 1922

Four Knights Game[C49]

Notes by Kmoch.

Sixth Brilliancy Prize

1. e4 e5 2. ♖f3 ♖c6 3. ♖c3 ♖f6 4. ♖b5 ♖b4 5. 0-0 0-0 6. d3 d6 7. ♖g5 ♖xc3 8. bxc3 ♗e7 9. ♖e1 ♖d8 10. d4 ♖g4 11. h3 ♖h5 12. g4 ♖g6 13. ♖h4 h6 14. ♖xg6?

White gets the worst of it now. The right move is 14. ♖f5! ♖xf5 15. ♖xf6 ♗xf6 16. exf5 and White has a good game.

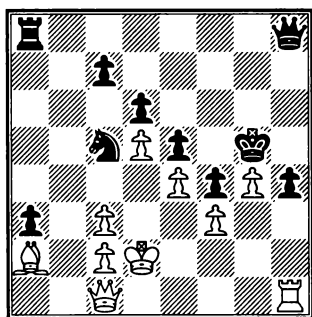
14... fxf6 15. ♖c4+ ♗h7 16. ♖h4 g5 17. ♖g3 ♖f7 18. ♗f3 ♖ae8 19. ♗e3 b6 20. ♖b5 ♖d8 21. a4 ♖h8 22. a5 ♖g6 23. f3 ♖f4 24. ♖f1 ♗h8 25. ♖xf4 gxf4 26. ♗f2 g5 27. d5 h5 28. ♖g2 ♗g7 29. ♗e2 ♖h8 30. ♗f2 ♖a8!

Preparing an attack on the other wing as well.

31. ♖eb1 ♖d7 32. ♗b5 hxf4 33. hxf4 ♖c5 34. ♖h1 ♖h4! 35. ♖xh4 gxf4 36. ♖h3 bxa5 37. ♗xa5 ♗d8 38. ♖b1 ♖b8 39. ♖b4 a6 40. ♗e2 ♖b6 41. ♗a1 ♗g6 42. ♗d2 ♗g5 43. ♖b1 ♗b8 44. ♖h1 a5!

A pretty pawn sacrifice which cannot be accepted: 45. ♖xa5 ♜b2 46. ♖a3 ♖b3+ 47. ♔d3 ♖b5+ 48. c4 ♖b6!

45. ♔g2 a4 46. ♖e1 ♖h8 47. ♖c1 ♜a6 48. ♔f1 ♜a8 49. ♔c4 a3 50. ♔a2 ♖h7 51. ♜h3 ♔d7 52. ♖b1 ♖h8 53. ♜h1 ♔c5 54. ♖c1



54... ♜b8!!

The plan is now ready. With two merry pawn sacrifices, Black obtains a decisive attack.

55. ♖xa3

Otherwise 55... ♜b2 ensues.

55... ♜a8 56. ♖b2 h3 57. ♔c4 ♖h4 58. ♔e2 ♖f2! 59. ♜xh3 ♖e3+ 60. ♖e1 ♔a4 0-1

(68) *Rubinstein – Tartakover*

Teplitz-Schönau (12) 1922

Blumenfeld [E10]

Abridged from notes by Tartakover in *My Best Games of Chess 1905-1930*.

1. d4 ♔f6 2. ♔f3 e6 3. c4 c5 4. d5 b5 5. e4

In his capacity as an established theorist Rubinstein wants to refute the gam-

bit by an ingenious counter-sacrifice, which has, at any rate, the advantage of being new. Recognized as the most energetic line is the pin with 5. ♔g5.

5... ♔x e4 6. dxe6 fxe6 7. ♔d3 ♔f6 8. ♔g5 ♖e7!

If 8... g6? 9. ♖f3 d5 10. cxd5 c4 11. dxe6 wins.

9. cxb5 d5 10. 0-0 g6 11. ♜e1 ♔g7 12. ♖e2

Instead of the text move, which looks for immediate dividends (in the shape of the pawn on e6), a long and enduring attack could have been planned by 12. ♔c3!? 0-0 13. f4.

12... c4 13. ♔c2 0-0

Black transforms the loss of the e-pawn into a sacrifice, and this permits him to seize the initiative.

14. ♔xe6 ♜e8 15. ♔f4?

A turning point in the fight. More resistance was offered by 15. ♔d4.

15... ♖f7 16. ♖f1 a6! 17. ♜xe8+ ♔xe8 18. ♔c3 ♔b7! 19. ♖e1 d4 20. ♔e4 axb5 21. ♔g5

Or 21. ♔c5 ♔c6! 22. ♔e4 ♔d6! 23. ♔xc6 ♔xc6 24. ♔d2 ♜e8, and Black still has the last word.

21... ♖d7 22. ♔fe6 ♔a6 23. ♔f4 d3 24. ♔d1 h6 25. ♔xg7 ♔xg7 26. ♔f3 ♜e8 27. ♖a5 g5 28. ♔e3 ♔f5 29. ♖b6 ♜e6 30. ♖a7 ♖e7 31. ♜c1?

With his usual quietude of mind, Rubinstein prepares some sort of counterplay against the c4-square, but nevertheless such a renunciation of the struggle around the e3-square is equivalent to a semi-resignation! A stern defense could have been put up by 31. ♖d4, which would have necessitated the utmost precision on Black's part before he could force the win: 31... ♗e3! 32. fxe3 ♗xe3+ 33. ♖f1 ♗xd4! 34. ♗xb7 ♖e3+ 35. ♖e1 ♖c2+ 36. ♗xc2! ♗g1+ 37. ♖d2 ♗f2+ 38. ♖c3 ♗xc2+ 39. ♖d4 ♗xb2+ 40. ♖e3 ♗e2+ 41. ♖d4 ♗f2+ 42. ♖e5 ♗f4+ 43. ♖d5 ♗f5+ 44. ♖d4 ♗f4+ 45. ♗e4 ♗xe4+ 46. ♖xd4 ♖b4! 47. a4 bxa4 48. ♗xa4 d2 49. ♗a8+ ♖g7! 50. ♗a1 c3 51. ♖f3 c2, and Black wins.

31... ♖xe3 0-1

As a matter of fact White has no defense, e.g., 32. fxe3 ♗xe3 33. ♖f2 ♖c5, threatening 34... d2 and 35... ♖d3+.

(69) *Kostić – Rubinstein*

Teplitz-Schönau (13) 1922

Queen's Gambit Declined [D31]

Notes by Kostić from the *Chess Amateur*, September 1924.

1. d4 d5 2. ♖f3 e6 3. c4 a6 4. cxd5 exd5 5. ♖c3 ♗e7 6. ♗f4 ♖f6 7. e3 0-0 8. ♗d3 ♖bd7 9. 0-0 ♗e8 10. ♗c1 c6 11. ♗c2 ♖f8 12. ♖e5 ♖h5 13. ♗g3 ♗d6 14. ♖f3 ♖xg3 15. hxg3 ♗g4 16. ♖a4 ♗c8?!

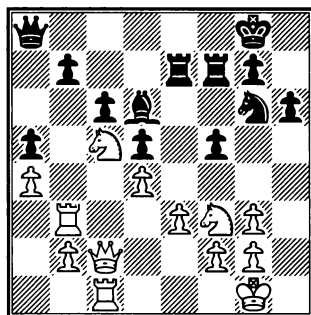
Better was 16... ♗f6.

17. ♗f5! ♗xf5 18. ♗xf5 ♗c7 19. ♖c5 ♗ce7 20. ♗c3 f6 21. ♗fc1 ♗f7 22. ♗c2 f5 23. ♗b3 ♗c8 24. a4 ♖g6 25. ♗c3 a5

In order to prevent White playing b4-b5.

26. ♗b3 h6 27. ♗d2 ♗a8 28. ♗c2 ♗8e7

[According to Trifunovic, Black had a better defense in 28... ♗c8.]



29. ♖xb7!

By this sacrifice White demolishes Black's apparently safe game by giving up the knight for four pawns.

29... ♗xb7 30. ♗xc6 ♗b8 31. ♗xb7 ♗xb7 32. ♗xd5+ ♖h8 33. ♗xf5 ♖e7 34. ♗xa5 ♗xb2 35. ♗c3 ♗a2 36. ♗a1 ♖d5 37. ♗c1 ♗c7 38. ♗f1 ♗b2 39. ♗b1 ♗a2 40. ♗a1 ♗b2 41. ♗b1 ♗a2 42. ♗a1 ♗b2 43. ♗b1 ♗a2 44. ♗c1! ♖c3 45. ♖h2 ♗a5 46. ♖g1 ♖d2

This move cost Black forty-eight minutes thought and the reason for it was to stop 42. ♗d3, which would cramp Black's game entirely.

47. ♗c4 ♗b4??

A blunder which is explained by the fact that Black became confused in studying too long this difficult position which, as the following variations will

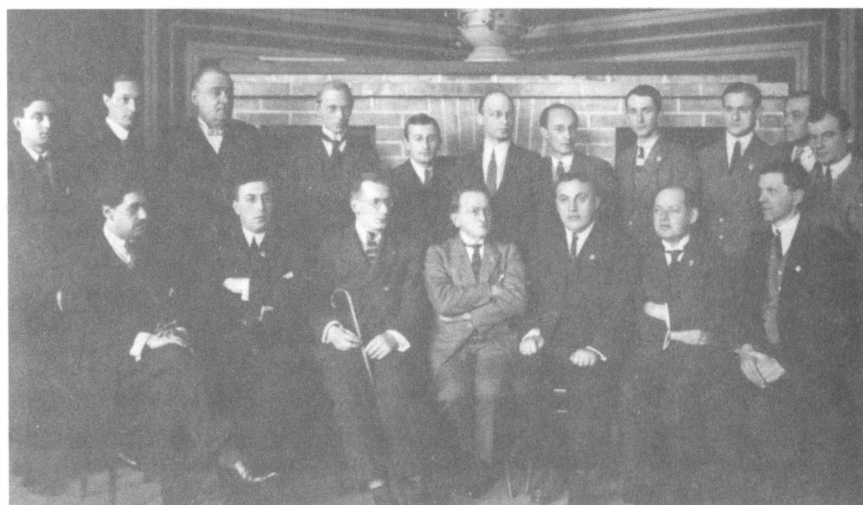
show, is lost for him in any case: If Black plays 47...♖e4, then follows 48.♗f7! ♖xf2 49.♗g6, and White has a won position. 47...♗h5+ 48.♖h3 ♖e4 49.♖c2!! ♖xf2 50.♖xf2 ♖xf2 51.♗c8+ ♖h7 52.♗c2+ wins the knight, and

49...♗d1 50.♗c8+ ♖h7 51.♗f5+ is followed by mate in two.

48.♗xc3 ♖xf2 49.♗xb4 ♖xb4
50.e4 1-0

Vienna, November 13-December 2, 1922

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	T
1	Rubinstein	x	½	1	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	11½
2	Tartakower	½	x	1	½	½	0	1	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	10
3	Wolf	0	0	x	½	½	1	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	9½
4	Tarrasch	½	½	½	x	½	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	½	½	1	9
5	Maróczy	½	½	½	½	x	½	0	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	9
6	Alekhine	0	1	0	1	½	x	0	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	9
7	Grünfeld	½	0	½	0	1	1	x	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	8
8	Réti	0	½	½	0	½	½	1	x	0	1	½	0	1	1	1	7½
9	Bogoljubow	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	1	x	1	1	1	½	½	1	6½
10	Vukovic	0	0	0	1	½	½	1	0	0	x	0	1	0	1	1	6
11	Spielmann	0	½	½	0	0	0	0	½	0	1	x	½	1	1	1	6
12	Sämisch	½	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	0	0	½	x	1	1	1	5½
13	Takács	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	0	½	1	0	0	x	½	½	4
14	König	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	½	x	½	2
15	Kmoch	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	x	1½



Vienna 1922 - Sitting: L-R, Wolf, Rubinstein, Grünfeld, Tarrasch, Bogoljubow, Spielmann, Maróczy, Standing: L-R NN, NN, Marco, Kmoch, König, Tartakower, Takács, Vukovic, Sämisch, NN, NN. Alekhine and Réti are missing.

Just when some might have written him off, Akiva bounces back in style. Plus-nine, a point and a half ahead of the field and two and a half points ahead of Alekhine, Vienna was one of the greatest tournaments of Rubinstein's life.

Alas, he does not seem to have received any financial reward for his effort. The *American Chess Bulletin* of 1923 ran a rather sad tale under the heading "Impounding a Chess Prize."

Akiva Rubinstein, who as in 1912, is again getting the habit of monopolizing the best there is to be had in the way of cash emoluments at the tournaments in which he takes part, had a curious, not to say shocking, experience after the conclusion of the recent international congress at Vienna. As his share of the booty distributed among the masters in the form of prizes, he had the snug sum of 8,000,000 crowns in Austrian currency – considerable luggage, all will admit. Departing from Vienna, the master, who established his chess reputation as a Russian, but now represents Poland, ran afoul of the frontier officials, who, it appears, took a livelier interest in cash holdings than in the rest of his belongings. At any rate, the net worth of the painful interview was that the 8,000,000 crowns were impounded, which of course meant that Rubinstein and his Austrian money parted company and he continued his journey alone, or with whatever foreign change he may have had in his pocket. The reason advanced for this strange procedure was that releasing these home-made funds and permitting them to run amuck in strange lands would assuredly result in the further depre-

ciation of the Austrian exchange. At this writing and basing calculations on present New York quotations, the value of the amount is exactly \$120. Evidently, Rubinstein must have procured a through ticket, for he finally reached Hastings safely in time for the opening of the chess festival there. He holds an official receipt for the money that he left behind, but the authorities clearly are not good correspondents, for his letters of protest, so far, are without reply.

The quality of the games from Vienna 1922 inspired 16-year-old Larry Evans to write a book (Vienna International Tournament 1922 – self published in December 1948) on this event and the future grandmaster did an excellent job.

(70) **Rubinstein – Takács**

Vienna (1) 1922

Nimzo-Indian [E32]

1.d4 ♠f6 2.c4 e6 3.♠c3 b6 4.e4 ♠b7 5.♠d3 ♠b4 6.♠c2 d6?? 7.♠a4+ ♠c6 8.d5 ♠xc3+ 9.bxc3 ♠d7 10.dxc6 ♠xc6 11.♠c2 e5 12.♠e2 ♠g4 13.♠g3 h5 14.f3 ♠g6 15.0-0 h4 16.♠f5 ♠d7 17.a4 ♠ag8 18.a5 ♠h5 19.axb6 axb6 20.♠a7 g6 21.♠e3 ♠e8 22.♠d5 ♠d8 23.♠e3 ♠f8 24.♠xc7 1-0

(71) **Grünfeld – Rubinstein**

Vienna (2) 1922

Queen's Gambit Declined [D64]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♠c3 ♠f6 4.♠g5 ♠bd7 5.e3 ♠e7 6.♠f3 0-0 7.♠c1 c6 8.♠c2 ♠e8 9.♠d3 h6 10.♠h4 a6 11.cxd5 exd5 12.♠g3 ♠h5 13.♠h7+ ♠h8 14.♠e5 ♠f8

15. ♖×d7 ♙×d7 16. ♙f5 ♖c8
 17. ♙×d7 ♖×d7 18. 0-0 ♖×g3
 19. h×g3 ♜ae8 20. ♖a4 f5 21. ♖c5
 ♙×c5 22. ♖×c5 ♜f6 23. ♜fe1 h5
 24. ♖c2 ♜h6 25. ♖d1 ♜e4 26. f3
 ♜e7 27. ♖d3 ♜g6 28. ♖f2 ♖d6
 29. f4 ♜e4 30. ♜h1 ♜h6 31. ♖e2
 ½-½

Arthur Bisguier's article *The Greatest Queen Pawn Players of All Time*, which appears in the second edition of *Chess Lists* by Andrew Soltis, has Rubinstein and Capablanca sharing the top spot for their mastery of 1.d4. The following game certainly helps make a good case.

(72) **Rubinstein – Bogoljubow**
 Vienna (3) 1922
 Grünfeld [D94]

Notes by Chernev from the *Golden Dozen*.

This game was awarded the First Brillancy Prize. Was it for its attractive combinations, or for the superb strategy that made them possible?

Early in the game Rubinstein obtains a bit of advantage when he restricts the mobility of Bogoljubow's king's bishop. This advantage increases when his rooks gain control of the c-file, with one of the rooks seizing the seventh rank. Then Rubinstein's heavy pieces penetrate by way of the black squares, which Rubinstein has skillfully managed to weaken.

Et voilà! Suddenly all sorts of sparkling little combinations spring into life, apparently without any effort on the part of Rubinstein.

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.e3 ♖f6 4. ♖c3 g6
 5. ♖f3 ♙g7 6. ♙e2 0-0 7. 0-0
 ♖bd7

This natural move is weak, as it lets White develop with gain of time, and secure control of the c-file. Better moves were 7... ♖e4, or 7... ♙g4, or 7... d×c4.

8.c×d5! ♖×d5 9. ♖×d5 c×d5
 10. ♖b3

"Achieving the positional refutation of 7... ♖bd7. It allows: (1) Lasting pressure on the queenside. (2) A speedy occupation of the c-file." – Larry Evans.

10... ♖f6

Not the happiest continuation, as will be seen, but 10... ♖b6 is met by 11.a4, with the threat of displacing the knight by 12.a5. Perhaps Black should play 10... ♖b8, followed by 11... ♖c6.

11. ♙d2 ♖e4 12. ♜fd1 ♖×d2

Bogoljubow now has the two bishops, but at what a cost! He has made four moves with the knight to exchange it for a bishop which made only one move. Time is too precious to be thus wasted! Moreover he has made it possible for White to double rooks on the open c-file. Notice that when both rooks occupy the file, there is a good chance that one of them will get a foothold on the seventh rank, from where there is a road leading directly to the king.

13. ♜×d2 ♖d6 14. ♜c1 b6 15. ♜dc2
 ♙b7 16. ♖a4!

“A good move. Among other things it prevents Black’s QR from moving.” – Larry Evans.

16... a6 17.♖c7

The rook zooms up to the seventh rank. The seventh rank is seventh heaven for a rook. Occupation of the seventh rank by a rook can strike terror into the heart of the enemy king, however closely guarded he may be.

17...b5 18.♗a5!

And now White’s heavy pieces are all stationed on the weakened black squares, from which they cannot be easily driven away.

18...♖ab8 19.♖1c5 ♖fd8

Good moves are getting scarce. On 19...♖fc8, for example, the reply 20.♖xb7 wins a piece on the spot.

20.♘e5 ♗f6

This awkward-looking move is the prelude to an ingenious defense. Should Black play 20...♗xe5 instead, the penalty would be 21.dxe5 ♗e6 (or 21...♗xe5) 22.♖xb7!, winning the hapless bishop.

21.♘c6 e6

Bogoljubow seems to have found a way out of his difficulties. If White captures by 22.♘d8, then 22...♗xd8 pins the rook and regains the exchange, while if 22.♘b8 ♖xb8, followed by 23...♗d8 again, recovers the lost material.

22.g3!!

This is not merely a cowardly safety precaution, but is indicative of Rubinstein’s long-range planning in preventing an unexpected mate on the last rank, or a perpetual check in one of the variations.

[This move is also highly praised by Mihai Marin in his acclaimed book *Learn from the Legends*. There, on page 31, he writes:

His philosophy is brilliantly simple.

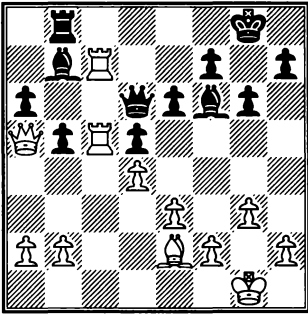
Since Black cannot improve his position in any way, why should White refrain from making a generally useful move, avoiding any back rank surprises and restricting at the same time Black’s dark squared bishop?

By capturing at once on b8, White would have obtained the same position as in the game, with the only difference that his pawn would still be on g2. As we shall see, this would not have decisively influenced the further course of the game, but it is always good to gain an additional useful tempo at no cost.

When reaching such a situation, one cannot know in advance whether such small details will really count or not. Sometimes they would, sometimes not really. What is almost certain is that they can hardly do any harm. Therefore, this “do not rush” attitude is part of every strong player’s arsenal.

It is interesting to note that after 22.g3 Rubinstein will make another series of active moves, even more impressive than the previous series. It looks just as if he took a deep breath before the final attack.]

22...♖dc8 23.♟×b8 ♖×b8



24.♙×b5! ♙d8

Obviously, 24...a×b5 25.♖a7 assures White of an easy win.

25.♖×b5 ♖a6 26.♖d7 ♖f8 27.♖×b7 is even stronger – Marin.

25.♙e8!

This is where the bishop was headed for, and on the way there he captured a pawn *en passant*, so to speak.

[Conventional wisdom for more than 80 years has praised the flashy 25.♙e8 but Marin believes 25.♙f1, maintaining an extra pawn in the middlegame, would have been at least as strong.

He writes:

The problem is that the text move allows Black to generate mass exchanges, getting rid of his passive bishop and obtaining some saving chances in a rook ending. All the same, as we already know, Rubinstein had nothing against such a course of action.]

25...♖f8

There is no solace in 25...♙×c7 26.♖×c7 ♖×c7 27.♖×c7 ♖×e8 28.♖×b7, where White, a pawn ahead, and with his rook in a dominating position, has no trouble scoring the victory.

[Marin gives 25...♖f8? and writes that Black should have played into the variation given by Chernev and that after 28...♖c8: “White will still need to work in order to convert his extra pawn.” Marin also points out that while 22.g3 has no decisive influence here, or after his recommendation 22.♙f1, it does make a considerable difference after the continuation chosen by Bogoljubow.]

26.♖×b7!

Brilliantly played, and part of the combination foreseen by Rubinstein. There is a simple, brutal win by 26.♙×f7+ ♖×f7 27.♖×f7 ♙×a5 28.♖×b7 ♖×b7 29.♖×a5 ♖×b2 30.♖×a6, and Black can resign.

26...♙×a5 27.♖×b8 ♖d6 28.♖b7 ♙b6 29.♖c6 ♖b4

Now we can see that Rubinstein’s perceptive 22nd move, preventing mate or a possible perpetual check, permits him time at move 30 to strike the decisive blow.

30.♙×f7+ 1-0

Black faces all sorts of possibilities, none of them pleasant. One course of play might run: 30...♖f8 31.♙×g6 ♖e1+ 32.♖g2 (courtesy of his twenty-second move) 32...♙d8 33.♖c8 ♖a5 34.b4. Rubinstein gives us another fine specimen of black-square domination.

(73) *Tarrasch – Rubinstein*

Vienna (4) 1922

Four Knights Game[C49]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♟c3 ♟f6
4.♟b5 ♟b4 5.0-0 0-0 6.♟xc6
dxc6 7.d3 ♟g4 8.h3 ♟h5 9.♟e2
♟d7 10.♟d1 ♟e8 11.♟e3 f6
12.♟f5 ♟f8 13.♟e3 ♟c5 14.♟g3
♟f7 15.♟fd1 ♟c8 16.♟xc5 ♟xc5
17.d4 exd4 18.♟xd4 ♟f8 19.♟f3
c5 20.♟b5 a6 21.♟c3 ♟e6 22.
♟f5 ♟g6 23.a4 ♟ad8 24.♟f4
♟xf5 25.♟xf5 ♟xf5 26.exf5 ♟d4
27.♟f1 ♟e5 28.g4 g6 29.fxg6
hxxg6 30.♟e2 ♟xd1+ ½-½

(74) *Rubinstein – Vukovic*

Vienna (5) 1922

French [C12]

The player of the black pieces is the author of the classic *The Art of Attack*.

1.d4 e6 2.e4 d5 3.♟c3 ♟f6 4.♟g5
♟b4 5.♟e2 dxe4 6.a3 ♟e7 7.g3
♟d7 8.♟g2 ♟c6 9.♟xf6 ♟xf6
10.♟xe4 0-0 11.0-0 ♟h8 12.f4
♟d5 13.♟f2 ♟f5 14.♟d3 a6
15.♟d1 ♟d8 16.h3 ♟e7 17.g4
♟b5 18.c4! ♟xb2 19.♟g5 ♟xg5
20.fxg5 b5

Desperate measures were necessary as White was threatening 21.♟b1 ♟a2 22.♟c1.

21.♟xf7 bxc4 22.♟xc4 ♟xg2
23.♟xg2 ♟c6 24.♟f2 ♟e5
25.♟xe6 ♟e8 26.♟df1 ♟xa3
27.♟f5 ♟g6 28.♟d7 ♟e7
29.♟xe7 ♟xe7 30.♟g3 ♟d7
31.♟f5 ♟f8 32.♟e1 a5 33.h4 a4
34.♟e3 g6 35.♟h6 ♟g7 36.d5 a3
37.♟a2 ♟xd5 38.♟axa3 ♟xa3

39.♟xa3 ♟e6 40.♟f3 ♟f8 41.♟e4
♟b5 42.♟f3+ ♟e7 43.♟f7+ ♟d6
44.♟xh7 ♟b4+ 45.♟e3 ♟b3+
46.♟d2 ♟e5 47.♟e7 ♟h3 48.h5
♟h2+ 49.♟c3 ♟h3+ 50.♟c4 gxxh5
51.g6 hxxg4 52.g7 ♟f6 53.♟f7+
♟e5 54.♟xxg4+ 1-0

(75) *König – Rubinstein*

Vienna (6) 1922

Four Knights Game[C49]

Imre König, who passed away in 1992, was the author of the well-received *From Morphy to Botvinnik*. He was a 21-year-old student making a tough debut in the international arena when he played in this event. König did much better the second time around against Rubinstein at Rogaška Slatina 1929 (he drew with Black).

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♟c3 ♟f6
4.♟b5 ♟b4 5.0-0 0-0 6.♟xc6
dxc6 7.♟xe5 ♟e8 8.♟d3 ♟xc3
9.dxc3 ♟xe4 10.♟f3 ♟d6 11.♟e3
♟f5 12.♟fe1 ♟h4 13.♟f4 ♟h5
14.♟d4 f6 15.f3 ♟g6 16.♟g3 b6
17.♟xg6 ♟xg6 18.♟f2

Larry Evans writes: “18.b3 had to be played.” Unfortunately for König Black has 18...c5 19.♟f2 c4! winning material.

18...♟c4 19.♟b4?

Evans is right that White’s last chance is 19.b3 with the idea 19...♟a3 20.♟ac1 ♟xc2 21.♟xc2 ♟xc2 22.♟d2 with drawing chances.

19...♟xb2 20.♟xc6 ♟xc2 21.♟g3
♟a4 22.♟xe8+ ♟xe8 23.♟xa7
♟a8 24.♟b1 ♟d3 25.♟b5 ♟xb5

26.♖×b5 ♖×a2 27.h3 ♖a7 28.♖d5
 ♜c5 29.♙f2 ♜e6 30.♖d7 ♜f8
 31.♜h2 ♖a2 32.♙e3 ♖c2 33.♖d3
 ♜e7 34.♜g3 f5 35.f4 c5 0-1

Rubinstein had a free day in round seven.

The following miraculous save had a significant impact on the tournament. Tartakover had started Vienna with 6½ from 7 and had he won this game he might well have taken first place.

Akiva's escape rivals better known examples like Szabo-Botvinnik, Budapest 1952 and Emanuel Lasker-Edward Lasker, New York 1924.

(76) *Rubinstein – Tartakover*

Vienna (8) 1922

Grünfeld [D75]

1.d4 ♜f6 2.♜f3 g6 3.c4 ♙g7
 4.♜c3 0-0 5.g3 d5 6.cxd5 ♜xd5
 7.♙g2 c5 8.0-0 cxd4 9.♜xd4
 ♜xc3 10.bxc3 e5 11.♜b5 ♜a5
 12.♜b3?!

White's chances for an advantage evaporate after this move. He needed to try 12.♜d6 with the idea 12...♖d8? 13.♜xb7! ♙xb7 14.♙xb7 ♖xd1 15.♖fxd1 ♜xc3 16.♙e3 with a winning position.

12... ♙e6 13.c4 ♜c6 14.♙a3 ♖fd8
 15.e3? e4!

Tartakover activates his bishop while shutting down Rubinstein's .

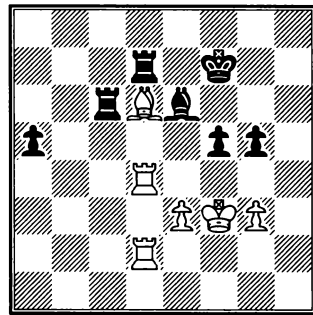
16.♖ad1 f5 17.f3 ♜e5 18.♜d6
 exf3 19.♙xf3?

White had to muddy the waters with 19.♜xb7.

19... ♜xf3+ 20.♖xf3 ♙f8?

Black was winning after 20...b5! 21.♜xb5 ♖xd1+ 22.♜xd1 ♙xc4 23.♜d6 ♙xa2. Now Rubinstein is able to simplify the position and eventually set up an unbreakable fortress.

21.♖ff1 ♜c7 22.♜d3 ♙xd6
 23.♙xd6 ♜xc4 24.♜xc4 ♙xc4
 25.♖f2 ♖d7 26.♖d4 b5 27.♖fd2
 ♖c8 28.a3 ♙e6 29.h4 ♜f7
 30.♜f2 h6 31.a4 bxa4 32.♖xa4
 ♖c6 33.♖ad4 a5 34.♜f3 g5
 35.hxg5 hxg5



White to play and draw

36.e4!

Tartakover is quoted by Pytel as saying that Rubinstein thought for 45 minutes before finding this move which leads to a draw.

36... ♖c3+ 37.♖2d3

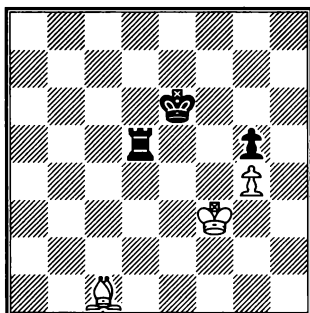
Tartakover set a small trap here: 37.♖4d3?? ♖xd6!.

37... ♖xd3+ 38.♖xd3 a4 39.♜e3!
 fxex4 40.♜xe4! a3 41.♙xa3 ♙f5+

42. ♖xf5 ♜xd3 43. ♙c1 ♜d5+
44. ♜e4 ♜e6 45. g4!

This is the culmination of Rubinstein's idea. Black will need to use either his king or rook to guard the g5-pawn. An almost identical ending was reached in D.Cramling-Winsnes, Stockholm 1988, with the same result as the game.

45... ♜e5+ 46. ♜f3 ♜d5 47. ♙b2
♜e1 48. ♜f2 ♜e4 49. ♜g3 ♜e6
50. ♙c1 ♜f6 51. ♙b2+ ♜g6
52. ♙c1 ♜e1 53. ♙d2 ♜b1 54. ♙e3
♜b4 55. ♜f3 ♜f6 56. ♙d2 ♜b3+
57. ♙e3 ♜a3 58. ♜e4 ♜a4+ 59. ♜f3
♜a5 60. ♙d4+ ♜e6 61. ♙e3 ♜d5
62. ♙c1



62... ♜d6 63. ♙e3 ♜e5 64. ♙d2
♜d5 65. ♙c3 ♜e8 66. ♙d2 ♜f8+
67. ♜g3 ♜g8 68. ♜f3 ♜d4
69. ♙e3+ ♜d3 70. ♙c1 ♜g7
71. ♜f2 ♜c2 72. ♙e3 ♜g8 73. ♜f3
♜d3 74. ♙c1 ½-½

Analysis by Euwe shows that Black's only winning plan – to post his rook on the fifth rank and bring his king to d3 – fails to a timely ♙xg5.

74... ♜d4 75. ♙d2 ♜e5 76. ♙e3 ♜f6
77. ♙d4+ ♜g6 78. ♙e3 ♜b8 79. ♙d2

♜b5 80. ♜e4 ♜f6 81. ♙c3+ ♜e6
82. ♙d2 ♜d6 83. ♙e3 ♜c6 84. ♙d2
♜b6 85. ♙e3+ ♜a5 86. ♙d2+ ♜a4
87. ♙e3 ♜b3 88. ♙c1 ♜c2 89. ♙xg5
♜xg5 90. ♜f4 ♜g8 91. g5 ♜d3 92. ♜f5
♜d4 93. g6 ♜d5 94. ♜f6 ♜d6 95. ♜f7
½-½

(77) *Maróczy – Rubinstein*

Vienna (9) 1922

Four Knights Game [C49]

1. e4 e5 2. ♖f3 ♜c6 3. ♜c3 ♜f6
4. ♙b5 ♙b4 5. 0-0 0-0 6. ♙xc6
dxc6 7. ♜xe5

Maróczy adopts the same drawish continuation that König did in round 6 but manages to hold the position despite Akiva's attempt to make something out of nothing.

7... ♜e8 8. ♜d3 ♙xc3 9. dxc3 ♜xe4
10. ♙f4 ♜d6 11. ♜e1 ♜xe1+
12. ♜xe1 ♙f5 13. b3 ♜f6 14. ♜e5
♜xe5 15. ♙xe5 ♜e8 16. ♙xd6
cxd6 17. ♜e1 ♜xe1+ 18. ♜xe1 d5
19. ♜f1 ♜f8 20. ♜e2 ♜e7 21. ♜d2
♜d6 22. ♜d3 g5 23. f3 h5 24. ♜b2
c5 25. c4 d4 26. ♜d3 b6 27. a3 f6
28. ♜e2 ♙d7 29. a4 ♙c6 30. ♜f2 a5
31. g3 ♜e6 32. ♜e2 ♜f5 33. ♜f2 h4
34. ♜d3 hxg3 35. hxg3 ♜e6 ½-½

(78) *Rubinstein – Alekhine*

Vienna (10) 1922

Grünfeld [D94]

Notes by Hans Kmoch (K).

1. d4 ♜f6 2. c4 g6 3. ♜f3 ♙g7
4. ♜c3 d5 5. e3 0-0 6. cxd5 ♜xd5
7. ♙c4

[Recent theory, including *ECO*, considers Keres as the originator of this varia-

tion. This game is sufficient proof that Rubinstein, at least, used it successfully long before Keres. Interestingly, this game is also cited in *ECO*.]

7...♟xc3 8.bxc3 c5 9.0-0 ♟c6 10.♙a3 cxd4 11.cxd4 a6 12.♞c1 b5?

(K) A neat combination. At the cost of a pawn Alekhine relieves the threatening pressure on the position. As compensation he gets the two bishops and an unhindered development.

13.♙xf7+ ♞xf7 14.♞xc6 ♙b7 15.♞c5

(K) Threatening 16.♟g5, followed by ♞b3+.

[*ECO* (Bagirov) stops the game here, with the assessment that White has the advantage. As we shall see from the game and Kmoch's annotations, this evaluation is mistaken, and Alekhine's sacrifice of the pawn is an interesting idea. The most recent annotations to this game, by I. Belov in *Akiva Rubinstein's Chess Academy* contribute nothing new and are only a duplication of Kmoch's work.]

15...♙d5 16.♞c2!

(K) But Rubinstein plays vigorously also. His plan is not simply to carefully hold his pawn, but more pertinently to obtain attacking chances. If 16...♙xf3 17.gxf3 ♞xf3 18.♞e4!, and though the material is even once more, White has a vastly superior position.

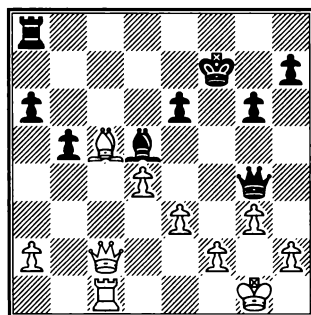
16...e6 17.♞c1 ♙f8 18.♟e5 ♙xc5!

(K) After 18...♞b7 (or 18...♞g7) 19.♞c8 ♙xa3 20.♞xd8+ ♞xd8 21.♞b1

♙d6, followed by ...♞c7, Black has a very strong game, though he is behind in material. Why did not Black first remove his threatened rook? Because White would not capture the queen, but would offer a winning sacrifice! To demonstrate: (a) 18... ♞b7 19.e4 ♙xc5 20.dxc5 ♙c4 21.♟xc4 bxc4 22.♞xc4; (b) 18...♞g7 19.e4 ♙xc5 (or 19...♙b7 20.♞b3 ♞e8 21. ♞c7!, etc.) 20.dxc5 ♙b7 21.c6, and if 21...♞c8 or 21...♞c7, then 22.♞b3!. All these variations would have been ruinous for Black.

19.♟xf7 ♞xf7 20.♙xc5 ♞g5! 21.g3 ♞g4?

It is a pity that by this error the game which has been played by both sides with great brilliance, comes to an unexpected end. 21...♞f5! had to be played, whereupon 22.f3? would be refuted by 22...♙xf3! If White exchanges queens, the ending apparently must be drawn.



22.f3! ♙xf3

Losing outright. More resistance was possible with 22...♞g5, but after 23.♞e1, followed by 24.e4, White must win.

23.♞f1 e5 24.e4! ♞g7 25.♞f2 ♙xe4 26.♙f8+ 1-0

“A unique game in that Alekhine loses so few, so soon!” – Larry Evans. The only Alekhine loss the authors could find after WWI that was shorter was Keres-Alekhine, Margate 1937.

(79) *Wolf – Rubinstein*

Vienna (11) 1922

Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙a4 ♟f6 5.0-0 d6 6.♙xc6+
bxc6 7.d4 ♟xe4 8.♞e2 f5 9.dxe5
d5 10.♞d1 c5

This looks loosening but is not easy to refute.

11.c4 c6 12.♟c3

White may have had better in 12.♟e1 intending to transfer the knight to d3.

12... ♟xc3 13.bxc3 ♙e7 14.cxd5
cxd5 15.c4 d4

Now Black has equalized.

16.♟g5 ♙xg5 17.♞h5+ g6
18.♞xg5 ♞xg5 19.♙xg5 ♙e6
20.♙c1?

The start of a downward spiral. Wolf would still have had good chances to draw with 20.♞ab1.

20... ♞d7 21.♙a3 ♞c6

The weaknesses on c4 and e5 give Black the advantage but there is still work to be done.

22.♞ac1 f4

Rubinstein prepares to encircle the e-pawn.

23.♞f1?

White was worse but had to hang tough with 23.♞e1. Now Akiva finishes up in customary fashion.

23... ♞hf8 24.♞e2 f3+! 25.gxf3 ♞f5
26.♞g1 ♞af8 27.♞g3 ♞xe5+
28.♞d2 ♞e8 29.f4 ♞e4 30.♞gg1
♞xf4 31.♞g5 ♙f5 32.♞f1 ♞fe4 0-1

(80) *Rubinstein – Spielmann*

Vienna (12) 1922

Benko Gambit [A57]

Notes by Kmocho (K).

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 c5 3.d5 b5 4.c4
♙b7 5.a4!

[Another of Rubinstein's ideas which is still one of the main lines in this opening.]

5...bxc4 6.♟c3 e6

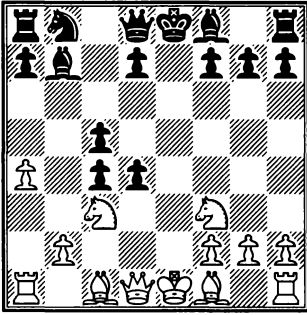
[Perhaps 6...d6, followed by ...g6 and ...♙g7, is preferable.]

7.e4 ♟xe4

(K) This sacrifice was tried by Janowsky in a similar situation in the game Haida-Janowsky, Marienbad 1925. In the Vienna tournament Spielmann also essayed this against Vukovic, and in fact with success.

[Recent practice shows that the alternative 7...exd5, leads to a better game for White after 8.exd5 d6 9.♙xc4.]

8. ♖e4 e×d5 9. ♖c3 d4



10. ♖×c4!

(K) If the threatened knight retires, Black gets a very strong game by 10...d5.

10...d×c3 11. ♖×f7+

[According to Lputian, stronger is 11.0-0!, for example, 11...♖e7 12. ♖e5 d5 (12...0-0 13. ♖×f7! ♖×f7 14. ♖×f7+ ♖×f7 15. ♖b3+) 13. ♖b5+ ♖f8 14. ♖h5 g6 15. ♖h6+ ♖g8 16. ♖f3 ♖f6 17. ♖e8!! wins, or 11...d5 12. ♖b5+ ♖c6 (if 12...♖c6 13. ♖e2+ ♖e7 14. ♖e5 ♖b6 15. ♖×c6 ♖×c6 16. a5 ♖b7 17. b×c3 a6 18. ♖a4 ♖c8 19. ♖g5 f6 20. ♖ab1) 13. ♖e5 ♖c8 14. ♖f3, with advantage for White. As a matter of fact, Rubinstein's continuation also ensures White a substantial advantage.]

11...♖×f7 12. ♖b3+ c4 13. ♖e5+ ♖g8 14. ♖×b7 ♖c6 15. ♖×c6 ♖e8+ 16. ♖e3 c×b2 17. ♖×b2 d×c6 18.0-0

(K) The opening chapter is concluded and has again shown that Rubinstein is anything but materialistic. He is now a pawn down, but his position is sound, while the opposing forces exhibit po-

sitional and dynamic weaknesses. As a consummate attacking player, Rubinstein understands how to turn these circumstances step-by-step into an advantage.

18...♖d6 19. ♖c3 ♖e6 20. ♖ac1 ♖f7 21. ♖fe1 ♖he8 22. ♖f4 ♖g6 23. ♖×c4+ ♖f8 24. ♖×d6+ ♖×d6 25. ♖e3!

Mihai Marin, in his classic, *Learn from the Legends*, offers this move high praise and points to the similarities that are soon to occur between this game and Rubinstein-Lasker, St. Petersburg 1909.

Marin writes of 25. ♖e3:

First of all, it creates the threat of a direct mating attack, starting with ♖f3+. Eliminating the dangerous rook with 25...♖×e3 would not solve Black's problem, since after 26.f×e3 the other rook would threaten to deliver an equally unpleasant check on f1.

The slightly less obvious threat is directed against the c6-pawn. Once the first rank has been secured, ♖×c6 becomes entirely possible. It is easy to verify that Black cannot deal with both threats at the same time. Therefore, he chooses to give up the pawn.

25... ♖d5 26. ♖×c6 ♖×c6 27. ♖×c6

(K) The gain of a pawn is decisive, as the white rooks, at the same time, attain a mighty effectiveness.

[Marin points out that if Black exchanges rooks with 27...♖×e3 28.f×e3 a practically identical endgame to Rubinstein-Lasker would have been

reached! Opening transpositions are quite frequent, but as Marin emphasizes in the ending they are much more impressive. This begs the question as to whether Spielmann knew of the aforementioned endgame and we are inclined to agree with Marin that he was quite well acquainted with it.]

27...♖ed8

[Strangely enough, the book *Akiva Rubinstein's Chess Academy* shows this move as 27...♖ad8, which results in analysis by Lputian for non-existing positions. We follow the text given by all other sources.]

28.g3 ♜d7 29.a5

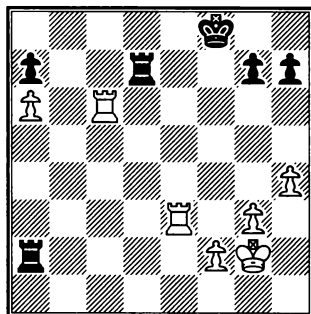
[White is preparing to advance his rook-pawn to a6 to fix a permanent target on a7.]

29...♜b8 30.h4!

[Akiva opens up action on another flank. If the pawn reaches h6 it will weaken and cramp Black. If the defender stops the advance with ...h6 a weakness on g6 will be created.]

30... ♜b5 31.a6 ♜a5 32.♙g2 ♜a2

[Spielmann prepares to seek counterplay by attacking f2 but allows White's pawn to h5. Marin believes this to be the right decision, that stopping h5 with 32...g6 would seriously weaken the kingside and cannot be recommended with four rooks on the board. His main line runs: 32...g6 33.♜f3+ ♙g7 34.♜b3 ♜e5 35.♜b7 ♜ee7 36.♜xd7 ♜xd7 37.g4 with play very much along the lines of Rubinstein-Lasker.]



33.h5!

(K) Rubinstein conducts the ending with accustomed mastery. Now 34.h6 is threatened, and against this there is no satisfactory defense.

33...♜a5

(K) If 33...h6, then 34.♜c8+ ♙f7 35.♜f3+ ♙e6 (or 35...♙e7 36.♜g8 ♙e6 37.♜e8+, etc.) 36.♜e8+ ♙d6 37.♜d3+ ♙c7 38.♜xd7+ ♙xd7 39.♜g8 wins for White.

34.h6 g×h6

[On 34...g6 Marin gives: 35.♜f3+ ♙e7 36.♜b3 ♙f7 37.♜b7 ♜xb7 38.a×b7 ♜b5 39.♜c7+ ♙f6 40.♜xh7 ♙g5 41.f4+ ♙h5 42.g4+ ♙xg4 43.♜e7 and "Black cannot fight against both pawns simultaneously."]

35.♜xh6 ♙g7 36.♜c6 ♜f5 37.♜ec3 ♜ff7 38.f4 ♜fe7 39.♙h3 ♜f7 40.♜3c5 ♙f8 41.♙h4 ♙e7 42.♜b5 ♙f8 43.f5 ♜fe7 44.g4 ♙f7 45.♙h5 ♜e1 46.♙g5 ♜ee7 47.♜b8 1-0

(K) There is no adequate defense. The threat is 48.♜h8 ♙g7 49.f6+! ♙h8

50.♖c8+ and mate in two moves. In addition, 48.♗h6 is also threatened. A game which repays careful study. A masterpiece!

(81) *Réti – Rubinstein*

Vienna (13) 1922

Ruy Lopez [C86]

This game is a study of Rubinstein as master of defense. – Kmoch.

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙a4 ♟f6 5.0-0 ♙e7 6.♗e2 b5
7.♙b3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.d4 ♙g4 10.d5
♟a5 11.♙c2 c6 12.dxc6 ♟xc6
13.a4 b4 14.♟bd2 ♗c7 15.♙d3 a5
16.♟c4 bxc3 17.bxc3 ♟d8
18.♟e3 ♙xf3 19.♗xf3 ♗xc3?!

Rubinstein typically preferred position over material. Here he grabs a “hot” pawn. Black could have kept the knight out with 19...g6 which would have offered equal chances but none of the excitement which follows.

20.♟f5 ♗c7

20...♗xa1 21.♙h6 ♗xa4 22.♙xg7 with have given White a very strong attack.

21.♙a3?!

31.♙e3! was much better as the bishop is needed on both diagonals.

21... ♟e6 22.♗g3 ♗fd8 23.♗fc1
♗a7 24.♗c6 ♙f8 25.♗ac1 ♟h5
26.♗g4 g6 27.♙c4?

It was time to recover the pawn with 27.♙xd6.

27...♟f6 28.♗h4 ♟e8 29.♟e3 ♟d4
30.♗a6 ♗d7 31.♟d5 ♗xa6
32.♙xa6 ♗b8 33.♙c4 ♗g7 34.f4
♗xa4 35.fxe5 ♗xa3 36.♗f1 ♗c5
37.♟e3 ♗b7 38.♗d8 ♟c6 39.♗xe8
♗xe3+ 40.♗h1 ♟xe5 0-1

(82) *Rubinstein – Kmoch*

Vienna (14) 1922

Dutch [A91]

1.d4 e6 2.c4 f5 3.g3 ♟f6 4.♙g2 d5
5.♟h3 c6 6.♗c2 ♙d6 7.0-0 0-0
8.b3 ♙d7 9.♟c3 ♗e7 10.♙f4
♟a6 11.♗ad1 ♙xf4 12.gxf4 ♗h8
13.♗h1 h6 14.♗d2 ♟h7 15.♟g1
g5 16.♟f3 ♗g8 17.♟e5 ♗af8
18.♗e3 ♗g7 19.♗g1 ♗f6 20.♗h3
♟b8 21.♟a4 ♙e8 22.♟c5 b6
23.♟cd3 g4 24.♗h4 ♟f8 25.f3
♟bd7 26.♟xc6 ♟g6 27.♗f2
♟df8 28.♟ce5 h5 29.cxd5 ♗h6
30.e3 ♗g7 31.♗c1 g3 32.hxg3
exd5 33.♙h3 1-0

(83) *Sämisch – Rubinstein*

Vienna (15) 1922

Queen's Pawn [D02]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 e6 3.♙f4 c5 4.e3
♗b6 5.♗c1 ♟f6 6.h3 ♟c6
7.♟bd2 ♙d7 8.c3 ♗c8 9.♗b1
♙e7 10.♙d3 0-0 11.♟e5 h6
12.♙h2 ♟xe5 13.dxe5 ♟e8 14.0-0
f5 15.exf6 ♟xf6 16.c4 ♙d6
17.♙xd6 ♗xd6 18.♗d1 ♙c6
19.♗c2 ♗e5 20.♟f3 ♗d6 21.♟d2
d4 22.exd4 cxd4 23.♗e1 ♟h5
24.♟e4 ♙xe4 25.♗xe4 ♟f4
26.♗d2 ♗f6 27.♗ae1 ½-½

1923

Hastings, December 27-January 4, 1922-23

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T
1	Rubinstein	x	1	½	1	1	½	½	1	0	1	6½
2	Réti	0	x	1	1	0	1	½	½	1	1	6
3	Siegheim	½	0	x	0	1	½	1	1	1	1	6
4	Norman	0	0	1	x	1	1	½	½	½	½	5
5	Conde	0	1	0	0	x	0	1	1	1	1	5
6	Yates	½	0	½	0	1	x	½	0	1	1	4½
7	Sergeant	½	½	0	½	0	½	x	½	½	½	3½
8	Blake	0	½	0	½	0	1	½	x	½	½	3½
9	Drewitt	1	0	0	½	0	0	½	½	x	½	3
10	Sergeant	0	0	0	½	0	0	½	½	½	x	2

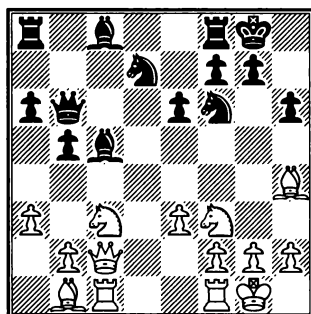
Bruno Siegheim (1875-1952) played most of his chess in Johannesburg, South Africa, where he was one of the top players. He did very well at Hastings 1922-23, tying for second with Richard Réti.

(84) *Rubinstein – Siegheim*

Hastings (1) 1922/23

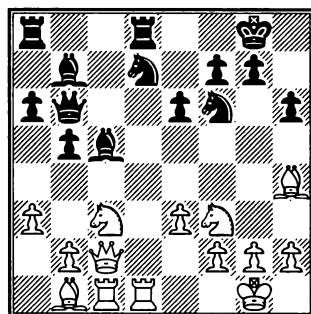
Queen's Gambit Declined [D64]

1.d4 d5 2.♘f3 ♘f6 3.c4 e6 4.♘c3
 ♘bd7 5.♙g5 ♙e7 6.e3 0-0 7.♙c1
 c6 8.♙c2 h6 9.♙h4 a6 10.a3 dxc4
 11.♙xc4 b5 12.♙a2 c5 13.dxc5
 ♙xc5 14.♙b1 ♙b6 15.0-0



According to Tartakover, White has the advantage after 15.♙d1!.

15...♙b7 16.♙fd1 ♙fd8



17.♙xd7 ♙xd7 18.♘e5 ♙c7
 19.♙xf6 gxf6 20.♙h7+ ♙f8
 21.♙xh6+ ♙e7 22.♘g6+ f×g6
 23.♙g7+ ♙d8 24.♙d1+ ♙d6
 25.♙f8+ ♙d7 26.♙f7+ ♙d8 ½-½

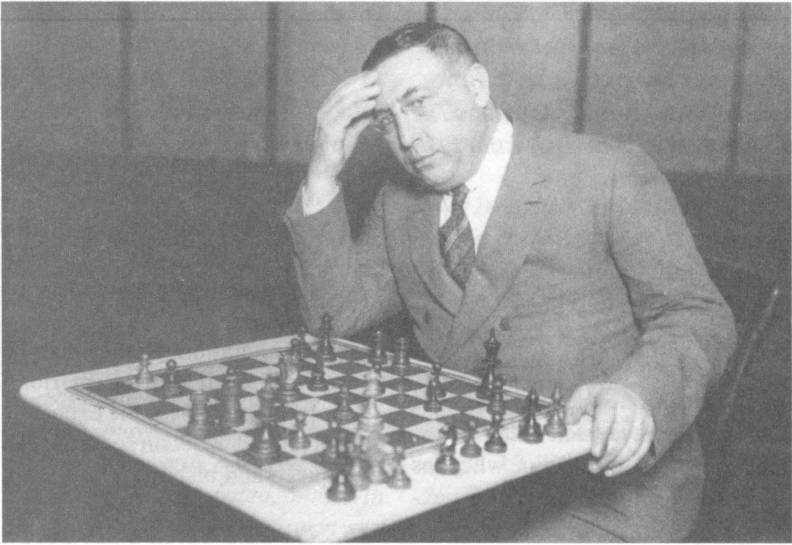
"Rubinstein, though arriving on the scene more than half an hour late (he was usually late!), rapidly polished off Norman." *British Chess Magazine*, February 1923.

(85) *Norman – Rubinstein*

Hastings (2) 1922/23

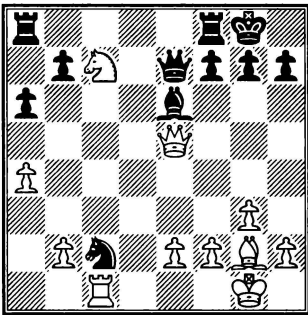
Queen's Gambit Declined [D30]

1.d4 d5 2.♘f3 e6 3.c4 a6 4.a4?! c5!
 5.cxd5 exd5 6.♘c3 ♘c6 7.g3 ♘f6
 8.♙g2 ♙e6 9.0-0 ♙e7 10.♙e3



Rubinstein in a contemplative mood.

11. ♖d2? ♜x3 12. ♜x3 ♙f6
13. ♜fd1 cxd4 14. ♜xd4 ♜xd4
15. ♜xd5 ♜c2 16. ♜f4 0-0 17. ♜c7
18. ♜ac1 ♙g5 19. ♜e5 ♜xc1
20. ♜xc1



20... ♜b4!

Preserving his piece advantage, for if 21. ♜xe6 fxe6 22. ♜xe6+ ♜f7! 23. ♜xc2, Black mates in three, and 21. ♜xc2 ♜e1+ is followed by 22... ♙h3 – *The Chess Amateur*, February 1923.

21. ♜xa8 ♜xa8 22. ♙e4 ♜d4
23. ♙d3 ♜d2 0-1

(86) *Rubinstein – P.W. Sergeant*
Hastings (3) 1922/23
King's Indian [E72]

1. d4 ♜f6 2. c4 d6 3. ♜c3 g6 4. g3
5. ♙g7 5. ♙g2 0-0 6. e4 e5 7. d5 ♜bd7
8. ♜ge2 ♜e8? 9. 0-0 ♜b6 10. b3
11. ♙h5 11. ♙e3 ♙d7 12. a4 f5 13. f3
14. ♙f2 ♜c8 15. a5 a6 16. b4 g5
17. ♜d3 ♜e7 18. c5 ♜g6 19. c6
20. dxc6 ♙e6 21. ♜d5 ♜e7
22. ♜ac1 ♜xd5 23. exd5 ♙f7
24. ♜c3 ♜f6 25. gxf4 gxf4 26. ♙h3
27. ♙f5 ♙xf5 28. ♜xf5 ♜c8
29. ♜xc8 ♜ex8 30. ♜b1 e4
31. fxe4 ♜g4 32. ♜e2 f3 33. ♜f4
34. ♙g3 ♙d4+ 35. ♜h1 f2
36. ♜e6 ♙a7 37. h3 ♜f6 38. ♙xf2
39. ♜g1+ ♜h8 40. ♙xa7
41. ♜bf1 ♜aa8 42. ♜g4 1-0

(87) *Réti – Rubinstein*

Hastings (4) 1922/23

Ruy Lopez [C79]

Notes by Amos Burn (AB) from *The Field* and J. H. Blake (BL) from *British Chess Magazine*.

**1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♞b5 a6
4.♞a4 ♟f6 5.0-0 d6 6.c3 b5
7.♞c2 ♞e7 8.d4 0-0 9.a4**

(AB) White gains nothing by this demonstration on the queenside. 9.♞e1 ♞g4 10.♞e3 would have been better.

(BL) This is of doubtful value when (as in this instance) it neither secures exclusive possession of the rook's file nor necessitates defense of the knight's pawn. 9.h3 preserves his center and therewith his freedom of action.

9...♞g4 10.d5?!

(AB) Better would have been 10.♞e3, followed by ♟bd2.

**10...♟a5 11.♟bd2 c5 12.dxc6
♟xc6 13.♞e2 ♞b6 14.h3 ♞d7
15.♞d1**

(BL) 15.♟b3, with 16.♞e3 to follow, seems better. Black's reply to the text move finds the sensitive point in White's game; 16...b4, threatening if the knight be moved ...b3 or isolation of the c-pawn, has to be staved off somehow, and White's line only does this temporarily.

**15...♞fc8 16.axb5 axb5 17.♞xa8
♞xa8**

(AB) The weakness of White's move of 9.a4 is now manifest. It has resulted

in giving his opponent's rook command of the open a-file.

**18.♟f1 ♟d8 19.♟e3 ♟e6 20.♟f5
♞f8 21.♟h2 b4! 22.cxb4 ♞xb4
23.♟f1 g6 24.♟h6+ ♞xh6
25.♞xh6 ♟d4 26.♞xd4**

(BL) The dilemma is serious. If 26.♞d2 ♟xc2 27.♞xc2 ♞a4 28.♞d2 ♞xd2 29.♞xd2 ♟xe4, and Black has a winning position.

(AB) Desperation. Rather than lose a pawn and be left with the inferior position, White sacrifices the exchange, no doubt hoping to obtain some attack with his queen and bishop.

26...♞xd4 27.♞f3 ♟h5 28.♟e3

(AB) White is very short of time, having to make six moves in two minutes.

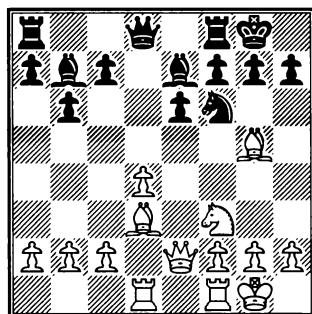
**28...♞e6 29.♟g4 ♞xg4 30.hxg4
♟f4 31.g3 ♞a1+ 32.♟h2 ♞f1! 0-1**

(88) *Rubinstein – Conde*

Hastings (5) 1922/23

Queen's Pawn [D05]

**1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 e6 3.e3 ♟f6 4.♞d3
♞d6 5.0-0 ♟bd7 6.♟bd2 0-0 7.e4
dxe4 8.♟xe4 ♟xe4 9.♞xe4 ♟f6
10.♞d3 b6 11.♞g5 ♞b7 12.♞e2
♞e7 13.♞ad1**



The *British Chess Magazine* of February 1923 remarked:

A very curious coincidence occurred in this round. The game Yates-P.W. Sergeant opened: 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nd7 5.Nf3 Ngf6 6.Bd3 Nxe4 7.Bxe4 Nf6 8.Bd3 Be7 9.O-O O-O 10.Qe2 b6 11.Bg5 Bb7 12.Rad1. Thus an identical position was reached – that shown in the diagram – from two quite different openings; only in the French it was reached a move earlier. To make the coincidence still more extraordinary, the games were played on adjacent boards. The games afterwards diverged widely, and were both adjourned, much in White's favor. In fact, Rubinstein won very quickly the next day. Yates took rather longer, but the result was never in doubt.

13...♞e8 14.c4 ♠d7 15.♠c1 ♠f6
16.♠e5 ♞e7 17.♠c2 ♞ed8
18.♠g4 ♠f8 19.♞e3 ♞d7
20.♠xf6+ ♞xf6 21.♞g3 ♞e7 22.h4
♞ad8 23.♠e3 ♞b4 24.♠g5 ♞e8
25.b3 ♞d6 26.♠f4 ♞e7 27.♞fe1
♞d8 28.h5 f6 29.♠e3 ♞e7 30.♠c1
♞f7 31.♞g4 ♞dd8 32.♠b2 ♞c8
33.♞e3 ♞e7 34.♞de1 c5

Black's sealed move.

35.d5 ♞ec7 36.dxe6 ♞e7 37.h6 g6
38.♞f4 ♞c6 39.♠e4 1-0

The *British Chess Magazine* of February 1923 reported:

By his victory in the adjourned game with Conde, Rubinstein had gone to the head of the score. But Drewitt now got him into a variation of the Four Knights which has been extensively analyzed in the Hastings Chess Club recently, and

a strenuous fight ensued. The variation is a tricky one, but Rubinstein emerged from it without loss, and in the endgame which resulted appeared in no danger of defeat – until he made a curious blunder, which left a forced mate on.

(89) **Drewitt – Rubinstein**

Hastings (6) 1922/23

Four Knights Game[C49]

1.e4 e5 2.♠f3 ♠c6 3.♠c3 ♠f6
4.♠b5 ♠b4 5.0-0 0-0 6.d3 d6
7.♠g5 ♠xc3 8.bxc3 ♞e7 9.♞e1
♠d8 10.d4 ♠g4 11.h3 ♠h5 12.g4
♠g6 13.♠h4 h6 14.♠c4 ♠e6
15.♠xg6 f×g6 16.f4 ♠h8 17.♠xf6
♞xf6 18.♠xe6 ♞xe6 19.d5 ♞f6
20.f5 ♞h4 21.♞f3 c6 22.dxc6
bxc6 23.♞ad1 ♞f6 24.♞e3 gxf5
25.exf5 h5 26.♞f3 g6 27.♞e2 gxf5
28.gxf5 ♞g8+ 29.♞g2 e4?

29...♞xg2+ 30.♠xg2 ♞g5+ 31.♠h2
♞xf5 was much better for Black.

30.♞xg8+ ♠xg8 31.♞g2+ ♠h7??

31...♠f7 meeting 32.♞b1 with
32...♞xf5.

32.♞f1??

32.♞b1 was winning on the spot.

32...♠h6??

Black should play 32...d5 33.♠h1 e3
34.♞g1 ♞e4, etc. – Rubinstein. But
32...d5 allows 33.♞b1 and White wins
immediately. Instead 32...e3 draws as
33.♠h1 (33.♞b1 ♞f2+) 33...d5 34.♞g1
is met by 34...♞e4.

33.♠h1 d5??

Black had to try 33...♖g5 though after 34.♖xe4 he is much worse.

34.♖g1 1-0

The game between Rubinstein and E.G.Sergeant from round seven, which was played on January 2, is one of two missing from this tournament, but the February 1923 issue of *British Chess Magazine* provides some information: "...The Polish master himself only drew, after winning a pawn in an opening in which E.G.Sergeant had hoped to get a dead level game. In the endgame Rubinstein had rook, knight, and four pawns against Sergeant's rook, bishop and three pawns, but could not see his way to win." The opening was one of Rubinstein's favorites, the Queen's Pawn Game, and there was no adjournment."

According to A. J. Gillam's booklet on Hastings 1922/23 Rubinstein showed up for this game 45 minutes late.

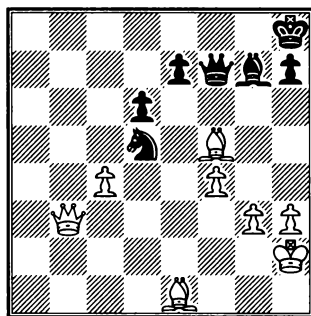
(90) *Rubinstein – Blake*

Hastings (8) 1922/23

King's Indian [E72]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 d6 4.♟c3 g6 5.g3 ♟g7 6.♟g2 0-0 7.e4 ♟bd7 8.f4 ♟e8 9.♟ge2 f5 10.e×f5 g×f5 11.0-0 ♟ef6 12.♖d3 ♟g4 13.h3 ♟h6 14.♟e3 ♟f6 15.♟f2 ♟d7

16.♟fe1 a6 17.♟h1 b5 18.♟g1 b4 19.♟d1 ♟h8 20.♟c1 ♖e8 21.♖e2 ♟hg8 22.♟e3 ♖g6 23.♟c2 a5 24.♟h2 a4 25.♟f3 ♟e4 26.♟h4 ♖f7 27.♟e×f5 ♟c3 28.b×c3 ♟×f5 29.♟×f5 ♖×f5 30.♟e4 ♖f7 31.c×b4 c×b4 32.♟b1 ♟fb8 33.♖d3 ♟f6 34.♟f5 ♟b7 35.♟e1 ♟ab8 36.♟cb2 b3 37.a×b3 ♟×b3 38.♟×b3 ♟×b3 39.♟×b3 a×b3 40.♖×b3 ♟×d5



41.♖b8+ ♟f8 42.♟e6! 1-0

The other missing game from the tournament is the last round encounter against Yates played on January 4th. According to *British Chess Magazine*, "Yates made a strenuous effort to avoid the draw for which Rubinstein was playing (as half a point was enough to give him the first prize), but could make no impression on a cast-iron defense, and at last had to agree to a draw." The opening was a Ruy Lopez and the game was adjourned once.

Carlsbad, April 27-May 22, 1923

Carlsbad 1923 was one of the most miserable tournaments of Rubinstein's life. If Vienna 1922 was a sign of just how well Rubinstein could play after World War I, then Carlsbad 1923 was an indication of how poorly things

could go: he had a minus two score and finished in twelfth place.

"Genius of chess combinations" – this great title was awarded to Alexander Alekhine by his contemporaries, who

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	T
1 Alekhine	x	1	1	½	1	½	0	0	½	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	0	1	11½
2 Bogoljubow	0	x	½	0	½	1	1	½	½	1	1	1	0	½	1	1	1	1	11½
3 Maróczy	0	½	x	½	1	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	11½
4 Réti	½	1	½	x	½	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	0	½	1	0	0	10%	
5 Grünfeld	0	½	0	½	x	1	1	½	½	1	½	½	1	½	½	½	1	1	10%
6 Nimzowitsch	½	0	½	½	0	x	0	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	10	
7 Treybal	1	0	½	½	0	1	x	0	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	1	1	1	10
8 Yates	1	½	0	0	½	0	1	x	½	½	1	½	0	1	1	½	1	½	9%
9 Teichmann	½	½	½	0	½	½	½	x	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	9
10 Tartakower	½	0	½	0	0	0	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	8½
11 Tarrasch	0	0	½	½	½	0	½	0	1	½	x	0	1	1	½	1	0	1	8
12 Rubinstein	0	0	½	0	½	0	½	½	½	½	1	x	0	0	1	1	1	½	7%
13 Bernstein	0	1	½	0	0	0	0	1	½	½	0	1	x	½	0	1	0	1	7
14 Wolf	0	½	0	1	½	0	½	0	½	½	0	1	½	x	0	½	1	0	6%
15 Sämisch	½	0	0	½	½	0	½	0	½	0	½	0	1	1	x	0	0	1	6
16 Thomas	0	0	0	0	½	1	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	½	1	x	1	1	5%
17 Spielmann	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	x	0	5
18 Chajes	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	½	0	0	0	½	0	1	0	0	1	x	5

were bewitched by the sparkling combinational ideas of the Russian champion. But it took some time for even the specialists to realize that Alekhine's combinations were always based on a very solid positional foundation. Sacrifices and sudden tactical blows made his strategic qualities far more powerful. Alekhine was in fact the founder of a universal style, where strategic and tactical means are fully integrated into a general game plan. – Garry Kasparov in *My Great Predecessors: Part 1*

The following game is one of Alekhine's greatest combinational masterpieces.

(91) Alekhine – Rubinstein

Carlsbad (1) 1923

Queen's Gambit Declined [D64]

Notes by Alekhine.

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♟f3 ♟f6 4.♟c3 ♟e7 5.♟g5 ♟bd7 6.e3 0-0 7.♟c1 c6 8.♟c2 a6

In my opinion better than 8...h6, upon which White could have replied advantageously 9.♟f4.

9.a4

The move 9.a4 cannot pretend to yield any advantage, since Black can answer it by 9...♟e4!

9...♟e8 10.♟d3 dxc4 11.♟xc4 ♟d5

We now realize the idea conceived by Black – a fusion of the new defensive system (...a6) with the old system (...dxc4 and ...♟d5), in the hope of thus profiting by the weakening of the b4-square created by the advance of White's a-pawn.

12.♟f4! ♟xf4 13.exf4

[The idea of accepting doubled f-pawns and sometimes an isolated d-pawn is known from several openings and was successfully employed on numerous occasions by Rubinstein who often used this scheme with both colors (1.d4 d5 2.♟f4 e6 3.e3 ♟d6 4.♟f3 ♟xf4 5.exf4 and 1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.e3 ♟f5 4.♟d3 e6 as well as various lines of the Queen's Gambit Declined). Another example of this structure occurring is in the Exchange Slav via 1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.cxd5 cxd5 4.♟c3 ♟f6 5.♟f3 ♟c6 6.♟f4 e6 7.♟d3 ♟d6 8.e3 ♟xf4 9.exf4.

Curiously, Rubinstein's most famous game with the setup is this defeat playing against it. Alekhine also lost adopting this formation against Lasker at New York 1924. Here it occurs under much more promising circumstances for the player with the doubled pawns.

Kasparov in *My Great Predecessors: Part 1* points out that Botvinnik also adopted the d4 and f4 "horns" against Ragozin (Leningrad 1930) and Menchik (Hastings 1934/35) and quotes Botvinnik's commentary about such structures: "White agrees to give up his bishop on f4 for the knight. On a dogmatic evaluation all the advantages will be on Black's side: the two bishops and a spoiled pawn formation for the opponent. But a concrete approach shows that White has a considerable lead in development and the opportunity for play in the center, and these factors outweigh the other."

13...c5

This move, which goes against the general principle of not opening up fresh lines to a better developed opponent, is dictated by the wish to eliminate White's troublesome pawn on f4.

14.dxc5 ♖c7!

The usual complement to the previous move. If now 15.g3 ♜c6 16.♗e2 e5!, and Black would have freed himself once and for all.

15.0-0! ♜xf4 16.♗e4!

This pawn sacrifice is the only way to keep the initiative.

16...♗xc5 17.♗xc5 ♗xc5 18.♗d3 b6 19.♗xh7+ ♖h8?

This seemingly plausible move (and not the next move, as the majority of annotators have thought) is the decisive mistake! After 19... ♖f8!, Black's king would be less endangered than after the text move, and it would have been very difficult for White to show how he could win, despite his positional superiority.

20.♗e4 ♖a7?!

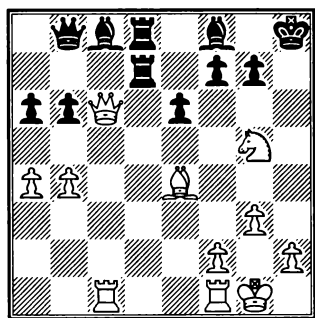
If 20... ♖b8 21.g3! Now 21... ♜f6 22.b4 ♗d6 (else 23.♜c7! follows) 23.♖fd1 ♜e7 24.♗c6 ♖d8 25.♖d4 g6 26.♜d2! ♖g7 27.♖d1, and White wins, or 21... ♜d6 22.♖fd1 ♜e7 23.♗e5 ♜c7 24.♜c3! a5 25.♗c6 and 26.♜f3, winning for White.

[Modern analysis with the computer has overturned Alekhine's analysis here. White does not win in the line 20... ♖b8 21.g3 ♜f6 22.b4 ♗d6 23.♖fd1 ♜e7 24.♗c6 ♖d8 25.♖d4 g6 26.♜d2! ♖g7 27.♖d1 as Black has the resource 27... ♗xb4! Instead the silicon oracle proposes 27.♖h4! e5 (27... ♖h8 28.♖xh8 ♜xh8 29.♖d1! ♗c7 30.♜h6+ ♖g8 31.♗g5) 28.♜h6+ ♖f6 29.♖e1 winning.]

21.b4! ♗f8 22.♜c6 ♖d7 23.g3! ♜b8

No better is 23... ♜d6, for example, White wins after 24.♜c4 ♖g8 25.♗c6 ♖c7 26.♖fd1 ♜e7 27.♜d3!.

24.♗g5! ♖ed8



25. ♖g6!!

The *coup de grace*. Should Black capture the bishop, the following mating variation would ensue: 26. ♖e4! ♜×b4 27. ♖h4+ ♜g8 28. ♖h7+ ♜f8 29. ♖h8+ ♜e7 30. ♖xg7+ ♜e8 31. ♖g8+ ♜f8 32. ♖xg6+ ♜e7 33. ♖×e6 mate. Black is consequently forced to sacrifice the exchange, after which his game is hopeless.

25... ♖e5 26. ♜×f7+ ♜×f7 27. ♜×f7 ♖f5 28. ♜fd1 ♜×d1+ 29. ♜×d1 ♖×f7 30. ♖×c8 ♜h7 31. ♖×a6 ♖f3 32. ♖d3+ 1-0

Oscar Chajes (1873-1928) is probably best known for being the last person to defeat Capablanca, at New York 1916, prior to Capa's eight-year undefeated stretch from 1916 to 1924. Chajes (pronounced "HA-yes") was the winner of the 1909 Western Chess Association Championship in Excelsior, Minnesota, which was grandfathered in as a U.S. Open when the American Chess Federation (a successor to the Western Chess Association), merged with the National Chess Federation in 1939 to form the current United States Chess Federation.

(92) Rubinstein – Chajes

Carlsbad (2) 1923

Old Indian [A54]

1.d4 ♜f6 2. ♜f3 d6 3.c4 ♜bd7 4. ♜c3 c6 5.g3 e5 6. ♜g2 ♜e7 7.0-0 0-0 8.e4 ♖c7 9.b3 ♜d8 10. ♜b2 ♜f8 11.h3 ♜e6 12. ♖d2 a6 13.d5 ♜f8 14.a4 ♜g6 15.a5 c5 16. ♜fb1 ♜d7 17. ♜c1 ♜db8 18. ♜a3 b5 19.a×b6 ♜×b6 20. ♖a2 ♖b7 21. ♜e3 ♜h5 22. ♜a1 h6 23. ♜h2 ♜b8 24. ♖e2 ♜f6 25. ♜e1 ♜h7 26.h4 ♜f6 27.f3 ♜h5 28. ♜f2 ♖c8 29. ♜b1 f5 30.e×f5 ♜×f5 31. ♜e4 ♜f6 32. ♜d3 ♖c7 33. ♜g1 ♜f8 34. ♜aa1 ♜×e4 35.f×e4 ♜g4 36. ♖e3 ♜fb8 37. ♜a3 a5 38. ♜b2 ♜6b7 39. ♜a4 ♜d8 40. ♜c3 ♖e7 41. ♜b5 ♜d7 42. ♜f1 ♜f8 43. ♜e1 ♜a8 44. ♜g2 ♜b6 45. ♖e2 ♜h7 46. ♜ba1 ♜×b5 47.c×b5 ♜ba7 48. ♜h2 ♜f8 49. ♜h3 ♖e8 50. ♜d2 ♜f7 51. ♜e3 ♜aa7 52. ♜g2 ♜ab7 53. ♜h1 ♜d8 54. ♜f1 ♜f6 55. ♖g4 ♜g6 56. ♖h3 ♜h7 57. ♜e2 ♜f6 58. ♜g1 ♜f8 59. ♜aa1 ♖g6 60. ♖g2 ♖e8 61. ♜d2 ♜a7 62. ♜gf1 ♜×f1+ 63. ♜×f1 ♜d7 64. ♜e3 ♖g6 65.h5 ♖e8 66. ♖f3 ♜f6 67. ♖f5 ♖d7 68. ♖×d7 ♜×d7 ½-½

Jacob Bernstein is a mysterious figure in American chess. No immediate relation to Osip or Sidney, he has almost no biographical information in Gaige's *Chess Personalia*. What is known is that he won the New York State Championship in 1920, 1921 and 1922 which may have contributed to the decision to invite him as one of the two (with Chajes) American representatives at Carlsbad. His score of 7-10, including

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

a victory over Bogoljubow (as well as the following win) indicates he was a strong master as does his 5-6 score at Pasadena 1932.

(93) *J. Bernstein – Rubinstein*

Carlsbad (3) 1923

Queen's Pawn [A46]

Notes by Jacob Bernstein from the *American Chess Bulletin*, 1923.

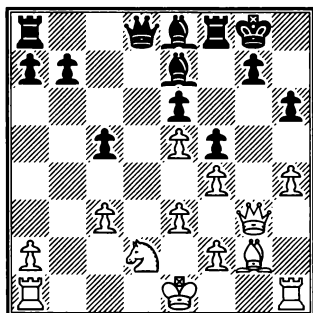
1.d4 ♖f6 2.♗f3 e6 3.♙g5 c5 4.c3 d5 5.e3 ♗c6 6.♗bd2 ♙d7

The bishop does not belong here. 6...♙e7 should be played.

7.g3 h6 8.♙f4 ♙e7 9.♙g2 0-0 10.h4 ♗h5 11.♗e5 ♗x♗f4 12.gx♗f4 ♗x♗e5 13.dxe5 d4

To prevent my castling on the queenside.

14.♙g4 f5 15.♙g3 dxc3 16.bxc3 ♙e8



The bishop has no good place to go and intends to land at h5.

17.e4 ♙c6 18.♙d1 ♙e8 19.♙g1 ♙f7 20.♙h3 ♗h8 21.ex♗f5 ex♗f5 22.♗f1

Not 22.♙xf5, because of 22...♙xh4 23.♙g4 ♙g5, etc.

22...♙g8 23.♗e3 g6 24.c4 h5 25.♙g2 ♙xg2 26.♙xg2 ♙e6 27.♗d5 ♙d8 28.♙b3 ♙c6 29.♙h2 ♙g7 30.♗f1 a6 31.a4 ♙d7 32.♗g2 ♙b8 33.♗g3 b5 34.f3 ♙bb7 35.axb5 axb5 36.♙a2 ♗g7 37.cxb5 ♙xb5

If 37...♙xb5, then 38.♙c4, followed by e6.

38.♙xb5 ♙xb5 39.e6 ♙db7 40.♙a8 ♙f6

In answer to 40...♙b8 I would have played 41.♙da1.

41.♙e8 c4

The piece is lost and with it goes the game.

42.e7 ♙xe7 43.♙xe7+ ♙xe7 44.♗xe7 c3 45.♗c6 ♗f7 46.♙c1 ♙c5 47.♗d4 ♙c4 48.♗b5 c2 49.♗d6+ 1-0

(94) *Rubinstein – Spielmann*

Carlsbad (4) 1923

Queen's Gambit Declined [D33]

1.d4 d5 2.♗f3 c5 3.c4 e6 4.cxd5 exd5 5.♗c3 ♗c6 6.g3 ♗f6 7.♙g2 cxd4 8.♗xd4 ♙c5 9.♗b3 ♙b6

Recent theory recommends 9...♙b4 as played by Marshall against Akiva at Breslau 1912 but the text is certainly playable.

10.0-0 ♙e6 11.♙g5 h6?

Black obtains some compensation for the sacrificed pawn but not quite enough. Objectively 11...0-0 was sounder.

12. ♖xf6 ♜xf6 13. ♘xd5 ♖xd5
14. ♜xd5 0-0 15. ♖ab1 ♖ad8
16. ♜f3 ♜e5 17. e3

Step by step Akiva is neutralizing Black's initiative.

17... a5 18. ♖fd1 ♖xd1+ 19. ♜xd1
a4 20. ♘d2 ♖d8 21. ♜e2 ♜e6
22. b3 ♘e5 23. ♘c4 a×b3 24. a×b3
♖c7 25. ♘e5 ♖xe5 26. ♖×b7

The win of a second pawn leaves no doubt of the final result.

26... ♜b6 27. ♜f3 ♖d2 28. ♖e4 g6
29. ♜g2 h5 30. h4 ♜g7 31. ♖d5
♖f6 32. ♖c1 ♜d6 33. e4 ♜e7
34. ♜e3 ♖a2 35. ♜b6 ♖e5 36. ♖d1
♜d7 37. ♖d3 ♜e7 38. b4 ♖b2
39. b5 ♜d7 40. ♖c4 ♜g4 41. ♜b7
♜h6 42. ♖f3 ♖c2 43. ♖d5 ♖f6
44. ♖×f6 1-0

(95) *Réti – Rubinstein*

Carlsbad (5) 1923

Réti [A09]

1. ♘f3 d5 2. g3 ♘f6 3. ♖g2 g6 4. c4
d4 5. d3 ♖g7 6. b4 0-0 7. ♘bd2 c5
8. ♘b3 c×b4 9. ♖b2 ♘c6
10. ♘b×d4 ♘×d4 11. ♖×d4 b6
12. a3!

Réti is playing the Benko Gambit with colors reversed more than forty years ahead of schedule!

12... ♖b7 13. ♖b2 b×a3 14. ♖×a3
♜c7 15. ♜a1 ♘e8 16. ♖×g7 ♘×g7

17.0-0 ♘e6 18. ♖b1 ♖c6 19. d4
♖e4 20. ♖d1 a5 21. d5 ♘c5
22. ♘d4!

The knight is heading to c6. Rubinstein normally lost due to tactical failings but here he is being outplayed positionally.

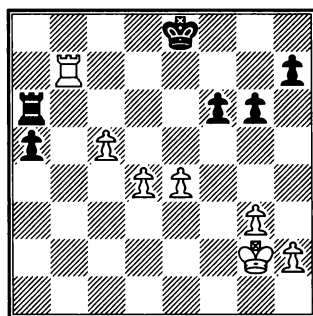
22... ♖×g2 23. ♜×g2 ♖fd8 24. ♘c6
♖d6 25. ♖e3 ♖e8

Maróczy considered the lesser evil to be parting with the exchange – 25... ♖×c6 26. d×c6 ♜×c6+. Kasparov agrees that such a knight cannot be allowed to remain on the board but also feels that after 27. f3 White should eventually win.

26. ♜e5 f6 27. ♜b2 e5 28. ♜b5
♜f7 29. ♖b1 ♘d7 30. f3

30... ♘b8 31. ♘×b8 ♖×b8 (31... ♜×b8
32. c5!) 32. c5! ♖×d5 33. ♜b3 ♜×c5
34. ♖d3 ♖bd8 35. ♖bd1 a4 36. ♜a2
♜e6 37. e4 winning – Kasparov.

30... ♖c8 31. ♖d3! e4 32. f×e4 ♘e5
33. ♜×b6! ♘×c6 34. c5! ♖d7
35. d×c6 ♖×d3 36. ♜×c7+ ♖×c7
37. e×d3 ♖×c6 38. ♖b7+ ♜e8 39. d4
♖a6



40.♖b6! ♖a8 41.♗xf6 a4 42.♗f2
a3 43.♖a2 ♖d7 44.d5 g5 45.♖f3
♖a4 46.♖e3 h5 47.h4 g×h4
48.g×h4 ♖e7 49.♖f4 ♖d7 50.♖f5
1-0

“An amazingly clean, instructional game – a model example of the ideas of hypermodernism” writes Garry Kasparov in *My Great Predecessors: Part 1*.

Réti may have won that battle, but Rubinstein won their war scoring +9, -4, =9 in 22 games played between 1908 and 1928.

Sir George Alan Thomas (1881-1972) was not only an International Master and International Arbiter but also an inaugural member of the World Badminton Hall of Fame. His best result was his tie for first at Hastings 1934/35 with Euwe and Flohr ahead of Capablanca and Botvinnik (he defeated both of them).

(96) *Thomas – Rubinstein*

Carlsbad (6) 1923

Ruy Lopez [C77]

1.e4 e5 2.♖f3 ♖c6 3.♖b5 a6
4.♖a4 ♖f6 5.♗e2 b5 6.♖b3 ♖c5
7.a4 ♖b8 8.a×b5 a×b5 9.♖c3 0-0
10.0-0 b4 11.♖d5 d6 12.h3 ♖×d5
13.♖×d5 ♖e7 14.♖c4 ♖g6 15.d3
♗f6 16.♖h2 ♖f4 17.♗f3 g5
18.♖e3 h5 19.♖×f4 g×f4
20.♗×h5 ♖g7 21.♖f3 ♖h8
22.♗g5+ ♗g6 23.♖fd1 ♗×g5
24.♖×g5 ♖f6 25.♖f3 ♖d7
26.♖f1 ♖bg8 27.c3 b×c3 28.b×c3
♖g7 29.d4 e×d4 30.c×d4 ♖b6
31.♖e1 ♖e8 32.e5+ ♖e7 33.♖a3
d×e5 34.d×e5 ♖c6 35.♖d5 ♖d8

36.♖f3 ♖b5+ 37.♖g1 ♖gg8
38.♖b1 ♖c4 39.♖c3 ♖e6 40.♖f1
♖d2 41.♖e2 ♖a8 42.♖d1 ♖×d1
43.♖×d1 ♖a1 44.♖e2 ♖a5
45.♖f3 ♖c4+ 46.♖d3 ♖b5 47.h4
c5 48.h5 c4 49.♖h3 c×d3+ 50.♖f3
♖×d1 51.h6 ♖f1 0-1

(97) *Rubinstein – Grünfeld*

Carlsbad (7) 1923

Grünfeld [D94]

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 g6 3.♖f3 ♖g7
4.♖c3 d5 5.e3 0-0 6.c×d5 ♖×d5
7.♖c4 ♖×c3 8.b×c3 c5 9.0-0 ♗c7
10.♗e2 ♖d7 11.e4 ♖b6 12.♖b3
♖g4 13.♖e3 c4 14.♖c2 e5 15.h3
♖×f3 16.♗×f3 e×d4 17.c×d4
♖ad8 18.♖fd1 ♗d7 19.♖ab1 ♖c8
20.a4 ♖e7 21.♖g5 f6 22.♖c1 ♖c6
23.d5 ♖e5 24.♗c3 g5 25.f4 g×f4
26.♖×f4 ♖c8 27.♖×e5 f×e5
28.♖b4 ♗c7 29.d6 ♗c5+ 30.♖h1
♖f2 31.d7 ♖d8 32.♖×c4 ♗f8
33.♖d3 ♖f6 34.♖c8 ♗g7 35.♖f1
♗g5 36.♗c4+ ♖g7 37. ♗d3 ♖e7
38.♖g1 ♖ff8 39.♖c7 b6 40.♖×a7
♖c5+ 41.♖h1 ♖e3 42.♖c7 ♖f3
43.♖e2 ♖f2 44.♖g1 ♖d4 45.♖h2
h5 46.♖h1 ♖f7 47.♖f1 ♖f×d7 48.
♖×d7+ ♖×d7 49.♗f3 ♖c5 50.♖b5
♖c7 51.♖c4 h4 52.♖a2 ♖h7
53.♖d5 ♖g7 54.♗d1 ♖d4 55.♗f3
♗f4 56.♗d1 ♗g5 57.♗b1 ♗d2
58.a5 ♖c2 59.♖f7+ ♖g6 60.♗f1
♖c1 ½-½

Karel Treybal (1885-1941), younger brother of František Treybal, was a strong Czech master. Though never a professional he was among the top 50 players in the world for much of his life. Treybal played for Czechoslovakia in three chess Olympiads including 1933 where they finished second. His best

individual result was Carlsbad 1923 where he shared sixth place and defeated Alekhine.

Treybal died during the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia. On May 30, 1941, he was arrested and later charged with concealing weapons for use by resistance forces and the illegal possession of a pistol. It is not known whether these charges had any foundation. He was condemned to death and executed on October 2.

(98) *K. Treybal – Rubinstein*

Carlsbad (8) 1923

Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙a4 ♘f6 5.0-0 d6 6.d4 b5
7.♙b3 ♘×d4 8.♘×d4 e×d4 9.♙d5

9.♙×d4?? c5 followed by 10...c4 is the Noah's Ark trap. This whole line causes Black no problems and Rubinstein and his two bishops gradually gain the advantage.

9... ♘×d5 10.e×d5 ♙e7 11.♙×d4
0-0 12.♘c3 ♙f6 13.♙d3 ♖e8
14.a3 g6 15.♙e3 ♙f5 16.♙d2
♙g7 17.♙g5 ♙d7 18.f3 f6
19.♙h4 ♙f7 20.♖fe1 g5 21.♙f2
♙g6 22.♘e2 g4 23.f×g4 ♙×g4
24.♘g3 ♙g6 25.♖×e8+ ♖×e8
26.♖e1 ♖e5 27.♖×e5 f×e5 28.h3
♙f4 29.♙d1 ♙h6 30.♘f1 ♙e4
31.♘g3 ♙×c2 32.♙g4 ♙f4
33.♙c8+ ♙f7 34.♘f1 ♙g5 35.h4
♙e7 36.g4 ♙c1??

Rubinstein has misplaced his hand the past few moves but could still hold the balance with 36...♙e4 tying White's

bishop to f2. Instead he plays like a man with no sense of danger.

37.♙e6+??

37.♙e3! won on the spot. White follows with 38.♙g4+ followed by either ♙h6+ and ♙g5 or ♙g5 straight away depending on where the black king goes.

37... ♙e8 38.♙c8+?? ♙f7 ½-½

Although Carlsbad may have been a disaster for Rubinstein, there was some consolation in the following brilliant strategic effort against his long-term "customer." Tarrasch had only draws and losses in twenty games with Rubinstein.

(99) *Rubinstein – Tarrasch*

Carlsbad (9) 1923

Queen's Gambit Declined [D34]

Notes by Kmoch (K) and Razuvaev (R).

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 c5 4.c×d5
e×d5 5.♘f3 ♘c6 6.g3 ♘f6 7.♙g2
♙e7 8.0-0 0-0 9.♙g5 ♙e6
10.d×c5

[10. ♖c1 was Rubinstein's choice against Salwe at the triangular tournament Łódź 1908.]

10...♙×c5 11.♘e1

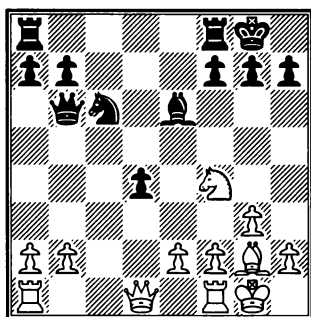
[This idea of Rubinstein's has never caught on with attention divided between the technical 11.♙×f6 ♙×f6 12.♘×d5 ♙×b2 13.♘c7 ♖ad8 14.♙c1 ♙×c1 15.♖ac1 (as seen in Rubinstein-

Schlechter, Prague 1908 – one of the first tests for this line) and 11.♖c1.]

11... d4 12.♙xf6 ♖xf6 13.♗e4 ♜e7 14.♗xc5 ♖xc5 15.♗d3 ♜b6

(K) Black, who, in this variation, usually has to contend with difficulties, now stands quite well: the pawn at d4 is apparently well protected, and exerts pressure on the opposing position. Were White to remain passive, he would quickly get an inferior position.

16.♗f4!



(K) Another of the spirited variations, which can often be observed in Rubinstein's play. The close position, which is quite satisfactory to Black, is at one stroke converted into an open game. White sacrifices a pawn in order to get a brisk attack.

(R) In the stem game with the continuation 11.♗e1, Dus-Chotimirsky-Leonhardt, Carlsbad 1911, White obtained a slight advantage after 16.♗d2 ♜ac8 17.♜fc1 ♗e7 18.b3. Rubinstein's pawn sacrifice is an attempt to improve, undoubtedly home preparation. Now Black can play 16...♙f5, but White retains the initiative after 17.♗d2.

16...♜xb2?!

(K) This should not have been played. 16...♜fe8 would have been better.

[We agree that 16...♜fe8, as played by Euwe and Stoltz against Flohr in the 1930s, limits White to a small advantage after 17.♗d2.]

17.♗xe6 fxe6 18.♜b1 ♜xa2 19.♜xb7

(K) A position after Rubinstein's heart: his opponent has a pawn in sooth, but his game evinces several weaknesses, and the knight is powerless against the strong bishop.

19...♜a6 20.♜b3! ♗d8

(K) For 20...♗a5? would be refuted by 21.♜b5! ♜xb5 22.♜xb5.

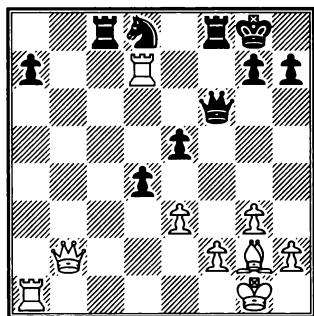
[Black escaped his troubles in Sutiman-Ghitescu, Bucharest 1963, after 20...♜ae8 21.♙xc6 ♜xc6 22.♜a7 ♜e4 but White had much stronger in 21.♜b2 as in the game continuation. The threat of 22.♜a1 is quite powerful.]

21.♜d7 ♜c8 22.♜b2! e5 23.♜a1

(K) Very strong was also 23.f4. But the text is more logical. If now Black answers 23...♜b6?, 24.♜a×a7! follows, with the threat of mate on g7.

23...♜f6 24.e3!

Rubinstein answers the threat to f2 in a way that does not tie down any of his pieces. He correctly judges that the potential weakness of the pawn on e3 will not play a role in the upcoming battle.



24... dxe3 25. fxe3 dxc6 26. Qd2!
Qb8?

(R) Black succumbs to the pressure. Correct was 26...e4, with chances for better resistance. Now White achieves a steady advantage.

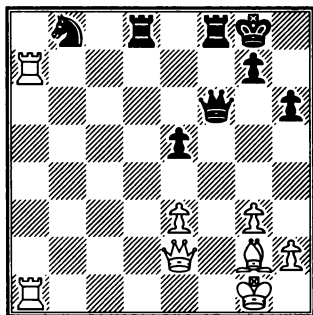
[Certainly 26...e4 is better than what Tarrasch played but after 27. Qd5+ Qh8 28. Bf1 Qc3 29. Qxe4 White is still better.

A bigger challenge for White is what to do if Black gets out of the way of 27. Qd5+ and does not try to hang on to material with 26...Qh8. The problem for Rubinstein would then be how to increase the pressure in a position where White's forces are already optimally placed and pawns are on only one side of the board. Even if White wins back the pawn on a7 and the one on e5 the chances of a draw are still high as rooks and queens are likely to be traded off. One possibility might be 27. Bxd6 Bfd8 28. Bxf6 Bxd2 29. Bxc6 Bxg2+ 30. Qxg2 Bxc6 31. Bxa7 g5 32. Be7 g4!

Rubinstein might have been envisioning a single rook ending with, e.g., g- and h-pawns versus g- and h-pawns where he has the positional pluses.

Think something like Botvinnik-Najdorf, Moscow (ol) 1956 (or even Bednarski-Zoltek, Łódź 1968 as pointed out by Pytel) but we do not believe he could have achieved this against good play by Black. Still, this game is a most impressive example of how Rubinstein connected the opening, middlegame and ending.]

27. Bxdxa7 Bcd8 28. Qe2 h6



29. Qe4!

Material may be reduced but the difference in strength between the minor pieces promises only suffering for Black.

29... Bxd7 30. Ba8 Bdd8 31. Bf1!

(K) Surprising, but very strong! If Black exchanges twice, he gets a bad ending, as the tie-up of his pieces cannot be readily relieved, and in addition the white king gets into the game.

31... Qd6

[Tarrasch decides to stay in the middlegame which is probably the right decision. The ending after 31... Qxf1+ 32. Qxf1 Bxf1+ 33. Qxf1 is not easy for Black. Pritchett gives 33... Bf8+

34.♙e2 ♘d7 35.♞a7! ♜f6 36.♙g6!
 ♜g4 37.h3 ♜f2 38.h4 ♘h1 39.g4 as
 evidence of the difficulties Black is fac-
 ing in his *Chess Secrets: Heroes of
 Classical Chess*. We would add a few
 more moves to illustrate that there is
 no easy solution for the second player:
 39...♘h1 40.♙d2 ♞d8+ 41.♙e1 ♞f8
 42.h5!. The back-rank problems and
 target on e5 spell trouble.]

32.♞×f8+ ♞×f8 33.♙g2 ♙b4
 34.♙d3 ♙h8

[Tarrasch makes the right decision to
 sit tight. Trying to switch to active play
 does not work here as White's pieces
 dominate. Pritchett's variation 34...♙e1
 35.♙h3! ♙f2 36.♙d6 ♙f1+ 37.♙h4
 g5+ 38.♙h5 illustrates this perfectly.]

35.♞a7 ♙b2+ 36.♙h3 ♙b6
 37.♞a8 ♞d8 38.♙c4 ♘d7?

The desire for simplification proves
 Black's undoing. It wasn't pleasant but
 Tarrasch had to sit tight with the knight
 on b8 and force White to show how he
 would win the position. Likely Rubinstein
 would have tried to find a way to trade
 down to a favorable rook and bishop ver-
 sus rook and knight ending.

39.♙c6 ♞×a8 40.♙×a8+ ♘b8?

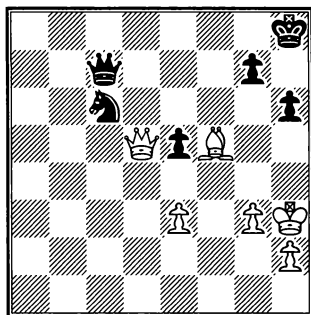
(K) Here 40...♙b8 was in order. After
 41.♙×b8+ ♘×b8 42.♙g4, etc., White
 gets the pawn at e5, but Black would
 have had drawing chances.

[Kmoch is certainly correct that
 40...♙b8 was necessary but we are pes-
 simistic about Black's drawing chances
 after 41.♙×b8+ ♘×b8 42.♙g4 ♘d7
 43.♙f5 when the e-pawn is dropping.

While Fine analyzed positions with
 bishop and three pawns versus knight
 and two pawns that were drawn in all
 cases the black king was on e7, here it
 will not be as well-placed for defense.

Rubinstein now concludes the game in
 beautiful fashion combining mate
 threats on the back rank and b1-h7 di-
 agonal with play against the knight and
 e-pawn. Black has no chance to hold
 his position together.]

41.♙d5! ♙c7 42.♙f5! ♘c6



43.♙c4!

(K) Exemplary! 44.g4 and 45.♙e4 is
 threatened. If Black plays 43...g5, then
 44.♙e6 follows. White wins after
 43...h5 44.♙g2 ♙b7 45.♙e4 ♙b2+
 46.♙h3.

43...♙d6 44.♙f7 ♙d8 45.♙g6 1-0

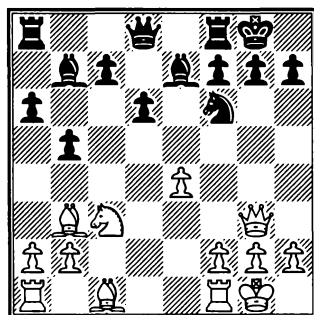
(K) A very good game! Rubinstein has
 conducted the attack with great force.
 (R) A classical example of the fight
 between bishop and knight.

(100) *Maróczy – Rubinstein*
 Carlsbad (10) 1923
 Four Knights Game [C49]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♟c3 ♟f6
 4.♙b5 ♙b4 5.0-0 0-0 6.d3 d6
 7.♟e2 ♟e7 8.♙g3 c6 9.♙a4 ♟g6
 10.c3 ♙a5 11.d4 ♙c7 12.♙c2 h6
 13.h3 ♙e6 14.♙e3 ♙e8 15.dxe5
 dxe5 16.♙xd8 ♙exd8 17.♙fd1
 ♟f4 18.♙xf4 exf4 19.♟f5 g6
 20.e5 ♙xf5 21.♙xf5 ♟d5
 22.♙c2 ♟e7 23.♙b3 ♟f8 24.e6
 f5 25.♙d7 ♙xd7 26.exd7 ♙d8
 27.♙d1 c5 28.♙e6 ♟c6 29.h4
 ♟e7 30.♙e1 ♟f6 31.♟f1 ♟e5
 32.♙d5 ♙xd7 33.♙xb7 g5
 34.hxg5+ hxg5 35.♟xe5 ♙xe5
 36.♙c6 ♙d6 37.♙a8 g4 38.♙e2
 ♙d3 39.♟e1 ♙d8 40.♙c6 ♙h8
 41.♙d2 c4 42.♙d5 ♙c8 43.♟d1
 ♙c5 44.♙g8 ♙c8 45.♙d5 ♟g5
 46.♙e6 ♙c6 47.♙d5 ♙c5
 48.♙e6 ♟f6 49.♙g8 ½-½

(102) *Yates – Rubinstein*
 Carlsbad (12) 1923
 Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
 4.♙a4 d6 5.0-0 ♟f6 6.d4 b5
 7.♙b3 ♟xd4 8.♟xd4 exd4 9.c3
 dxc3 10.♟xc3 ♙e7 11.♙f3 ♙b7
 12.♙g3 0-0



(101) *Rubinstein – Wolf*
 Carlsbad (11) 1923
 Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 e6 3.♟f3 d5 4.♟c3
 dxc4 5.e3 a6 6.a4 c5 7.♙xc4 ♟c6
 8.0-0 ♙e7 9.♙e2 cxd4 10.♙d1 0-0
 11.exd4 ♟b4 12.♟e5 b6 13.♙g5
 ♟fd5 14.♙e3 ♙b7 15.♙ac1 ♙g5
 16.♙xg5 ♙xg5 17.♟e4 ♙e7
 18.♙d2 ♙fd8 19.a5 f6 20.♟f3 f5
 21.♟c3 b5 22.♙b3 ♙ac8 23.♟e5
 ♙f6 24.♙e1 ♟xc3 25.♙xc3 ♙xc3
 26.bxc3 ♟d5 27.♟d3 ♟c7 28.♙f4
 ♙f7 29.♟e5 ♙f6 30.♟d3 ♙f7
 31.♟c5 ♙d5 32.♙xd5 ♙xd5
 33.♙f3 ♙d6 34.♙b7 ♙e7 35.g3
 ♟f7 36.♙f3 g6 37.h4 ♟g7 38.♙e5
 h5 39.♟g2 ♙e8 40.♟b7 ♙d5
 41.♟c5 ♙d6 42.♟b7 ♙d5 43.♟c5
 ♙d6 44.♙b7 ♙c6+ 45.♙xc6 ♙xc6
 46.♟f3 ♟f6 47.♟e3?? ♟d5+
 48.♟d3 ♙xc5 0-1

13.♙h6 ♟e8 14.f4 ♟h8 15.♙g5
 f6 16.♙h4 f5 17.♙xe7 ♙xe7
 18.exf5 ♙xf5 19.♙ae1 ♙f8
 20.♙e6 ♙f6 21.f5 c5 22.♙d5
 ♙xd5 23.♟xd5 ♙f7 24.♟f4 ♟f6
 25.♙e6 ♙e8 26.♙fe1 ♙fe7
 27.♙h4 ♟g8 28.g4 ♙xe6 29.♟xe6
 ♙f7 30.♙e3 c4 31.♙h3 h6 32.g5
 ♟h7 33.g6 ♙a7+ 34.♟f1 ♟f8
 35.♙f3 ♟xe6 36.fxe6 ♙e7 37.♙f4
 ♙f8 38.♙e4 ♙xf3+ 39.♙xf3 ♙f8
 40.♙f7+ ♙xf7+ 41.exf7+ ♟f8
 42.♟e2 b4 43.♟e3 a5 44.♟d4 d5
 45.a4 ♟e7 46.♟e3 ½-½

(103) *Rubinstein – Nimzowitsch*
 Carlsbad (13) 1923
 Sicilian [B32]

1.e4 c5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.d4 cxd4
 4.♟xd4 d5 5.exd5 ♙xd5 6.♙e3 e6
 7.♟c3 ♙b4 8.♟db5 ♙e5 9.a3
 ♙xc3+ 10.bxc3?!



Aron Nimzowitsch

White stands slightly better after 10.♖xc3.

10...a6 11.♖d6+ ♖e7 12.♖c4 ♖xc3+ 13.♖d2 ♖d4 14.♖d3 b5 15.♖a5 ♖e5+ 16.♖e2 ♖xa5 17.♖xa5 ♖b7 18.f3 ♖f6 19.♖b4+ ♖e8 20.0-0 ♖d8 21.♖d3 ♖d5 22.♖a5 ♖d7 23.♖e1 ♖d4+ 24.♖h1 ♖f4 25.♖d2 ♖xd3 26.cxd3 h5 27.♖ac1 ♖h6 28.♖c3 ♖xd3 29.♖f4 ♖d6 30.♖g5 f6 31.♖e3 e5 32.♖b4 ♖d4 33.♖b3 ♖d5 34.♖c2 ♖d3 35.♖c5 ♖f7 36.♖c2 ♖h8 37.♖d2 ♖f5 38.♖xd7+ ♖xd7 39.♖c2 ♖c8 40.♖d1 ♖f5 41.♖c7+ ♖g6 42.h3 ♖e8 43.♖c1 ♖f4 44.♖c6 ♖f5 45.♖d6 h4 46.♖d2 ♖g3 47.♖c3 a5 48.f4 ♖f2 49.♖f3 ♖e2 50.fxe5 ♖xe5 51.♖f4 b4 52.axb4 a4 53.♖xh4 a3 54.♖h2 a2 55.♖c3 ♖e3 56.♖b2 ♖e1 57.♖d4 ♖e3

58.♖f4 ♖e4 59.♖g3+ ♖xg3+ 60.♖xg3 ♖e2 61.♖d4 ♖d2 0-1

(104) *Teichmann – Rubinstein*

Carlsbad (14) 1923

Semi-Slav [D47]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.♖c3 ♖f6 4.e3 e6 5.♖f3 ♖bd7 6.♖d3 dxc4 7.♖xc4 b5

Though this sequence of moves has become associated with the Italian city of Meran and its 1924 tournament, it dates to Capablanca-Bernstein, Moscow 1914, according to the *Oxford Companion to Chess*.

8.♖e2 a6 9.a4 b4 10.♖b1 c5 11.0-0 ♖b7 12.♖bd2 ♖e7 13.♖c4 0-0 14.♖fe5 cxd4 15.exd4 a5 16.♖g5 ♖d5 17.♖xe7 ♖xe7 18.♖d2 ♖7b6 19.♖xb6 ♖xb6 20.♖b5 ♖ac8 21.♖ac1 ♖d6 22.♖e3 ♖fd8 23.♖xc8 ♖xc8 24.♖d1 ♖c2 25.♖d3 ♖c7 26.♖b5 ♖c2 27.♖d3 ♖c7 ½-½

(105) *Rubinstein – Bogoljubow*

Carlsbad (15) 1923

Dutch [A81]

1.d4 f5 2.g3 ♖f6 3.♖g2 g6 4.♖h3 ♖g7 5.♖f4 ♖c6 6.d5 ♖e5 7.♖c3 c6 8.♖d3 ♖f7 9.0-0 0-0 10.f4 cxd5 11.♖xd5 ♖xd5 12.♖xd5 e6 13.♖g2 d5 14.♖e3 ♖d7 15.c3 ♖d6 16.♖c5 ♖c7 17.e3 ♖b5 18.♖d4 ♖e4 19.♖e1 ♖xd3 20.♖xd3 ♖fc8 21.a4 a5 22.♖ed1 ♖d6 23.♖f1 h5 24.♖a3 h4 25.♖b3 hxg3 26.hxg3 ♖e4 27.♖g2 ♖d7 28.♖e2 ♖c7 29.♖b6 ♖e8 30.♖b5 ♖c8 31.♖h1 ♖xd4

32.e×d4 ♖ee7 33.c4 ♖h7 34.♖×h7
♜×h7 35.c×d5 ♜h8!

With the point that 36.♖×b7 is met by
36...♜×d4! 37.♖×c7+ ♜h6 38.♜d3
♜f2+ 39.♜h3 g5, with a mating attack.

36.♜d3 e×d5 37.♖b5 ♜c8
38.♖×d5 ♖c2 39.♜b5 ♜h6
40.♜f3 ♖d2 41.♜c4 ♜×c4
42.♖×c4 ♖×b2 43.g4??

White could still have drawn with
43.♖d3 ♖b3 44.♜e3 b6 45.♖b5 ♖×b5
46.♖×b5 ♖×g3 47.d5.

43...♖d2+ 0-1

(106) *Tartakover – Rubinstein*

Carlsbad (16) 1923

English [A36]

1.c4 e6 2.g3 c5 3.♖g2 ♖c6 4.♖c3
♖f6 5.♖f3 d5 6.c×d5 ♖×d5 7.0-0
♖e7 8.e3 0-0 9.d4 c×d4 10.♖×d5
e×d5 11.♖×d4 ♖f6 12.♖×c6 b×c6
13.♜c2 ♜b6 14.♖b1 ♖e6 15.b3
♖ac8 16.♖b2 ♖×b2 17.♜×b2 c5
18.♖fd1 ♖fd8 19.♜e5 f6 20.♜f4
a5 21.♖f1 ♜b4 22.♖bc1 ♜f7
23.♖c2 ♜e7 24.♖dc1 ♜×f4
25.g×f4 ♜d6 26.♖d3 f5 27.f3 a4
28.b×a4 c4 29.♖e2 ♖c5 30.e4 f×e4
31.f×e4 d×e4 32.♖×c4 ♖×c4

33.♖×c4 ♖×c4 34.♖×c4 ♜d5
35.♖b4 ♖c8 36.a5 ♖c1+ 37.♜f2
♖c2+ 38.♜e3 ♖c3+ 39.♜e2 ♖a3
40.♖b5+ ♜d4 41.♖b4+ ♜d5
42.♖b5+ ♜d4 ½-½

(107) *Rubinstein – Sämisch*

Carlsbad (17) 1923

Queen's Gambit Declined [D64]

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e6 3.♖f3 d5 4.♖c3
♖bd7 5.♖g5 ♖e7 6.e3 0-0 7.♖c1
c6 8.♜c2 a6 9.a4 h6 10.♖h4 ♖e8
11.♖d3 d×c4 12.♖×c4 c5 13.d×c5
♜a5 14.c6 b×c6 15.0-0 ♖b6
16.♖a2 ♖b7 17.e4 c5 18.♖b1
♖fd7 19.♖×e7 ♖×e7 20.♖fd1 ♖c8
21.e5 ♖f8 22.♖e4 ♖×e4 23.♜×e4
♜×a4 24.♖d6 ♜b5 25.♖d3 c4
26.♖f1 ♖fd7 27.♜d4 ♜c5
28.♖d1 ♜×d4 29.♖×d4 ♖c7
30.♖a1 ♖c8 31.f4 ♖b8 32.♖d8+
♜h7 33.♖c1 ♖ed7 34.♖×d7 ♖×d7
35.♖×c4 g6 36.♖b3 ♖b8 37.♜f2
♖b6 38.♖e2 ♖×c1 39.♖×c1 ♜g7
40.♜e3 ♖d5+ 41.♜e4 ♖d7
42.♖b3 ♖c7 43.♜d4 ♖b6
44.♖c5 a5 45.♖b7 a4 46.♖c5
♖cd5 47.g3 ♖b4 48.♖d1 ♖c6+
49.♜e4 ♜f8 50.♖×a4 ♖×a4
51.♖×a4 ♜e8 52.♖c5 ♜d8
53.♜d3 ♜c7 54.h4 h5 55.♖e4
♜b6 56.♖g5 ♖d8 57.♜c4 ♜c6
58.b4 ♜b6 59.b5 ♜c7 60.♜c5
♖b7+ 61.♜b4 ♖d8 62.♖e4 1-0

Mährisch Ostrau, July 1-18, 1923

Right on the heels of Carlsbad,
Rubinstein had another disaster at
Mährisch Ostrau in Czechoslovakia,
finishing tenth out of fourteen with
minus two. While his competitive re-
sult was poor, Rubinstein did produce

two pearls in his games against Tarrasch
and Hromádka; see games 110 and 111.

(108) *Tartakover – Rubinstein*

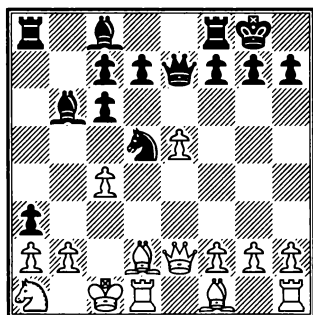
Mährisch Ostrau (1) 1923

Scotch [C45]

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	T
1	Lasker	x	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	½	½	1	½	1	1	10½
2	Réti	0	x	½	½	1	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	9½
3	Grünfeld	½	½	x	1	½	½	1	½	½	½	1	1	½	1	8½
4	Selezniev	½	½	0	x	½	1	1	0	½	½	½	1	1	½	7½
5	Tartakower	0	0	½	½	x	½	½	½	1	1	½	1	½	½	7
6	Euwe	0	½	½	0	½	x	½	½	0	1	½	1	1	1	7
7	Tarrasch	0	½	½	0	½	½	x	1	1	0	1	0	½	1	6½
8	Bogoljubow	0	0	½	1	½	½	0	x	1	1	0	0	1	1	6½
9	Spielmann	½	0	½	½	0	1	0	0	x	1	1	½	0	1	6
10	Rubinstein	½	½	½	½	0	0	1	0	0	x	½	1	½	½	5½
11	Pokorný	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	1	0	½	x	1	½	½	5
12	Hromádka	½	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	½	0	0	x	1	½	4½
13	Wolf	0	0	½	0	½	0	½	0	1	½	½	0	x	1	4½
14	Walter	0	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	x	2½

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.d4 e×d4
4.♟×d4 ♟f6 5.♟×c6 b×c6 6.♟d2
♙c5 7.e5 ♜e7 8.♜e2 ♟d5 9.♟b3
0-0 10.♙d2 a5 11.0-0-0 ♙b6
12.c4 a4 13.♟a1 a3?

An incorrect piece sacrifice. After
13...♟b4 14.a3 ♟a6, followed by ♟c5,
Black has a very good game –
Teichmann.



14.♟c2 a×b2+ 15.♜b1 d6 16.c×d5
♙f5 17.♙c3 ♜fe8 18.g4 ♙g6
19.f4 ♙a3 20.♙b4 ♜e3 21.♜d2
♙×c2+ 22.♜×c2 c×d5 23.♙d3 c5
24.♙d2 ♜h3 25.♙b5 ♜d8
26.♜de1 g6 27.♙c6 d×e5 28.♜×e5
♜f6 29.♙×d5 ♙c7 30.g5 ♜b6
31.♙×f7+ ♜×f7 32.♜c4+ ♜f8
33.♜e6 ♜×d2 34.♜×b6 ♙×b6
35.♜e6 1-0

(109) *Rubinstein – Grünfeld*

Mährisch Ostrau (2) 1923

Grünfeld [D78]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 c6 4.♟f3
♙g7 5.♙g2 d5 6.0-0 0-0 7.♜b3
d×c4 8.♜×c4 ♜b6 9.♟c3 ♙e6
10.♜d3 ♟a6 11.e4 ♙ad8 12.h3
♟b4 13.♜e2 ♜a6 14.♜×a6 ♟×a6
15.♙e3 h6 16.♜ac1 ♜c8 17.♜fd1
♜fd8 18.♟e5 ♟d7 19.♟d3 ♟b6
20.♟f4 ♙d7 21.♙f1 ♟c7 22.b3
♟e6 23.♟fe2 ♟g5 24.f4 ♟e6
25.g4 f5 26.♙g2 ♟c7 27.♙f3 f×e4
28.♙×e4 ♟bd5 29.♜f2 ♙e8
30.♟×d5 ♟×d5 31.♟g1 ♜d6
32.♟f3 ♜cd8 33.♜d2 ♙f7
34.♙×d5 ♙×d5 35.♟e5 ♙e4 ½-½

(110) *Tarrasch – Rubinstein*

Mährisch Ostrau (3) 1923

Four Knights Game[C49]

Notes by Tartakover (T) and Kmoch
(K).

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♟c3 ♟f6
4.♙b5 ♙b4 5.0-0 0-0 6.d3 d6
7.♙g5 ♙×c3 8.b×c3 ♜e7 9.♜e1
♟d8 10.d4 ♙g4 11.h3 ♙h5 12.g4
♙g6 13.d5?!

(T) More consistent would be 13. ♖h4. Alternative possibilities are 13. ♖d3, strengthening the position, or the preparatory 13. ♖b1.

(K) This is weaker than 13. ♖h4. Compare the game against H. Wolf from Teplitz-Schönau 1922. [See game 67.]

13...c6! 14. ♖c4

(T) More rational would be 14. ♖d3 immediately. Even 14. ♖f1 is not without its points.

14...♖c8 15.dxc6 bxc6 16. ♖d3 ♖e6 17. ♖c1 ♖c5 18. ♖d2

(T) Better, at once, was 18. ♖a3.

(K) The pawn can be defended in no other way. 18. ♖a3 is refuted by 18... ♖cxe4 19. ♖xe4 ♖xe4 20. ♖xe4 ♖xe4 21. ♖xd6 ♖d8 22. ♖xf8 ♖xd1+ 23. ♖xd1 ♖xf3 24. ♖d3 e4. [The complications are not so clear after 18... ♖cxe4 19.g5!?. The right continuation is 18... ♖fxe4.]

18...h5 19. ♖a3 ♖e6 20. ♖c4 c5 21. ♖c1 h×g4 22.h×g4 ♖h7 23. ♖g2 ♖hg5 24.f3 ♖cd8 25. ♖b2

(T) White would welcome the opportunity of closing the center by 26.c4. As, however, the text move fails to effect its purpose and serves only to get the knight out of play, the courageous 25. ♖g3 would have been best.

25...d5!

Crossing his opponent's plan of 26. ♖c4, followed by ♖d3.

26.exd5 ♖xd5 27.c4 ♖d4 28. ♖e3

(T) If 28. ♖xe5, then 28... ♖f6 29. ♖e1 ♖f4+ 30. ♖xf4 ♖xf4, with a victorious attack.

28...♖d6 29. ♖e2 e4!

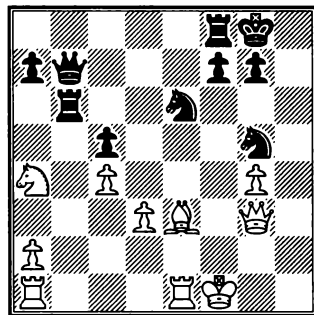
(T) Another breakthrough.

(K) Completely shattering the king's wing.

30.f×e4 ♖×e4 31. ♖f3 ♖4g5 32. ♖g3 ♖b7+

(T) The conquest of the long diagonal is Black's first token of victory.

33. ♖f1 ♖b6 34. ♖a4 ♖xd3+ 35.cxd3



35...f5!

(T) A third and decisive breakthrough. It is to be noted that Black's strategy, in this game, consists in the clearing of the files: c- (by 13...c6), h- (by 18...h5), d- (by 25...d5), e- (by 29...e4) and now, finally, the f-file.

36. ♖×g5

(T) 36. ♖xb6 f4!

36...f×g4+ 37.♙g1

(K) Or 37.♙e2 ♖d4+ 38.♙d2 (38.♙d1 ♖b1+) 38...♖b2+ 39.♙c1 ♖e2+ 40.♖e2 ♖xe2, etc.

37...♖×g5 38.♖×b6 ♖f3+ 39.♙f2 ♖×e1+ 0-1

For if 40.♙×e1 ♖h1+ and if 40.♙e2 ♖e8+ 41.♙d2 ♖f3+, followed by ...♖×b6. An impressive game.

The following game is rated number 93 all-time by Andrew Soltis in his book *The 100 Best Chess Games of the 20th Century, Ranked*.

(111) **Rubinstein – Hromádka**
Mährisch Ostrau (4) 1923
King's Gambit Declined [C30]

First Brilliancy Prize

Notes by Tartakover (T), Kmoch (K) and Winter (W) from *Chess for Match Players*.

(T) The brilliant tactics in the following impressive game are reminiscent of Morphy. But in closer examination we can also enjoy the high strategy of the moderns – the firm, profound and multilateral – adapted to the exigencies of the open game.

1.e4 e5 2.f4 ♖c5

(K) Many experts, Spielmann among them, consider this defense very good. Formerly it was judged somewhat inferior.

3.♖f3 d6 4.♖c3 ♖f6 5.♖c4 ♖c6 6.d3 ♖g4?!

(T) More solid is here (or on the next move) 6...♖e6.

7.h3 ♖×f3 8.♙×f3 ♖d4?!

[Recent theory recommends first 8...e×f4 9.♖×f4 ♖d4 10.♙d1 (10.♙g3? ♖h5 11.♙g4 ♖×f4 12.♙×f4 ♖×c2+ 13.♙d1 ♖e3+) 10...c6 followed by 11...d5.]

9.♙g3!

*This sacrificial offer dates back to at least as far back as Vienna 1873 when Joseph Blackburne used it to defeat Adolf Anderssen in a slightly different position (both had advanced their a-pawns one square). – Andrew Soltis in *The 100 Best Chess Games of the 20th Century, Ranked* (pp. 236-237)*

9...♙e7

(T) The acceptance of the Greek gift would be damaging, e.g., 9...♖×c2+ 10.♙d1 ♖×a1 11.♙×g7 ♙d7 (or 11...♖f8 12.f×e5 d×e5 13.♖g5 ♖e7 14.♖f1) 12.f×e5 d×e5 13.♖f1 ♖e7 14.♖g5, and White's attack gains in impetus. [Fischer-McDermott, USA (simul) 1964 continued 14...♖×e4 15.♖×e4 f5 16.♙×h7 ♖×g5 17.♙g6+ 1-0].

Castling kingside is also bad: 9...0-0 10.f×e5 d×e5 11.♖g5 ♖×c2+ 12.♙d1, etc. But he could have avoided all trouble by 9...e×f4.

10.f×e5

(W) 10.♙×g7? would be answered by 10...0-0-0 with the double threat of ...♖×c2+ and ...♖g8.

10... d×e5 11.♙d1 c6 12.a4!

(T) The counterthrust 12...b5 must be prevented.

12...♖g8

(K) Too passive! Better prospects of relieving the pressure were afforded by 12...♘h5, and if 13.♙g4, then 13...g6. Black wants to castle quickly, but the precariousness of the king's wing becomes more urgent.

(W) Far too defensive. Instead he should continue his development by 12...0-0-0. If White plays 13.♙g7 ♖hg8 14.♙f7 ♙f7 15.♙f7 ♖xg2 and the fine position of Black's pieces more than compensates for the pawn. The move played is not only a loss of time but is actively bad as it breaks the cardinal rule: "Never put your superior pieces on the same diagonal as your opponent's bishop." Actually this one weak move is the direct cause of the loss of the game.

13.♖f1 h6

(T) Instead of this overcautious measure, he should play 13...0-0-0, for White's threats of 14.♙g5 (14...h6 15.♙f6 g×f6 16.♙h2 h5, etc.) and 14.♙h4 (14...h6 15.♙xh6 ♖h8, etc.) are ephemeral. [Hromádka was successful with the White pieces against Prokeš at Prague 1927 in a game testing 13...0-0-0.]

14.♘e2 0-0-0

(T) Simpler would be 14...♘×e2 15.♙×e2 0-0-0.

15.♘×d4 ♙×d4 16.c3 ♙b6 17.a5 ♙c7 18.♙e3 ♙b8 19.♙c2 ♙a8 20.♖f3

(T) High strategy, based on bilateral objectives. The threat of ♙f2 thus gains in power, for White's pressure will be not only diagonal (towards a7), but also vertical (towards f6).

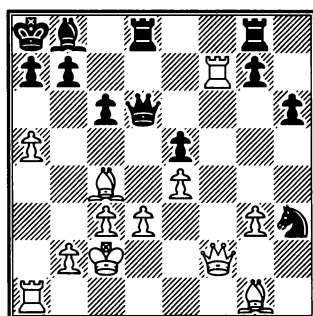
20...♘d5!

(T) A morbid ingenuity. Steadiness dictates 20...♙b8 21.♙f2 ♖d7, consolidating his base.

21.♙g1!

Not 21.e×d5 c×d5 22.♙a2 e4 23. ♙f4 e×f3! 24.♙×c7 ♖c8, which gives Black the play he needs – Soltis.

21... ♘f4 22.♙f2 ♙b8 23.g3! ♘×h3 24.♖×f7 ♙d6



25.♙b6!!

(K) Brilliant and devastating! Of course, the combination was prepared in advance by 23.g3!, or Black might now equalize with ...♘×g1.

25...♖d7

(T) 25...a×b6 26.a×b6+ ♙a7 27.♖×a7+ ♙b8 28.♖f×b7+ ♙c8 29.♙a6 wins for White.

26.♙c5! ♖×f7

(K) This move is precisely the point of the combination. Black is defenseless, as the queen cannot move. If 26...♖c7, the simple rejoinder 27.♖xc7 wins.

27.♙xd6 ♖f2+ 28.♗xf2!

(K) But not 28.♗b3, because of 28...♙xd6 29.♗e3 ♖gf8, and White has to fight for the draw.

28...♙xf2 29.♙c5 1-0

A game which, in a most agreeable way, shows the power of combination and the logical method of the play of the Polish grandmaster - Gideon Ståhlberg (Chess and Chess Masters, p.11).

(112) *Bogoljubow – Rubinstein*

Mährisch Ostrau (5) 1923

Ruy Lopez [C98]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♙b5 a6 4.♙a4 ♟f6 5.0-0 ♙e7 6.♖e1 b5 7.♙b3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 ♟a5 10.♙c2 c5 11.d4 ♗c7 12.♟bd2 ♟c6 13.a4 cxd4 14.cxd4 ♟b4 15.♙b1 bxa4 16.♖xa4 a5 17.♟f1 ♟d7 18.♟e3 ♖e8 19.♙d2 ♟b6 20.♖a3 ♙e6 21.♙c3 f6 22.d5 ♙d7 23.♗e2 ♖ec8 24.g4 ♟a4 25.♟f5 ♙xf5 26.♖xa4 ♙d7 27.♖a3 ♗b6 28.♗d2 ♖ab8 29.♗h2 ♖b7 30.♖g1 ♙d8 31.♟e1 ♙e8 32.♟g2 ♗c7 33.♟e3 g6 34.h4 ♗g7 35.♟f5 ♗f8 36.♟h6+ ♗h8 37.g5 f×g5 38.h×g5 ♙b6 39.♖g2 ♖g7 40.♗g3 ♙d7 41.f4 ♗e7 42.♗h2 ♖f8 43.f5 ♗d8 44.f6 ♖gf7 45.♟xf7+ ♖xf7 46.♙xb4 a×b4 47.♗xb4 ♙c5 48.♗a5 ♗f8 49.b4 ♙d4 50.♗a8 h6 51.♖c2 h×g5 52.♗xf8+ ♖xf8 53.♖c7 g4 54.♖a6 1-0

(113) *Rubinstein – Pokorný*

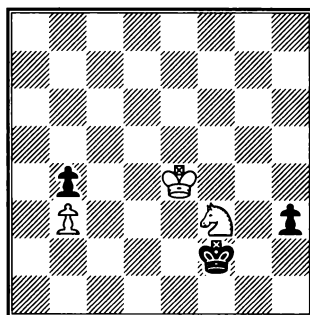
Mährisch Ostrau (6) 1923

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D20]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 d×c4 4.e4 c5 5.d5 exd5 6.exd5 ♙d6 7.♙xc4 a6 8.a4 ♟e7 9.♟ge2 0-0 10.0-0 ♟g6 11.f4 f5 12.b3 ♟d7 13.♙b2 ♟f6 14.♗d3 ♗h8 15.♖ae1 ♙d7 16.g3 ♗a5 17.♙c1 ♟e4 18.♟xe4 f×e4 19.♗c3 ♗c7 20.a5 ♙h3 21.♖f2 ♖ae8 22.♙e3 ♙e7 23.♗h1 ♙d8 24.♟g1 ♙d7 25.♖a2 ♙f6 26.♗d2 ♗d6 27.♖c1 ♟e7 28.♙f1 ♖c8 29.♖ac2 ♗×d5 30.♗×d5 ♟×d5 31.♙×c5 ♖fe8 32.♙g2 ♙c6

In Akiva Rubinstein's Chess Academy the game ends here in a draw. We follow the tournament book.

33.♖c4 ♙b5 34.♖×e4 ♖×e4 35.♙×e4 ♙d4 36.♙×d5 ♖×c5 37.♖×c5 ♙×c5 38.♙×b7 ♙b4 39.♙d5 ♙×a5 40.♟f3 ♙b6 41.♟e5 g6 42.♙c4 ♗g7 43.♙×b5 a×b5 44.♗g2 ♙c7 45.♗f3 g5 46.♗e4 g×f4 47.g×f4 ♗f6 48.♟f3 b4 49.♟d2 ♙d6 50.♟c4 ♙c7 51.♟e3 ♙d6 52.♟d5+ ♗g6 53.♟e3 ♗f6 54.♟d5+ ♗g6 55.f5+ ♗g5 56.h4+ ♗×h4 57.♟f6 h6 58.♗d5 ♙f4 59.♟g8 ♙d2 60.f6 ♙c3 61.f7 ♙g7 62.♟f6 h5 63.♗e4 ♗g5 64.f8♗ ♙×f8 65.♟h7+ ♗g4 66.♟×f8 h4 67.♟g6 h3 68.♟e5+ ♗g3 69.♟f3 ♗f2





Rudolf Spielmann

70. ♖h2 ♜g3 71. ♖f1+ ♜f2
72. ♖e3 ♜g3 ½-½

(114) *Spielmann – Rubinstein*
Mährisch Ostrau (7) 1923
Ruy Lopez [C77]

1.e4 e5 2.♖f3 ♖c6 3.♗b5 a6
4.♗a4 ♖f6 5.♖c3 ♗e7 6.d3 d6
7.♖d5 ♖xd5 8.exd5 b5 9.dxc6
bxa4 10.c4 0-0 11.♞xa4 ♗f5
12.♗e3 ♗xd3 13.0-0-0 e4 14.♖e1
♗e2 15.♖d2 ♗h5 16.♖c2 a5
17.♖d4 ♞c8 18.♞b5 f5 19.♞d5+
♞h8 20.♞e6 ♗d8 21.♞xc8 ♞xc8
22.♖e6 ♖e8 23.♖xd8 ♖exd8
24.♖d5 ♖a8 25.♞xf5 ♗g6 26.♞g5
♖a6 27.h4 ♞xc6 28.b3 ♗f7
29.♞xa5 d5 30.♖d1 ♖b8 31.c5
♞g8 32.♖d4 ♗g6 33.g3 h5 34.♖a7
c6 35.♖da4 ♖f6 36.♖c7 ♗e8
37.♖aa7 ♖f7 38.♞c2 ♞xc7
39.♞xc7 ♖a8 40.a4 ♖a6 41.♗d4
♗f7 42.♖b7 ♗e6 43.♞xg7+ ♞f8

44.♖b7 ♞e8 45.♖b6 ♗c8
46.♖xa6 ♗xa6 47.♞c3 ♗e2
48.♞d2 ♗g4 49.♞e3 ♗d1 50.♞f4
♗xb3 51.a5 ♗c4 52.♞g5 ♗e2
53.g4 hxg4 54.h5 1-0

(115) *Rubinstein – Walter*
Mährisch Ostrau (8) 1923
Scandinavian [B01]

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 ♖f6 3.d4 ♖xd5
4.c4 ♖b6 5.♖c3 e5 6.dxe5 ♞xd1+
7.♖xd1 ♖c6 8.f4 f6 9.exf6 ♗b4+
10.♞f2 gxf6 11.♗e3 ♗e6 12.♖c1
0-0-0 13.♖f3 ♖he8 14.♗e2 ♗f8
15.♖e1 ♖b4 16.♖d4 ♗f7 17.a3 c5
18.axb4 cxd4 19.♗d2 f5 20.♗d3
♗g6 21.♖a1 ♞b8 22.♖xe8 ♖xe8
23.♞f1 ♖d7 24.♖a5 ♖f6 25.♖f2
♖e4 26.♗e1 h5 27.♖d5 ♗g7
28.♗xe4 fxex4 29.♞g5 ♗f7
30.♖xg7 ♗xc4+ 31.♞g1 e3
32.♖h3

Better was 32.♖h1 – Rubinstein.

32...♞c8

Here Black can win by 32...d3! 33.♖d7
♗b5 34.♖d5 ♖c8! 35.♗c3 ♖xc3!
36.bxc3 d2! 37.♖xd2 exd2, etc. –
Teichmann.

33.♖g5 d3 34.♖f3 ♗d5 35.♞f1
♗c4 36.♞g1 ½-½

(116) *Euwe – Rubinstein*
Mährisch Ostrau (9) 1923
Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.♖f3 d5 2.d4 ♖f6 3.e3 e6 4.♗d3
c5 5.b3 ♖c6 6.0-0 ♗d6 7.♗b2 0-
0 8.a3 b6 9.♖e5 ♗b7 10.♖d2 ♞e7
11.f4 ♖fd8 12.♖f3 ♖e4 13.♖h3 f5
14.♗xe4 dxe4 15.♞h5 ♗xe5

16. ♖×h7+ ♜f7 17. f×e5 ♚h8
18. ♖×h8 ♚×h8 19. ♚×h8 ♔a6
20. ♔f1 ♖d7 21. ♚d1 ♔×e5 22. d5
♔g4 23. d×e6+ ♖×e6 24. ♚hd8
♔b5 25. c4 ♔e8 26. ♚1d5 f4 27. h3
f×e3 28. ♔g3 e2 29. ♔×e2 ♔e3
30. ♚g5 g6 31. ♔f4 ♖e7 32. ♚×g6
♔f5 33. ♚f6+ ♜g8 34. ♚×e8+
♖×e8 35. ♚×f5 e3 36. ♚e5 1-0

(117) *Rubinstein – Réti*
Mährisch Ostrau (10) 1923
Old Indian [A53]

1. d4 ♔f6 2. c4 d6 3. ♔c3 e5 4. d5
♔e7 5. e4 0-0 6. h3 ♔bd7 7. ♔d3
♔c5 8. ♔c2 a5 9. ♔e3 b6 10. g4 h6
11. ♔f3 ♔h7 12. ♔b5 ♔d7
13. ♖d2 ♔×b5 14. c×b5 ♔g5
15. ♔×g5 ♔×g5 16. ♔×g5 ♖×g5
17. ♖×g5 h×g5 18. b3 g6 19. ♜e2
♜g7 20. a3 ♚h8 21. f3 a4 22. b4
♔d7 23. ♚ac1 ♔f6 24. ♔d3 ♔e8
25. ♜f2 f6 26. ♜g3 ♚h4 27. ♚h2
♜f7 28. ♚hc2 ♚a7 ½-½

(118) *Lasker – Rubinstein*
Mährisch Ostrau (11) 1923
Ruy Lopez [C79]

1. e4 e5 2. ♔f3 ♔c6 3. ♔b5 a6
4. ♔a4 ♔f6 5. 0-0 d6 6. ♚e1 b5
7. ♔b3 ♔a5 8. d4 ♔×b3 9. a×b3
♔b7 10. ♔g5 h6 11. ♔×f6 ♖×f6
12. ♔c3 c6 13. d5 c5 14. ♖d3 ♖d8

15. ♔×b5 a×b5 16. ♖×b5+ ♖d7
17. ♚×a8+ ♔×a8 18. ♖b8+ ♖d8
19. ♖b5+ ♖d7 20. ♖b8+ ♖d8
21. ♖b5+ ♖d7 22. ♖b8+ ♖d8
23. ♖b1 ½-½

(119) *Selezniev – Rubinstein*
Mährisch Ostrau (12) 1923
Slav [D13]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. c×d5 c×d5 4. ♔c3
♔c6 5. ♔f3 ♔f6 6. ♔f4 e6 7. e3
♔e7 8. h3 0-0 9. ♔d3 ♖b6 10. ♖e2
♔d7 11. 0-0 ♔b4 12. ♔b1 ♚fc8
13. ♔e5 ♔e8 14. ♔g5 ♖d8 15. ♔d3
♔×d3 16. ♔×d3 ♔d7 17. ♔×e7
♖×e7 18. ♚fc1 ♔b6 19. ♚c2 ♚c7
20. ♚ac1 ♚ac8 21. ♔b1 ½-½

(120) *Rubinstein – Wolf*
Mährisch Ostrau (13) 1923
Sicilian [B56]

1. e4 c5 2. ♔f3 ♔c6 3. d4 c×d4
4. ♔×d4 ♔f6 5. ♔c3 d6 6. ♔×c6
b×c6 7. ♔g5 ♚b8 8. b3 ♖a5 9. ♔d2
♖c7 10. ♔d3 g6 11. 0-0 ♔g7 12. f4
0-0 13. ♔a4 ♔d7 14. ♖e2 c5
15. ♔c3 ♔c6 16. ♚ae1 e6 17. e5
♔e8 18. a4 ♚d8 19. ♔b5 ♔×b5
20. a×b5 ♚d7 21. b4 d×e5 22. f×e5
c4 23. ♔e4 ♔×e5 24. ♔e3 ♔c3
25. ♚b1 ♖e5 26. ♔c6 ♚d2 27. ♖f3
♔d4 28. ♚be1 ♔g7 29. c3 ♔×e3+
30. ♚×e3 ♖c7 31. ♖f4 ♖b6 ½-½

1924

Meran, February 4-22, 1924

This tournament is a bit of curiosity. Forever remembered as the event that gave its name to the sequence 1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. ♔c3 ♔f6 4. ♔f3 e6 5. e3 ♔bd7 6. ♔d3 d×c4 7. ♔×c4 b5, Meran 1924 is peculiar for several reasons.

Usually an event of this caliber was commemorated in a tournament book. There is no such book for Meran 1924. A great deal of searching through magazines and newspapers for game scores has been made, particularly by Tony

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	T
1	Grünfeld	x	1	0	½	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	10½
2	Spielmann	0	x	½	1	1	½	0	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	8½
3	Rubinstein	1	½	x	½	½	0	1	1	½	½	1	0	1	½	8
4	Selezniev	½	0	½	x	½	1	1	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	7½
5	Przepiórka	½	0	½	½	x	0	0	1	½	1	1	1	½	1	7½
6	Takács	0	½	1	0	1	x	1	0	½	½	½	1	½	½	7½
7	Colle	0	1	0	0	1	0	x	1	½	0	0	1	1	1	6½
8	Steiner	0	½	0	½	0	1	0	x	½	1	1	½	1	½	6½
9	Opočenský	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	1	1	6½
10	Tarrasch	½	½	½	½	0	½	1	0	½	x	½	½	0	1	6
11	Koltanowski	0	0	0	½	0	½	1	0	½	½	x	1	0	1	5
12	Patay	0	½	1	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	x	1	½	4½
13	Rosselli	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	0	0	1	1	0	x	1	4½
14	Miliani	0	0	½	½	0	½	0	½	0	0	0	½	0	x	2½

Gillam, and finally all of Rubinstein's games are available, though in two instances we do not have the complete score.

Reading *British Chess Magazine* of March 1924, one could conclude that one of these three games wasn't played. "The contest came to a curious end on February 22, the competitors agreeing to leave the thirteenth and last round unplayed! It is true that destination of the first three prizes was already settled; but surely it would have been more sporting to complete the tournament." However, the next issue reported that the tournament was completed as scheduled.

The great chess personality Isidor Gunsberg was in Meran. Gunsberg, among his many activities at the time, wrote a chess column for the *Daily Telegraph*, but little is to be found there despite his remaining in Meran for much of the event.

Luigi Miliani (1875-1944) was a man who wore many hats. Born in Livorno, he spent most of his life in Venice where he worked as a hydraulic engineer. Miliani was well known in his homeland for the books he wrote on water

control for Northern Italian rivers and the Venice lagoon.

The first president of the Italian Chess Federation, he was best known to the international chess community for his role in organizing the first international chess tournament in Venice during the FIDE Congress of 1929.

(121) *Miliani – Rubinstein*

Meran (1) 1924

Giuoco Piano [C54]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♙c4 ♙c5
4.c3 ♟f6 5.d4 exd4 6.cxd4 ♙b4+
7.♙d2 ♙xd2+ 8.♟bxd2 ♟xe4
9.♟xe4 d5 10.♙xd5 ♙xd5 11.0-0
♙g4 12.♟c3 ♙xf3 13.♟xd5
♙xd1 14.♞e1+ ♜d7 15. ♞axd1
♞ae8 16.♞e3 f5 17.♟f1 a6 18. a3
♜d6 19.♟c3 ♞xe3 20.fxe3 ♞e8
21. ♜e2 b5 22.b4 ♟e7 23.♞f1 c6
24.♜d3 a5 25.e4 g6 26.g4! axb4
27.axb4 fxg4 28.e5+ ♜c7 29.♞f7
♜b6 30.♜e4 ♟f5! 31.♞xh7 g3
32.hxg3 ♟xg3+ 33.♟f4 ♟f5
34.d5 cxd5 35.♟xd5+ ♜c6 36.
♜e4 ♟g3+ ½-½

(122) *Rubinstein – Przepiórka*

Meran (2) 1924

French [C01]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♘c3 ♘b4 4.e×d5
e×d5 5.♘d3 ♘f6 6.♘e2 0-0 7.0-0
c6 8.♘g5 ♘d6 9.f4 ♘bd7 10.♘g3
♞e8 11.♘f5 ♘f8 12.♘×d6 ♞×d6
13.f5! h6 14.♘h4 ♘8h7 15.a3
♘d7 16.♘g3 ♞f8 17.♘e5 ♞h8
18.♞f3 ♞ad8 19.♞f4 ♘c8
20.♞ae1 ♞d7 21.♞e2 ♞ed8
22.♞fe1 b6 23.g4 ♘e8 24.♞g3 f6
25.♘f4 ♘g5 26.h4 ♘f7 27.♘d1
♘ed6 28.♘f2 ♘e4 29.♘×e4 d×e4
30.♘c7! ♞e8 31.♞×e4 ♞×e4
32.♞×e4 c5 33.d5!

Much better than 33.d×c5 which would
be met by 33...♘b7.

33...♞×d5 34.♞e3 ♘e5 35.♘d3
♞h7 36.♘×e5?

A serious blunder which spoils White's
preceding play. Instead of the text
36.♘×e5 was winning easily.

36...f×e5 37.♘×e5 ♞d1+ 38.♞f2
♘b7 39.♘×g7?

A logical follow up to White's 36th
move but a blunder just the same. Note
that White's position has become un-
pleasant, e.g., 39.♞f4 would be met by
39...♞h8!, threatening ...♞d5 as well
as ...♞×h4+.

39...♞d6 40.♞e5 ♞×g7 41.g5
♞d2+?

Missing a grand opportunity to turn the
tables completely with 41...h×g5 as
both 42.♞×g5+ ♞f8 and 42.h×g5 ♞c6
are both pretty helpless. Note that
41...♞d2+ 42.♞×d2 ♞×d2+ 43.♞e3
♞d7 44.♞e6 h×g5 45.h×g5 is better for
Black but offers White some chances
to resist.

42.♞e1 ♞d1+ 43.♞f2 ♞d2+?
44.♞e1 ♞d1+ 45.♞f2 ♞d2+ ½-½
[*Tidskrift för Schack* 1924, pgs. 62-64.]

(123) *Grünfeld – Rubinstein*
Meran (3) 1924
Semi-Slav [D48]

Notes by Grünfeld (G) from *Magyar*
Sakkvilág, 1924 (pp.93-95), Tartakover
(T), and Kmoch (K).

(T) Moves six to ten by Black repre-
sent an appropriate defense for an en-
terprising player. Played for the first
time in the present game, it has been
named the Meran Variation.

(K) This is the game that introduced the
Meran Defense, a creation of
Rubinstein. It is indeed treated princi-
pally as a variation leading to the
Queen's Gambit Accepted, but the con-
tinuation is of great significance.

(G) It is Rubinstein's merit that with
the sixth to ninth moves we have a new
important defense in the Queen's Gam-
bit Declined.

[This is definitely not the first time this
sequence of moves was played, indeed
Rubinstein himself had played it the
year before against Teichmann at
Carlsbad (see game 104). More cor-
rectly, this game caught the chess
world's attention and sparked wide-
spread interest in the Meran.]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 c6 4.♘f3
♘f6 5.e3 ♘bd7 6.♘d3 d×c4!
7.♘×c4 b5 8.♘d3 a6 9.0-0

[Recent theory considers 9.e4 as the
main line and White's best.]

9...c5 10.a4 b4 11.♘e4 ♘b7
12.♘ed2 ♘e7 13.♞e2

(T) Here or on the next move a playable continuation is a5, isolating Black's b-pawn, but at some risk.

13...0-0 14.♖d1 a5! 15.♟c4 ♜c7 16.♙d2

(T) The development by 16.b3 with ♙b2 is to be recommended.

16...♜f8

(G) As Black's 20th move will show, here 16...♜fc8 was even stronger.

17.♜ac1 ♜c6 18.b3 ♜d5 19.♙e1

(K) White no longer has a good game. 19.♜f1 in order to be able to answer 19...cxd4 by 20.♟xd4 might perhaps have been better.

19...cxd4 20.exd4 ♜dc8

(K) Now that the situation on the c-file has been cleared up, Black needs a rook on the c-file. Since the queen's rook has its function, the king's rook is needed to prevent White from penetrating by ♜c7. But it should not thereby be concluded that at move sixteen ...♜fc8 should have been played.

(G), (T) Preparing for 21...♟e4, which at present would be over-hasty by reason of 21.♟e3 ♜xb3 22.♜c7 ♜ab8 23.♜b7 ♜xb7 24.♙xe4 ♜c7 25.♜a1. With two minor pieces for a rook and Black's queen trapped, White will easily win.

21.♙d2 ♟e4 22.♜e1 ♟d6 23.♜f1 ♟xc4 24.bxc4

(G) Offers some counterplay, as we shall see in the next note. After 24.♙xc4 ♜h5 25.♟e5 ♟xe5 26.dxe5 ♜d8, with

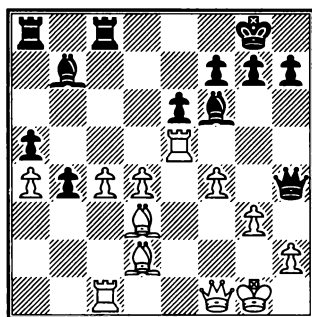
the idea of 27.♙e3 ♜xe5! 28.♙b6 ♜f4 29.♙xd8 ♙d6!, winning.

24...♜h5 25.♟e5?

(G) The decisive mistake! White, who was in big time-trouble, considered during the game 25.♙e4! ♙xe4 26.♜xe4 ♟b6 27.c5! ♟xa4 28.♜a1 to be in Black's favor. Later analysis shows that 27...♟xa4 is no good because of 28.♜d1!! Also 27...♟d5 gives Black, as Rubinstein indicated in our postmortem analysis, no more than an approximately equal game. [According to Tartakover, Black's game remains cramped after 27... ♟d5 28.♜c4 h6, and his two center pawns have no vitality. But he agrees that 25.♟e5? is a fatal mistake.]

25...♟xe5! 26.♜xe5 ♜h4 27.f4 ♙f6 28.g3

(T) This gives Black a chance for fireworks. But otherwise a substantial loss of material is unavoidable, e.g., 28.♜ee1 ♙xd4+, or 28.♙e3 ♙xe5 29.fxe5 ♙e4, etc.



28...♙xe5! 29.dxe5 ♜e7 30.♙e3 ♜d7 31.♙e2 ♜xa4 32.g4 b3 33.♜f2 ♙e4 34.♙d4 ♜d8 35.♜e3 ♙c2 36.♜a1 ♜b4 0-1

This loss seems to have inspired Grünfeld, as he went on to win the tournament two points ahead of the field!

(124) *Rubinstein – L. Steiner*

Meran (4) 1924

Grünfeld [D95]

Notes from *The Chess Amateur*, April 1924.

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 g6 3.c4 ♟g7
4.♟c3 d5 5.e3 0-0 6.♟b3 c6
7.♟d3 dxc4 8.♟xc4 ♟bd7 9.0-0
♟b6 10.♟e2 ♟e6 11.♟c2 ♟c4
12.e4 ♟xe2 13.♟xe2 e5

Inspiration. He cannot permit 14.e5, with ♟e4 to follow.

14.dxe5 ♟fd7 15.♟d1 ♟e8
16.♟e3 ♟e7 17.a4 ♟xe5 18.♟xe5
♟xe5 19.a5 ♟d7 20.♟c4 ♟fd8
21.f4 ♟xc3

Either 21...♟g7 or 21...♟c7 would be met by 22.e5 and 23.♟e4.

22.bxc3 ♟f6 23.e5 ♟d5 24.♟f2
♟e6 25.g3 b6 26.♟d4 c5

A failure under time pressure. Black undermines his own strongly posted knight.

27.♟d2 ♟c7 28.♟xe6! ♟xe6
29.♟b2! ♟ab8 30.♟ab1 ♟d3
31.♟e1 h5

This does not avail, as Rubinstein finds a quick winning line.

32.axb6 axb6 33.♟xb6 ♟xb6
34.♟xb6 g5 35.f5 ♟g7 36.♟b8+
♟h7 37.e6 f6

If 37...fxe6, then 38.f6 wins

38.♟f2 ♟d5 39.♟c8 ♟xf5 40.e7
♟e5 41.♟xc5 ♟g6 42.c4 ♟f7
43.♟f8+ ♟g6 44.♟d6 1-0

(125) *Takács – Rubinstein*

Meran (5) 1924

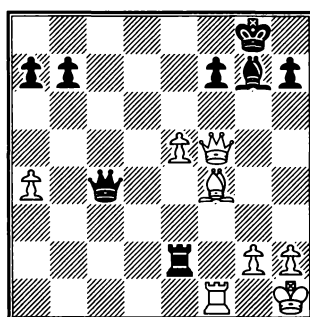
Réti [A09]

Notes by Takács from *L'Alfiere di Re*, 1924.

1.♟f3 d5 2.c4 d4 3.e3 ♟c6 4.b4
dxe3 5.fxe3 ♟xb4 6.d4 e5 7.a3 e4
8.♟fd2 ♟d3+ 9.♟xd3 exd3 10.0-0
♟f6 11.♟b3 ♟e7 12.♟xd3 0-0
13.♟c3 ♟g4 14.♟f3 c5 15.♟b2
cxd4 16.exd4 ♟c8 17.♟d1 ♟h5
18.♟e3 ♟g6 19.♟b3 ♟e8 20.♟e5
♟c7 21.c5! ♟cd8 22.♟ac1 ♟f8
23.a4 ♟e4 24.♟f4 ♟d5 25.♟xd5
♟xd5 26.♟cf1

Better than 26.♟xf6 gxf6 27.♟xd5 fxe5 28.dxe5 ♟e6.

26...♟ed8 27.♟xf6! gxf6 28.♟xf6
♟xe5 29.dxe5 ♟xc5+ 30.♟h1
♟d5 31.♟g3+ ♟g7 32.♟f1 ♟c4
33.♟f3 ♟d3 34.♟f5 ♟d2 35.♟c1
♟e2 36.♟f4



36...♟a2

36...♙xe5? 37.♙h6! f6 38.♖d1.
[36...♖a2? is the decisive mistake. After
36...♙e4!, Black even stands better.]

37.♖d1 ♜c7

White wins after 37...♙d5 38.♙c8+
♙f8 39. ♙g4+ ♙g7 40.♖xd5, or
37...♙e6 38. ♖d8+ ♙f8 39.♙g5+ ♙g6
40.h3 ♙g7 41.♙f6+.

38.♙g5 1-0



Edgard Colle

(126) **Rubinstein – Colle**
Meran (6) 1924
Grünfeld [D94]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 g6 3.c4 ♙g7
4.♘c3 d5 5.e3 0-0 6.♙d3 c6

The short-lived Belgian champion (1897-1932) decides to go for Schlechter's solid setup which is more like a Slav than a Grünfeld.

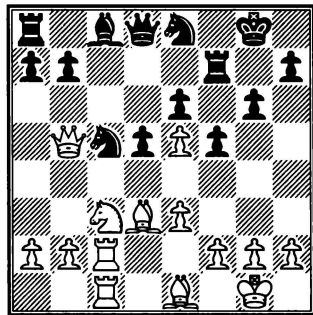
7.0-0 ♘bd7?!

This is too passive. Normal are 7...♙g4,
7...♙f5 and 7...dxc4.

8.cxd5 cxd5 9.♙b3 e6 10.♙d2
♘e8 11.♖fc1 f5 12.♖c2 ♘df6
13.♖ac1 ♘e4 14.♙e1 ♖f7
15.♘e5?

White could have maintained his advantage with 15.♘e2, intending ♘e5.
The knight on e2 can come to d4 after
...♙xe5.

15...♙xe5 16.dxe5 ♘c5 17.♙b5



17...♘xd3?

Colle misses his one chance to reverse the situation with 17...b6 18.♙e2 ♙a6, which wins the exchange after the trade of bishops and ♘d3.

18.♙xd3 ♙d7 19.♘b5 a6 20.♘d4
♘g7 21.f4 ♖c8 22.♖xc8 ♙xc8
23.♙c3 ♙d7 24.♙c7 ♙xc7

25. ♖xc7 ♙c6 26. ♖c8+ ♜f8
27. ♜xc6 bxc6 28. ♖xc6...

White went on to win in a few more moves which are not available. 1-0
[*Gazette van Gent*; February 22, 1924]

(127) *Spielmann – Rubinstein*

Meran (7) 1924

Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2. ♖f3 ♜c6 3. ♙b5 a6
4. ♙a4 ♜f6 5. 0-0 d6 6. c4 ♜xe4
7. d4 ♙d7 8. ♜e2 f5 9. ♙xc6 bxc6
10. dxe5 ♙e7 11. ♜c3 ♜xc3
12. bxc3 0-0 13. c5 dxe5 14. ♜xe5
♙e8 15. ♙d1 ♜c8 16. ♜c4+ ♜h8
17. ♙e3 ♙f6 18. ♙d4 f4 19. ♙d3
♜f5 20. ♙e1 ♙h5 21. g4 ♙xg4
22. ♜f7+ ♜xf7 23. ♜xf7 ♙h5
24. ♜c4 ♙g6 25. ♙xf6 ♜xd3
26. ♜xd3 ♙xd3 27. ♙d4 ½-½

(128) *Rubinstein – Koltanowski*

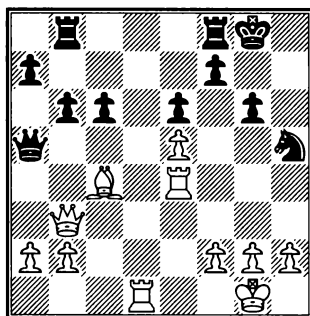
Meran (8) 1924

Slav D15

1. d4 c6 2. c4 d5 3. ♖f3 ♜f6 4. ♜c3
♙f5?! 5. ♜b3 b6 6. cxd5 ♜xd5
7. e4! ♜xc3 8. exf5 ♜d5 9. ♙d3 g6
10. 0-0 ♙g7 11. ♙g5 0-0 12. ♜ac1
♜d6 13. ♜fe1 ♜d7 14. f×g6 h×g6
15. ♙a6 ♜ab8 16. ♙h4 ♙h6
17. ♙g3 ♙f4 18. ♙xf4 ♜xf4
19. ♜e5! ♜xe5 20. dxe5 ♜d2

Not much better is 20... ♜d5 21. ♜g3!
♜h5 22. ♜h4, etc.

21. ♙c4 e6 22. ♜cd1 ♜a5 23. ♙e4
♜h5



24. ♙xe6! ♜g7 25. ♙c4 b5 26. ♙f1
♜fd8 27. ♜c1 ♜b6 28. e6! ♙d5
29. exf7+ ♜xf7 30. ♜f4+ ♜g8
31. ♜f6 1-0

The following game fragment was discovered by Tony Gillam in Becker's famous opening card index.

(129) *Selezniev – Rubinstein*

Meran (9), 1924

Slav [D12]

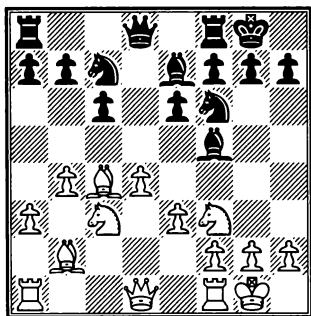
1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. ♖f3 ♜f6 4. e3
♙f5

Rubinstein's principle – he will play
... ♙f5 when possible.

5. ♜c3 e6 6. ♙d3

Rubinstein was always willing to take doubled f-pawns with either color as he appreciated the extra space and strengthened grip on e5 or ...e4.

6... ♙e7 7. 0-0 0-0 8. a3 ♜a6 9. b4
dxc4 10. ♙xc4 ♜c7 11. ♙b2



11...cxd5 12.♖e2 ♘b6 13.♙b3
a5 14.b5 a4 15.♙a2 cxb5

No other moves are available. Chances are equal after 16.♖xb5 ♘bd5 or 16.♘b5 ♘bd5.

(130) *Rubinstein – Tarrasch*

Meran (10) 1924

King's Gambit [C36]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.♘f3 d5 4.exd5
♘f6 5.♘c3 ♘xd5 6.♙b5+ c6
7.♖e2+ ♙e6 8.♙c4 ♙e7 9.♘d5
cxd5 10.♙b5+ ♘c6 11.d4 ♖c7
12.♙xc6+ bxc6 13. 0-0 0-0
14.♘e5 ♖b6 15.c3 c5 16. dxc5
♙xc5+ 17.♖h1 f6 18.♘d3 ♖fe8
19. ♘xc5 ♖xc5 20.♙xf4 ♙f7
21.♖d2 ♖e4 ½-½ [*Die
Hypermoderne Schachpartie*, p. 212]

(131) *Patay – Rubinstein*

Meran (11) 1924

Queen's Pawn D04

1.d4 d5 2.♘f3 ♘f6 3.e3 ♙f5
4.♙d3 e6 5.♘e5

This continuation is not mentioned in *ECO*.

5...♘bd7 6.♘d2 ♙d6 7.f4 0-0
8.♘df3 ♘e4 9.0-0 h6 10.♘xd7
♖xd7 11.♘e5 ♖e8 12.c4 c6 13.c5
♙c7 14.b4 f6 15.♘f3 a5 16.bxa5
♖xa5 17.♖b3 ♖a8 18.a3 b6
19.♘d2 bxc5 20.♘xe4 c4! 21.♙xc4
♙xe4 22.♙d3 ♖b8 23.♖c2 ♙xd3
24.♖xd3 ♖ab5 25.♖f2 ♖b3
26.♖d1 ♖a6 27.a4 ♙a5 28.♖c2
♙c3 29.♖aa2 e5 30.fxe5 fxe5 31.h3
exd4 32.exd4 ♖c4?

Instead 32...♖b6! wins the d4-pawn, for example, 33.♙e3 ♖b1 34.♖c1 ♖xc1 (also 34...♙xd4 is possible) 35.♖xc1 ♙xd4, etc.

33.♖h2! c5?

The second error. After 33...♖xd4 34.♖xd4 ♙xd4 35.♖xc6 ♙e5+ 36.♖g1 ♙g3, Black's position is still preferable.

34.♙f4 ♖e8?

This loses. More resistance is offered by 34...♖xd4 35.♖xd4 ♙xd4 36.♙xb8 ♖xb8.

35.♖h5 ♖e4 36.♙e5 cxd4 37.♖f2
♖xe5 38.♖xe5 ♖b7 39.♖e8+ ♖h7
40.♖f8 1-0

(132) *Rubinstein – Rosselli del Turco*

Meran (12) 1924

King's Gambit Declined [C30]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 ♙c5 3.♘f3 d6 4.♘c3
♘f6 5.♙c4 ♘c6 6.d3 ♙g4 7.h3
♙xf3 8.♖xf3 exf4 9.♙b5 ♘d7
10.♙xc6 bxc6 11.♙xf4 0-0 12.g4
♖h4+ 13.♖g3 ♖g3+ 14. ♙xg3
♙b4 15.♖d2 f6 16.a3 ♙xc3+
17.♖xc3 ♖f7 18.♖hf1 ♖e6

19.♖f5 c5 20.♖af1 h6 21.b3 ♖h8
22.♜b2 ♖hb8 23.♙e1 ♘e5
24.♙c3 ♘c6 25.h4 ♘d4 26.♙xd4
cxd4 27.g5

Rubinstein initiates a minority attack on the kingside.

27... h×g5 28.h×g5 ♖f8 29.b4 a5
30.♜b3 a×b4 31.a×b4 c5 32. c3
♖ac8 33.g×f6 g×f6 34.b×c5 d×c5
35.♜c4 d×c3 36.♜×c3 ♖c6
37.♜c4 ♖c7 38.e5 ♖d7
39.♖×f6+?!

39.exf6 ♖d4+ 40.♜c3 ♖d6 40.f7 ♖d7
41.♖1f3 followed by ♜c4 and Black
can hardly resist – Marin in *Learn from
the Legends* (p.48). Note that Marin’s
move numbering for the game fragment
starts at move 26. It is one move off
from the actual game continuation but
does not affect the analysis in any way.

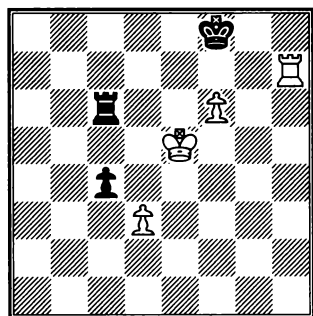
39...♖×f6 40.e×f6 ♜f7 41.♖f3
♖c7 42.♖f5 ♖d7?

“41...♖a7! was necessary and I cannot
see how White can improve his posi-
tion” - Marin

43.♖d5! ♖a7 44.♖d6 ♖c7 45.♜d5
♖c8 46.♜e5 ♖c7 47.♖d8 c4
48.♖h8?

Incredible! Rubinstein misses a forced
win with 48.♜d6! c3 49.♖h8!! threat-
ening the deadly ♖h7+ followed by
♖×c7, winning the black rook and stop-
ping the pawn – Marin.

48...♖c6 49.♖h7+ ♜f8



50.♜f5 c3?

Rosselli generously returns the favor.
He probably wanted his pawn to be sup-
ported by the rook, but it was more
important to control the e1-square in
certain lines. 50...c×d3! would have
saved the day: 51.♜g6 ♜e8 52.♖e7+
♜d8 53.♖e1 ♜d7 54.♖d1 ♖d6 55.♜g7
♖d4 56.f7 ♖g4+ 57.♜f6 ♖f4+ 58.♜g6
♜e7 59.♖e1+ ♜d7 and White cannot
use his rook to cover the king – Marin.

51.♜g6 ♜e8 52.♖h8+?

52.♖e7+! ♜d8 53.♖e1 ♜d7 54.♜g7
♜d6 55.f7 ♖c8 56.f8(♜)+ ♖×f8
57.♜×f8 ♜d5 58.♖e4 wins – Marin.

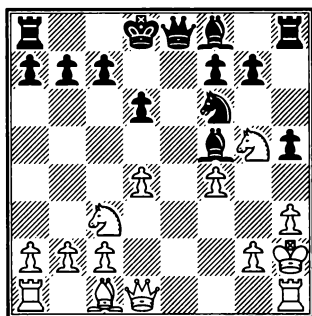
♜d7 53.♖h1 c2??

According to Rosselli in *L'Italia
Scacchistica*, 1924, Black has a draw
by 53...♜d6! 54.f7 ♜e5+ 55.♜g7 ♖c8
56.f8(♜) ♖×f8 57.♜×f8 ♜d4.

54.♖c1 1-0

(133) *Opočenský – Rubinstein*
Meran (13) 1924
Four Knights Game[C48]

1.e4 e5 2.d3 c6 3.d3 f6
4.b5 d4 5.dxe5 e7 6.f4
dxb5 7.dxb5 d6 8.d3 e4+
9.f2 dg4+ 10.g1 d8 11.h3
df6 12.d4 h5 13.dg5 e8
14.d3 f5 15.h2



15...dg4+ 16.hxg4 hxg4+ 17.g3
hxh1 18.ehxh1 f6 19.d2 f5

20.Ee1 gxf4+ 21.Qxf4 f7
22.f1 Qe7 23. b5 g5 24.Qd2
fh5 25.f2 g3+! 26. e3!

26.g3? fh4+ 27.f3 Qg4+ 28. e3
g3+ 29.e4 exg2+, etc.

26...g4 27.d4 e4+ 28.g3
e6 29.exb7 Ec8 30.c4 c6 31.d5!

A mistake would be 31.Qa5+ e8
32.gd2 Qxe4 33.Exe4 exd4
34.exxc8+ f7, because the g2-pawn
is impossible to defend – *L'Italia*
Scacchistica, 1924.

31...cxd5 32.cxd5 ed7 33.exd7+
exd7 34.Ec1 Eh8 35.Qe3 Ee8
36.Ee1 a6 37.Qf4 Qf6 38.b3 Qg7
39. Qxg3 Qg6 ½-½

Southport, August 11-23, 1924

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	11	12	T
1	Rubinstein	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
2	Drewitt	0	x	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
3	Moses	0	1	x	1	0	½	1	½	1	1	1	½	7½
4	Rhodes	0	1	0	x	½	1	1	1	1	0	½	1	7
5	Müller	0	0	1	½	x	1	½	½	0	1	½	1	6
6	Heath	0	0	½	0	0	x	1	1	0	1	1	1	5½
7	Duffield	0	0	0	0	½	0	x	1	1	1	½	1	5
8	Sergeant, P.	0	0	½	0	½	0	0	x	1	0	1	1	4
9	Thomas, A.	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	x	1	0	1	4
10	Watts	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	x	1	1	4
11	Schofield	0	0	0	½	½	0	½	0	1	0	x	½	3
12	Wright	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	x	1

The Southport Major Open was a most unusual event for a player of Rubinstein's caliber. While the best British players were playing in the concurrent British Championship, held at the same site, Akiva was giving a clinic to the minor British masters. That he won all eleven games is not too surprising, but the way he did it is worth a look.

The first round sees Akiva take revenge on John Drewitt, the only player to defeat him at Hastings 1922/23.

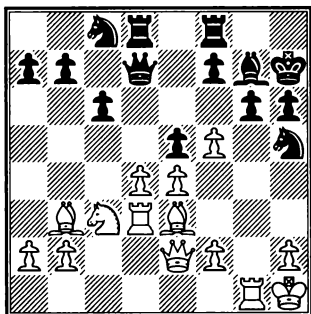
(134) *Rubinstein – Drewitt*

Southport (1) 1924

Grünfeld [D95]

1.d4 d6 2.d3 g6 3.c4 Qg7

4. ♖c3 d5 5. e3 0-0 6. ♗b3 c6
7. ♕d2 dxc4 8. ♕xc4 h6 9. 0-0
♜bd7 10. ♗c2 ♜b6 11. ♕b3 ♕f5
12. e4 ♕g4 13. ♕e3 ♕xf3 14. gxf3
♗d7 15. ♜h1 ♗h3 16. ♗e2 ♜h7
17. ♖g1 ♜h5 18. f4 ♖ad8 19. ♖ad1
♜c8 20. ♖d3 ♗d7 21. f5 e5



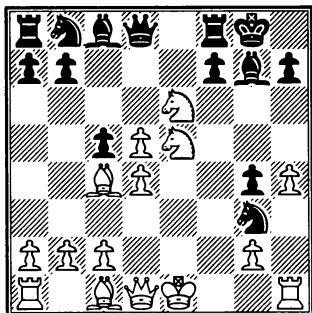
22. ♕xf7! ♖xf7 23. f×g6+ ♜h8
24. ♗×h5! 1-0

(135) *Rubinstein – Heath*
Southport (2) 1924
King's Gambit [C39]

1. e4 e5 2. f4 exf4 3. ♜f3 g5 4. h4 g4
5. ♜e5 ♜f6 6. ♕c4 d5 7. exd5 ♕g7
8. d4 ♜h5 9. ♜c3 0-0 10. ♜e2 c5?

Considered at that time as Black's best.
Recent theory recommends 9... ♜d7.

11. ♜xf4 ♜g3 12. ♜e6!



12... ♕×e6

This is by no means forced. Sankovski-Heuer, Estonia (ch) 1970 saw 12... f×e6 13. d×e6 ♜h8 14. ♕g5 ♗a5+ 15. ♗d2 ♗×d2+ 16. ♜×d2 ♜×h1 17. ♜×h1 ♖f2+ 18. ♜e3 ♖f5 19. ♜e4 and only after the blunder 20... ♖f8, allowing 20. e7, was the position lost for Black. There were many improvements for him between move 12 and 20 and we are not necessarily convinced of the soundness of White's play, the result notwithstanding.

13. d×e6 ♗×d4

There is some confusion regarding this variation. *ECO*, perhaps following *Sovremenny Debiut*, cites Blackburne-L. Paulsen, Vienna 1873: 13... ♜×h1 14. ♗×g4 ♗×d4 15. exf7+ ♜h8 16. ♗×d4 c×d4 17. ♕f4 ♜c6, and now 18. ♜×c6 b×c6 19. ♜e2, with advantage for White. But no such game was played in the tournament. The openings of the two games between Blackburne (as White) and Paulsen are 1. e4 e5 2. ♜f3 d6 3. ♕c4, etc., and 1. e4 e5 2. ♜f3 d6 3. d4 ♜d7, etc. A search of Mega Database 2010 yielded no games that reached this position.

14. ♗×d4 c×d4 15. e7! ♖c8

If 15... ♜×h1 16. ♕xf7+! ♜h8 17. exf8(♗)+ ♕xf8 18. ♕f4 ♜g7 (18... ♜a6 19. ♜e2, or 18... ♕d6 19. ♕d5!) 19. ♕d5 ♜c6 20. ♕×c6 b×c6 21. 0-0-0! ♜f2 22. ♖×d4, and White wins.

16. ♕f7+ ♜h8 17. ♕e6! ♜c6
18. ♜f7+ ♜g8 19. ♜d8 1-0

A.R.B. Thomas is the author of a pleasant little book called *Chess for the Love of it*.

(136) *Thomas – Rubinstein*

Southport (3) 1924

Queen's Gambit Declined [D52]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.c4 e6 4.♟c3
 ♟bd7 5.♙g5 c6 6.e3 ♚a5 7.♟d2
 dxc4 8.♙xf6 ♟xf6 9.♟xc4 ♚c7
 10.♙d3 ♙e7 11.0-0 0-0 12.♚c1
 ♚d8 13.♟e5 ♙d7 14.♙b1 ♙e8
 15.♚c2 ♚ac8 16.♚fd1 g6 17.♟f3
 c5 18.dxc5 ♚xc5 19.♚xd8 ♚xd8
 20.♚d1 ♚c8 21.♚d2 ♚a5 22. ♚b3
 b6 23.h3 ♟g7 24.♟h2 ♙b4
 25.♚c2 ♙d6+ 26.♟g1 ♟d5
 27.♟xd5 ♙a4 0-1

A possible continuation could be 28.♚d3
 ♙xc2 29.♚d4+ e5 30.♟xe5 ♚e1+, and
 Black wins – A.R.B. Thomas.

(137) *Rubinstein – Watts*

Southport (4) 1924

Caro-Kann [B13]

1.d4 c6 2.e4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5
 4.♙d3 e6 5.♟f3 ♙d6 6.0-0 ♟c6
 7.c3 h6 8.♚e2 ♟f6 9.♟e5 ♚c7
 10.f4 0-0 11.♟d2 b6 12.g4 ♙b7
 13.♚f3 ♙xe5 14.fxe5 ♟h7
 15.♟f1 ♟e7 16.♟g3 ♟g6 17.♟h5
 ♚e7 18.♚h3 ♟g5 19.♙xg5 ♚xg5
 20.♚f1 ♚e7 21.♟f6+ gxf6 22.exf6
 ♚d6 23.♚e3 1-0

(138) *Rhodes – Rubinstein*

Southport (5) 1924

Slav [D15]

Notes by J. H. Blake from *British Chess Magazine*, 1924.

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.♟f3 ♟f6 4.♟c3
 dxc4 5.e3 b5 6.a4 b4 7.♟a2 e6
 8.♙xc4 ♟bd7 9.0-0 ♙e7 10.b3

[This scheme of development is not as common as placing the bishop on d2 and the knight on b3 (via c1), but the game Réti-Lasker from Mährisch Ostrau the year before likely influenced Rhodes' choice. Many years later Seattle GM Gregory Serper resurrected this line with some success.]

10...0-0 11.♙b2 a5 12.♚e2 c5
 13.♚ad1 ♙b7 14.♟c1 ♚b6
 15.♟d3 ♚ac8 16.♟fe5 ♟xe5
 17.♟xe5 ♟e4 18.♟d7 ♚c6
 19.♙b5 ♟c3 20.♚g4 h5

Not 20...♟xb5, because White wins after 21.d5!.

21. ♙xc6

If 21.♚g3 ♚xb5!

21...hxc4 22.♙xb7 ♚c7 23.♟xf8
 ♚xb7 24.♚d3?

White should win by 24.♙xc3 bxc3
 25.dxc5! ♟xf8 26.♚d4! ♚xb3 27.c6
 ♚b8 28.♚c4 ♙f6 29.♚d1, etc. . The
British Chess Magazine (1924, p. 365),
 quotes Rubinstein as saying that if
 Rhodes had played 24.♙xc3, that he
 (A.R.) could have only drawn. This
 postgame misevaluation was not typical
 for Akiva.

24...cxd4 25.exd4 ♟e2+ 26.♟h1
 ♟xf8 27.g3 ♚c7 28.♚e1 ♚c2
 29.♚e3 ♟c3 30.♙xc3 bxc3
 31.♚3e2 ♚xe2 32.♚xe2 ♙f6
 33.♟g2 ♙xd4 34.♟f1 ♟e7
 35.♚e1 f5 36.♟d1 ♟d6 37.♟c2
 e5 38.♚e1 g5 39.♚h1 e4 40.h3
 gxh3 41.♚xh3 ♙xf2 0-1

Rubinstein – Wright

Southport (6) 1924

1-0 (Missing)

(139) **Moses – Rubinstein**

Southport (7) 1924

Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.e3 c5 4.♞d3
 ♟c6 5.h3? e6 6.0-0 ♞d6 7.b3 e5!
 8.dxe5 ♟xe5 9.♞b2 ♟e7 10.♟xe5
 ♞xe5 11.♞xe5 ♟xe5 12.♟d2 0-0
 13.♟f3 ♟e7 14.♞e1 ♞d7 15.a4
 ♞ad8 16.♟e2 ♟e4 17.♞xe4 dxe4
 18.♟h2 ♞e6 19.♞ed1 c4! 20.bxc4
 ♟c5 21.♞xd8 ♞xd8 22.♞d1
 ♞xd1+ 23.♟xd1 h6 24.♟d8+
 ♟h7 25.♟d4 ♟xc4 26.♟xc4
 ♞xc4 27.a5 ♟g6 28.f4 ♟f6
 29.♟f2 ♟e7 30.♟e1 f5 31.♟d2
 ♟d6 32.g4 g6 33.h4 h5! 34.g5
 ♟c5 35.♟c3 a6 0-1

(140) **Rubinstein – Müller**

Southport (8) 1924

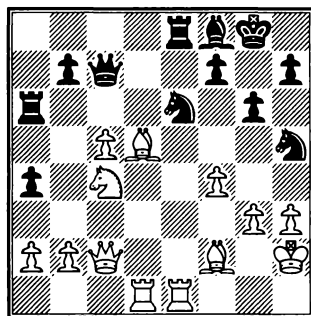
King's Indian [E69]

Notes by J. H. Blake from *British Chess Magazine*, 1924.

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 g6 3.c4 ♞g7
 4.♟c3 0-0 5.e4 d6 6.h3 ♟bd7 7.g3
 e5 8.♞g2 exd4 9.♟xd4 ♟c5 10.0-0
 a5 11.♞e3 ♞e8 12.♟c2 ♞d7
 13.♟h2 ♟e7 14.f3 c6 15.♞f2
 ♟h5 16.♞ad1 a4 17.♞fe1 ♞h6?
 18.f4 ♞e6 19.♟d5! ♟d8 20.♟xe6
 ♟xe6 21.♟b6 ♞a6 22.c5 ♞f8
 23.♟c4

Also very strong is 23.♞f1, but it tends to greater complications, and the simpler method is no doubt deliberately chosen.

23...d5 24.exd5 cxd5 25.♞xd5
 ♟c7



26.c6!

An instructive example of the art of demolishing an opponent's position. At the present moment all Black's pieces but one are protected, after only two moves more Black has three unprotected pieces!

26...bxc6 27.♞xe6 fxe6

White has several options after 27...♞xe6 28.♞xe6 fxe6 29.♟e5 ♟c8, for example: 30.♞c1, 30.♞d4, or 30.♟d7.

28.♟e5 ♟f6 29.♞d4 ♞g7
 30.♟xg6! hxg6 31.♞xf6 ♟f7
 32.♞xg7 ♟xg7 33.♟c4 ♞b6
 34.♞xe6 ♞xb2+ 35.♟h1 1-0

(141) **Schofield – Rubinstein**

Southport (9) 1924

Ruy Lopez [C77]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♞b5 a6
 4.♞a4 ♟f6 5.d3 d6 6.c3 ♞e7
 7.♟bd2 0-0 8.♟f1 b5 9.♞c2 d5
 10.♞g5 h6 11.♞xf6 ♞xf6
 12.exd5 ♟xd5 13.♟e3 ♟d7 14.0-0
 ♞b7 15.♟e2 g6 16.♞ad1 ♞ae8
 17.h3 ♞g7 18.♞d2 f5 19.♞e1
 ♟h7 20.♟f1 ♟e7 21.♟e3 c5

22. ♖d1 ♜c6 23. ♜f1 ♜d8 24. a4
 ♖d6 25. ♜h2 ♜e6 26. a×b5 a×b5
 27. ♖e2 ♜f4 28. ♖f1 ♖c6 29. g3
 ♜e6 30. ♖g2 c4 31. ♜h4 ♖c7
 32. ♖f1 ♜g5 33. d×c4 b×c4
 34. ♙b1 e4 35. ♖ed1 e3 36. ♖e2
 exf2+ 0-1

(142) *Rubinstein – Duffield*

Southport (10) 1924

Queen's Gambit Declined [D65]

1. d4 d5 2. ♜f3 ♜f6 3. c4 e6 4. ♜c3
 ♜bd7 5. ♙g5 ♙e7 6. e3 0-0 7. ♖c1
 c6 8. ♖c2 a6 9. c×d5 exd5 10. ♙d3
 ♖e8 11. 0-0 ♜f8 12. h3 ♜h5
 13. ♙xe7 ♖xe7 14. b4 ♖d6 15. ♖b1
 ♖f6 16. ♜e5 ♖h6 17. a4 f6
 18. ♜g4 ♖g5 19. b5 a×b5 20. a×b5
 g6 21. ♜a4 ♙g4 22. h×g4 ♖×g4
 23. ♜b6 ♖d8 24. b×c6 b×c6
 25. ♖×c6 ♜e6 26. ♜×d5 ♖ee8
 27. ♖b7 ♖h8 28. ♖a1 ♖f8 29. f3
 ♜×d4 30. f×g4 ♜×c6 31. g×h5
 ♖×d5 32. ♙e4 ♖d6 ♙×c6 ♖×c6
 34. ♖1a7 ♖d8 35. ♖×h7+ ♖g8
 36. ♖ag7+ ♖f8 37. h6 1-0

(143) *P.W. Sergeant – Rubinstein*

Southport (11) 1924

Queen's Gambit Declined [D31]

Notes by J.H. Blake from *British Chess Magazine*, 1924.

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♜c3 a6

First played at this early stage by
 Janowsky in 1899.

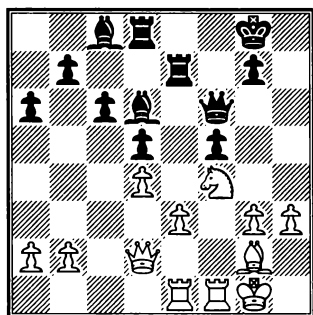
4. c×d5 exd5 5. g3 ♜f6 6. ♜f3 ♙d6
 7. ♙g2 c6 8. ♖c2 0-0 9. 0-0 ♖e8
 10. h3 ♜bd7 11. ♜h4 ♜f8 12. ♜f5
 ♙c7 13. ♙g5 h6 14. ♙d2 ♜e4
 15. ♜h4 ♜×d2 16. ♖×d2 ♜e6
 17. ♜f3 f5 18. e3 ♖f6 19. ♜e2 ♜g5
 20. ♜×g5 h×g5 21. f4 ♙d7 22.

♖ac1 ♙d6 23. ♜c3 ♙e6 24. ♖ce1
 ♖ad8 25. ♜a4 ♖e7 26. ♜c5 ♙c8
 27. ♜d3 g×f4

The accuracy with which this move is
 timed is worth noting. The aim of
 White's maneuver with his knight was
 to get to e5. By making the exchange
 at the moment when White cannot re-
 take with the e-pawn, Black compels
 the relinquishment of that aim.

28. ♜×f4

Not 28. g×f4 because of 28...g5, fol-
 lowed by ...♖g7, ...♖h8, and ...♖dg8.



28...g5 29. ♜e2

Rubinstein pointed out after the game,
 that 29. ♜h5 was much stronger. The
 knight could be supported on that
 square by ♖d1 and g4, and would not
 easily have been turned out. For that
 reason, it might have been better for
 Black to play ...♖h6 before, instead of
 after, 28...g5. After the text move Black
 forces the win by a series of accurately
 timed moves.

29...♖de8 30. ♖f3 ♖h6 31. ♖ef1
 ♙c7 32. ♜c1 g4 33. h×g4 f×g4
 34. ♖f6 ♖×e3+ 35. ♖×e3 ♖×e3
 36. ♖g6+ ♖h7 37. ♖ff6 ♙f5! 0-1

Southport, August 16-17, 1924 Speed (Lightning) Tournament

Rubinstein won the lightning tournament held at Southport on August 13, defeating Yates in the last round. Sir G.A. Thomas took second place as was reported in the *British Chess Magazine* of 1924, p. 351

(144) Rubinstein – Yates

Southport (Speed Tournament) 1924
Queen's Pawn [D02]

1.d4 d5 2.♘f3 ♘f6 3.♙f4 e6 4.e3 c5 5.c3 ♘c6 6.♘bd2 ♙e7 7.h3 0-0 8. ♙d3 c×d4 9.e×d4 a6 10.0-0 b5 11. ♖e2 ♗b6 12.♘e5 ♙b7 13.♙ae1 ♖fd8 14.♙g5 ♘a5 15.f4 ♗c7 16.f5 ♘c4 17.♘df3 ♘e4 18.♙×e7 ♗×e7 19.f×e6 f×e6 20.♘×c4 b×c4 21.♙×e4 d×e4 22.♘e5 ♖f8 23.♘×c4 ♗g5 24.♘e3 ♖f6 25.♘g4 ♖g6 26.♗e3 ♗e7 27.♖f4 ♖f8 28.♖ef1 ♖×f4 29.♗×f4 h5 30.♗b8+ ♖h7 31.♖f8 ♖g5 32.♖h8+ ♖g6 33. ♘e5+ ♖×e5 34.♗×e5 h4 35.♗h5+ ♖f6 36.♗×h4+ 1-0

We have little information about Rubinstein's skills as a blitz player, but the available evidence suggests that he was not world class in this form of chess. This lightning tournament was played after round six of the Major Open on August 16 and 17. A total of

forty players participated and Rubinstein just barely finished ahead of William Fairhurst. The source for the following games was the *Glasgow Herald* of September 4, 1924.

(145) W. Gibson – Rubinstein

Southport (Speed Tournament) 1924
Vienna [C29]

1.e4 e5 2.♘c3 ♘f6 3.f4 d5 4.f×e5 ♘×e4 5.♘f3 ♙e7 6.♙e2 0-0 7.0-0 ♙g4 8.d3 ♘c5 9.♗e1 ♘c6 10.d4 ♘e6 11.♙e3 f6 12.e×f6 ♙×f6 13.♖d1 ♗d7 14.♗g3 ♙h5 15.♘e5 ♙×e5 16.d×e5 ♙×e2 17.♘×e2 d4 18.c3 ♖×f1+ 19.♖×f1 ♗f7+ 20.♙f2 d×c3 21.♘×c3 ♗f5 22.♖g1 ♘e5 23.♙e3 ♖f8 24.h3 c6 25.♙c1 ♘c5 26.♖h2 ♘cd3 27.♙h6 ♖f7 28.♘e2 ♗f2 29.♙e3 ♗×e2 30.♖b1 ♘f3+ 0-1

(146) E. Spencer – Rubinstein

Southport (Speed Tournament) 1924
Giuoco Piano [C54]

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙c4 ♙c5 4.d3 ♘f6 5.0-0 d6 6.c3 ♙g4 7.♖e1 ♗d7 8.♘bd2 0-0 9.♘f1 d5 10.e×d5 ♘×d5 11.♘e3 ♘×e3 12.♙×e3 ♙d6 13.♙d5 ♖h8 14.d4 e×d4 15.♙×c6 b×c6 16.♗×d4 ♙×f3 17.g×f3 ♗h3 18.f4 ♖ae8 19.♗d1 ♖e6 20.f3 ♖g6+ 0-1

Berlin, December 9-17, 1924

		1	2	3	4	T
1	Johner	x	0½	½1	11	4
2	Rubinstein	1½	x	0½	1½	3½
3	Teichmann	½0	1½	x	½0	2½
4	Mieses	00	0½	½1	x	2

The four-player double round-robin organized by Bernhard Kagan in Berlin was the greatest result of Swiss master Paul Johner's (pronounced Yoaner) career. Rubinstein had a tough break in round one, losing on time in a drawn position with one move to make, but he bounced back to nearly win the event.

(147) *Rubinstein – Teichmann*

Berlin (1) 1924

King's Gambit [C32]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 d5 3.exd5 e4 4.d3 ♖f6
5.dxe4 ♗xe4 6.♖e2 ♖xd5 7.♗d2
f5 8.g3 ♗d7 9.♗g2 ♗c6 10.♗h3
♗d7 11.♗xe4 fxe4 12.0-0 ♗c5+
13.♗f2 ♗f6 14.♗e3 ♗xe3
15.♖xe3 0-0 16.♖fd1 ♖b5 17.b3
♖fe8 18.c4 ♖b6 19.♖d4 ♖ad8
20.♖ad1 ♖xd4 21.♖xd4 ♗f7
22.♖c3 e3 23.♗d3 ♗xg2 24.♗e5+
♗g8 25.♗xg2 e2 26.c5 ♖a6
27.♗f2 ♗g4+ 28.♗e1 ♗xe5
29.fxe5 ♖xa2 0-1 (Time)

According to Kagan, in the final position Rubinstein had three minutes for his last move of the time control, which was 30 moves in two hours. Instead of playing the obvious 30.♖c4+ followed by 31.e6, which would easily draw, he overstepped the time limit.

(148) *Mieses – Rubinstein*

Berlin (2) 1924

Scotch [C47]

1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♗c6 3.d4 exd4
4.♗xd4 ♗f6 5.♗xc6 bxc6 6.♗d3
d5 7.♗c3 ♗b4 8.e5?! ♗g4 9.0-0
0-0 10.♗f4 f6 11.exf6 ♗xf6 12.a3
♗d6 13.♗xd6 ♖xd6 14.♗e2 c5
15.♗f3 c6 16.♖e1 ♖b8 17.b3 ♗f5

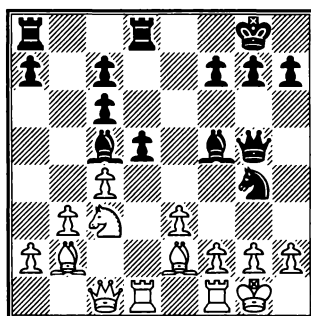
18.♖d2 ♖be8 19.♖xe8 ♖xe8
20.♗e2 ♖e5 21.♖d1 h6 22.♗d3?
♗xd3 23.cxd3 ♗g4 24.g3 ♖d4
25.♗g2 ♗xf2 26.♖xf2 ♖xc3
27.♖f1 ♗h8 28.♖f7 ♖e2+
29.♗h3 ♖xd3 30.♖f8+ ♗h7
31.♖f7 ♖g6 32.♖f2 ♖e6+ 33.♗g2
♖e4+ 34.♗h3 ♖xf2 35.♖xf2 d4
36.a4 d3 37.♖d2 ♖d5 0-1

(149) *Rubinstein – P.Johner*

Berlin (3) 1924

English [A28]

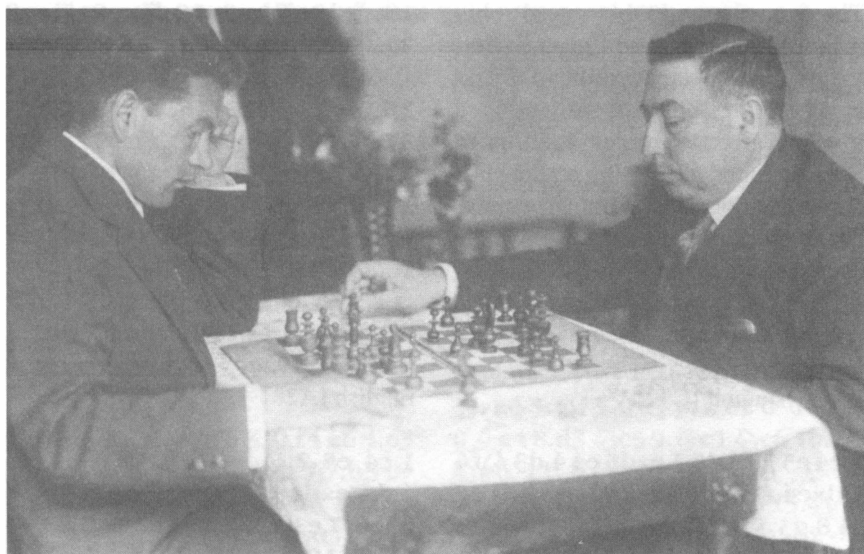
1.c4 e5 2.♗c3 ♗f6 3.♗f3 ♗c6
4.d4 exd4 5.♗xd4 ♗c5 6.♗xc6
bxc6 7.e3 ♖e7 8.♗e2 0-0 9.0-0
♖d8 10.b3 d5 11.♖c2 ♖e5
12.♗b2 ♖g5 13.♖ad1 ♗f5
14.♖c1 ♗g4



15.e4!! ♗e3

This is the decisive mistake. Black should play 15...♖h4, retaining a good position-Kagan.

16.g3 ♗xe4 17.♗xe4 dxe4
18.♗h1! ♖xd1 19.♖xd1 h6
20.fxe3 ♗xe3 21.♖c3 ♖e8 22.♖f1
c5 23.♗c1 ♗d4 24. ♗g5 ♗xc3
25.♗f4 c6 26.h4 a5 27.♖d1 ♗d4
28.♗g4 f5 29.♗xf5 g5 30.hxg5



Rubinstein analyzing in the 1920s.

**h×g5 31.♙c7 e3 32.♞e1 ♞a8 33.g4
♜g7 34.♜g2 a4 35.♙c2 a×b3
36.♙×b3 ♞a7 37.♙h2 ♞b7
38.♞e2 ♜f6 39.♜f3 ♞h7 40.♙c2
♞h3+ 41.♜g2 ♞h8 42.♙g1 ♞a8
43.♙b3 ♜e5 44.♙×e3 ♙×e3
45.♞×e3+ ♜f4 46.♞f3+ 1-0**

(150) Teichmann – Rubinstein

Berlin (4) 1924

Queen's Gambit Declined [D41]

**1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 ♟f6 4.♟f3
c5 5.c×d5 ♟×d5 6.e4 ♟×c3 7.b×c3
c×d4 8.c×d4 ♙b4+ 9.♙d2 ♙×d2+
10.♞×d2 0-0 11.♙c4 ♟c6 12.0-0
b6 13.♞fd1 ♙b7 14.♞e2 ♞e7
15.♙a6 ♙×a6 16. ♞×a6 f5
17.exf5 ♞×f5 18.♞ac1 ♟b4
19.♞e2 ♞af8 20.♞f1 ♞a5 21.♞c4
♟d5 22.♞c2 ♞b4 23.♞e2 ♟f4
24.♞e4 ♞af5 25.♞fc1 ♞b5
26.♞e1 ♟×g2 27.♜×g2 ♞×f3
28.♞×e6+ ♜h8 29.♞e3 ♞g5+
30.♜h1 ♞h5 31.♞e5 ♞h4 32.♞e4**

**♞g5 33.♞e5 ♞h4 34.♞e4 ♞d8
35.♜g1 ♞3f6 ½-½**

(151) Rubinstein – Mieses

Berlin (5) 1924

Dutch [A90]

**1.d4 f5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.g3 e6 4.♙g2
d5 5.0-0 ♟bd7 6.♞d3 ♟e4 7.c4
c6 8.♟c3 ♙d6 9.♙f4 ♞f6 10.♞e3
♙×f4 11.g×f4 ♞h6 12.♟×e4 f×e4
13.♟g5 ♟f6 14.b3 0-0 15.f3 ♞h4
16.f×e4 ♞×h2+ 17. ♜×h2 ♟g4+
18.♜g3 ♟×e3 19.♞f3 ♟×g2
20.♜×g2 ♙d7 21.e5 h6 22.♟h3
♙e8 23.c×d5 c×d5 24.♞c3 ♙c6
25.♜g3 ♞f5 26.a4 a5 27.♞g1
♞5f8 28.♟f2 ♞fc8 29.♞gc1 ♙d7
30.e4 ♞×c3 31.♞×c3 ♙c6 32.♜f3
♜f7 33.♜e3 g6 34.exd5 exd5
35.♞c1 ♜e6 36.♟g4 h5 37.♟f6
♞h8 38.♞g1 ♜f7 39.♜f3 ♞c8
40.f5 g×f5 41.♟×h5 ♞h8 42.♞g7+
♜f8 43. ♞g5 ♙d7 44.♟f4 ♜f7
45.♞g6 ♞h3+ 46.♜f2 ♞×b3**

47. e6+ ♖×e6 48. ♖×e6 ♖b4
49. ♖e3 ♖b3+ 50. ♖e2 ♖b4 51.
♖e3 ½-½

(152) *P. Johner – Rubinstein*

Berlin (6) 1924

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♖c3 d×c4 4. ♖f3
c5 5. e3 ♖f6 6. ♖×c4 a6 7. a4 ♖c6
8. 0-0 ♖c7 9. d5 e×d5 10. ♖×d5
♖×d5 11. ♖×d5 ♖d6 12. ♖d2 ♖e5
13. ♖×e5 ♖×e5 14. ♖a5 ♖×h2+
15. ♖h1 ♖e6 16. ♖×e6+ f×e6

17. ♖×c7 ♖×c7 18. ♖×e6...½-½

The game did not actually end here, but this is all that is available. Despite the drawish nature of the position, we feel that Rubinstein would have tried for a long time before agreeing to split the point, as a win would have given him clear first.

Curiously enough this was the only time that Paul Johner (1887-1938) escaped losing to Akiva in 10 tournament games!

1925

London, March 23-28, 1925

		1	2	3	T
1	Rubinstein	x	11	10	3
2	Thomas	00	x	1½	1½
3	Yates	01	0½	x	1½

This little event is easy to miss. *The Times Weekly* of April 2, 1925, explains its purpose:

Partly in view of their forthcoming meeting in the Baden-Baden tournament, the City of London Chess Club arranged for Herr A. Rubinstein to play four informal games, two against Sir G. A. Thomas and two against F. D. Yates. These were played at the City of London Club last week, Rubinstein winning both games against Sir G. A. Thomas; losing one to Yates in 26 moves, and winning the other in 76 moves.

Whoever is assisting Herr Rubinstein in making his travel arrangements in this country should certainly insist on his keeping to the times arranged, for he was due to play the first game

against Sir G. A. Thomas at 1.30 p.m. on Monday of last week. He actually arrived about 6 p.m., and so far as we know, no explanation of his delay was given. Sir G. A. Thomas preferred to play there and then, but it is scarcely surprising that the feeling caused by the delay affected his play that night, and also in the next game the following morning. Had he chosen to claim the first game under the time limit, we cannot see that Rubinstein would have had any grounds for complaint, and he would be well advised to keep a stricter eye on the clock in the future.

Rubinstein exhibits fine positional understanding in the following game where he makes excellent use of the bishop pair.

(153) *Yates – Rubinstein*

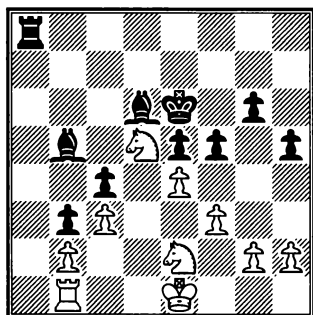
London, March 1925

Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙a4 ♘f6 5.0-0 d6 6.♖e1 b5
7.♙b3 ♘a5 8.d4 ♘×b3 9.a×b3
♙b7 10.♘bd2 ♗e7!?

Rubinstein's original idea, which in recent theory is still mentioned as deserving attention.

11.♘f1 g6 12.♘g3 ♙g7 13.♙d2
0-0 14.d×e5 d×e5 15.♙c3 ♖fd8
16.♗e2 ♘d7 17.b4 ♘f8 18.♗e3
f6 19.♖ed1 ♘e6 20.♘e1 ♖d6
21.♖×d6 ♗×d6 22.♘d3 ♖d8
23.♖e1 ♘d4 24.♙×d4 ♗×d4
25.♗×d4 ♖×d4 26.f3 ♙f8 27.♘e2
♖d8 28.♘ec1 a5! 29.b×a5 c5
30.♗f1 c4 31.♘f2 ♖a8 32.♖d1
♙c6 33.♘g4 ♗f7 34.♘e2 h5
35.♘f2 ♖×a5 36.♗e1 ♖a2 37.♖b1
b4 38.♘c1 ♖a8 39.♘d1 ♗e6
40.♘e3 ♙b5 41.♘e2 f5 42.♘d5
♙d6 43.c3 b3



44.♖d1 ♖a2 45.♖b1 f×e4 46.f×e4
♙c6 47.♘g3 ♙×d5 48.e×d5+
♗×d5 ... 0-1

The game actually went 76 moves, but this is all that is available.

(154) *Rubinstein – Yates*

London, March 1925

Queen's Gambit Declined [D65]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 d5 4.♙g5
♙e7 5.♘f3 0-0 6.e3 ♘bd7 7.♖c1
c6 8.♗c2 a6 9.c×d5 e×d5 10.♙d3
♖e8 11.0-0 ♘f8 12.♖b1 ♘g6
13.b4 ♘e4 14.♙×e7 ♗×e7
15.♖fe1?! ♗f6! 16.♖ec1

Black wins the queen after 16.♘×e4?
d×e4 17.♙×e4 ♖×e4 18.♗×e4 ♙f5.

16...♙f5 17.♘d2 ♘h4 18.♘f1??
♘×c3 19.♙×f5

Or 19.♗×c3 ♗g6, and Black wins.

19...♘×b1 20.♙×h7+ ♗h8
21.♙d3 ♘a3 22.♗e2 g6 23.♘g3
♘b5 24.♗g4 ♘d6 25.♖c5 ♘df5
26.e4 d×e4 27.♙×e4 ♘×g3 0-1

[*Yorkshire Observer Budget*, April 10, 1925]

The two games with Sir George Thomas are missing.

Baden-Baden April 15-May 14, 1925

The tournament at Baden-Baden was quite successful for Rubinstein. He finished second to Alekhine, a point and a half behind. However, he continued his string of bad luck against his compa-

triot, Saviely Tartakover, who in the years 1920-1926 scored five wins and six draws out of thirteen games played against Rubinstein.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	T
1	Alekhine	x	½	1	½	½	1	1	½	1	½	1	1	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	16
2	Rubinstein	½	x	½	½	0	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	14½
3	Sämisch	0	½	x	1	½	0	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	½	1	0	½	1	1	1	1	13½
4	Bogoljubow	½	½	0	x	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	½	0	½	1	1	1	1	1	13
5	Tartakower	½	1	½	0	x	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	½	1	12½
6	Marshall	0	½	1	1	½	x	1	½	½	½	0	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	12½
7	Rabinovich	0	½	½	1	½	0	x	½	0	½	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	½	1	12
8	Grünfeld	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	x	½	0	0	1	½	1	0	1	½	0	1	1	1	11½
9	Nimzowitsch	0	½	0	0	0	½	1	½	x	½	1	0	½	1	½	½	1	1	1	½	1	11
10	Torre	½	0	½	0	½	½	½	1	½	x	½	0	½	0	1	½	½	½	1	1	1	10½
11	Réti	0	½	0	0	½	1	½	1	0	½	x	½	1	1	½	½	½	0	1	0	1	10
12	Treybal	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	1	1	½	x	½	1	0	½	½	1	1	½	1	10
13	Spielmann	½	0	0	0	½	½	0	½	½	½	0	½	x	1	1	0	1	1	½	1	1	10
14	Carls	½	0	½	½	½	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	0	1	1	½	1	1	1	9
15	Yates	0	0	0	1	0	½	½	1	½	0	½	1	0	1	x	0	0	0	1	0	1	8
16	Tarrasch	0	½	1	½	½	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	1	0	1	x	0	½	0	0	½	7½
17	Rosselli	½	0	½	0	0	½	0	½	0	½	½	½	0	0	1	1	x	1	0	½	½	7½
18	Colle	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	0	½	1	0	0	½	1	½	0	x	0	1	1	7
19	Mieses	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	1	1	x	1	1	6½
20	Thomas	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	½	0	1	½	0	0	1	1	½	0	0	x	½	6
21	te Kolsté	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	0	0	½	x	1½

(155) **Rubinstein – Treybal**

Baden-Baden (1) 1925

Queen's Pawn [D05]

Notes by Rubinstein from *Kagans Neueste Schachnachrichten*, July 1925.

1. $\text{d}f3$ $\text{d}5$ 2. $\text{d}4$ $\text{e}6$ 3. $\text{e}3$

This plan of development is particularly effective after Black has blocked in his queen bishop with ... $\text{e}6$.

3... $\text{d}f6$ 4. $\text{d}3$ $\text{c}5$ 5. $\text{b}3$ $\text{d}c6$ 6. $\text{d}b2$ $\text{d}d6$ 7. $\text{d}bd2$ $\text{d}b4$?!

This knight move turns out to be a waste of time. Though White's king bishop is driven away from its attacking position, the game continuation shows it is also excellently placed on $\text{e}2$. Better was 7... $\text{d}e7$ at once.

8. $\text{d}e2$ $\text{d}e7$ 9. $\text{a}3$ $\text{d}c6$ 10. $\text{d}e5$ $\text{d} \times \text{e}5$ 11. $\text{d} \times \text{e}5$ $\text{d}d7$ 12. $\text{f}4$ $\text{f}5$

It is difficult to decide whether 12... $\text{f}6$ was better. In that case White's best would have been 13. $\text{d}f3$.

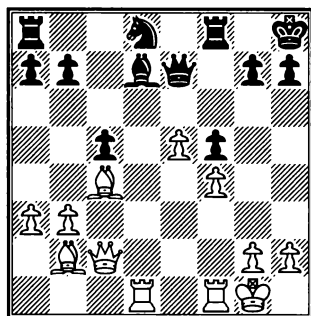
13. $\text{c}4$ 0-0 14. 0-0 $\text{d}b6$ 15. $\text{d}c2$ $\text{d} \times \text{c}4$ 16. $\text{d} \times \text{c}4$ $\text{d} \times \text{c}4$ 17. $\text{d} \times \text{c}4$ $\text{d}d8$

In order to defend the $\text{d}6$ -square against an invasion by White's pieces.

18. $\text{e}4$ $\text{d}h8$ 19. $\text{d}ad1$ $\text{d}d7$ 20. $\text{e} \times \text{f}5$ $\text{e} \times \text{f}5$ (D)

21. $\text{d}d6$

Now if 21... $\text{d}f7$ Rubinstein had 22. $\text{d} \times \text{d}7$! $\text{d} \times \text{d}7$ 23. $\text{e}6$.



21... $\text{d}c6$ 22. $\text{d}fd1$ $\text{d}f7$ 23. $\text{d} \times \text{f}7$ $\text{d} \times \text{f}7$ 24. $\text{e}6$

With this the game is strategically decided. Control of the only open file and the attacking position of the bishop guarantees White's victory.

24... $\text{d}e7$ 25. $\text{d} \times \text{c}5$ $\text{d}ad8$ 26. $\text{d}e5$ $\text{a}6$ 27. $\text{b}4$ $\text{d}de8$ 28. $\text{d}1d3$ $\text{d}g8$ 29. $\text{d}g3$ $\text{g}6$ 30. $\text{d}d4$ $\text{d}f6$ 31. $\text{d} \times \text{c}6$ 1-0

"The value of this game lies not so much in some sort of variation, but in the overall construction of that firm foundation of defense on which Black's counterattack develops. Rubinstein's style in this battle is indeed epic." – Tartakover.

(156) **Thomas – Rubinstein**

Baden-Baden (2) 1925

Ruy Lopez [C98]

Notes by Emanuel Lasker from *Shakhmatny Listok*.

1. $\text{e}4$ $\text{e}5$ 2. $\text{d}f3$ $\text{d}c6$ 3. $\text{d}b5$ $\text{a}6$ 4. $\text{d}a4$ $\text{d}f6$ 5. 0-0 $\text{d}e7$ 6. $\text{d}e1$ $\text{b}5$ 7. $\text{d}b3$ $\text{d}6$ 8. $\text{c}3$ 0-0 9. $\text{h}3$ $\text{d}a5$ 10. $\text{d}c2$ $\text{c}5$ 11. $\text{d}4$ $\text{d}c7$ 12. $\text{d}bd2$ $\text{d}c6$ 13. $\text{d}5$ $\text{d}d8$ 14. $\text{d}f1$ $\text{d}e8$

According to Philidor: the pawns in front, the pieces backing them up!

15.a4

On the queenside White has nothing to look for. His chances are on the other wing, he should have omitted this move and started with 15.g4 immediately, so as to make himself strong on the g-file. [Lasker's opinion is controversial. Recent theory considers 15.a4 as the most promising continuation, leading to a slightly better game for White, while chances are equal after 15.g4 f6 16.♟g3 g6 17.♞h1 ♟f7 18.♞g1 ♞h8 19.♟h2 ♟g7.]

15...♞b8 16.a×b5

Best. Otherwise the queen's bishop would have to watch the b2-pawn.

[Today's theory and practice show that 16.b4 is at least as good as the text.]

16...a×b5 17.g4

[A better and more consistent continuation was 17.b4.]

17...g6 18.♟g3 ♟g7 19.♞h1?!

[Tartakover recommends 19.♞h2.]

19...f6 20.♞g1 ♟f7 21.♞f1 ♟d7 22.♟e3 ♞a8

Now the counterattack on the a-file prevents White from using his pieces as he would desire. Hence, he cannot execute his plan of ♟g2 and ♟f5.

23.♞g2 ♞×a1 24.♞×a1 ♞b7 25.♞h2 ♞a8 26.♞f1 ♞a6 27.♟d2 ♞a8 28.♞×a6 ♞×a6 29.♟b3 ♟g5

Now Black has the advantage on the kingside, because the white knight has to stand guard on b3. Black brings home his advantage in model fashion. To begin with, he forces the weakening advance of the opponent's h-pawn.

30.♞g2 h5! 31.h4 ♟f7 32.g×h5 g×h5 33.♞h2 ♞c8 34.♞g2 ♟f8 35.♟d2 f5! 36.e×f5 ♟×h4 37.f6

White also plays in masterly fashion. He makes the utmost use of the untenable f-pawn and gets up an attack.

37...♟×f6 38.♞f3 ♟h4 39.♟g6 ♟×g3+ 40.f×g3 ♟f5 41.♟×f7

A perfectly correct assessment. The endgame after 41.♟×h5 ♟×h5 42.♞×h5, owing to the strength of the e-pawn and the weak White d-pawn, would be hugely in Black's favor.

41...♞×f7 42.♟e4 ♞d7 43.♟h6 ♞g6 44.♟×g7 ♞×g7 45.b4?

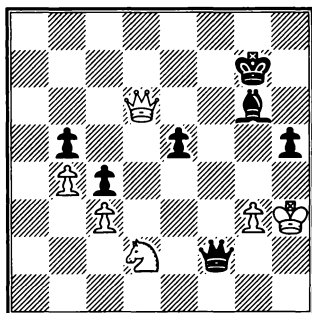
But therewith White surrenders the possibility of supporting his d-pawn by b3 and c4. The right plan was to assume with 45.♟f2 a firm position, and to threaten counterattacks as soon as the Black queen strays too far away from its king and d-pawn. Against such a tenacious defense Black would still have had to overcome great difficulties.

45...c4 46.♟d2 ♞f7 47.♞e3

White's pawn must eventually fall after 47.♞g2 ♟g6.

47...♞×d5 48.♞g5+ ♟g6 49.♞e7+ ♞g8 50.♞d8+ ♟f7 51.♞d7+ ♟f6 52. ♞d8+ ♟f5 53.♞d7+ ♟f6

54.♙d8+ ♖g7 55.♙e7+ ♙f7
56.♙xd6 ♙f2+ 57.♖h3



57...♖h6!!

A problem-like endgame: White is in *zugzwang* and must lose his knight – Tartakover.

58.♖b1 ♙f5+ 59.♖g2 ♙xb1
60.♙f8+ ♖g5 61.♙d8+ ♖g4
62.♙d7+ ♙f5 63. ♙d1+ ♖g5 0-1

(157) *Rubinstein – Sämisch*

Baden-Baden (3) 1925

Dutch [A84]

1.d4 f5 2.c4 ♖f6 3.e3 d6 4.♖c3 e5
5. dxe5 dxe5 6.♙xd8+ ♖xd8
7.♖f3 ♖c6 8.♖d2 ♖e6 9.0-0-0
♖e8 10.h3 a6 11. e4 ♖xe4
12.♖xe4 fxe4 13.♖g5 ♖f5 14. g4
♖g6 15.♖g2 ♖d8 16.♖e3 ♖xd1+
17. ♖xd1 ♖b4 18.♖xe4 ♖xa2+
19.♖c2 ♖b4+ 20.♖c3 a5 21.♖c5
♖xc5 22.♖xc5 ♖c6 23.h4 h5
24.g5 e4 25.♖d5 b6 26. ♖a3 ♖f7
27.♖f5 ♖g6 28.♖f4 ♖d7 29.
♖xe4 ♖xe4 30.♖xe4 ♖e8 31.♖f4
♖d8 32.♖f8 g6 33.♖d3 ♖e6
34.♖g7 ♖b7 35.♖f8 ♖d8 36.♖a3
c5 37.b3 ♖d6+ 38.♖e3 ♖e6+
39.♖d3 ♖d6+ ½-½

(158) *Spielmann – Rubinstein*

Baden-Baden (4) 1925

Four Knights Game[C48]

Notes by Spielmann (S) from *Kagans Neueste Schachnachrichten*, 1925, (pp. 316-18) and Levenfish (L) from *L'Echiquier* 1925, a translation from *Shakhmatny Listok*.

1.e4 e5 2.♖f3 ♖c6 3.♖c3 ♖f6
4.♖b5 ♖d4

[This is one of the variations most closely identified with Rubinstein. He wasn't the first to play 4...♖d4 – that honor may go to Schallop (against Paulsen in 1881) – nor was he the first world class player to use it as Marshall gets credit, but Akiva's win over Spielmann and draw with Bernstein in 1912 brought it to the chess world's attention. Rubinstein was faithful to his variation for over twenty years despite some rough patches including three losses with it against Bogoljubow in their match.]

5.♖xe5 ♙e7 6.f4 ♖xb5 7.♖xb5
d6 8.♖f3 ♙xe4+ 9.♖f2 ♖g4+
10.♖g3 ♙g6!

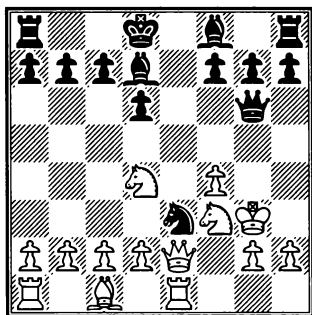
(L) In his match with Bogoljubow (Stockholm 1920), Rubinstein played 10...♖d8. After 11.h3!, White ensured the security of his king, and with an advantage in development, he eventually won. At that time I indicated, in *Listok Petrocommuny*, 1921, the right continuation: 10... ♙g6, and if 11.♖h4, then 11...♙f6 12.♖xc7+ ♖d8 13.♖xa8 g5!, or 13. ♖d5 ♖d4! 14.♖e3 (or 14.♙f3) 14...g5! 15.fxg5 ♙e5+ 16.♖f3 ♙xg5 17.♙e1 ♖xe3 18.dxe3 ♖g4+, etc.

11. ♖e2+

(S) For a long time it was thought that Black's sacrificial line 11. ♖h4 ♖h5 12. ♖c7+ ♖d8 could be refuted by the *zwischenzug* 13. h3 (instead of 13. ♖a8? g5!), until it was discovered and proved by analysis that Black has a win by the queen sacrifice 13... ♖f6 14. ♖a8 (14. ♖h5 ♖h5+, followed by ... ♖xc7) 14... ♖xh4+! 15. ♖xh4 ♖e4.

[This analysis, by Heinrich Wagner, continues 16. g4? ♖e7+ 17. g5 h6, and mate follows, or 16. ♖g4 ♖e7+ 17. ♖g5 ♖xg5+ 18. fxg5 h6! 19. g6 fxg6 20. ♖f1 g5+ 21. ♖h5 ♖g3+ 22. ♖g6 ♖xf1, with a winning position for Black. White has a defense in 16. ♖g4 or 16. ♖h5 when Black is better but not winning.]

11... ♖d8 12. ♖e1 ♖d7 13. ♖bd4 ♖e3+



14. ♖f2 ♖xc2

(S) Black, with an extra pawn, has achieved a safe position and exploits his advantage in classical style to gain victory. It is instructive to see how Rubinstein masterfully combines defense with attack.

15. ♖xc2 ♖xc2 16. b4 a5!

(L) Much stronger than 16... c6 17. a4 ♖c7, because of 18. ♖e3! a6 19. a5, etc.

17. ♖a3 axb4 18. ♖xb4 ♖f5

(S) But not 18... ♖xa2? 19. ♖g5!

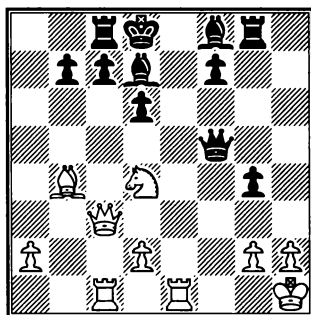
19. ♖e3 h6 20. ♖ac1 ♖g8!

(L) Black consistently executes his plan to open the h-file for the rooks. It was dangerous to capture the a-pawn 20... ♖xa2, because of 21. ♖a1!

21. ♖g1 g5 22. ♖c3 ♖c8!

(L) Black refuses to create weaknesses in his position!

23. f×g5 h×g5 24. ♖h1 g4 25. ♖d4



25... ♖d5!

[This is a perfect example of the old saying that a centralized queen is well placed for both attack and defense.]

26. ♖e3 g3!

[Pritchett points out that Black still stays on top if White tries to keep the kingside closed: 27. h3 ♖a8 28. ♖f3 c5 29. ♖c3 ♖c7 and if 30. d4 then 30... c4.]

27. ♖c3 ♖a8!

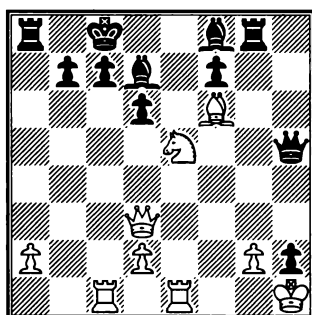
(L) The threat was 28. ♖c6+ ♕xc6 29. ♖f6+ ♖d7 30. ♗e7+ ♕xe7 31. ♗e7+, with perpetual check.

28. ♖f3 g×h2! 29. ♖f6+ ♖c8 30. ♗c3 ♗c5!

(S) Rubinstein takes care not to move the c-pawn and thereby weaken his king's position.

31. ♗d3 ♗h5 32. ♖e5

(S) A last attempt to storm the opponent's position by a sacrificial attack. If 32...d×e5, there follows 33. ♗×e5 and, on a queen move, 34. ♗e8+! ♕xe8 35. ♗d8 mate.



32... ♗×g2!!

(S) A surprising counter-sacrifice which at once changes the pattern to Black's favor. White is lost in all variations.

33. ♖×g2

(L) Black wins after 33. ♖×d7 ♗g1+! 34. ♗×g1 h×g1(♗)+ 35. ♖×g1 ♖×d7.

33...d×e5 34. ♗×e5

(S) There is no satisfactory continuation. 34. ♖×e5 h1(♗)+ 35. ♗×h1 ♗×e5.

If 34. ♖h1 ♖d6 35. ♗×d6 ♗f3+ 36. ♖h2 ♗f2+ 37. ♖h1 ♗×e1+ wins for Black.

34... ♗g4+ 35. ♗g3

(S) If 35. ♖×h2 (35. ♖h1? ♖c6+ 36. ♗×c6 ♗g1 mate) 35... ♗f4+ 36. ♗g3 ♗×d2+, followed by 37... ♗×c1.

35... ♗×g3+ 36. ♖×g3 ♖d6 37. ♖×h2 ♗a2 38. ♖g1 ♗×d2 39. ♗h5 b6 40. ♖e5 ♖c5+ 41. ♖f1 ♖b7 42. ♖g3 ♖b5+ 43. ♖e1 ♗e2+ 44. ♖d1 ♗g2 45. ♗c3 ♖e2+ 0-1

(159) *Rubinstein – I. Rabinovich*
Baden-Baden (5) 1925
Grünfeld [D95]

1. d4 ♖f6 2. c4 c6 3. ♖c3 d5 4. e3 g6 5. ♖f3 ♖g7 6. ♗b3 0-0 7. ♖d2 d×c4 8. ♖×c4 ♖bd7 9. 0-0 ♖b6 10. ♖e2 ♖e6 11. ♗c2 ♖c4 12. ♖×c4 ♖×c4 13. ♗fd1 ♗c7 14. ♖a4 ♖×d2 15. ♗×d2 ♗fd8 16. ♗c1 ♗ac8 17. ♖c5 ♖d7 18. ♖d3 e5 19. d×e5 ♖×e5 20. ♖d×e5 ♖×e5 21. ♖×e5 ♗×e5 22. ♗cd1 ♗×d2 23. ♗×d2 ♗e8 24. h3 ♖g7 25. b3 ♗e7 26. ♗d8 b6 27. ♗d6 ♗×d6 28. ♗×d6 ♗c7 29. ♖f1 c5 30. ♖e2 c4 31. b4 c3 32. ♖d1 c2+ 33. ♖c1 ♗c3 34. ♗d2 ♗c4 35. a3 ♗c3 36. a4 ♗a3 37. ♖×c2 ♗×a4 38. ♖b3 ♗a1 ½-½

(160) *Mieses – Rubinstein*
Baden-Baden (6) 1925
Scotch [C45]
Notes by Kmoch.

1. e4 e5 2. ♖f3 ♖c6 3. d4 e×d4 4. ♖×d4 ♖c5 5. ♖e3 ♖b6 6. ♖c4 ♖ge7 7. ♖×c6

The line inaugurated is inferior. White should proceed quickly with his development.

7...bxc6 8.♟f3 d5 9.exd5 cxd5 10.♙xb6 axb6 11.0-0-0 12.♞c3 c6 13.♙d3 ♞g6 14.♞fe1 f5!

Black has emerged from the opening with the superior game. He has a notable setup in the center, controls the rook file, and his pieces are more mobile than his opponent's. With the text Black initiates a direct attack.

15.♞e2 ♟f6!

The contrast between the positions of the queens is worthy of note. The black queen is mobile and secure, while White's is immobile and threatened by ♞h4.

16.♞f4

The pawn on b2 was not conveniently defended. After 16.c3, Black should play 16...♞e5 and ...♞xd3, followed by ...f4. Hence Mieses sacrifices a pawn in order to enter the game with his queen.

16...♞xf4 17.♟xf4 ♟xb2 18.♟c7

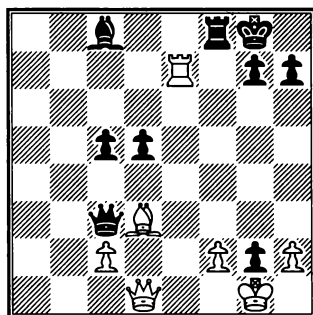
This seems quite threatening, and one gets the impression that White now recovers his pawn at the very least. But Rubinstein demonstrates that the notion is deceptive.

18...♟c3! 19.♟xb6 ♞xa2

The open file has gained its revenge! Now Black retains his spoil.

20.♞ab1 f4 21.♞e7 ♞a1 22.♞c7 f3! 23.♞a7 ♞xb1+ 24.♟xb1 fxg2 25.♞e7 c5 26.♟d1

Threatening 27.♟h5. But a surprise is now unfolded.



26...♟f6!

The surprise lies in the fact that Black now wins a piece. If White protects by 27.♟e2, after 27...c4 the bishop is trapped. Or if he plays 27.♟e1, he can save the bishop on 27...c4, but loses the rook.

27.♙xh7+ ♟xh7 28.♟h5+ ♟h6 29.♟xd5 ♟c1+ 30.♟xg2 ♞f5 31.♟e4 ♟g5+ 32.♟h1 ♟g6 33.f3 ♞g5 34.♟h4+ ♞h5 35.♟f2 ♙e6 36.♟f1 ♙d5 37.c4 ♟c2 38.♞e2 ♙xc4 0-1

"A typical Rubinstein game: accurate calculation and exploitation of all details of the position." – Nikolay Grigoriev.

(161) *Rubinstein – Carls*
Baden-Baden (7) 1925
King's Indian [E60]

1.d4 ♞f6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 c6 4.d5 ♙g7 5.♙g2 d6 6.♞c3 0-0 7.e4 e5

8. ♖g2 c5 9. 0-0 ♖e8 10. h3 f5 11. f4
 ♜d7 12. e×f5 g×f5 13. ♖c2 ♜df6
 14. ♙e3 e4 15. a3 a5 16. ♖ab1 ♙d7
 17. ♖fc1 a4 18. b3 a×b3 19. ♖×b3 b6
 20. ♖cb1 ♙a4 21. ♜×a4 ♖×a4
 22. ♙c1 ♜d7 23. ♙f1 ♜ef6 24. ♜c3
 ♖a6 25. ♖e2 ♖e7 26. g4 ♜e8
 27. g×f5 ♙d4+ 28. ♖h2 ♜g7
 29. ♖×e4 ♖h4 30. ♜b5 ♜×f5
 31. ♙d2 ♖h8 32. ♙e1 ♙f2 33. ♙×f2
 ♖×f2+ 34. ♙g2 ♜d4 35. ♖f1 ♖c2
 36. ♖×c2 ♜×c2 37. ♖c3 ♜d4
 38. ♜×d6 ♖fa8 39. ♖g3 ♖f8 40. ♖e1
 ♜f6 41. ♖e7 ♜h5 42. ♜f7+ 1-0

Sometimes chess is a simple game. Rubinstein's play against the Italian master Rosselli del Turco is uncomplicated but profound all the same.

(162) *Rosselli del Turco – Rubinstein*
 Baden-Baden (8) 1925
 Vienna [C27]

1. e4 e5 2. ♜c3 ♜f6 3. ♙c4 ♜×e4

Rubinstein plays the most principled variation...

4. ♖h5 ♜d6 5. ♖×e5+

...but Rosselli ducks out of the complicated main line starting with 5...♙b3.

5... ♖e7 6. ♖×e7+ ♙×e7 7. ♙b3
 ♜f5 8. ♜f3 c6 9. 0-0 d5 10. ♖e1
 ♜a6 11. d4 h5! 12. ♜e2 ♜c7 13. c3
 f6! 14. ♜g3?!

White unnecessarily takes on a weakness. Black's attempt to gain space with ...h4 should have been stopped with 14. h4.

14... ♜×g3 15. h×g3 g5 16. ♙d2?!

Rosselli should have played 16. ♙c2. Now he will end up losing time initiating the trade of light-square bishops – a trade that does not favor him.

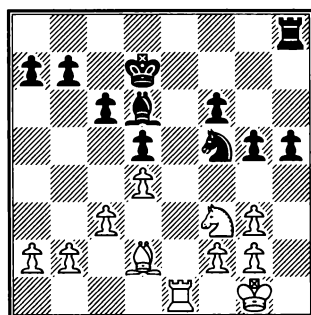
16... ♙f5! 17. ♖e3 ♖d7 18. ♖c1
 ♙d6 19. ♙c2 ♙×c2 20. ♖×c2 ♖ae8!

Rubinstein understands he needs to trade one pair of rooks.

21. ♙c1 ♖×e3 22. ♙×e3 ♜e8!

The knight prepares to head to its optimal post on f5.

23. ♖e2 ♜g7 24. ♙d2 ♜f5 25. ♖e1



25...c5!

Black willingly accepts an isolated queen pawn to make his bishop more active.

26. d×c5 ♙×c5 27. ♖f1 h4 28. g×h4

White would like to keep lines closed but 28. g4? drops a pawn (28... ♜h2 29. ♜h2 ♙d6).

28... g4

Black fixes White's kingside pawn as targets while driving the knight from f3.

(164) *Bogoljubow – Rubinstein*

Baden-Baden (10) 1925

Ruy Lopez [C98]

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙a4 ♘f6 5.0-0 ♙e7 6.♗e1 b5
7.♙b3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 ♘a5
10.♙c2 c5 11.d4 ♗c7 12.♘bd2
♘c6 13.d5 ♘d8 14.a4 ♗b8 15.c4
b4 16.b3 ♘e8 17.g4 g6 18. ♖h1
♘g7 19.♗g1 h5 20.♘f1 h×g4 21.
h×g4 f6 22.♘e3 ♘f7 23.♘h4 ♘h8
24. f4 e×f4 25.♘ef5 ♘×f5 26.g×f5
g5 27. ♙×f4 ♗f7 28.♙h2 ♗h7
29.♘g2 ♘f7 30.♘e3 ♙d7 31.♖g2
♖g7 32.♗h1 ♗bh8 33.♗e2 ♗c8
34.♙g3 ♗g8 35.♘g4 ♗×h1
36.♗×h1 ♗×h1 37.♖×h1 ♗h7+
38.♖g2 ♗h5 39.♙d1 ♘h6 40.♗e1
♘×g4 41.♙f3 a5 42.♗e2 ♙e8 43.
♙×g4 ♗h6 44.♖g1 ♙f7 ½-½

Rubinstein had the bye in round 11.

(165) *Rubinstein – Tartakover*

Baden-Baden (12) 1925

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

Notes by Rubinstein from *L'Echiquier*,
1925, p. 97.

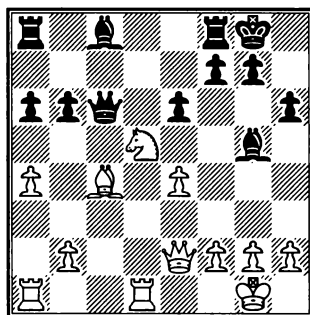
1.♘f3 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.d4 d5 4.♘c3
d×c4 5.e3 c5 6.♙×c4 a6 7.a4

This move hampers Black and cramps
his queenside, but at the same time it
creates a weakness in White's position
which will be felt throughout the game.
The question of whether a2-a4 should
be played in such positions, or should
be abandoned, belongs to those chess
problems which are still not solved.

7...♘c6 8.0-0 ♙e7 9.♗e2 c×d4
10.♗d1 0-0 11.♘×d4

As far as I know, this move is new and
was played for the first time in this
game. Though White's play finally
ended in failure, it cannot be a conse-
quence of the innovation. This move
has been not studied much, and the con-
tinuations after it require a great deal
more time for reflection than usual,
which in a practical game with clocks
can easily lead to a disadvantage.

11...♗c7 12.♘×c6 ♗×c6 13.e4 b6
14.♙g5 h6 15.♙×f6 ♙×f6 16.♘d5
♙g5



17.♗ac1?

White overlooked his opponent's reply,
18...♗g6, which wins a piece. An opti-
cal illusion. After 17.f4 e×d5 18.♙×d5
♗c5+ 19.♖h1 ♗c1 [clearly a misprint,
it should read 19...♗a7] 20.f×g5 White
is better.

17...e×d5 18.♙×d5 ♗g6! 19.♙×a8
♙×c1 20.♗×c1 ♙h3 21.f4 ♗×a8
22.f5 ♗g5 23. ♗c3 ♙g4 24.♗f2
♗d8 25.h3 ♗d2 26. ♗g3 ♙d1
27.♗b8+ ♖h7 28.♗g3 ♗d8
29.♗b7 ♙h5 30.♗×a6 ♗d4+
31.♖h2 ♙e2 32.♗b7 ♗d1 33.♗c3
♗e5+ 34.g3 ♗d4 0-1

(166) *Grünfeld – Rubinstein*

Baden-Baden (13) 1925

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D20]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 dxc4 4.e4
 c5 5. ♟f3 cxd4 6.♞xd4 ♞xd4
 7.♟xd4 a6 8.a4 ♟d7 9.♟xc4 ♟c6
 10.♟xc6 ♟xc6 11. 0-0 ♞c8
 12.♟d3 ♟b4 13.♟e2 ♟f6 14. f3
 ♟d7 15.♟e3 ♟c5 16.♟f2 ♟xf2+
 17. ♞xf2 ♟e5 18.♞fd1 ♞e7
 19.♟c3 ♟xd3+ 20.♞xd3 ♞hd8
 21.♞e3 ♞xd3+ 22. ♞xd3 ♞d8+
 23.♞c2 a5 24.b3 g5 25. ♞e1 h5
 26.♞e3 g4 27.♞d3 ♞c8 28.♞d2
 gxf3 29.gxf3 ♞g8 30.♞e3 ♞g2
 31.♞d2 ♞xd2 32.♞xd2 ♞d6
 33.♟e2 f5 34.exf5 exf5 35.f4 h4
 36.♟d4 ♟e4 37.♟b5+ ♞d5
 38.♟c7+ ♞c5 39.♞c3 ♟c6 40.
 ♟e6+ ♞d5 41.♟d4 ♟d7 42.♞d3
 h3 43. ♟c2 ♞c5 44.♞c3 ♟c8
 45.♟e3 ♟e6 46.♟f1 ♟d5 47.♟g3
 ♟e6 48.♟e2 ♟d5 49. ♟g3 ♟e6
 50.♟e2 ♞d5 51.♟d4 ♟c8 52. ♞d3
 b6 53.♞e3 ♞c5 54.♞d3 ♞b4 55.
 ♞c2 ♟b7 56.♞b2 ♟e4 57.♟e6
 ♟c6 58. ♟d4 ♟d7 59.♟c2+ ♞c5
 60.♞c3 ♞d5 61.♞d3 ♟c8 62.♟e3+
 ♞c5 63.♞c3 ♟e6 64.♟f1 ♟d7
 65.♟e3 ♟c8 66.♟c4 ♟a6 67.♟e3
 ♟c8 68.♟c4 ♟e6 69.♟e3 ♞d6
 70.♟f1 ♞d5 ½-½

Baden-Baden marked the first appearance of Carlos Torre (1905-1978) on the international scene. Rubinstein was to meet him again at Marienbad and Moscow. The Mexican played in only two other events before retiring from serious chess in 1926 after a nervous breakdown.

(167) *Rubinstein – Torre*

Baden-Baden (14) 1925

Grünfeld [D94]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 g6 3.c4 ♟g7
 4.♟c3 d5 5.e3 0-0 6.♟d2 e6
 7.♞c2 ♟bd7 8.♞c1 c6 9.♟e2 b6
 10.0-0 ♟b7 11.cxd5 exd5 12.♟e5
 ♟xe5 13.dxe5 ♟e4 14.♟xe4 dxe4
 15.♞fd1 ♞e7 16.♞xe4 c5 17.♞a4
 ♟xe5 18.b4 ♟d6 19.bxc5 ♟xc5
 20.♟a6 ♟xa6 21.♞xa6 ♞fd8
 22.♟c3 ♞xd1+ 23.♞xd1 ♟xe3??

A blunder that loses a piece.

24.♞e1! ♟xf2+ 25.♞xf2 ♞c5+
 26.♞e3 ♞e8 27.♞d3 f6 28.♞d4
 ♞xd4 29.♟xd4 ♞xe3 30.♞xe3
 ♞f7 31.♞d3!

From now on the game is played with mathematical accuracy – A. Rabinovich.

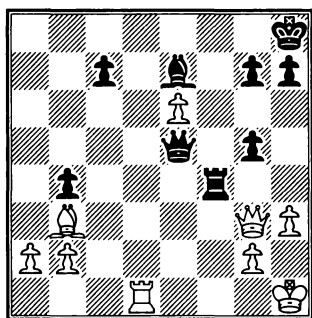
31... ♞e6 32.♞c4 f5 33.a4 f4
 34.♞b5 ♞d5 35.♟xb6! axb6
 36.♞xb6 g5 37.a5 g4 38.a6 f3
 39.gxf3 gxf3 40.a7 ♞d4 41.a8(♞)
 ♞e3 42.♞e8+ ♞f2 43.♞e4 h5
 44.♞c5 h4 45.♞d4 h3 46.♞d3
 ♞g1 47.♞e1+ 1-0

(168) *Colle – Rubinstein*

Baden-Baden (15) 1925

Ruy Lopez [C84]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♟b5 a6
 4.♟a4 ♟f6 5.d3 d6 6.c3 ♟e7 7.0-0
 0-0 8.♞e1 b5 9.♟c2 d5 10.exd5
 ♞xd5 11.♟g5 ♟f5 12.♞e2 ♞ad8
 13.c4 ♞d7 14.cxb5 axb5 15.♟xe5
 ♟xe5 16.♞xe5 ♞fe8 17.♟c3 b4
 18.♟e4 ♟xe4 19.dxe4 ♟g4
 20.♞f4 f6 21.h3 ♟xf2 22.♞xf2
 fxg5 23.♞ad1 ♞b5 24.♞xd8 ♞xd8
 25.♟b3+ ♞h8 26.♞g3 ♞c5+
 27.♞h1 ♞f8 28.e5 ♞d4 29.e6 ♞f4
 30.♞d1 ♞e5



31.♞d7

According to Selezniev in the tournament book (Russian edition, 1927, and Caissa edition, 1991) this is the decisive mistake. White should play 31.♞d3, when he could still put up a fight. In our opinion, White's position is hopeless after 31.♞d3 ♞d6. As we shall see, with 31.♞d7, White tries his last practical chance.

31...♞f1+ 32.♜h2 ♞c5!

Colle's hope was 32... ♞h1+ 33.♜xh1 ♞xg3, and Black has nothing more than perpetual check after 34. ♞x e7.

33.♞d3 ♞d6+ 0-1

(169) *Rubinstein – Tarrasch*

Baden-Baden (16) 1925

Slav [D10]

1.c4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e3 ♞f5 4.cxd5 ♞xb1 5.♞xb1 ♞xd5 6.a3 e5 7.dxe5 ♞xe5 8.♞f3 ♞c7 9.♞c4 ♞f6 10.0-0 ♞e7 11.♞c2 0-0 12.e4 ♞bd7 13.♞g5 ♞e5 14.♞xe5 ♞xe5 15.♞xf6 ♞xf6 16.f4 ♞d4+ 17.♜h1 ♞ad8 18.e5 ♞d2 19.♞bc1 ♞xc2 20.♞xc2 ♞d4 21.g3 a6 22.f5 ♞fd8 23.e6 f6 24.a4 ♞d1 25.♜g2

♞8d2+ 26.♞f2 ♞xc2 27.♞xc2 ♜f8 28.♜f3 ♞b4 29.♞e2 ♞d5 30.g4 ♞c5 ½-½

(170) *Yates – Rubinstein*

Baden-Baden (17) 1925

Ruy Lopez [C91]

1.e4 e5 2.♞f3 ♞c6 3.♞b5 a6 4.♞a4 ♞f6 5.0-0 ♞e7 6.♞e1 b5 7.♞b3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.d4 ♞g4 10.d5 ♞a5 11.♞c2 c6 12.h3 ♞xf3 13.♞xf3 cxd5 14.exd5 ♞c7 15.♞d2 b4 16.♞f1?

Recent theory recommends 16. ♞e4, with a slight edge for White.

16...bxc3 17.bxc3 ♞ac8 18.♞d2 ♞c4 19.♞e3 ♞a5 20.♞ad1 ♞xc3 21.♞b1 ♞c7 22.♞g3 g6 23.♞c1 ♞a3 24.♞ed1 ♞fc8 25.♞d3 ♞a5 26.♞f1 ♜g7 27.h4 e4! 28.♞xe4 ♞e5 29.♞f4 ♞xe4 30. ♞xe4 ♞xd3 31.♞xd3 ♞f6 32.h5 ♜g8 33.♞f3 ♞e5 34.g3 ♞xa2 35.♜g2 a5 36.♞h1 a4 37.hxg6 fxg6 38.♞g4 ♞xd5+ 39.♞e4 ♞f7 40.♞d1 ♞e8 41. ♞d5+ ♜h8 42.♞h6 ♞c6 43.♞d3 ♞c2! 44.♞d5 ♞c4 45.♞xc4 ♞xc4 46.♞xg6 ♞4c7 47.f4 ♞c3 48.♞e4 a3 49.♞d5 ♞c4! 50.♞xd6 a2 51.♞xc4 ♞xc4 0-1

(171) *Rubinstein – Nimzowitsch*

Baden-Baden (18) 1925

Queen's Indian [E15]

1.d4 ♞f6 2.♞f3 e6 3.c4 b6 4.g3 ♞b7 5.♞g2 d5 6.cxd5 ♞xd5 7.0-0 ♞d7 8.♞e1 ♞5f6 9.♞c3 ♞b4 10.♞b3 c5 11.a3 ♞xc3 12.bxc3 0-0 13.a4 ♞c8 14.a5 ♞d5 15.♞b2 bxa5 16.♞a3 ♞b8 17.♞xa5 cxd4

18. ♖×d8 ♜f×d8 19. c×d4 ♘c6
20. ♙g5 ♙×f3 21. e×f3 ♘×d4
22. ♜×a7 h6 23. ♙×f6 g×f6 24. f4
♜c2 25. ♜a8 ♜×a8 26. ♙×a8 ♜c1
27. ♜×c1 ♘e2+ 28. ♙g2 ♘×c1
29. f5 ♘e2 30. ♙e4 ♘d4 ½-½

(172) *Alekhine – Rubinstein*

Baden-Baden (19) 1925

Queen's Gambit Declined [D30]

Notes by Alekhine from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, 1925.

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 a6 4.c×d5
e×d5 5.♘c3 c6 6.♙b3 ♙d6 7.g3

With the idea, by the following exchange of bishops, of weakening still further the dark squares on the opponent's queenside. Also good is 7. ♙g5, as Pillsbury played against Janowsky at London 1899.

7...♘e7

I rather expected 7...♙c7, in anticipation of the above-mentioned exchange. In this case, White would play 8. ♙g2 and then 0-0, preparing e2-e4.

8. ♙f4 ♙×f4

Alekhine said nothing about this exchange. Today, 8...0-0 9. ♙×d6 ♙×d6 10. ♙g2 ♘d7 11.0-0 ♘f6 12. ♘e5 ♜b8, as in Spassky-Polugaevsky, USSR (ch) 1956, is considered to lead to approximately equal chances.

9.g×f4 ♘f5 10.e3 ♘d7 11. ♙d3
♘f6!

A fine pawn sacrifice, which it would not be good for White to accept, for example,

12. ♙×f5 ♙×f5 13. ♙×b7 0-0, and now 14. ♙×c6 ♙b8!, or 14. ♙b3 ♜b8 15. ♙a3 ♙b6 16. b3 ♘e4! However, the simple continuation of his basic plan gives White a very promising game.

12.♘e5 ♙e7

Now was a convenient moment for Black to castle. The next part of the game is extremely interesting.

13.♘a4!

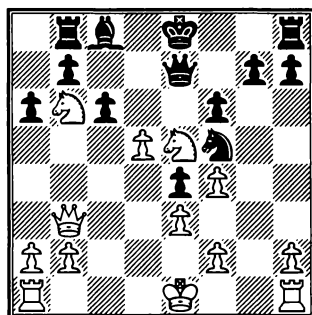
Threatening to win a piece (♘b6, ♘×c8 and ♙×f5).

13...♘e4 14. ♘b6 ♜b8 15. ♙×e4
d×e4 16.d5!

This advance, envisaged as far back as the 13th move and preventing the development of the bishop, secures White a clear advantage.

16...f6

Best. Not, of course, 16...c×d5 because of 17. ♙a4+.



17.♘ec4!

White is correct in rejecting the tempting tactical play by 17. d×c6, and by the

following maneuver leads the game to a favorable ending. And, indeed, after 17.dxc6 fxe5 18.♖d5 ♖c5 19.c7 ♖a8 20.♗b6 ♖a5+!, Black obtains for the exchange (which cannot be saved) a very strong counterattack, for example: 21.♙f1 exf4 22. ♗xa8 ♗xe3+! 23.fxe3 ♗h3+ 24.♙e2 ♗g4+, and Black already has a draw by perpetual check, or 21.♙d1 exf4 22.♗xa8 fxe3 23.fxe3 ♖c5 24.♖e1 b5 25.♖c1 ♖d6+ 26.♙c2 ♗e6 27.♖c3 0-0, and Black is better. The examination of all these complicated variations required the White player to spend such a large amount of time, that he had hardly five minutes left for thinking over the next 13 moves. This explains a terrible oversight, occurring in the by then purely technical stage of the game (28th move).

17...cxd5 18.♗xd5 ♖f7 19.♗cb6 0-0 20.♗c7! ♖xb3 21.axb3 ♗h4 22. 0-0-0! ♗g4 23.♖d4 ♗f5 24.♖c4 ♗d6 25.♖c5

An ideal position for the rook-unassailable and, at the right moment, threatening!

25...♖f7 26.♖g1 ♗e2 27.♗e6 ♗b5 28.♗d4

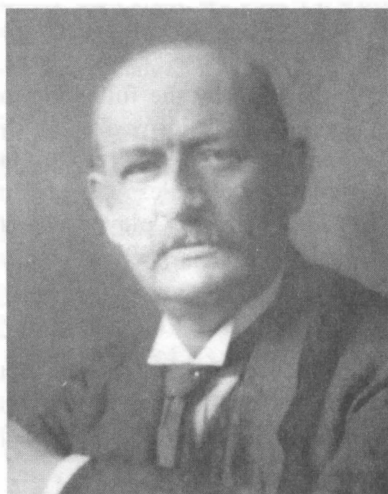
Extreme time-trouble. A few more seconds for reflection would have been sufficient to make the self-evident move 28.♙d2. After 28...♗d3 (28...♗f3 is worse) 29.♖gc1, Black could have hardly held on longer, for example: 29...♗d6 30.♖d5 ♗b5 31. ♗c8, or 29...♖e8 30.f5 ♗d6 31.♗f4 ♗b5 32.♖d5. In both cases, White has a decisive advantage. The exchange of knights obviously is a considerable easing of Black's game.

28...♗d3

But not 28...♗xd4, since White's passed pawn becomes dangerous after 29.exd4, followed by ♙d2-e3.

29.♗xb5 ♗xb5 30.♖d1 ♗d3 ♖ ½-½

Here the game was adjourned and on resumption a draw was agreed without further play. White stands slightly better, but, upon correct play on Black's part, he would hardly succeed in increasing this advantage. A game rich in content.



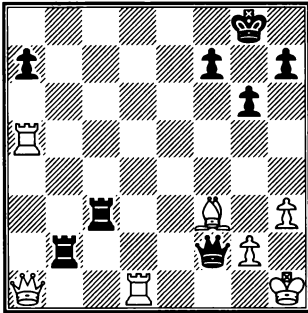
Jan Willem te Kolsté

Max Euwe withdrew from the Baden-Baden tournament, and the organizers wanted to replace him with another Dutch competitor, which resulted in Jan Willem te Kolsté receiving the invitation.

(173) *Rubinstein – te Kolsté*
Baden-Baden (20) 1925
Sicilian [B38]

1.c4 c5 2.♗f3 ♗c6 3.♗c3 ♗f6 4.d4 cxd4 5.♗xd4 g6 6.e4 ♗g7 7.♗e3 d6 8.h3 ♗xd4 9.♗xd4 0-0 10.♗e2 b6

11.0-0 ♖b7 12.♗c2 ♜c8 13.a4 e6
 14.♜fd1 d5 15.exd5 exd5 16.cxd5
 ♚xd5? 17.♚xf6 ♚xf6 18.♚f3
 ♚xc3 19.bxc3 ♗f6 20.♚xd5 ♜xc3
 21.♗d2 ♜fc8 22.a5 bxa5 23.♜xa5
 ♗b6 24.♗a2 ♜c2 25.♗a1 ♗xf2+
 26.♗h1 ♜8c3 27.♚f3 ♜b2



28.♜b5! ♜bc2 29.♜b8+ ♗g7
 30.♜b7 a5 31.♜f1 ♗d2 32.♚e4
 ♜c1 33. ♜bxf7+ ♗h6 34.♗a4

♗e2 35.♜xc1 ♜xc1+ 36.♗h2 ♜c4
 37.♗d7 ♜xe4 38.♜xh7+ ♗g5
 39.♗d8+ ♗f4 40. ♜f7+ ♗e5
 41.♜f6! 1-0

(174) *Réti – Rubinstein*
 Baden-Baden (21) 1925
 English [A34]

1.♚f3 ♚f6 2.c4 c5 3.♚c3 d5
 4.cxd5 ♚xd5 5.g3 g6 6.♚g2 ♚g7
 7.0-0 ♚c6 8.♗b3 ♚xc3 9.dxc3 0-
 0 10.♜d1 ♗c7 11.♚e3 ♚d8
 12.♜d2 ♚e6 13.♜ad1 ♜b8
 14.♚g5 ♚xg5 15.♚xg5 h6
 16.♚f4 e5 17.♚e3 b6 18.♚d5
 ♚h3 19.♗c4 ♗e7 20.f3 h5
 21.♗h4 ♗xh4 22.gxh4 ♗h7
 23.♚g5 f6 24.♚e3 ♚h6 25.♗f2
 ♚f4 26.♚c6 ♜f7 27.♚d7 ♚xd7
 28.♜xd7 ♜b7 29.♜xb7 ♜xb7
 30.h3 ½-½

Marienbad, May 20-June 8, 1925

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	T
1 Nimzowitsch	x	1	0	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	½	11
2 Rubinstein	0	x	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
3 Marshall	1	½	x	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	½	½	½	1	½	1	10
4 Torre	½	½	½	x	½	1	0	1	1	1	1	½	½	½	½	1	10
5 Tartakower	½	0	½	½	x	1	0	1	1	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	9½
6 Réti	0	½	½	0	0	x	1	0	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9½
7 Spielmann	½	0	½	1	1	0	x	0	½	½	0	½	1	1	1	1	8½
8 Grünfeld	0	½	½	0	0	1	1	x	1	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	8
9 Yates	½	0	0	0	0	½	½	0	x	1	1	½	½	½	1	1	7
10 Opočenský	0	1	0	0	½	0	½	½	0	x	0	½	1	½	1	1	6½
11 Przepiórka	½	0	½	0	½	0	1	½	0	1	x	1	0	1	0	0	6
12 Thomas	0	0	½	½	½	0	½	½	½	½	0	x	½	1	1	0	6
13 Sämisch	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	½	½	0	1	½	x	0	1	1	5½
14 Janowski	0	0	0	½	½	0	0	½	½	½	0	0	1	x	1	1	5½
15 Michell	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	1	3½
16 Haida	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	x	2½

The year 1925 is starting to seem like 1912. Rubinstein's results this year did not quite match his storied success in that earlier time, but this performance, tying for first in a good field, coupled with his second place in the preceding Baden-Baden tournament, must have reminded him of the good old days.

(175) *Rubinstein – Przepiórka*
 Marienbad (1) 1925
 Old Indian [A55]

Third Brilliance Prize

Notes by Rubinstein, from *L'Echiquier*, 1925, p. 140.

1.c4 e5

Now we have the Sicilian Defense with an extra move for White. This extra move should be of great significance for the first player.

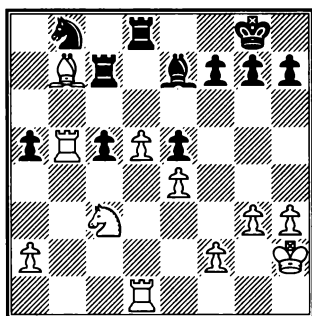
2.♟f3 d6

Tournament practice has shown that 2...e4 is quite playable.

3.d4 ♟d7 4.e4 ♟gf6 5.♟c3 ♞e7
6.g3 0-0 7.♞g2 c6 8.0-0 ♝c7

The system chosen by Black gives him a difficult game. White is in command over most of the board and he has complete freedom of action. As the saying goes in such cases, "God is always with the stronger battalion."

9.h3 ♞e8 10.♞e3 ♞f8 11.♟h2 b6
12.♝c1 ♞b7 13.♝c2 ♞ac8
14.♝fd1 ♝b8 15.♝b1 ♝a8 16.d5!
cxd5 17.cxd5 a5 18.♟d2 ♟c5
19.♟c4 ♟fd7 20.b4 axb4
21.♝xb4 ♞a6 22.♞f1 ♞xc4 23.
♞xc4 ♝a5 24.♝b1 ♞e7 25.♞b5
♝ed8 26.♞c6 ♟b8 27.♝xa5 bxa5
28.♝b6 ♟bd7 29.♝b5 ♟b8
30.♞xc5 dxc5 31.♞b7 ♝c7



32.d6!

This sacrifice of a pawn ensures the decisive penetration of White's knight.

32...♝xd6 33.♟d5 1-0

White wins easily after 33...♞f8
34.♝db1 ♝cd7 35. ♞c8.

(176) *Rubinstein – Sämisch*

Marienbad (2) 1925

Queen's Indian [E18]

Notes by Kmoch.

1.c4 e6 2.d4 ♟f6 3.♟f3 b6 4.g3
♞b7 5.♞g2 ♞e7 6.♟c3 ♟e4
7.♟xe4 ♞xe4 8.0-0 0-0 9.♞f4 d6
10.♝d2 ♟d7 11.♝fd1 a5 12.♝ac1
♝e8 13.♟e1

[According to many sources, this currently very popular plan involving the exchange of bishops by ♟e1, was introduced in Rubinstein-Spielmann, Prague 1908).]

13...♞xg2 14.♟xg2 f5 15.♝c2

Hereafter Black has to reckon with the breakthrough d4-d5.

15...g5 16.♞d2 ♝h5 17.f3 ♞f6
18.♞e1 ♝ae8 19.♞f2 ♝f7?

Sämisch is preoccupied with endless preparatory measures, but actually undertakes nothing. It was highly essential to make the advance ...e5 at once. For this reason the f5-pawn had to be protected: hence 19... ♞g7 or 19...♝g6 was first in order.

20.a3 ♝g7 21.b4 axb4 22.axb4
♝a8?

Were it at all possible to obtain a convincing counterattack, this could only arise by 22...e5 (23.dxe5 ♞xe5). As so

often, Sämisch has conducted the game in an inspired fashion, but has thereafter lost the thread of it.

23.d5!

Rubinstein carries the attack begun herewith to its conclusion in splendid style.

23...♖e7 24.d×e6 ♖×e6 25.♘e3 ♗d8 26.b5!

Securing a dominant post for the knight on d5.

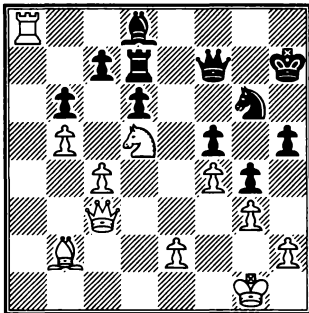
26...♘e5 27.♘d5 h6 28.♞a1! ♞×a1 29.♞×a1 g4

Foreshadowing the end. But the knight could not maintain itself permanently on e5.

30.f4 ♘g6 31.♞a7 ♞f7 32.♗d4!

White has first consolidated his general positional superiority. Now the attack on the king begins, supported by the powerful range of the bishop.

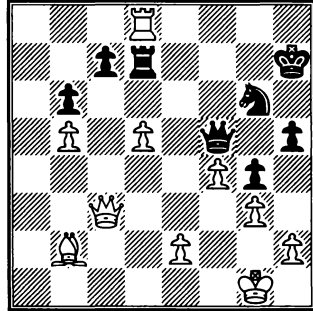
32...♖h7 33.♞a8 ♞d7 34.♗b2 h5 35.♖c3 ♖f7



36.♘e3!

A beautiful climax! Black's bishop is lost. The threat is 37.♘×f5 and 38.♞×d8, against which there is no defense.

36...♖f8 37.♘×f5 d5 38.c×d5 ♖×f5 39.♞×d8



39...♞e7

If 39...♖×d5 (which indeed was originally intended), Black is mated by 40.♞h8+ ♘h8 41.♖×h8+ ♖g6 42.f5+!! ♖×f5 (or 42...♖×f5 43.♖f6+ ♖e4 44.♖f4*) 43.♖g8+ ♖h6 44.♗c1+, followed by mate in two moves. [The variation given by Knoch is incorrect. Black should meet 42.f5+ with 42...♖f7. How will Black's king be mated? Instead of 40.♞h8+, White wins immediately by 40.f5!]

40.♞e8! 1-0

Reginald Pryce Michell (1873-1938) was a strong British amateur (historical Elo 2420) who represented England in the 1927 and 1933 Olympiads as well as eight England versus USA cable matches between 1901 and 1911. Michell was a frequent competitor in the Hastings Premier between 1923-24 and 1935-36, usually scoring around 50 percent. His best performance may

have been Margate 1923 where he tied for second with Alekhine, Bogoljubow and Muffang. He scored 2½ points out of 4 against Alekhine, Bogoljubow, Réti and Grünfeld.

J. du Mont in his book *R. P. Michell, A Master of British Chess* described his style as follows. "If any feature in Michell's play stands out more than another, it is perhaps his imperturbability of temperament, which showed itself to particular advantage in difficult defensive positions."

Michell's wife Edith was British Women's Champion three times and tied for 4-5th at London 1927 (the 1st Women's World Championship) and took 4th at Folkestone 1933 (the 4th Women's World Championship), both won by Vera Menchik.

(177) *R. Michell – Rubinstein*
Marienbad (3) 1925
Ruy Lopez [C90]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6 4.♙a4
♟f6 5.0-0 ♙e7 6.♞e1 b5 7.♙b3 d6
8.c3 0-0 9.d3 ♘a5 10.♙c2 c5
11.♟bd2 ♟c6 12.♟f1 d5

A sharp continuation that is now considered dubious.

13.e×d5 ♜×d5 14.♜e2 ♙b7
15.♙b3 ♜d7 16.♙g5?!

Presumably Rubinstein's idea is 16.♟×e5 ♟×e5 17.♜×e5 ♞ae8 18.♜e2 ♟d5!? or 18...♙d6, but it is not clear how much compensation Black has for the sacrificed pawn.

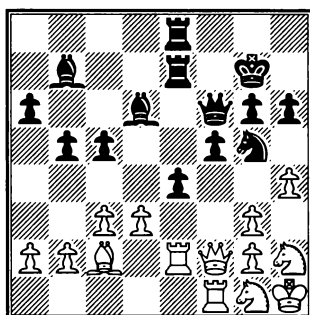
16...♞ae8 17.♜d2?!

Not 17.♟×e5?? ♟×e5 18.♜×e5 ♙d6, when Black wins the queen, but 17.♟g3 or 17.♞ad1 was better.

17...h6 18.♙h4 ♟h5! 19.♙g3
♙d6 20.♟e3 ♜h7

The obvious threat is 21...f5, forcing weaknesses in White's position.

21.h3 ♟×g3 22.f×g3 f5 23.♞ad1
♙b8 24.♟f1 ♞d8 25.♜e2 ♜d6
26.♙c2 ♜f6 27.♜h2 ♜h8 28.♜f2
♙a7 29.♜e2 ♞de8 30.♜d2 ♟d8
31.♞e2 ♟f7 32.♜e1 ♙b8
33.♟d1d2 ♞e7 34.♜f2 ♙d6 35.♞f1
g6 36.♜h1 ♜g7 37.♟h2 ♟g5
38.♟df3 e4 39.♟g1 ♞fe8 40.h4



40...e×d3!! 41.h×g5 ♜×g5
42.♞×e7+ ♞×e7 43.♙×d3 ♙×g3
44.♟gf3 ♙×f2?

44...♙×f3 would have ended the game immediately.

45.♟×g5 ♙g3 46.♟gf3 c4 47.♙b1
♞e2 48.♞d1 ♙×h2! 49.♞d7+ ♜f8
50.♞×b7 ♙g3 51.♞d7 ♞×b2
52.♞d1 a5 53.♟d4 ♙e5 54.♜g1
b4 55.♟c2 ♙×c3 56.♜f1 f4 0-1

(178) **Rubinstein – Tartakover**
 Marienbad (4) 1925
 Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

Notes by Rubinstein from *L'Echiquier*,
 1925, p. 140.

1.c4 e6 2.♘f3 d5 3.d4 ♘f6 4.♗c3
 d×c4 5.e3 a6 6.a4 c5 7.♙×c4 ♗c6
 8.0-0 c×d4 9.♗×d4!

This capture with the knight is a new attempt to reinforce the possibilities of White's attack. Now the d4-pawn can advance in no time and, after its exchange, White achieves strong pressure against the b7-pawn.

9...♗×d4 10.e×d4 ♙e7 11.d5 e×d5
 12.♗×d5 ♗×d5 13.♙×d5 0-0
 14.♙f3 ♙d6 15.♙e1!

A move which corresponds exactly to the position, though at this moment it is not evident why. The pressure which it initiates against Black's position will finally result, after fourteen moves, in a gain of material.

15...♙h4 16.h3 ♙b4 17.♙d1 ♙b8
 18.b3

Instead, 18.♙d2 ♙×b2 19.♙c3 deserved careful consideration. The threat 19.♙a3 appears deadly, but Black finds ways and means of defending himself-Kmoch.

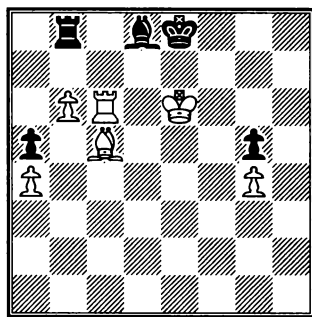
18...♙e6 19.♙×e6 f×e6 20.♙e2
 ♙c5 21.♙×e6+ ♗h8 22.♙a3 ♙a5
 23.♙d5! ♙×f2+! 24.♗h1 ♙c3
 25.♙c1 ♙f6 26. ♙×f6 ♙×f6
 27.♙d7 ♙e3

Probably a mistake, but Black no longer has an adequate defense against both 28.♙cc7 and 28.♙b2.

28.♙×b7! ♙b6 29.♙×b6 ♙×b6
 30.♙c6 h5 31.♙d6 ♙b7 32.b4 a5
 33.b5 ♗h7 34.g4 h×g4 35.h×g4
 ♗g8 36.♗g2 ♗f7 37.♗f3 ♙d8
 38.♗e4 ♗e8 39.♗d5 g5 40. ♗e6
 ♙b6 41.♙c8+ ♙d8 42.♙c5 ♙b8!
 43.♙c6

But not 43.♙×b8?? stalemate!

43...♙b7 44.b6 ♙b8



45.♙c7!

The sacrifice of the exchange is the fastest way to victory.

45...♙×c7 46.b×c7 ♙c8 47.♙b6
 ♙a8 48.♙a7! 1-0

For if 48...♙c8 49.♙b8 (zugzwang)
 ♗f8 50.♗d7, etc.

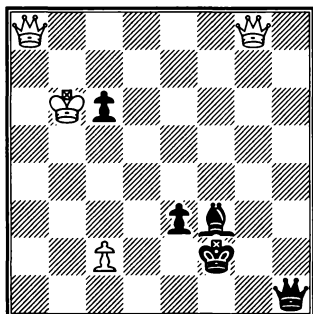
(179) **Réti – Rubinstein**
 Marienbad (5) 1925
 King's Fianchetto [A00]

1.g3 d5 2.♙g2 e5 3.d4 e×d4
 4.♙×d4 ♗f6 5.♙g5 ♙e7 6.♗c3 c6
 7.0-0-0 0-0 8.♗f3 ♗bd7 9.h4
 ♙b6 10.♙d2 ♙e8 11.♗d4 ♗e5
 12.♗b3 ♗c4 13.♙d4 h6 14.♙f4
 ♗g4 15.♙hf1 ♙f6 16.♙×b6 a×b6

17.♖d2 b5 18.♖xc4 bxc4 19.e4
♗xc3 20.bxc3 dxe4 21.♖b2 ♗f5

Better was 21...f5 – Teichmann.

22.♗h3 h5 23.♗xg4 ♗xg4
24.♖d4 c5 25.♖d6 ♖ed8 26.♖e1
♗f3 27.♖b6 ♖d7 28.♗e3 ♖c8
29.♖b5 f6 30.♖xc5 ♖xc5 31.♗xc5
♖f7 32.♗d4 ♖d5 33.a4 ♖e6
34.♖a3 ♖f5 35.♖b4 ♖g4
36.♖xc4 ♖d7 37.a5 ♖h3 38.♖b5
♖g2 39.♖b6 g5 40.♗e3 g×h4
41.g×h4 f5 42.c4 f4 43.♗xf4 ♖xf2
44.♖e3 ♖f7 45.♗g5 ♖g7 46.c5
♖xg5 47.h×g5 ♖xe3 48.g6 h4
49.c6 bxc6 50.g7 h3 51.a6 h2
52.a7 h1(♖) 53.g8(♖) ♖f2
54.a8(♖) e3



55.♖a4 e2 56.♖d4+ ♖f1 57.♖d3
♖f2 58.♖d2 ♖b1+ 59.♖c7 c5!
60.♖b3 ♖xb3 61.c×b3 ♖f1
62.♖d3 ♖f2 63.♖c2 ♖f1 64.♖c4
♖f2 65.♖xc5+ ♖f1 66.♖c4 ♖f2
67.♖d4+ ♖f1 68.♖d3 ♖f2
69.♖d2 ♖f1 70.♖d3 ♖f2
71.♖d4+ ♖f1 72.♖c4 ♖f2
73.♖c5+ ♖f1 74.♖c4 ♖f2
75.♖d4+ ♖f1 76.♖d3 ♖f2
77.♖d2 ♖f1 78.♖e3 ♗g2 ½-½

(180) *Rubinstein – Spielmann*
Marienbad (6) 1925
Sicilian [B38]

1.♖f3 c5 2.c4 ♖f6 3.d4 c×d4
4.♖xd4 g6 5.♖c3 ♗g7 6.e4 d6
7.♗e2 ♖c6 8.♗e3 ♗d7 9.0-0 h5?!
10.f3 h4 11.♖d2 h3 12.g3 ♖h7
13.♖ad1 ♖f8 14.♖d5 ♖e6
15.♖xe6 f×e6 16.♖b4 ♖c7 17.
♖xc6 ♗xc6 18.b4 b6 19.c5! bxc5
20.bxc5 d5 21.exd5 exd5 22.♖c2
♖f7 23.♗d3 ♗f6 24.♗xg6+ ♖g7
25.f4 ♖d7 26.♖d4! ♖e6 27.♖f2
♖ab8 28.♗f5 ♖f7 29.♖e2 ♖f8
30.♖e1 e6 31.♗g4 ♖g7 32.♖ed1
♖e7 33.♖d4d2 ♖b4 34.♖g1 ♖g7
35.♗f2 ♖f7 36.♖a6 ♖c7 37.♖e2
e5 38.f×e5 ♖xg4 39.exf6 1-0

(181) *Haida – Rubinstein*
Marienbad (7) 1925
Queen's Pawn [D04]

1.♖f3 ♖f6 2.d4 d5 3.e3 c5 4.♗e2
♖c6 5.0-0 ♗g4 6.♖bd2 e6 7.c4
♗d6 8.a3 c×d4 9.c×d5 ♖xd5
10.♖xd4 ♗xe2 11.♖xe2 0-0
12.♖g3 ♖c8 13.♖f3 ♖f6 14.b4
♖e5 15.♗b2 ♖c4 16.♗xf6 ♖xf6
17.♖d4 ♖xd4 18.♖xd4 ♖fd8
19.♖f3 ♗f8 20.♖fc1 h6 21.♖e2
a6 22.g3 g5 23.h3 f6 24.♖c2 ♖e5!
25.♖xc8 ♖xf3+ 26.♖g2 ♖xc8
27.♖xf3 ♖f7 28.♖d1 ♖e7 29.e4
♖c2 30.♖d3 h5 31.g4 h×g4+
32.h×g4 b6 33.♖d4 ♖c4 34.♖b3
♖e8 35.♖d2 ♖c6 36.♖e2 ♗d6
37.♖f1 ♖e7 38.♖d2 ♗f4 39.♖b3
♖c2+ 40.♖f3 ♗e5 41.♖e3 ♖a2
42.b5 a×b5 43.♖d4 ♗xd4+
44.♖xd4 ♖xf2 45.♖b3 ♖f4
46.♖b5 ♖xg4 47.♖xb6 f5 48.♖a6
♖xe4+ 0-1

(182) *Rubinstein – Torre*
Marienbad (8) 1925
Queen's Gambit Declined [D06]

1. $\text{c}3$ $\text{c}6$ 2. $\text{d}4$ $\text{d}5$ 3. $\text{c}4$ $\text{c}5$
 4. $\text{c}5$ $\text{d}5$ 5. $\text{g}3$ $\text{b}4$ 6. $\text{c}3$
 7. $\text{g}2$ $\text{e}4$ 8. $0-0$ $\text{e}6$ 9. $\text{b}5$
 10. $\text{d}2$ $\text{e}7$ 11. $\text{c}3$ $\text{c}3$
 12. $\text{c}3$ $0-0$ 13. $\text{c}1$ $\text{g}2$
 14. $\text{g}2$ $\text{f}6$ 15. $\text{e}3$ $\text{d}5$ 16. $\text{f}4$
 17. $\text{h}5$ $\text{a}8$ 18. $\text{e}2$ $\text{d}7$
 19. $\text{e}4$ $\text{g}6$ 20. $\text{d}5$ $\text{e}5$ 21. $\text{f}6$
 22. $\text{e}5$ $\text{d}4$ 23. $\text{d}1$ $\text{d}5$
 24. $\text{f}4$ $\text{e}4$ 25. $\text{f}3$ $\text{e}3$ 26. $\text{g}2$
 27. $\text{f}1$ $\text{f}5$ 28. $\text{c}2$ $\text{c}5$
 29. $\text{c}5$ $\text{c}5$ 30. $\text{a}1$ $\text{c}1$
 31. $\text{c}1$ $\text{c}6$ 32. $\text{h}5$ $\text{e}3$ 33. $\text{f}2$
 34. $\text{g}4$ $\text{e}8$ 35. $\text{g}3$ $\text{e}5$
 36. $\text{d}1$ $\text{f}8$ 37. $\text{f}5$ $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

(183) *Opoèenský – Rubinstein*

Mariénbad (9) 1925

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1. $\text{d}4$ $\text{d}5$ 2. $\text{c}4$ $\text{e}6$ 3. $\text{c}3$ $\text{d}4$ 4. $\text{e}3$
 5. $\text{c}4$ $\text{f}6$ 6. $\text{f}3$ $\text{a}6$ 7. $0-0$ $\text{b}5$
 8. $\text{d}3$ $\text{b}7$ 9. $\text{a}3$ $\text{b}7$ 10. $\text{e}2$
 11. $\text{d}1$ $\text{b}6$ 12. $\text{a}4$ $\text{c}4$ 13. $\text{b}1$
 14. $\text{a}5$ $\text{c}6$ 15. $\text{d}5$ $\text{e}5$ 16. $\text{e}4$
 17. $\text{d}4$ $\text{c}7$ 18. $\text{e}4$ $\text{e}4$
 19. $\text{e}4$ $\text{e}5$ 20. $\text{b}7$ $\text{e}2$
 21. $\text{e}2$ $\text{c}7$ 22. $\text{a}6$ $\text{c}5$
 23. $\text{f}4$ $\text{a}7$ 24. $\text{c}4$ $0-0$ 25. $\text{g}3$
 26. $\text{b}5$ $\text{f}8$ 27. $\text{h}3$ $\text{h}5$ 28. $\text{a}6$
 29. $\text{e}5$ $\text{h}4$ 30. $\text{f}5$ $\text{e}4$
 31. $\text{d}6$ $\text{f}2$ 32. $\text{f}1$ $\text{d}6$
 33. $\text{d}6$ $\text{c}2$ 34. $\text{a}1$ $\text{b}3$
 35. $\text{d}3$ $\text{e}3$ 36. $\text{c}2$ $\text{c}1$
 37. $\text{d}3$ $\text{e}3$ 38. $\text{c}4$ $\text{d}7$
 39. $\text{b}3$ $\text{a}7$ 40. $\text{a}4$ $\text{d}8$
 41. $\text{e}7$ $\text{d}1$ 42. $\text{d}1$ $\text{g}5$
 43. $\text{g}4$ $\text{c}5$ 44. $\text{c}8$ $1-0$

(184) *Rubinstein – Nimzowitsch*

Mariénbad (10) 1925

Queen's Pawn [A47]

1. $\text{d}4$ $\text{f}6$ 2. $\text{f}3$ $\text{b}6$ 3. $\text{g}3$ $\text{c}5$ 4. $\text{g}2$
 $\text{b}7$ 5. $\text{d}5$ $\text{b}5$ 6. $\text{c}4$ $\text{g}6$ 7. $\text{b}3$

8. $\text{g}7$ 9. $\text{b}2$ $0-0$ $\text{c}6$ 10. $\text{c}3$
 $\text{a}5$ 11. $\text{d}2$ $\text{d}6$ 12. $\text{e}1$ $\text{d}7$
 13. $\text{c}2$ $\text{b}4$ 14. $\text{e}3$ $\text{g}2$
 15. $\text{g}2$ $\text{b}7$ 16. $\text{f}3$ $\text{h}6$
 17. $\text{c}1$ $\text{a}4$ 18. $\text{b}4$ $\text{f}8$ 19.
 $\text{f}6$ $\text{e}6$ 20. $\text{f}2$ $\text{f}5$ 21. $\text{d}6$
 $\text{g}7$ 22. $\text{a}1$ $\text{d}4$ 23. $\text{g}2$ $\text{e}3$
 24. $\text{e}3$ $\text{e}3$ 25. $\text{c}5$ $\text{e}2$
 26. $\text{f}2$ $\text{f}2$ 27. $\text{f}2$ $\text{a}4$
 28. $\text{a}3$ $\text{a}3$ 29. $\text{e}2$ $\text{a}8$ 30. $\text{c}5$
 $\text{a}6$ 31. $\text{a}6$ $\text{a}6$ 32. $\text{a}1$ $\text{c}7$
 33. $\text{a}8$ $\text{a}8$ 34. $\text{f}2$ $\text{f}8$
 35. $\text{e}3$ $\text{e}7$ 36. $\text{d}4$ $\text{e}6$ 37. $\text{f}4$ $\text{f}6$
 38. $\text{c}4$ $\text{c}7$ $0-1$

(185) *Marshall – Rubinstein*

Mariénbad (11) 1925

Queen's Pawn [D00]

1. $\text{d}4$ $\text{d}5$ 2. $\text{e}3$ $\text{f}6$ 3. $\text{d}3$ $\text{g}4$
 4. $\text{e}2$ $\text{e}6$ 5. $\text{d}2$ $\text{f}5$ 6. $\text{f}5$ $\text{e}6$
 7. $\text{c}4$ $\text{c}6$ 8. $\text{c}5$ $\text{d}5$ 9. $\text{b}3$ $\text{c}7$
 10. $\text{c}4$ $\text{e}7$ 11. $\text{d}2$ $\text{d}7$ 12. $\text{c}1$
 $0-0$ 13. $0-0$ $\text{b}6$ 14. $\text{a}5$ $\text{d}7$
 15. $\text{e}5$ $\text{e}6$ 16. $\text{b}6$ $\text{a}6$ 17.
 $\text{c}3$ $\text{f}8$ 18. $\text{a}4$ $\text{c}3$ 19. $\text{c}3$
 $\text{b}3$ 20. $\text{b}3$ $\text{a}4$ 21. $\text{b}6$
 $\text{a}7$ 22. $\text{c}1$ $\text{f}4$ 23. $\text{f}1$ $\text{f}3$
 24. $\text{f}3$ $\text{f}5$ 25. $\text{g}3$ $\text{d}6$ 26. $\text{d}3$
 $\text{f}7$ 27. $\text{c}5$ $\text{c}5$ 28. $\text{c}5$ $\text{g}6$
 29. $\text{e}2$ $\text{e}6$ 30. $\text{c}5$ $\text{d}7$ $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

(186) *Rubinstein – Janowsky*

Mariénbad (12) 1925

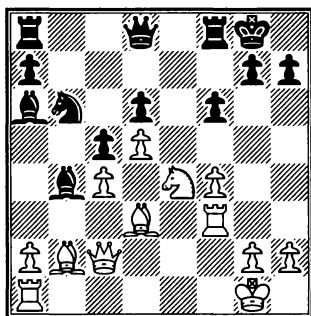
Queen's Fianchetto [A50]

1. $\text{c}4$ $\text{f}6$ 2. $\text{d}4$ $\text{b}6$ 3. $\text{c}3$ $\text{b}7$
 4. $\text{c}2$ $\text{e}6$!

4... $\text{d}5$ is better.

5. $\text{e}4$ $\text{b}4$ 6. $\text{d}3$ $\text{c}5$ 7. $\text{d}5$ $\text{e}5$
 8. $\text{e}5$ $\text{b}5$ 9. $\text{b}3$ $0-0$ 10. $\text{g}2$ $\text{d}6$
 11. $0-0$ $\text{b}4$ 12. $\text{b}4$ $\text{b}7$ 13. $\text{f}4$
 $\text{e}8$ 14. $\text{g}3$ $\text{a}6$ 15. $\text{c}4$ $\text{e}4$

16. ♖xe4 ♖b6? 17. ♗b2 f6 18. ♖f3 ♖f8



19. ♖g5! f×g5 20. ♗×h7+ ♖h8

The alternative is to receive an epau-
lette mate with 20... ♖f7 21. ♖g6+ ♖e7
22. ♖e6.

21. ♗×g7+! ♖×g7 22. ♖g6+ ♖h8
23. ♖h3 ♖d7 24. ♗g8+ ♖×h3
25. ♖×h3 1-0

(187) *Grünfeld – Rubinstein*

Marienbad (13) 1925

Queen's Gambit Declined [D31]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♖f3 a6 4.c×d5
e×d5 5.♖c3 c6 6.♖b3 ♗d6 7.♗g5
♖e7 8.e4 d×e4 9.♖×e4 0-0
10.♗c4 h6 11.♗d2 ♗c7 12.0-0-0
b5 13.♗d3 ♗e6 14.♖c2 a5
15.♖c5 ♗d5 16.♖he1 ♖a6
17.♖×a6 ♖×a6 18.♖b1 ♗e6
19.♗e4 ♖d5 20.♗f5 ♗×f5
21.♖×f5 a4 22.♖e5 a3 23.b3 ♗a5
24.♖d3 ♗×d2 25.♖×d2 ♖d6
26.♖c1 f6 27.♖g4 ♖a7 28.♖e3
♖b4 29.♖c3 f5 30.♖c5 ♖d7
31.♖×d6 ♖×d6 32.♖c2 ♖×c2
33.♖×c2 ½-½

(188) *Rubinstein – Thomas*

Marienbad (14) 1925

Queen's Gambit Declined [D37]

1.c4 ♖f6 2.♖f3 e6 3.d4 d5 4.♖c3
a6 5.♗g5 ♗e7 6.e3 ♖bd7 7.♖c1
d×c4 8.♗×c4 b5 9.♗d3 c5 10.a4
c4 11.♗b1 ♖d5 12.♗×e7 ♖×e7
13.a×b5 ♖×c3 14.b×c3 a×b5
15.♖d2 ♗b7 16.e4 h6 17.0-0 ♖c7
18.♖e1 ♖f6 19.f3 ♖hd8 20.♖c2
♖d7 21.♖e3 ♖b6 22.f4 ♖f6
23.♖b4 ♖a1 24.h3 ♖f8 25.♖h2
♗a8 26.♖e2 ♖b7 27.e5 ♖d5
28.♖×d5 e×d5 29.f5 ♖c7 30.f6
♖a6 31.♖h1 g×f6 32.e×f6 ♖dd6
33.♖ce1 ♖×f6 34.♖×f6 ♖×f6
35.♖e8+ ♖g7 36.♖×a8 ♖g3
37.♖g1 ♖×c3 38.♖×d5 ♖e3
39.♖×b5 ♖×d4 40.♖c1 ♖f2
41.♖e1 ♖c3 42.♖e4 ♖f4 43.♖e2
♖d4 44.♖h2 ♖f1 45.♗e4 ♖d6+
46.g3 ♖d4 47.h4 ♖f2+ 48. ♖×f2
♖×f2+ 49.♖h3 ♖f1+ 50.♖g4 ♖d1+
51.♖h3 ♖f1+ 52.♗g2 ♖e2 53. ♖d7
♖g6 54.♖g4+ ♖×g4+ 55.♖×g4 f5+
56.♖f4 c3 57.♗h3 1-0

(189) *Yates – Rubinstein*

Marienbad (15) 1925

Ruy Lopez [C91]

Notes by Rubinstein from *L'Echiquier*,
1925, p. 142.

1.e4 e5 2.♖f3 ♖c6 3.♗b5 a6
4.♗a4 ♖f6 5.0-0 ♗e7 6.♖e1 b5
7.♗b3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.d4 ♗g4
10.♗e3 ♖e8 11.♖bd2 d5!

With this move Black liberates his
game and at the same time seizes the
initiative.

12.d×e5

[Recent theory considers this a dubi-
ous continuation. Correct is 12.e×d5
♖×d5 13.♖c2 ♖×e3 14.f×e3, with equal

chances, as in Yates-Asztalos, Kecskemet 1927.]

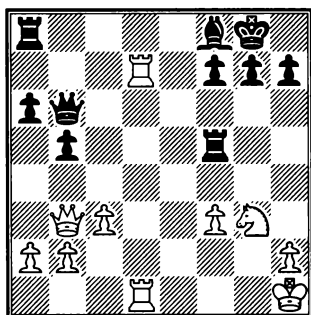
12...♖×e5 13. exd5 ♖d3 14. ♖e2
♖×d5 15. ♖e4 ♖×f3 16. g×f3
♖×e3 17. f×e3 c5!

The only continuation to maintain Black's slight advantage.

18. ♖d2 c4 19. ♖c2 ♖b6 20. ♖×d3
♖×e3+ 21. ♖h1 c×d3 22. ♖×d3
♖b6 23. ♖b3 ♖f8

Black has no direct attack at his disposal; so he tries to find a way to exploit the weaknesses of White's kingside by positional play.

24. ♖ad1 ♖e5 25. ♖d7 ♖f5 26. ♖g3



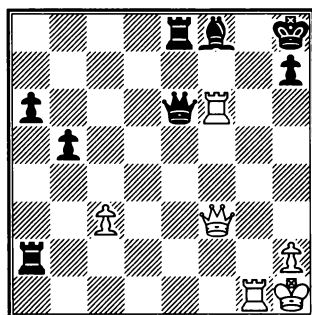
26...♖c6!!

This move, which was not easy to find, decides the game. The following attempts by White to attack are interesting, but easy to repulse.

27. ♖1d5

According to Kmochn, if 27. ♖×f5, then 27...♖×f3+ 28. ♖g1 ♖c5+ 29. ♖d4 ♖g4+ and 30...♖×d7.

27...♖×f3 28. ♖d1 ♖f2 29. ♖e4
♖×b2 30. ♖f3 ♖e6 31. ♖d1 ♖e8
32. ♖7d4 ♖×a2 33. ♖g1 ♖e5!
34. ♖f6+ ♖h8 35. ♖g4 ♖e6
36. ♖f4 f6 37. ♖×f6 g×f6 39. ♖×f6



39...♖d6! 0-1

Breslau, July 20-August 1, 1925

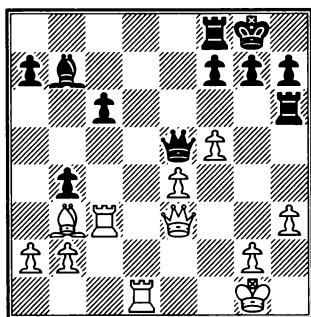
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	T
1	Bogoljubow	x	1	0	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9½
2	Nimzowitsch	0	x	½	½	0	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	7½
3	Wagner	1	½	x	½	½	0	1	0	1	½	1	1	7
4	Rubinstein	½	½	½	x	1	½	½	1	0	½	1	1	7
5	Réti	0	1	½	0	x	1	½	0	1	½	½	1	6
6	Becker	0	0	1	½	0	x	½	½	1	1	1	½	6
7	Grünfeld	0	½	0	½	½	½	x	½	1	½	1	1	6
8	Sämisch	0	0	1	0	1	½	½	x	0	½	½	1	5
9	von Gottschall	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	x	1	0	1	4
10	Tarrasch	0	0	½	½	½	0	½	½	0	x	0	1	3½
11	Blümich	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	½	1	1	x	0	3
12	Moritz	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	1	x	1½

Though not in the same league as Baden-Baden and Marienbad, Breslau was a reasonable result which could have been better had Rubinstein not lost a favorable position to the tail ender von Gottschall.

(190) *Rubinstein – von Gottschall*

Breslau (1) 1925

Queen's Gambit Declined [D69]



Notes by Emanuel Lasker from *De Telegraaf*, 1925.

1.c4 ♘f6 2.d4 e6 3.♗c3 d5 4.♕g5
♕e7 5.e3 c6 6.♗f3 ♗bd7 7.♖c1 0-
0 8.♕d3 d×c4 9.♕×c4 ♗d5
10.♕×e7 ♖×e7 11.0-0 ♗×c3
12.♖×c3 e5 13.♗×e5 ♗×e5 14.d×e5
♖×e5 15.f4 ♖e7 16.f5 ♖d8

This drives White's queen to a better square. The immediate mobilization of the queenside by 16...b5 is stronger, as Black can meet 17.♕b3 with 17...b4 (18.♖d3 ♕a6), or 17.♕d3 with 17...f6. According to analysis by Gligoric, White achieves an advantage after 17.♕b3 b4 18. f6! g×f6 19.♖×c6 ♖×e3+ 20.♖h1 ♕b7 21.♖×f6.

17.♖h5 ♖d6 18.e4 ♖h6 19.♖e2
b5 20.♕b3 ♖e5 21.h3 ♕b7
22.♖d1

Now White stands slightly better.

22...♖f8 23.♖e3 b4 (D)

24.♖cd3?

Why not 24.♖c5? If 24...♖×b2, then 25.e5, threatening a further advance

with the e-pawn and at the same time, by 26.♖c2 ♖a3, to isolate Black's queen. 24...♖f6 25.e5! ♖×f5 26.e6 is also good for White.

24...c5 25.♖d7

Threatening 26.♕×f7+ ♖×f7 27. ♖d8+ ♖f8 28.♖b3+.

25...♕c6

Against the threat mentioned above. Now Black's bishop can blockade by ...♕e8.

26.♖×a7?

Missing his last opportunity: White stands better after 26.♖×f7 ♖×f7 27.♖d8+ ♕e8 28.♖g3! ♖e7 29.♖b8 ♖f8 30.♕a4 ♖×d8 31. ♖×d8.

26...♖f6 27.♕d5 ♕×d5 28.♖×d5
♖×b2 29.♖×c5 ♖d6 30.e5 ♖d2
31.♖e4 ♖e2 32.♖d5 ♖b1+
33.♖h2 ♖×f5 34.♖d4 ♖f1
35.♖g4 ♖e1 0-1 (Time)

White lost on time, but his position was already hopeless.

(191) *Becker – Rubinstein*

Breslau (2) 1925

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 dxc4 4.e3
 ♟f6 5.♟xc4 c5 6.♟f3 a6 7.0-0 b5
 8.♟e2 ♟b7 9.dxc5 ♟xc5
 10.♟xd8+ ♟xd8 11. a3 ♟bd7
 12.b4 ♟d6 13.♟b2 ♟e7 14.♟fd1
 ♟ac8 15.♟ac1 ♟b6 16.♟b1 ♟hd8
 17.♟xc8 ♟xc8 18.♟c1 ♟xc1
 19.♟xc1 ♟e4 20.♟b2 f6 21.♟fd2
 ♟a4 22.♟a1 ♟xd2 23.♟xd2 e5
 24.♟f1 ♟d5 25.♟d3 h6 26.f3
 ♟d7 27.♟e2 ♟c7 28.♟e4 ♟xe4
 29.♟xe4 a5 30.bxa5 ♟xa3
 31.♟d3 b4 32.♟c4 ♟c5 33.♟d2
 ♟b7 34.a6 ♟a5 35.♟d5 ♟b6
 36.f4 exf4 37.exf4 ♟xa6 38.g4
 ♟b5 39.g5 hxg5 40.fxg5 fxg5
 41.♟xg7 b3 42.h3 ♟b4+ 43.♟c1
 ♟a3+ 44.♟b1 ♟c4 45.♟xc4+
 ♟xc4 46.♟f6 ½-½

(192) *Rubinstein – Moritz*

Breslau(3) 1925

Nimzo-Indian [E38]

1.c4 ♟f6 2.d4 e6 3.♟c3 ♟b4
 4.♟c2 c5 5.dxc5 ♟xc5 6.♟f3 ♟c6
 7.♟g5 ♟e7 8. e3 d5 9.cxd5 ♟b4
 10.♟b3 ♟fxd5 11. ♟xe7 ♟xe7
 12.♟xd5 ♟xd5 13.♟b5+ ♟f8
 14.0-0 g6 15.e4 ♟c7 16.♟ac1
 ♟xb5 17.♟xb5 ♟g7 18.♟e5+ f6
 19. ♟c7 fx e5 20.♟xe7+ ♟f6
 21.♟c7 h5 22.h4 ♟d8 23.♟g5
 ♟d7 24.♟d1 ♟e7 25.♟xb7 1-0

(193) *Bogoljubow – Rubinstein*

Breslau (4) 1925

Ruy Lopez [C98]

Notes by Carlos Torre in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, August 20, 1925.

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♟b5 a6 4.♟a4
 ♟f6 5.0-0 ♟e7 6.♟e1 b5 7.♟b3 d6
 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 ♟a5 10.♟c2 c5 11.d4
 ♟c7 12.♟bd2 ♟c6 13.d5 ♟d8
 14.a4 ♟b8 15.c4 b4 16.♟h2 ♟e8
 17.g4 g6 18.♟g1 f6 19.♟f1 ♟f7
 20.♟e3 ♟h8 21.b3 ♟g8 22.♟b2
 ♟f8 23.h4 ♟e7 24.♟g2 ♟h6
 25.♟e2 ♟f4+ 26.♟h1 ♟f8 27.♟g1
 ♟h6 28.♟c1 ♟d7 29.♟f1 ♟g7
 30.♟d3 ♟bf8 31.♟d1 ♟e8 32.♟e1
 ♟g7 33.♟b2 ♟h6 34.♟g1 ♟e7
 35.♟h3 ♟f7 36.♟f3 ♟h6 37.♟e2
 f5

At last Black makes the move, realizing that White is now ready to swing the QR to the other side.

38.exf5 gxf5 39.♟xf5 ♟xf5
 40.♟xf5 ♟xh4

And here 40...♟g5 at once would lead to a variety of complications. The move played leaves White a pawn to the good, but from the nature of the position, it seems it is not enough to win.

41.♟h1 ♟g5 42.♟xg5 ♟xf5
 43.♟xh4 ♟xg5 44.♟xh7+ ♟xh7
 45.♟e4 a5 46.♟g1 ♟f6 47.♟xf5+
 ♟g7 48.♟c1 ♟xc1 49.♟xc1 ♟h6
 50.♟h1+ ♟g5 51.♟f3 ♟f8
 52.♟g3 ♟e8 53.f3 ♟b8 54.♟d3
 ♟e8 55.♟c2 ♟f8 56.♟f5 ♟e8
 57.♟f1 ♟h8 58.♟c2

Most scores end here, but Herman Helms' column in the *Daily Eagle* continues . . .

58...♟f8 59.♟h1 ♟b8 60.♟f5 ♟e8
 61. ♟e6 ♟b8 62.♟f5 ♟e8 63.♟b1
 ♟f8 64. ♟f5 ♟a8 65.♟d3 ♟b8
 66.♟e1 ½-½

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

(194) *Rubinstein – Tarrasch*

Breslau (5)1925

English [A20]

(196) *Rubinstein – Blümich*

Breslau(7) 1925

King's Indian [E72]

1.c4 e5 2.♟f3 e4 3.♞d4 ♞c6
4.♞c2 ♞f6 5.♞c3 ♤c5 6.b3 0-0
7.g3 a6 8.♤g2 ♤e8 9.0-0 d6
10.♞e3 ♞d4 11.d3 exd3 12.♜xd3
♤b8 13.♤b2 ♞c6 14.♞cd5 ♞e5
15.♜d2 c6 16.♞xf6+ ♜xf6
17.♞d1 ♤d7 18.♜h1 ♤bd8 19.
♞c3 ♤b4 20.a3 ♤a5 21.♤ad1
♤f5 22. f3 ♜g6 23.e4 ♤c8
24.♜d4 f6 25.♞e2 ♤c7 26.♞f4
♜f7 27.♞h3 b5 28.cxb5 axb5
29.♜c3 ♤b7 30.♞f2 ♤b8 31.f4
♞g6 ½-½

1.c4 ♖f6 2.d4 g6 3.♗c3 ♕g7 4.e4
0-0 5.g3 d6 6.♕g2 e5 7.♗ge2 ♗c6
8.0-0 exd4 9.♗b5 ♖e8 10.f3 ♕e6
11.♖a4 ♗d7 12.♗f4 ♗b6
13.♗xex6 fxxex6 14.♖c2 a6 15.♗a3
♗b4 16.♖b3 c5 17.♕d2 ♗c6
18.f4 ♖b8 19.g4 ♗d7 20.g5 ♗e7
21.h4 ♗f8 22.h5 ♖d7 23.h6 ♕h8
24.♖d3 b5 25.♖ae1 bxc4 26.♗xc4
d5 27.exd5 exd5 28.♗e5 ♖d6
29.b3 ♗d7 30.♗xd7 ♖xd7
31.♖xa6 ♖a8??

(195) *Wagner – Rubinstein*

Breslau (6) 1925

Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙a4 ♘f6 5.0-0 d6 6.d4 b5
7.dxe5 dxe5 8.♙xd8+ ♘xd8
9.♙b3 ♘d7 10.a4 ♙b8 11.axb5
axb5 12.♘c3 c6 13.♙e3 f6 14.♙a7
♘b7 15.♙e6 ♙d6 16.♘d2 ♙e7
17.♙h3 ♘dc5 18.♙xc8 ♙hxc8
19.♙fa1 ♙c7 20.♘a2 ♘e6 21.♘b3
b4 22.♘ac1 c5 23.♘d2 ♘d4
24.♘c4 ♘xc2 25.♙1a6 ♘xe3
26.♘xe3

32. ♖xe7! ♜xe7 33. ♙xd5+ ♔f8
34. ♙xa8 d3 35. ♙f3 1-0

(197) *Rubinstein – Grünfeld*

Breslau (8)1925

Queen's Fianchetto [A50]

Much better was 26.fxe3, and White maintains his advantage – Teichmann.

♖d7 27. ♘f5+ ♜d8 28. ♘f1 ♙f8
 29. ♜e2 ♘d6 30. ♘x d6 ♙x d6
 31. ♘b3 ♖x a7 32. ♖x a7 ♙f8
 33. ♘a5 ♜e8 34. b3 ♖d8 35. ♘c4
 h5 36. f3 ♖d7 37. ♖a6 ♜f7 38. ♖a8
 ♖d4 39. ♖c8 ♖d7 40. ♖a8 ½-½

1.c4 ♖f6 2.d4 b6 3.d5 ♙b7 4.g3
e5 5.♙g2 ♙b4+ 6.♖d2 0-0 7.e4
♖a6 8.a3 ♙d6 9.b4 c6 10.♖e2
cxd5 11. cxd5 ♖c7 12.♖c4 ♖fe8
13.♙b2 f6 14. 0-0 ♙a6 15.♖e3 g6
16.f4 ♗e7 17.♗d2 ♖g7 18.♖g4
h5 19.fxex5 fxe5 20.♖f2 ♙xe2
21.♗xe2 a5 22.♖d3 ♗xf1+
23.♙xf1 axb4 24.axb4 ♗xa1

25. ♖×a1 ♘a6 26. b5 ♘c5 27. ♖c3
 ♘×d3 28. ♜×d3 ♖c5+ 29. ♜g2
 ♜f6 30. ♖e1 ♘e8 31. ♖e2 ♘d6
 32. h4 ♜f8 33. ♖f3 ♜e8 ½-½

(198) *Réti – Rubinstein*

Breslau(9) 1925

English [A36]

1. c4 c5 2. g3 g6 3. ♖g2 ♖g7 4. ♘c3
 ♘c6 5. d3 e6 6. ♖f4 d6 7. ♜c1 h6
 8. ♖b1 ♘ge7 9. a3 d5 10. c×d5 e×d5
 11. ♘f3 ♖e6 12. 0-0 g5 13. ♖d2 0-0
 14. b4 c×b4 15. a×b4 ♘g6 16. b5
 ♘ce7 17. ♜a3 g4 18. ♘e1 ♖ac8
 19. ♘a2 ♘f5 20. e3 ♜d7 21. ♘c1
 ♘e5 22. f4 g×f3 23. ♘×f3 ♖c2
 24. ♘×e5 ♖×e5 25. ♖f2 b6 26. d4
 ♖g7 27. ♘d3 ♘d6 28. ♜b3 ♖fc8
 29. ♘b4 ♖2c4 30. ♘×d5 ♘e8 31. e4
 ♖×d5 32. e×d5 ♖×d4 33. ♜f3 ♘f6
 34. ♜h1 ♖×f2 35. ♜×f6 ♖d4
 36. ♜×h6 ♖g7 37. ♜h5 ♖8c5
 38. ♜e2 ♖×b5 39. ♖×b5 ♜×b5
 40. h4? 0-1

Because 40... ♖c1+ wins White's queen.

(199) *Rubinstein – Sämisch*

Breslau (10) 1925

English [A20]

1. c4 e5 2. ♘f3 e4 3. ♘d4 ♘c6
 4. ♘c2 ♘f6 5. ♘c3 ♖c5 6. b3 0-0

7. g3 ♖e8 8. ♖g2 a5 9. 0-0 d6
 10. ♘e3 ♘d4 11. d3 e×d3 12. ♜×d3
 ♘d7 13. ♘ed5 ♘e5 14. ♜d1 c6
 15. ♘f4 g5 16. ♘d3 ♘×d3
 17. ♜×d3 ♖g4 18. ♖e3 ♖f5
 19. ♖e4 ♖×e4? 20. ♘×e4 d5
 21. ♜d2 d×e4 22. ♖fd1 ♘×e2+
 23. ♜×e2 ♜e7 24. ♖×c5 ♜×c5
 25. g4! ♖g6 26. ♖d7 ♖e8 27. ♜e3
 ♜e5 28. ♖ad1 ♜b8 29. ♜×g5 1-0

(200) *Nimzowitsch – Rubinstein*

Breslau (11) 1925

Four Knights Game [C48]

1. e4 e5 2. ♘f3 ♘c6 3. ♘c3 ♘f6
 4. ♖b5 ♘d4 5. ♘×d4 e×d4 6. e5
 d×c3 7. e×f6 ♜×f6 8. d×c3 ♜e5+
 9. ♜e2 ♜×e2+ 10. ♖×e2 d5 11. c4
 ♖e6 12. ♖f3 0-0-0 13. c×d5 ♖×d5
 14. ♖×d5 ♖×d5 15. ♖e3 ♖d6
 16. ♖d1 ♖a5 17. a3 ♖e5 18. c3 ♖b5
 19. ♖d2 ♖d8 20. ♖×d8+ ♜×d8
 21. ♖c1 a5 22. ♜d1 a4 23. ♖e1 f5
 24. ♜c2 ♖f6 25. ♖f4 c6 26. g3 ♖d5
 27. h4 h6 28. h5 ♜d7 29. ♖b1 c5
 30. b3 a×b3+ 31. ♖×b3 ♜c6 32. a4
 b6 33. ♖b1 ♖d8 34. ♖e1 b5
 35. ♖e6+ ♜d5 36. ♖×f6 g×f6
 37. a×b5 c4 38. ♖×h6 ♖h8 39. ♖g7
 ♖×h5 40. ♖×f6 ♜c5 41. ♜d2
 ♜×b5 42. ♜e3 ♜c5 43. ♜f4 ♜d5
 44. f3 ♜e6 45. ♖d4 ♖h1 46. ♖g7
 ♖d1 47. ♖h8 ♖d3 48. ♖g7 ½-½

Moscow, November 10-December 8, 1925

Rubinstein had a rough time in the strong Moscow tournament, finishing with a rare minus score. Besides the competitive disappointment, especially after his fine results at Baden-Baden and Marienbad, Akiva produced no works of art. Knoch did not select a single game from this 21-

player round robin for his collection of Rubinstein's best games.

This was the Polish master's first visit east since St. Petersburg 1914. It was to be his first and only trip to the Soviet Union.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	T
1 Bogoljubow	x	½	0	½	1	1	0	½	1	1	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15½
2 Lasker	½	x	½	1	½	0	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	0	½	1	½	½	1	1	14
3 Capablanca	1	½	x	1	1	½	½	½	½	0	1	0	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	13½
4 Marshall	½	0	0	x	½	0	1	1	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	½	0	½	1	1	12½
5 Tartakower	0	½	0	½	x	½	1	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	½	1	1	½	½	½	½	12
6 Torre	0	1	½	1	½	x	½	0	½	½	0	1	½	½	1	½	0	1	1	1	1	12
7 Réti	1	½	½	0	0	½	x	1	0	1	1	½	0	½	½	1	1	½	1	½	½	11½
8 Romanovsky	½	0	½	0	½	1	0	x	1	0	½	1	0	0	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	11½
9 Grünfeld	0	½	½	½	½	½	1	0	x	1	½	½	½	0	½	1	1	½	½	½	½	10½
10 Ilyin Zhenevsky	0	0	1	1	½	½	0	1	0	x	½	0	1	½	0	½	1	½	½	1	1	10½
11 Bohatirchuk	½	0	0	0	½	1	0	½	½	½	x	½	½	1	½	1	½	½	½	½	1	10
12 Verlinsky	0	0	1	0	0	0	½	0	½	1	½	x	1	1	1	½	0	1	½	1	0	9½
13 Spielmann	0	0	½	0	0	½	1	1	½	0	½	0	x	1	1	½	½	1	½	0	1	9½
14 Rubinstein	½	0	½	0	0	½	½	1	1	½	0	0	0	x	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	9½
15 Levenfish	0	1	½	0	½	0	½	0	½	1	½	0	0	0	x	1	1	½	½	1	½	9
16 Rabinovich	0	½	½	0	0	½	0	0	0	½	0	½	½	1	0	x	1	½	1	1	1	8½
17 Yates	0	0	0	½	0	1	0	0	0	0	½	1	½	1	0	0	x	1	½	0	1	7
18 Sämisch	0	½	0	1	½	0	½	½	½	½	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	x	0	1	0	6½
19 Gothlf	0	½	0	½	½	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	0	½	0	½	1	x	0	½	6
20 Dus-Khotimirsky	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	½	0	½	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	x	1	6
21 Zubarev	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	½	0	0	1	0	0	½	0	0	1	½	0	x	4½

(201) *Zubarev – Rubinstein*

Moscow (1) 1925

English [A34]

1. d3 f3 2. c4 c5 3. d3 c3 d5
 4. cxd5 dxd5 5. g3 g6 6. g2 g7
 7. b3 c7 8. d5 0-0 9. d3

Black wins after 9. dxb7?? c4! 10. b4
 a5 11. b6 d4.

9... d3 10. d3 c3 d4 11. dxd4
 bxd4 12. d3 b4 13. 0-0 a5
 14. b1 a6 15. b2 a4 16. d2
 b7 17. a3 b4 18. d1 b6
 19. d3 b7 20. b1 d3 21. b2
 b8 22. d3 h6 23. d1 h7
 24. g2 b5 25. b1 d4
 26. b1 e5 27. dxd4 exd4 28. d1
 b8 29. f4 b6 30. d3 b7
 31. d2 d5 32. dxd5 bxd5
 33. b1 b5 34. b1 b2
 35. b2 b2 36. bxa4 b6
 37. b1 b3 38. b1 b2 39. b1
 c4 40. b4 cxd3 41. b3 b2 0-1

(202) *Rubinstein – Sämisch*

Moscow (2) 1925

Nimzo-Indian [E46]

1. d4 d6 2. c4 e6 3. d3 b4 4. e3
 0-0 5. d2 d5 6. a3 e7 7. d4 c6
 8. cxd5 exd5 9. d3 e8 10. 0-0
 d6 11. f3 b7 12. h3 bd7 13. b4
 d8 14. g4 xf4 15. exf4 a5 16. b5
 d6 17. d2 c5 18. dxc5 dxc5
 19. d4 d6 20. d2 d7 21. f5
 d4 22. f2 xe2+ 23. xe2 b5
 24. a4 e7? 25. a3 b3 26. xe7
 b7 27. b4 e8 28. b1 a3
 29. b7 b6 30. b7 b3+
 31. b2 1-0

(203) *Bogoljubow – Rubinstein*

Moscow (3) 1925

Vienna [C28]

1. e4 e5 2. d4 c6 3. d3 d6
 4. d3 c5 5. d5 h6 6. d4 d6
 7. d5 g5 8. d3 dxd5 9. dxd5



Bogoljubow-Rubinstein, Moscow 1925, near the end of the game.



Lasker giving a simul in Chicago in 1924.

♖e7 10. ♖b3 ♖g6 11. ♖e2 ♜f6
 12. d4 exd4 13. ♜d3 h5 14. h3 h4
 15. ♖h2 ♖e5 16. ♖xe5 dxe5
 17. ♜b5+ ♜c6 18. ♜xc6+ bxc6
 19. ♖a4 ♖d7 20. ♖c1 f6 21. ♖d3
 ♖b6 22. c4 dxc3 23. bxc3 c5
 24. ♖xd7+ ♜xd7 25. ♖b2 ♜c6
 26. a4 c4 27. ♖xc4 ♜hd8 28. ♜e2
 ♜d7 29. ♜hd1 ♜ad8 30. ♜xd7
 ♜xd7 31. ♜b1 a6 32. ♜b4 ♜d8
 33. ♜b3 ♜d7 34. ♜b4 ♜d8 35. ♜b1
 ♜d7 36. ♜b2 ♜d8 37. ♜b4 ♜d7
 38. ♜b3 ♜d8 ½-½

(204) *Rubinstein – Gothilf*
 Moscow (4) 1925
 Slav [D15]

1. d4 ♖f6 2. c4 c6 3. ♖c3 d5 4. ♖f3
 ♖f5 5. ♜b3 ♜b6 6. c5 ♜xb3
 7. axb3 g6 8. ♖f4 ♖bd7 9. b4 ♖g7
 10. h3 ♖e4 11. g4 ♖xc3 12. bxc3
 ♖e4 13. ♜g1 ♖xf3 14. exf3 0-0
 15. ♖e3 e5 16. ♖d3 a6 17. f4 exd4
 18. cxd4 ♖f6 19. f3 ♜fd8 20. f5
 ♖e8 21. g5 gxf5 22. ♖xf5 ♖c7

23. ♜d2 ♖b5 24. ♜d3 ♜e8 25. ♖f2
 ♜e7 26. ♜ge1 ♜ae8 27. ♜xe7 ♜xe7
 28. h4 ♖c7 29. h5 1-0

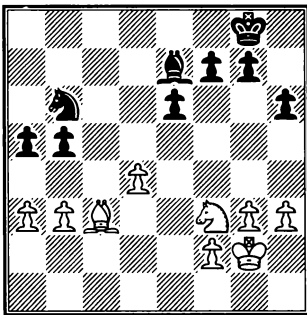
(205) *Capablanca – Rubinstein*
 Moscow (5) 1925
 Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♖c3 dxc4 4. e3
 ♖f6 5. ♖xc4 c5 6. ♖f3 a6 7. 0-0 b5
 8. ♖e2 ♖b7 9. dxc5 ♖xc5
 10. ♜xd8+ ♜xd8 11. a3 ♜e7 12. b4
 ♖d6 13. ♖b2 ♖bd7 14. ♜ac1 ♜ac8
 15. ♖b1 ♜xc1 16. ♜xc1 ♜c8 17.
 ♜xc8 ♖xc8 18. ♖bd2 ♖b7
 19. ♖d3 g6 20. ♜f1 ♖g4 21. ♖e4
 ♖xe4 ½-½

Emanuel Lasker, just a few years short
 of his 60th birthday, won his final game
 against Rubinstein to finish with a life-
 time score of 3½-2½ against Akiva.

(206) *Rubinstein – Lasker*
 Moscow (6) 1925
 Semi-Slav [D47]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.e3 d6 4.c3 e6
 5.f3 b7 6.d3 dxc4 7.Qxc4
 b5 8.Qe2 a6 9.0-0 Qb7 10.b3 Qe7
 11.Qb2 0-0 12.Qe5 c5 13.Qf3
 Sc7 14.Qxd7 Qxd7 15.Qe4
 Bxd8 16.Bc1 Sc8 17.Sc2 cxd4
 18.exd4 Sc8 19.g3 Sa8 20.Qg2
 Bfd8 21.Bxc8 Bxc8 22.Bc1 Bxc1
 23.Qxc1 h6 24.Qb2 Qb6 25.h3
 Sc8 26.Sc3 Qd5 27.a3 Qb6
 28.Qh2 Qd5 29.Qg2 Sc6
 30.Qd2 a5 31.Sc3 Qxf3+
 32.Qxf3 Sc3 33.Qxc3



33...a4!

Lasker creates a second weakness by fixing Rubinstein's a-pawn on a dark square. This cannot be avoided as 33.Qa5 is met by 33...axb3 34.Qxb6 Qg5!.

34.bxa4 bxa4 35.Qf1

White's only chance is to activate his king as trying to hang on to his pawn fails to 35.Qb4 Qxb4 36.axb4 a3 37.Qd2 a2 38.Qb3 Qf8 when Black's king will penetrate into White's position via d5 or b5.

34...Qxa3 36.Qe2 Qf8 37.Qd3 Qd5 38.Qe1 Qd6 39.Qc4 Qe7

40.Qe5 Qxe5 41.dxe5 Qd7
 42.Qd2 h5!

Black removes his kingside pawns from dark squares and prepares to use his a-pawn as a decoy.

43.Qc1

If 43. Sc5 a3 44.Qc1 Black has 44...Qc3! and the knight will start picking off White's pawns.

43...Sc6 44.Qa3 Qb6+ 45.Qd4 Qb5 46.Qf8 Qc4 47.Qc3 g6 48.f4 Qe3 49.Qd3 Qd5

Rubinstein has no satisfactory defense against ...h4 as on 50.h4 Black transfers his knight to f5.

50.Qa3 h4 51.gxh4 Qxf4+
 52.Qe4 Qh5

The greedy 52...Qxh3? leads to a perpetual attack on the knight after 53.Qf3 Qg1+ 54.Qf2.

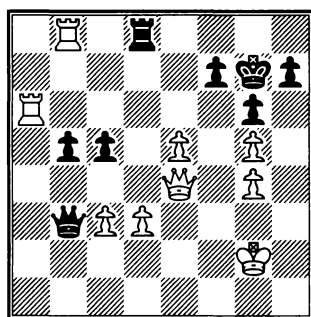
53.Qf3 Qc4 54.Qb2 Qb3 55.Qa1 a3 56.Qg4 Qc2 57.Qg5 Qd3! 0-1

Rubinstein is able to win the pawn on f7 (Qh6-h7-g8xf7) but by the time this occurs, Black's king reaches f5.

(207) *Romanovsky – Rubinstein*
 Moscow (7) 1925
 Ruy Lopez [C90]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6
 4.Qa4 Qf6 5.0-0 Qe7 6.Bd1 b5
 7.Qb3 d6 8.c3 Qa5 9.Qc2 c5
 10.d3 Qc6 11.Qbd2 0-0 12.Qf1
 d5 13.Sc2 d4 14.h3 Be8 15.g4

♖c7 16. ♘g3 ♘d8 17. a4 ♖b8
18. a×b5 a×b5 19. ♙b3 d×c3
20. b×c3 ♘d7 21. ♘f5 ♙f8 22. ♙e3
♗h8 23. h4 ♘f6 24. ♘h2 g6
25. ♙g5 ♘g8 26. ♘e3 ♘e6 27. ♘d5
♖d6 28. ♖f3 ♘×g5 29. h×g5 ♖b7
30. ♗g2 ♙e6 31. ♖h1 ♖d8 32. ♖e3
♖c8 33. ♖e2 ♖d8 34. ♖a6 ♘e7
35. ♖ha1 ♘×d5 36. e×d5 ♙×d5+
37. ♙×d5 ♖×d5 38. ♖e4 ♖d8
39. ♘f3 ♙g7 40. ♖a8 ♖b8 41. ♘×e5
♖e6 42. f4 ♙×e5 43. f×e5 ♗g7
44. ♖1a6 ♖b3 45. ♖×b8



45... ♖c2+! 46. ♗g1 ♖×d3!
47. ♖×d3 ♖×d3 48. ♖aa8 ♖g3+
49. ♗f1 ♖f4+ 50. ♗e1 ♖×e5+
51. ♗f1 ♖×g5 52. ♖g8+ ♗h6 0-1

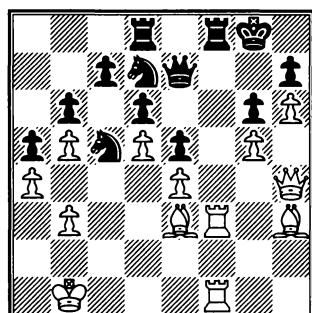
(208) *Rubinstein – Grünfeld*

Moscow (8) 1925

Queen's Fianchetto [A50]

1. c4 b6 2. d4 ♙b7 3. d5 e5 4. e4 d6
5. ♘c3 ♙e7 6. ♘f3 ♘f6 7. h3 0-0
8. ♙e3 ♘bd7 9. ♙d3 ♘c5 10. ♙c2
a5 11. ♖e2 ♘fd7 12. g4 ♖e8 13. h4
♘f8 14. 0-0-0 ♙c8 15. ♖dg1 ♙d7
16. h5 ♖c8 17. ♘h4 ♙×h4
18. ♖×h4 ♖d8 19. ♖h2 ♖e7
20. ♖d2 ♖eb8 21. a4! ♙e8 22. h6
g6 23. g5 ♘fd7 24. ♖f1 ♖c8 25. f3
♘a6 26. b3 ♘ac5 27. ♖hf2 ♖ab8
28. ♗b2 ♖a8 29. ♖d1 ♖ab8 30. ♘b5

♖a8 31. ♖c3 ♘f8 32. f4 ♙×b5
33. c×b5 ♘fd7 34. f5 ♖f8 35. ♖df1
♖ae8 36. ♖d2 ♖a8 37. ♖f3 ♖ae8
38. ♖f2 ♖a8 39. ♖h4 ♖ae8 40. ♙d2
♖a8 41. ♗b1 ♖ab8 42. ♙d1 ♖a8
43. ♙c1 ♖ab8 44. ♙e2 ♖a8 45. ♖1f2
♖ab8 46. ♙f1 ♖a8 47. ♙h3 ♖ad8
48. ♙e3 ♗h8 49. ♖f1 ♗g8 50. f×g6
f×g6



51. ♖f6! ♖b8 52. ♙×c5 ♘×c5
53. ♙e6+ ♘×e6 54. d×e6 ♖×f6
55. ♖×f6 ♖d8 56. ♖f2 d5 57. e×d5
♖a3 58. ♖×g6+ 1-0

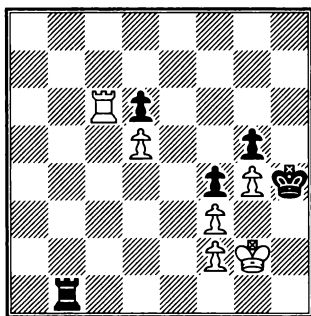
(209) *Yates – Rubinstein*

Moscow (9) 1925

Ruy Lopez [C90]

1. e4 e5 2. ♘f3 ♘c6 3. ♙b5 a6
4. ♙a4 ♘f6 5. 0-0 ♙e7 6. ♖e1 b5
7. ♙b3 d6 8. c3 ♘a5 9. ♙c2 c5
10. d4 ♖c7 11. ♘bd2 ♘c6 12. ♘f1?
c×d4 13. c×d4 ♙g4! 14. d5 ♘d4
15. ♙d3 ♘h5 16. ♙e3 ♙×f3
17. g×f3 ♘f4 18. ♙×f4 e×f4
19. ♘d2 ♙f6 20. ♘b3 0-0
21. ♘×d4 ♙×d4 22. ♖d2 ♖e7?!
23. ♖ac1 ♖f6 24. ♖c2 g6 25. ♖ec1
♖fb8 26. b4 ♖e8 27. ♗h1 ♗g7
28. ♙f1 ♖eb8 29. ♖c6 ♙e5
30. ♙h3 ♖a7 31. ♙c8 ♖ba8
32. ♖c7 ♖d8 33. ♖×a7 ♖×a7
34. ♖c6 a5 35. ♙a6 a×b4 36. ♖×b4

♖h4 37. ♜g2 ♖g5+ 38. ♜h1 f5
 39. exf5 ♖xf5 40. ♜g2 ♖d3
 41. ♖xb5 ♖xb5 42. ♙xb5 ♜xa2
 43. ♙d3 ♜d2 44. ♙e4 ♜f6 45. ♜c2
 ♜d1 46. ♜e2 ♙d4 47. ♙c2 ♜c1
 48. ♜e6+ ♜g5 49. ♜e2 ♙c5 50. h3
 ♜a1 51. ♜h2 ♜a3 52. ♜g2 ♜c3
 53. ♙e4 ♜c4 54. ♜h2 ♜d4 55. ♜g2
 ♜h4 56. ♜h2 ♜b4 57. ♜g2 ♜b7
 58. ♙d3 g5 59. ♙f5 h5 60. ♙e6
 ♜b1 61. ♙f5 ♜d1 62. ♙e4 ♜d4
 63. ♜h2 ♜d1 64. ♜g2 ♙d4 65. ♙c2
 ♜c1 66. ♙f5 ♙e5 67. ♜d2 ♜a1??
 68. ♙e6 ♙c3 69. ♜c2 ♙a5 70. ♜b2
 ♜d1 71. ♜b7 ♜d2 72. ♙g4! ♙b6
 73. ♜xb6 h×g4 74. h×g4 ♜b2
 75. ♜c6 ♜b1



76. ♜c4!

The winning idea. Not 76. ♜xd6? ♜b6! 77. ♜d8 ♜b8!, drawing because of inevitable stalemate.

76... ♜e1 77. ♜e4 ♜×e4

Forced. If 77... ♜e2 78. ♜e6!

78. f×e4 ♜×g4 79. e5 f3+

Or 79... ♜f5 80. e6 (or 80. d×e6) 80... ♜f6 81. ♜f3, and White wins.

80. ♜g1 ♜f5 81. e6 1-0

Rubinstein had the bye in round 10.

(210) *Rubinstein – A. Rabinovich*

Moscow (11) 1925

Nimzo-Indian E44

1. d4 ♘f6 2. c4 e6 3. ♘c3 ♙b4 4. e3
 b6 5. ♘e2 ♙b7 6. a3 ♙e7 7. d5 0-0
 8. g3 d6 9. ♙g2 ♘bd7 10. 0-0 e5
 11. f4 ♜c8 12. ♘b5 ♜a8 13. f5 a6
 14. ♘bc3 ♜c8 15. h3 c6 16. e4 b5
 17. d×c6 ♙×c6 18. c×b5 a×b5 19. g4
 h6 20. ♘g3 ♘b6 21. ♘d5 ♘b×d5
 22. exd5 ♖b6+ 23. ♜h2 ♙b7 24. g5
 h×g5 25. ♙×g5 ♜c4 26. ♙×f6 ♙×f6
 27. ♘e4 ♜fc8 28. ♖h5 ♜c2
 29. ♜ad1 ♜f8 30. ♜f3 ♜e7 31. b3
 b4 32. a×b4 ♙a6 0-1

(211) *Ilyin-Zhenevsky – Rubinstein*

Moscow (12) 1925

Ruy Lopez [C90]

1. e4 e5 2. ♘f3 ♘c6 3. ♙b5 a6
 4. ♙a4 ♘f6 5. 0-0 ♙e7 6. ♜e1 b5
 7. ♙b3 d6 8. c3 0-0 9. d3 ♘a5
 10. ♙c2 c5 11. ♘bd2 ♘c6 12. ♖e2
 ♜e8 13. ♘f1 d5 14. a4 ♜b8 15. a×b5
 a×b5 16. ♘g3 ♙f8 17. ♙b3 h6
 18. exd5 ♘×d5 19. ♖e4 ♙e6
 20. ♙d2 ♘f6 21. ♖×c6 ♙×b3
 22. ♘e4 ♙d5 23. ♖a6 ♙b7 24. ♖a7
 ♖×d3 25. ♘×e5 ♖d5 26. ♘×f6+
 g×f6 27. ♘f3 ♖c6 28. ♖a2 f5
 29. ♙f4 ♜a8 30. ♖b1 ♜×a1
 31. ♖×a1 ♜e4 32. ♖c1 ♙g7
 33. ♖d2 b4 34. ♜×e4 f×e4 35. ♖d8+
 ♜h7 36. ♘e5 ♖d5 37. ♖×d5 ♙×d5
 38. ♘d7 b×c3 39. b×c3 ♙×c3
 40. ♘×c5 ½-½

(212) *Rubinstein – Bohatirchuk*

Moscow (13) 1925

Dutch [A84]

1.d4 e6 2.e3 f5 3.c4 ♖b4+ 4.♟c3
 ♜xc3+ 5.bxc3 ♟f6 6.♜d3 0-0
 7.♟e2 d6 8.♞c2 c5 9.0-0 ♟c6
 10.f3 ♞c7 11.♜d2 b6 12.e4 ♟a5
 13.♟f4 ♞f7 14.exf5 exf5 15.d5
 ♟e8 16.♞ae1 ♟c7 17.♞f2 ♜d7
 18.g4 b5 19.cxb5 c4 20.♜f1 ♞ab8
 21.♟e6 ♟xe6 22.dxe6 ♜xe6
 23.♞fe2 ♜d5 24.♞xf5 ♞xf5
 25.gxf5 ♞xb5 26.♜f4 ♜xf3
 27.♞e8 ♞xe8 28.♞xe8+ ♟f7
 29.♞e3 ♜d5 30.♜xd6 ♟c6
 31.♞e2 ♟f6 32.♜h3?

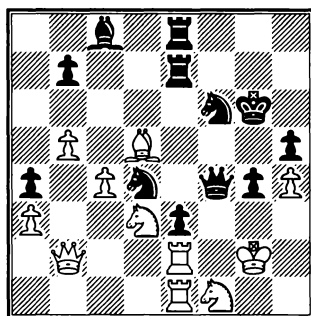
Better was 32.a4 ♞b3 33.♞d2 ♜e4
 34.♜xc4 ♞xc3 35.♜b5 ♟xf5 36.♜xc6
 – Bohatirchuk.

32...♞b1+ 33.♟f2 ♞c1 34.♜a3
 ♞d1 35.♞e8 ♞d2+ 36.♟g3 ♞d3+
 37.♟h4 ♟e5! 38.♞f8+ ♜f7
 39.♜c1 h6! 0-1

There is no defense against 40...g5+.

(213) *Verlinsky – Rubinstein*
 Moscow (14) 1925
 Réti [A09]

1.♟f3 d5 2.c4 d4 3.b4 c5 4.♜b2
 g6 5.e3 ♜g7 6.d3 ♟h6 7.♟bd2 0-
 0 8.exd4 cxd4 9.g3 e5 10.♜g2 a5
 11.b5 a4 12.♜a3 ♞e8 13.0-0 f5
 14.♟e1 ♟d7 15.♞c1 ♟f7 16.♟c2
 ♜f8 17.♜xf8 ♟xf8 18.♟b4 ♟c5
 19.♞e1 ♞d6 20.♞b1 ♜d7 21.♜d5
 ♞ad8 22.a3 ♜c8 23.♞b2 ♞e7
 24.♟f3 ♟h6 25.♞be2 ♞de8
 26.♞d2 ♟g7 27.♞b2 ♟g4
 28.♞b1 ♟f6 29.♟g2 h6 30.♞d1
 g5 31.h3 ♟h7 32.♟h2 h5 33.h4
 g4 34.♟d2 ♟f6 35.♞b1 e4
 36.♞a1 e3 37.♟f1 ♟b3 38.♞b2
 f4 39.gxf4 ♞xf4+ 40.♟g2 ♟g6
 41.fxe3 dxe3 42.d4 ♟xd4 43.♟d3



43...♟xd5 44.♟xf4+ ♟xf4+
 45.♟h1 ♟dx2 46.♞xe2 ♟xe2
 47.♞xe2 ♜f5 48.♟g3 ♞d8
 49.♞f1 ♜e4+ 50.♟g1 ♞f7 51.♞c1
 ♞fd7 52.♞xe3 ♞d1+ 53.♟f1 ♜f3
 54.♟f2 ♞8d3 55.♞e6+ ♟g7
 56.♟e3 ♞1d2+ 57.♟g3 ♟f8
 58.♟f4 ♞d4+ 59.♟g5 ♞d6
 60.♞e5 ♟f7 61.♟f5 ♞g6+ 62.♟f4
 ♞e2 63.♞c7+ ♟f8 64.♟d6 ♞ee6
 65.♞f7# 1-0

(214) *Rubinstein – Réti*
 Moscow (15) 1925
 Queen's Pawn [A47]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 b6 3.e3 ♜b7
 4.♜d3 c5 5.♟bd2 e6 6.0-0 ♜e7
 7.b3 cxd4 8.♟xd4 ♟c6 9.♟xc6
 ♜xc6 10.♜b2 ♞c7 11.♞e2 ♜b7
 12.c4 0-0 13.e4 d6 14.♞ad1 ♟d7
 15.♟f3 ♟e5 16.♜b1 a6 17.♞d2
 ♞fd8 18.♞fd1 ♟xf3+ 19.♞xf3 b5
 20.cxb5 axb5 21.♞g4 e5 22.b4
 ♜c8 23.♞g3 ♜e6 24.a3 ♞ac8
 25.h3 ♞b7 26.♜d3 ♞d7 27.♞c2
 ♞xc2 28.♜xc2 ♞c7 29.♜d3 h6
 30.♞c1 ♜g5 31.♞xc7 ♞xc7
 32.♞f3 ♜c4 33.♞e2 ♜xd3 34.
 ♞xd3 ♜c1 35.♜xc1 ♞xc1+
 36.♟h2 ♞f4+ 37.♟g1 ♞c1+
 38.♟h2 ♞f4+ ½-½

(215) *Torre – Rubinstein*

Moscow (16) 1925

Queen's Gambit Declined [D52]

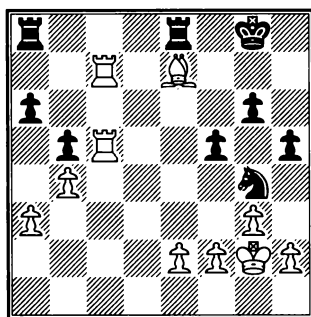
1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♘f6 4.♗f3
 ♗bd7 5.♕g5 c6 6.e3 ♘a5 7.cxd5
 cxd5 8.♕d3 ♗e4 9.♘b3 ♗xg5 10.
 ♗xg5 h6 11.♗f3 ♕d6 12.0-0 0-0
 13.♖ac1 ♖d8 14.♖c2 ♘b4
 15.♘xb4 ♕xb4 16.♗a4 ♕d6
 17.♖fc1 ♗f8 18.♕b5 b6 19.♕c6
 ♖b8 20.♗c3 a6 21.♗e2 ½-½

(216) *Rubinstein – Dus-Chotimirsky*

Moscow (17) 1925

Queen's Indian [E15]

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 e6 3.♗f3 b6 4.g3
 ♕b7 5.♕g2 d5 6.cxd5 ♕xd5 7.0-0
 ♗bd7 8.♗c3 ♕b7 9.♗f4 a6 10.♖c1
 c5 11.dxc5 ♗xc5 12.♘xd8+ ♗xd8
 13.♖fd1+ ♗e8 14.♗e5 ♕xg2
 15.♗xg2 b5 16.b4 ♗cd7 17.a3
 ♗xe5 18.♕xe5 ♗d7 19.♕c7 ♕e7
 20.♗e4 f5 21.♗d6+ ♕xd6 22.♖xd6
 ♗f6 23.♖xe6+ ♗f7 24.♖e5 g6
 25.♕d6 ♖he8 26.♖c7+ ♗g8 27.
 ♕e7 ♗g4 28.♖ec5 h5



29.♗f3! ♗f7 30.♕g5+ ♗e6
 31.♕f4 ♗f6 32.♖5c6+ ♖e6
 33.♕g5+ ♗xg5 34.♖xe6 ♗xh2+
 35.♗g2 ♗g4 36.f3 a5 37.fxg4

axb4 38.♖cc6 f×g4 39.♖xg6+ ♗f5
 40.♖ce6 ♖e8 41.e4 1-0

(217) *Marshall – Rubinstein*

Moscow (18) 1925

Queen's Gambit Declined [D36]

Notes by Marshall.

Rubinstein was not in good form in this
 tourney; but even after that explanation,
 his downfall after only 25 moves is
 striking!

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 ♗f6 4.♕g5
 ♗bd7 5.e3 ♕e7 6.♗f3 0-0 7.cxd5

My trademark.

7...exd5 8.♕d3 ♖e8 9.0-0 c6
 10.♘c2 ♗f8 11.♖ae1

This is the procedure I prefer. The
 moderns pin their faith to the minority
 attack with a3 and b4, intending b5 in
 due course.

11...♗e4

The customary freeing procedure. But
 White is prepared for it.

12.♕xe7 ♘xe7 13.♕xe4 dxe4
 14.♗d2 f5 15.f3!

White reasons that since he has devel-
 oped more rapidly and has more mo-
 bility, the opening of the e- and f-files
 should favor him.

15...exf3 16.♗xf3 ♕e6 17.e4

Now we see why White played
 11.♖ae1.

17...fxe4 18.♖xe4 ♖ad8 19.♖e5
h6

Guarding against the unpleasant threat
♗g5. Now we see why White played
11.♖ae1.

20.♗e4 ♜b4

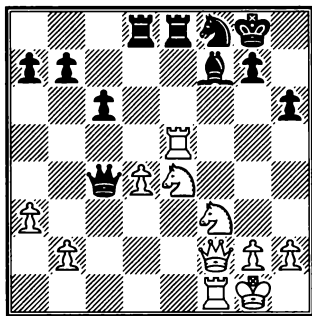
This is not fatal, but it is surely unwise
to remove the queen from the center.
20...♜c7 was safer.

21.a3 ♜c4

Black is courting serious danger.
21...♜b6 should have been played.

22.♜f2 ♗f7?

After this he is definitely lost. Correct
was 22...♗g6 and if 23.♖c5 ♜d3.



23.b3! ♜xb3?

Losing quickly, but 23...♜a6, recom-
mended in the tournament book [*Das
Internationale Schachturnier Moskau
1925* by Bogoljubow] would also prove
inadequate. White would reply
24.♖xe8 with these possibilities:
24...♖xe8 25.♗e5 ♗d5 26.♗d6 ♖d8
27.♗f5, with the decisive threat of ♜g3,
or 24...♗xe8 25.♗e5 ♗e6 26.♗f6+!
gxf6 27.♜xf6, with an easy win.

24.♗fd2 ♜a2 25.♗c3 1-0

Triumph of the f-file! An original finish.

(218) *Rubinstein – Levenfish*
Moscow (19) 1925
Dutch [A84]

1.c4 e6 2.d4 ♗b4+ 3.♗d2 ♗xd2+
4. ♜xd2 f5 5.♗c3 ♗f6 6.g3 0-0
7.♗g2 d5 8.♗f3 ♗c6 9.0-0 ♗e4
10.♜c2 ♜d6 11.♖ac1 a6 12.e3
♜h8 13.a3 ♗d7 14. b4 ♗e8
15.♗e2 dxc4 16.♜xc4 ♗f7 17.
♜c2 ♖ac8 18.♜b2 ♗h5 19.♖fd1
♖fd8 20.♗f4 ♗g4 21.h3 e5
22.hxg4 exf4 23. gx f4 f x g4
24.♗e5 ♗xe5 25.fxe5 ♜g6
26.♜c2 ♗g5 27.♜xg6 hxg6
28.♗xb7 ♖b8 29.♖xc7 ♗h3+
30.♜g2 ♖f8 31. ♖h1 ♖f5 32.f3
♖xb7 33.♖xb7 ♖xf3 34. ♖xh3+
♖xh3 35.e6 ♖xe3 36.d5 ♜h7
37.♖b8 ♜h6 38.d6 1-0

(219) *Tartakover – Rubinstein*
Moscow (20) 1925
Vienna [C28]

Notes by Tartakover from *My Best
Games of Chess, 1905-1930*.

1.e4 e5 2.♗c3 ♗c6 3.♗c4 ♗f6
4.d3 ♗c5 5.♗e3

Instead of transposing here (or during the
next two moves) into the Giuoco Pianis-
simo by 5.♗f3, White gives a special and
particular turn to the opening.

5...d6 6.♗xc5 dxc5 7.♗ge2

This horizontal development (instead
of 7.♗f3) allows White to open up the
f-file earlier.

7...♟a5

Profiting from the opportunity of getting rid of a troublesome bishop, but a simpler way of reaching this goal was 7...0-0 8.0-0 ♞e6.

8.♞b3 ♟×b3 9.a×b3 0-0 10.0-0 ♟g4

Foreseeing the enemy advance f2-f4, Black wants to regroup his forces on this critical file.

11.h3! ♟h6 12.f4 e×f4 13.♟×f4 f6 14.♞f3 ♟f7 15.♞f2

Lucid strategy – the accumulation of forces on the half-open file.

15...♟e5

Black, too, is quite happy at having established on e5 a mobile and well-supported post.

16.♞g3 c6

Necessary to parry the menacing 17.♟cd5! c6 18.♟h5! ♟g6 19.♟c7 ♞b8 20. ♟a6 ♞a8 21.♟×c5 ♞d4 22.♟a4 b5 23. ♟c3 b4 24.♟d1, when White has succeeded in annexing a valuable pawn.

17.♟h5 ♞e7 18.♞af1 ♟h8 19.♟d1!

With this powerful maneuver (as one annotator put it), White aims at the distant square f5 for his knight.

19...♞d7 20.♟e3 ♞ad8 21.♟f5 ♞×f5

“One enemy less,” thinks Rubinstein. “One base more,” calculates his opponent.

22.e×f5! ♞d7

If 22...♟d7 23.♟f4! and already White has the double threat of 24.♟e6 and 24.♟g6+.

23.♞f4 ♞fe8 24.♟h1 ♞e7

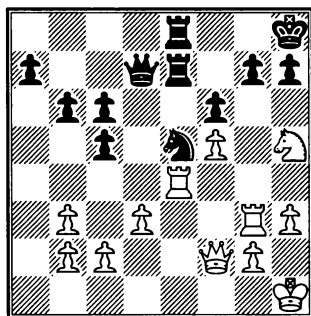
A good move, preparing to double rooks and at the same time overprotecting the vital g7-square.

25.♞e4 ♞de8 26.♞h4! ♟g8 27.♞f2

By this intermediate attack on the c5-pawn he gains time to defend his own pawn on f5, and so frees the other white rook.

27...b6 28.♞fe1 ♟h8 29.♞1e3 ♟g8 30.♞g3 ♟h8

“We have been here before” (Black’s 18th move), only what was the correct move at that time is revealed here as a mistake – even a decisive one. Also erroneous would be 30...♞f7, because of 31.♞×g7+ ♞×g7 32.♟×f6+, but with 30...♞f8 he could still defend himself.



31. ♖xg7!!

This massive investment of a whole rook unveils the hidden weakness of the f6-point.

31...♖xg7 32.♟xf6 ♜e7 33.♟xe8
♜xe8 34.♞f4!

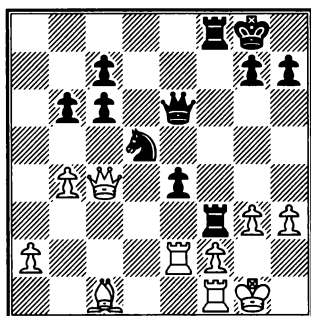
And not first 34.f6 ♖f7 35.♗f5 ♜d8!
36.♗xe5 ♗xf6.

**34...♙e7 35.f6 ♜g6 36.♙×e7
♜×e7 37.f7! 1-0**

(220) *Rubinstein – Spielmann*
Moscow (21) 1925
Alekhine [B05]

1.e4 ♘f6 2.e5 ♘d5 3.d4 d6 4.♘f3 ♙g4 5.h3 ♙×f3 6.♚×f3 d×e5 7.d×e5 e6 8.g3?! ♘c6 9.♙b5 ♚d7

10.♞e4 ♘c5 11.c3 0-0 12.b4 ♘b6
13.0-0 f5! 14.exf6 ♘xf6 15.♞e2
e5 16.♞h2 ♞f5 17.♘d2 ♜ad8
18.♘c4 ♘e4 19.♘xb6 axb6
20.♘e3 ♘xc3 21.♞c4+ ♘d5 22.
♘xc6 bxc6 23.♜ad1 ♞e6 24.♘c1
♜f3 25.♜de1 ♜df8 26.♜e2 e4
27.♞g1?



27...♖xg3+! 28.f×g3 ♖xg1+ 29.♔xg1
 ♜e3+ 30.♙xg3 ♜xc4 0-1

1926

Semmering, March 6-30, 1926

Semmering 1926 was a big triumph for Rudolf Spielmann. Rubinstein had the satisfaction of beating the tournament winner, but his score of plus three was only good for equal sixth. This was a step up from his disaster at Moscow, but not the result one would expect from the pre-World War I Rubinstein. However, Akiva did play well in many games. Hans Kmoch chose no less than six of Rubinstein's seven wins from Semmering for inclusion in his book. Interestingly, the *Wiener Schachzeitung* (7/1926, p. 81) report on the event has Akiva's place of residence as Rehbrucke bei Berlin.

(221) **Tarrasch – Rubinstein**
Semmering (1) 1926
Queen's Gambit Declined [D52]

1.♟f3 d5 2.c4 e6 3.d4 c6 4.♞c3
 ♞f6 5.♞g5 ♞bd7 6.e3 ♜a5
 7.♞d2 dxc4 8.♞xf6 ♞xf6 9.♞xc4
 ♜c7 10.♞d3 ♞e7 11.0-0 0-0
 12.♞c1 c5 13.♞b5 ♜d8 13.dxc5
 ♞xc5 15.♞e5 ♜e7 16.♜c2 ♞b6
 17.♞fd1 ♞d8 18.a3 ♞d7 19.♞d6
 ♞e8 20.♞xe8 ♜xe8 21.♜e2 ♜e7
 22.♞b1 g6 23.g3 ♜g7 24.♞a2 ½-½

(222) *Rubinstein – Vidmar*
Semmering (2) 1926
Bogo-Indian [E11]

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	T
1	Spielmann	x	½	1	1	1	0	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	½	½	1	13
2	Alekhine	½	x	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	½	1	0	1	1	1	1	12½
3	Vidmar	0	1	x	1	1	½	0	1	½	1	1	½	1	1	½	1	½	½	12
4	Nimzowitsch	0	1	0	x	½	1	½	1	0	1	½	1	1	1	½	½	1	1	11½
5	Tartakower	0	0	0	½	x	½	1	0	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	11½
6	Rubinstein	1	0	½	0	½	x	½	1	1	0	½	0	1	½	1	½	1	1	10
7	Tarrasch	½	0	1	½	0	½	x	1	0	0	0	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	10
8	Réti	½	0	0	0	1	0	0	x	1	1	1	0	½	1	1	½	1	1	9½
9	Grünfeld	0	0	½	1	0	0	1	0	x	0	½	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	9
10	Janowski	0	½	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	x	½	0	½	0	1	1	1	1	8½
11	Treybal	0	0	0	½	0	½	1	0	½	½	x	1	1	1	0	1	½	½	8
12	Vajda	0	½	½	0	0	1	0	1	½	1	0	x	0	½	½	½	½	1	7½
13	Yates	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	½	0	½	0	1	x	½	½	1	1	1	7
14	Gilg	½	1	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	1	0	½	½	x	½	0	½	1	6
15	Kmoch	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	½	½	x	1	½	1	6
16	Davidson	½	0	0	½	0	½	0	½	0	0	0	½	0	1	0	x	1	1	5½
17	Michel	½	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	½	0	½	½	0	x	1	4½
18	Rosselli	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	1

1. ♖f3 ♖f6 2. c4 e6 3. d4 ♖b4+
 4. ♖d2 ♖xd2+ 5. ♗xd2 d5 6. ♖c3
 0-0 7. e3 ♖bd7 8. ♖c1 c6 9. ♖d3
 ♗e7 10. ♖e5 dxc4 11. ♖xc4 e5
 12. dxe5 ♖xe5 13. ♖xe5 ♗xe5
 14. f4 ♗e7 15. 0-0 ♖d8 16. e4 ♖xe4
 17. ♖xe4 ♗xe4 18. ♖cd1 ♗d4+
 19. ♖f2 g6 20. f5 ♖xf5 21. ♖xf5
 ♗xd2 22. ♖fxd2 ♖xd2 23. ♖xd2
 gxf5 24. ♖d7 ♖b8 25. b4 ♖g7
 26. ♖f2 ♖f6 27. h4 ♖e6 28. ♖c7
 ♖d8 29. ♖xb7 ♖d2+ 30. ♖f3 ♖xa2
 31. ♖c7 ♖a6 32. g3 ♖b6 33. ♖e3 h5
 34. ♖d3 ♖xb4 35. ♖xc6+ ♖d5
 36. ♖a6 ♖b3+ 37. ♖e2 ♖xg3 38. ♖h6
 ♖e4 39. ♖xh5 a5 40. ♖h8 a4 41. ♖a8
 a3 42. h5 ♖h3 43. ♖f1 f4 44. h6
 ♖xh6 45. ♖xa3 ♖h2 46. ♖b3 ♖d2
 47. ♖a3 ♖d3 48. ♖a2 ♖f3 49. ♖f2+
 ♖g4 50. ♖g2+ ♖g3 51. ♖a2 ♖f3+
 52. ♖g1 ♖h3 53. ♖b2 f5 54. ♖a2 ♖c3
 55. ♖f2 ♖h3 56. ♖g1 f3 57. ♖a8
 ♖g3 58. ♖g8+ ♖f4 59. ♖a8 ♖g3+
 60. ♖f1 ♖g2 61. ♖c8 ♖d2 62. ♖a8
 ♖c2 63. ♖a7 f2 64. ♖a4+ ♖g5
 65. ♖b4 f4 66. ♖b5+ ♖g4 67. ♖b3
 ♖d2 68. ♖a3 ♖b2 69. ♖c3 ♖f5
 70. ♖a3 ♖g4 71. ♖c3 ½-½

7. 0-0 ♖g7 8. e4 dxe4 9. ♖xe4
 ♖xe4 10. ♖xe4 0-0 11. ♖d2

(B) A good plan for development. If
 11. ♖g5?!, then 11... ♗b6 12. ♗d2 c5 is
 unpleasant.

11... ♗c7 12. ♖c3 ♖f6 13. ♖c2
 ♖d8 14. ♗e2 ♖d7 15. ♖e5

(B) This leads to the exchange of the
 important knight. Better was 15. ♖ad1!,
 with a slight advantage.

15... ♖e8 16. ♖fd1

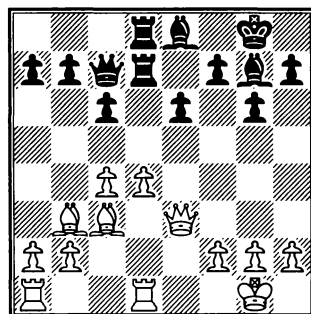
(K) White has a good position, but now
 begins to play weakly. Obviously,
 16. ♖ad1 was in order, for it is clear the
 knight at e5 must be made secure by
 f2-f4 or ♖fe1.

16... ♖d7 17. ♖xd7?

(K) Why? 17. ♖e1 followed by ♖ad1
 still gave White a good game.

17... ♖xd7 18. ♗e3 ♖ad8 19. ♖b3?

(K) Better was 19. b3. White would then
 have compensation for the weakness of
 d4, in the greater space control of his
 pieces.



(223) *Kmoch – Rubinstein*

Semmering (3) 1926

Queen's Gambit Declined [D30]

Notes by Kmoch (K), and by Becker

(B) from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, 7/
 1926, p. 99.

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♖f3 c6 4. ♖bd2
 ♖f6 5. e3 ♖bd7 6. ♖d3 g6

(K) An innovation, but by no means of
 special value. The game now takes on
 a similarity to the Schlechter Defense,
 with the difference that here Black's
 queen bishop remains hemmed in.

19...b5!

(K) A thunderclap! Not only is 20...b4 threatened, but also 20... bxc4 and ...c5 thereafter. Suddenly White is lost.

20.♞d2 b4 21. ♠xb4 ♠xd4 22.♜f3

(K) Or 22.♜g3 ♠e5 23.♞xd7 ♞xd7 24.♜h3 ♠xb2, etc.

22...c5 23.♠c3 ♞d6! 24.♞ad1 e5 25.♠c2 ♠c6 26.♜g3

(B) If 26.♠e4?, then Black wins a piece by 26...♠xe4 27.♜xe4 ♠xc3, because of the mating threat.

26...♜b7 27.♠xd4 exd4 28.♠d3 ♞e6 29.h4 ♞de8 30.h5 a5 31.f4

(K) This attack, traceable to despair, is easily repulsed, and merely precipitates the collapse. But even apart from this, Black has a won game.

31...♜e7! 32.♞f1 ♞e3 33.♜h2

If 33.♜g4, then 33...♠d7 34.f5 ♜h8!, and Black's attack will be quicker – Rubinstein.

33...f5 34.hxg6 hxg6 35.♜h6 ♜f6 36.♜f2 ♜e6! 37.♞h1 ♞f3+! 0-1

(B) For if 38.gxf3 ♜e3+ 39.♜g3 ♜xf3+ 40.♜h2 ♜xh1+, or 39.♜f1 ♜xf3+ 40.♞f2 ♜d1 mate.

(224) *Rubinstein – Réti*
Semmering (4) 1926
Grünfeld [D71]

Notes by Rubinstein from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, 7/1926, p. 103.

1.d4 ♠f6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 ♠g7 4.♠g2 d5 5.cxd5 ♠xd5 6.e4 ♠b4! 7.a3

In case of 7.♠e2? or 7.♠e3? there follows 7...♠xd4! If 7.♜a4+ ♠8c6 8.d5 b5!, as in the Kiel Variation (1.e4 d5 2.exd5 ♠f6 3.d4 ♠xd5 4.e4 ♠b4, etc.).

7...♠4c6 8.d5 ♠d4 9.♠e2 ♠g4 10.♠bc3 e5

If 10...♠f3+ 11.♜f1, threatening to win a piece by 12.h3.

11.0-0 ♜f6?

Strategically wrong, because it does not stop f2-f3.

12.f3! ♠d7

Here White wins after 12...♠xf3+? 13.♜h1, followed by ♜d3!, or 12...♠xf3? 13.♠xf3 ♠xf3+ 14.♜g2.

13.♠e3 c5 14.dxc6 ♠bxc6 15.♠d5 ♜d6

Better was 15...♜d8.

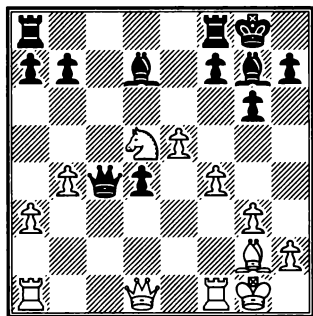
16.♠xd4! ♠xd4

Forced. If 16...exd4 17.♠f4 ♠e5 (17...♠e5 18.♜h1!) 18.♠xe5 ♜xe5 19.f4!.

17.f4!

Against this move there is no adequate defense. If ♠d4 goes, then the advance f4-f5-f6 is very strong.

17...0-0 18.♠xd4 exd4 19.e5 ♜c5 20.b4 ♜c4



21. Bc1 Wb6

Black's queen is trapped after 21... Wb2 22. Bf2 Wxa3 23. Ba1 .

22. Qc7 Wxa3 23. Qxa8 Bxa8

Weaker is 23... Wc3+ 24. Kh1 Bxa8 25. Qxb7 , threatening Bf3 .

24. Wxd4 Qb5 25. Bfe1

Initiating a combination, which merely prolongs the winning process. Safer was 25. Ba1 Wb3 26. Qd5 Wc2 27. Bfc1 , and the rook will penetrate to c7.

25... Qf8 26. e6 fxe6 27. Bc7 Wxb4 28. We5 Be8 29. Bxb7 Wc5+ 30. Kh1 Wxe5 31. Bxe5 a6 32. h4 Qd6 33. Be1 Qb4 34. Bc1 Be7 35. Bxe7 Qxe7 36. Bc7 Qf7 37. Qe4 h5?

A blunder. Better was 37... a5 , and White's answer would be 38. Qc6 .

38. Qxg6+ 1-0

(225) *Tartakover – Rubinstein*

Semmering (5) 1926

Ruy Lopez [C68]

1. e4 e5 2. Qf3 Qc6 3. Qb5 a6 4. Qxc6 dxc6 5. Qc3 f6 6. d3 c5 7. Qe2 Qd6 8. Qd2 Qe7 9. Qc4 0-0 10. 0-0 b5 11. Qxd6 cxd6 12. f4 exf4 13. Qxf4 d5 14. exd5 Wxd5 15. Qc3 Wd4+ 16. Kh1 Qb7 17. We2 Qd5 18. Qd2 Bae8 19. Wf2 Qe3 20. Qxe3 Bxe3 21. Bae1 Bfe8 22. Bxe3 Bxe3 23. Be1 Bxe1+ 24. Wxe1 Qf7 25. Wg3 Wd7 26. Qg1 c4 27. dxc4 Wd4+ 28. Wf2 Wxc4 29. Wb6 Wc6 30. Wxc6 Qxc6 31. Qe2 Qd5 32. a3 Qe6 33. Qf2 Qe5 34. g3 g5 35. Qe3 f5 36. h4 h6 37. hxg5 hxg5 38. b3 a5 39. b4 a4 40. c3 Qf7 41. Qd4 f4+ 42. gxf4 gxf4+ 43. Qd2 Qc4 44. Qf3 Qf5 45. Qc2 Qd5 46. Qd4+ Qg4 47. Qd3 Qc4+ 48. Qe4 Qf1 49. Qe6 Qg2+ 50. Qd4 Qf1 51. Qe4 Qg2+ 52. Qd4 Qf1 $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

(226) *Rubinstein – Spielmann*

Semmering (6) 1926

Queen's Gambit Declined [D30]

Notes by Kmoch.

1. c4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. e3 Qf6 4. Qf3 e6 5. Qbd2 g6

Compare the game against Kmoch from the same tourney! Spielmann plays his own defense against the White pawn formation, but has no luck withal. Lasker's 5... c5! is considered the best move at this point.

6. b3!

This is quieter, but more consequent than the attacking line in the game cited above.

6...♖a5 7.♙e2 ♙g7 8.0-0 0-0
9.♖c2 ♜bd7 10.♙b2 ♞d8 11.a3
♜e8

An indication that natural developing moves are not available. Black is very cramped. If 11...c5, 12.b4! would be very strong, as 12...cxb4 13.axb4 ♖xb4? would be refuted by 14.c5!, and loss of the queen by ♞fb1.

12.♞fc1 ♖c7 13.b4 ♜b6 14.a4
♜xc4 15.♜xc4 dxc4 16.♖xc4!
♙d7 17.♜e5

[We follow the text as given by Kmoch. Some other sources show another order of moves: 17.b5 ♞ac8 18.♜e5, etc.]

17...♞ac8 18.b5 ♜d6 19.♖b3 ♙e8
20.♞c2 ♜f5 21.bxc6 bxc6
22.♞ac1 ♜e7 23.♙f3 ♞b8 24.♖a2
♙xe5 25.dxe5 ♜d5 26.♙xd5

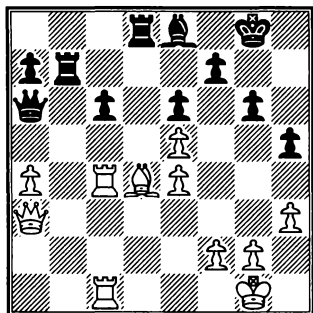
White has nothing better, as the knight was too strongly placed. Thus Spielmann has brought about bishops of opposite colors, and thereby apparently has attained well founded prospects of maintaining the game. But Rubinstein's unusual and implacable conduct of the attack renders this hope abortive.

26...♞xd5 27.♙d4 ♖a5 28.h3
♖a6

[Perhaps 28...c5 gives Black more defensive chances. According to Levenfish, White should win the endgame after 29.♞xc5 ♞xc5 30.♞xc5 ♖xa4 31.♖xa4 ♙xa4 32.♞a5 ♙b3 33.♞xa7 ♙d5. The plan is to transfer the bishop to f6, then play f3 and e4 followed by ♖f2-♖g3-♖f4, and finally

open the h-file by h3-h4-h5 for the penetration of White's rook.]

29.♞c4! h5 30.♖a3! ♞b7 31.e4
♞d8



32.♖c3

Careful play! After 32.♖e3, which apparently would be much stronger, Black could get some freedom by 32...♞b1.

32...♞bd7 33.♖e3 ♖h7 34.♙c5!
♞d1+ 35.♖h2 ♞xc1

[On 35...♖g7, White's quickest way to win is 36.♖g5, followed by ♙e3.]

36.♙f8! 1-0

(227) *Nimzowitsch – Rubinstein*

Semmering (7) 1926

Bird [A06]

Notes by Nimzowitsch (N), and by Reinfeld (R), from *Hypermodern Chess*.

1.♜f3 d5 2.b3 c5 3.♙b2 ♜c6 4.e3
♜f6 5.♙b5 ♙d7 6.0-0 e6 7.d3
♙e7 8.♜bd2 0-0 9.♙xc6 ♙xc6

(R) Both players are well satisfied with the exchange: Nimzowitsch because he

gets control on e5. Rubinstein because he gets his beloved bishop-pair.

10. ♖e5 ♗e8 11. f4 ♘d7 12. ♘d5

(N) Here the alternative 12. ♗g4 deserves examination: 12... ♘e5 13. fxe5 ♖a5! 14. ♖f2 ♖b4 15. e4 ♗c6 (Black's best) 16. a3 ♖a5 17. exd5 ♗xd5 (17... exd5 is bad because of 18. e6 f6 19. ♘f3, threatening ♘h4 and ♘f5) 18. ♘f1 ♖c7! (but not 18... b5 19. a4!, with paralysis of Black's queenside) 19. ♘e3 b5 20. ♘d5 exd5 21. e6 f6 22. ♖af1, and White has the initiative, for example, 22... ♖h8 23. ♖f3, followed by ♖h3. According to this analysis, 12. ♗g4 gives good chances.

12... ♖xd7 13. e4 f6 14. ♖f3 ♗f7 15. a4 b6

(R) Black is probably better off with 15... d4, blocking the hostile bishop's diagonal and keeping the e-file closed.

16. ♖ae1 a6 17. f5 dxe4

(N) Here 17... exf5? is bad because of 18. exd5 ♗xd5? 19. ♖xe7!.

(R) Giving White a powerful post at e4 for his pieces. Black had better moves in 17... d4, or 17... e5, or 17... ♖fe8.

18. ♖xe4 e5 19. ♖e3

(N) Instead, the following regrouping of pieces for the attack was better: 19. ♖h4! b5 20. ♘e4 c4 21. bxc4 bxc4 22. ♖e3, threatening 23. ♖h3.

19... b5 20. ♖g3

(N) Threatening to win a piece by 21. ♗g4 g6 22. fxg6 ♖xg4 23. gxf7+ and

24. ♖xg4.

20... ♖h8 21. ♘f3

(N) Still 21. ♗g4 g6 22. ♘e4 was appropriate.

21... bxa4?

(N) An error. Black should have played 21... ♗d6.

22. ♘e5! ♖e8!

(N) If 22... fxe5 23. ♖xe5 ♗f6 24. ♖xf6! gxf6 25. ♗xf6*.

23. ♗g4 ♖g8 24. ♘xf7+

(R) A pardonable slip in over-the-board play. The bottled-up state of Black's king allows the following fine win subsequently discovered by Kurt Emmerich, complemented and improved by Alfred Christensen: 24. ♘g6+! ♗xg6 25. fxg6 h6 26. ♖h3 ♖f8 27. ♖g5! a3! 28. ♗xf6! ♗xf6 29. ♖xf6 a2 30. ♖xf8 a1(♖)+ 31. ♖f1, followed by the inevitable ♖xh6.

24... ♖xf7 25. ♖xa4 ♖d5 26. ♗g4 ♗d8 27. ♖g6! h6 28. ♖e1 ♖d7 29. ♖e6

(N) Simpler was 29. ♖e4, with control over the whole board, but this move, intending the rook sacrifice on f6, should win even quicker.

29... c4! 30. bxc4?

(N) In time trouble, White recoils from the planned complicated, but winning, combination: 30. ♖xf6! ♗xf6 31. ♗xf6 gxf6 32. ♖xh6+ ♖h7 33. ♖xf6+ ♖g7

34.♖g6 cxb3 35.cxb3 ♕g8! 36.♖h6
♖f7 37.♖g5+ ♖g7 38.♖f4.

**30...♖b8 31.♙c3 ♖b1+ 32.♖e1
♙b6+?**

(N) It is amazing that by this natural-looking check Black misses his chance for a draw: 32...♖xe1+! 33.♙xe1 ♖a4!

33.♖f1 ♖xe1+ 34.♙xe1! ♖a4

(N) 34...♖e8 35.♙b4!, and 35... ♖e7 is impossible.

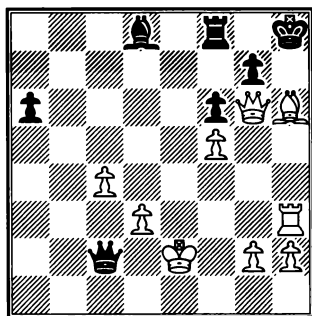
35.♖h3! ♖f8

(N) Or 35...♖e8 36.♖xh6+ g×h6 37.♖xh6+ ♕g8 38.♖g6+ ♕h8 39.♖xf6+ and 40.♖xb6 wins.

36.♙c3 ♙d8?

(N) The last mistake. There were still some chances for a draw with 36...♖xc2 37.♖xh6+ g×h6 38.♖xh6+ ♕g8 39.♖g6+ ♕h8 40.♙xf6+ ♖xf6 41.♖xf6+ ♕g8 42.♖xb6 ♖xd3+, and White has technical difficulties in the queen endgame.

**37.♙d2 ♖xc2 38.♙xh6 ♖b1+
39.♖e2 ♖c2+**



40.♖e3!!

(N) The point of the combination. Not 40.♙d2+ ♕g8 41.♖h7 ♖f7, threatening 42...♖e7+.

40...♙b6+

(N) Or 40...♖c1+ 41.♖e4! ♖e1+ 42.♖e3! ♖h4+ 43.♖d5! g×h6 44.♖h3, and White wins.

41.♖e4! ♖e2+ 42.♖e3!! 1-0

(228) *Rubinstein – Alekhine*

Semmering (8) 1926

Queen's Indian [E16]

Notes by Alekhine from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, 9/1926, p. 134, and *My Best Games of Chess 1924-1937*.

**1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e6 3.♖f3 b6 4.g3
♙b7 5.♙g2 ♙b4+ 6.♖bd2 0-0
7.0-0 d5 8.a3 ♙e7 9.b4 c5**

The only possibility to keep the balance in the center.

10.bxc5 bxc5 11.dxc5

Also after 11.♖b1 ♖c8 12.♖b3 ♙a6!, White has no advantage.

**11...♙xc5 12.♙b2 ♖bd7 13.♖e5
♖xe5 14.♙xe5 ♖g4!**

This diversion is by no means so harmless as it looks. White loses the game chiefly because he underestimates its importance.

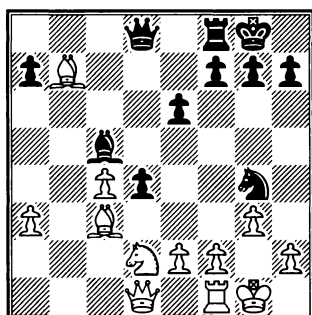
15.♙c3 ♖b8 16.♖b1?

Although this move cannot be considered a decisive mistake, it certainly facilitates the opponent's plan. Unsatisfactory would be also 16.h3 $\text{d}\times\text{f}2!$ 17. $\text{B}\times\text{f}2$ $\text{B}\text{g}5!$ 18. $\text{d}\text{f}1$ $\text{d}\times\text{f}2+$ 19. $\text{B}\times\text{f}2$ $\text{d}\times\text{c}4$, etc., to Black's advantage. But by continuing 16. $\text{c}\times\text{d}5$ $\text{d}\times\text{d}5$ 17. $\text{d}\text{e}4$, with the subsequent dislodging of the threatening knight, White could still obtain an even game.

16... $\text{d}4!$ 17. $\text{B}\times\text{b}7?$

Rubinstein does not foresee Black's surprising 18th move. The only possibility here was 17. $\text{d}\text{b}4$ $\text{d}\times\text{g}2$ 18. $\text{B}\times\text{g}2$ $\text{B}\text{c}7$, reaching a position which would be in Black's favor, too, but hardly decisive.

17... $\text{B}\times\text{b}7$ 18. $\text{d}\times\text{b}7$



18... $\text{d}\times\text{f}2!$

By this pseudo-sacrifice Black forces the win of at least a pawn with an overwhelming position.

19. $\text{B}\times\text{f}2$

The other moves were no better, to say the least. For instance: 19. $\text{B}\times\text{f}2?$ $\text{d}\times\text{c}3$, or 19. $\text{B}\text{a}1$ $\text{d}\times\text{c}3$ 20. $\text{d}\text{b}3$ $\text{d}\text{g}4+$ 21. $\text{d}\times\text{c}5$ $\text{B}\text{d}4+$, or 19. $\text{d}\text{a}5$ $\text{d}\times\text{d}1$ 20. $\text{d}\times\text{d}8$ $\text{d}3+$ 21. $\text{e}3$ $\text{d}\times\text{e}3!$, with an easy win for Black in all cases.

19... $\text{d}\times\text{c}3+$ 20. $\text{e}3$ $\text{c}\times\text{d}2$ 21. $\text{B}\text{e}2$ $\text{B}\text{b}8$ 22. $\text{d}\text{f}3$ $\text{B}\text{d}8$ 23. $\text{B}\text{b}1$ $\text{B}\text{d}6$ 24. $\text{a}4$ $\text{f}5$ 25. $\text{B}\text{d}1$ $\text{d}\text{b}4$ 26. $\text{B}\text{c}2$ $\text{B}\text{c}5$ 27. $\text{B}\text{f}2$ $\text{a}5$ 28. $\text{d}\text{e}2$ $\text{g}5$ 29. $\text{d}\text{d}3$ $\text{f}4!$ 0-1 (Time)

(229) *Gilg – Rubinstein*

Semmering (9) 1926

Semi-Slav [D46]

1. $\text{d}4$ $\text{d}5$ 2. $\text{c}4$ $\text{e}6$ 3. $\text{d}\text{c}3$ $\text{c}6$ 4. $\text{e}3$ $\text{d}\text{f}6$ 5. $\text{d}\text{f}3$ $\text{d}\text{b}7$ 6. $\text{d}\text{d}3$ $\text{a}6$ 7. $\text{c}\times\text{d}5$ $\text{e}\times\text{d}5$ 8.0-0 $\text{d}\text{d}6$ 9. $\text{B}\text{c}2$ 0-0 10. $\text{e}4$ $\text{d}\times\text{e}4$ 11. $\text{d}\times\text{e}4$ $\text{d}\times\text{e}4$ 12. $\text{d}\times\text{e}4$ $\text{h}6$ 13. $\text{B}\text{e}1$ $\text{d}\text{f}6$ 14. $\text{d}\text{f}5$ $\text{d}\text{d}5$ 15. $\text{d}\text{d}2$ $\text{B}\text{f}6$ 16. $\text{d}\times\text{c}8$ $\text{B}\text{a}\times\text{c}8$ 17. $\text{B}\text{e}2$ $\text{d}\text{b}8$ 18. $\text{B}\text{ae}1$ $\text{d}\text{a}7$ 19. $\text{B}\text{e}5$ $\text{B}\text{cd}8$ 20. $\text{B}\text{b}3$ $\text{B}\text{d}7$ 21. $\text{B}\text{e}1$ $\text{e}4$ $\text{B}\text{d}8$ 22. $\text{B}\text{h}4$ $\text{f}5$ 23. $\text{B}\text{d}3$ $\text{d}\text{e}7$ 24. $\text{B}\text{b}3+$ $\text{d}\text{d}5$ 25. $\text{B}\text{d}3$ $\text{B}\text{df}7$ 26. $\text{B}\text{h}5$ $\text{B}\text{d}7$ 27. $\text{B}\text{e}1$ $\text{B}\text{d}6$ 28. $\text{d}\text{e}5$ $\text{B}\text{f}6$ 29. $\text{d}\text{c}4$ $\text{B}\text{d}8$ 30. $\text{d}\text{e}5$ $\text{B}\text{e}8$ 31. $\text{B}\text{h}3$ $\text{B}\text{e}6$ 32. $\text{B}\times\text{f}5$ $\text{B}\times\text{f}5$ 33. $\text{B}\times\text{f}5$ $\text{d}\times\text{d}4$ 34. $\text{d}\text{f}3$ $\text{B}\times\text{e}1+$ 35. $\text{d}\times\text{e}1$ $\text{d}\times\text{b}2$ 36. $\text{B}\text{b}1$ $\text{B}\text{e}2$ 37. $\text{h}3$ $\text{d}\text{f}4?$ 38. $\text{B}\text{f}5$ $\text{d}\text{e}6$ 39. $\text{d}\text{d}2$ $\text{b}5$ 40. $\text{B}\text{g}6$ $\text{B}\text{f}8$ 41. $\text{d}\text{b}4+$ $\text{c}5$ 42. $\text{d}\times\text{c}5+$ $\text{d}\times\text{c}5$ 43. $\text{B}\text{f}5+$ $\text{B}\text{g}8$ 44. $\text{B}\times\text{c}5$ $\text{B}\text{c}4$ 45. $\text{B}\times\text{c}4$ $\text{b}\times\text{c}4$ 46. $\text{B}\text{f}1$ $\text{B}\text{f}7$ 47. $\text{B}\text{e}2$ $\text{B}\text{e}6$ 48. $\text{d}\text{e}1$ $\text{d}\text{d}4$ 49. $\text{d}\text{c}2$ $\text{d}\text{c}5$ 50. $\text{f}3$ $\text{B}\text{e}5$ 51. $\text{B}\text{d}2$ $\text{B}\text{f}4$ 52. $\text{B}\text{e}2$ $\text{h}5$ 53. $\text{d}\text{e}1$ $\text{h}4$ 54. $\text{d}\text{c}2$ $\text{B}\text{e}5$ 55. $\text{B}\text{d}2$ $\text{B}\text{d}5$ 56. $\text{B}\text{e}2$ $\text{g}6$ 57. $\text{B}\text{d}2$ $\text{a}5$ 58. $\text{B}\text{e}2$ $\text{d}\text{f}8$ 59. $\text{B}\text{d}2$ $\text{d}\text{h}6+$ 60. $\text{B}\text{e}2$ $\text{d}\text{f}4$ 61. $\text{B}\text{d}1$ 1/2-1/2

(230) *Rubinstein – Rosselli del Turco*

Semmering (10) 1926

Nimzo-Indian [E44]

1. $\text{d}4$ $\text{d}\text{f}6$ 2. $\text{c}4$ $\text{e}6$ 3. $\text{d}\text{c}3$ $\text{d}\text{b}4$ 4. $\text{e}3$ 0-0 5. $\text{d}\text{ge}2$ $\text{b}6$ 6. $\text{a}3$ $\text{d}\times\text{c}3+$ 7. $\text{d}\times\text{c}3$ $\text{d}\text{b}7$ 8. $\text{f}3$ $\text{d}5$ 9. $\text{d}\text{e}2$ $\text{d}\text{b}7$ 10.0-0 $\text{c}5$ 11. $\text{d}\times\text{c}5$ $\text{b}\times\text{c}5$ 12. $\text{c}\times\text{d}5$ $\text{e}\times\text{d}5$ 13. $\text{b}4$ $\text{B}\text{e}7$ 14. $\text{b}\times\text{c}5$ $\text{B}\times\text{c}5$

15. ♖b5 ♘e5 16. ♗d4 ♗×d4
 17. ♘d4 ♘c4 18. ♙f2 ♚fc8
 19. ♚d1 ♘e8 20. ♘f5 ♙f8 21. a4 f6
 22. e4! g6 23. ♙×c4 g×f5 24. ♙×d5
 ♚c2+ 25. ♙g3 ♙×d5 26. exd5 ♘d6
 27. ♙a3 ♙e7 28. ♚e1+ ♙d7
 29. ♚e6 ♚g8+ 30. ♙f4 ♘c4 31. ♚e7+
 ♙d8 32. ♚×a7 ♘×a3 33. ♚a8+ ♚c8
 34. ♚×c8+ ♙×c8 35. ♚×a3 ♚×g2
 36. ♙×f5 ♚×h2 37. a5 ♙b7 38. a6+
 ♙a7 39. ♚d3 1-0

(231) *Treybal – Rubinstein*

Semmering (11) 1926

Giuoco Piano [C50]

1. e4 e5 2. ♘f3 ♘c6 3. ♙c4 ♙c5
 4. d3 ♘f6 5. ♘c3 d6 6. ♙e3 ♙b6
 7. ♙b3 ♘e7 8. ♙×b6 a×b6 9. d4
 exd4 10. ♗×d4 0-0 11. 0-0 ♘g6
 12. ♚fe1 ♚a5 13. ♚ad1 ♗e7
 14. ♘d5 ♘×d5 15. exd5 ♗f6
 16. ♚e3 ♙d7 17. c3 ♗×d4 18. ♚×d4
 ♚e8 19. ♚×e8+ ♙×e8 20. ♘d2 ♙f8
 21. ♘c4 ♚a8 22. f4 ♘e7 23. ♘e3
 ♙d7 24. ♙f2 b5 25. a3 ♘f5
 26. ♘f5 ♙×f5 27. ♙d1 ♙e7 28. g4
 ♙d7 29. ♚e4+ ♙f8 30. h3 c6
 31. d×c6 b×c6 32. ♚e3 f5 33. ♚d3
 ♙e7 34. ♚e3+ ♙f8 35. ♚d3 ♙e7
 36. ♚e3+ ♙f8 ½-½

(232) *Rubinstein – Davidson*

Semmering (12) 1926

Queen's Pawn [A47]

1. d4 ♘f6 2. ♘f3 e6 3. e3 ♙e7
 4. ♙d3 d6 5. b3 0-0 6. ♙b2 b6
 7. ♘bd2 ♙b7 8. 0-0 ♘bd7 9. ♗e2
 ♚e8 10. e4 ♙f8 11. ♚ad1 ♗e7
 12. ♘e1 e5 13. d5 g6 14. c4 ♙g7
 15. g3 ♘c5 16. ♙c2 a5 17. ♘g2 ♙c8
 18. ♚de1 ♙h3 19. f4 exf4 20. g×f4
 ♙g4 21. ♗f2 ♙d7 22. ♙c1 ♘h5
 23. e5 d×e5 24. f×e5 ♙×e5 25. ♚×e5

♗×e5 26. ♗×f7+ ♙h8 27. ♘f3
 ♗g7 28. ♘g5 ♚f8 29. ♙b2 ♚×f7
 30. ♘f7+ ♙g8 31. ♙×g7 ♙×g7
 32. ♘g5 ♘f6 33. a3 ♚e8 34. b4
 a×b4 35. a×b4 ♘a6 36. ♚b1 ♚e2
 37. ♙d3 ♚d2 38. ♘f4 ♙h6
 39. ♘f7+ ♙g7 40. ♘e5 ♙c8
 41. ♘e6+ ♙×e6 42. d×e6 ♙f8 43. c5
 ♘b8 44. ♙c4 ♚d4 45. c×b6 c×b6
 46. ♚a1 ♚e4 47. ♚a8 ♚×e5
 48. ♚×b8+ ♙e7 49. ♚×b6 ♘d5
 50. ♚b5 ♙×e6 51. ♚×d5 ♚×d5 52.
 ♙f2 ♙d6 53. ♙×d5 ♙×d5 54. ♙f3
 ♙c4 55. ♙f4 ♙×b4 56. ♙g5 ♙c5
 57. ♙h6 ♙d6 58. ♙×h7 g5 59. ♙g6
 g4 60. ♙g5 ♙e7 61. ♙×g4 ½-½

(233) *Yates – Rubinstein*

Semmering (13) 1926

Alekhine [B02]

ECO (note 28) wrongly shows this game as Vidmar-Rubinstein.

1. e4 ♘f6 2. ♘c3 d5 3. e5 ♘fd7 4. f4
 e6 5. ♘f3 c5 6. ♙b5 a6 7. ♙×d7+
 ♙×d7 8. 0-0 ♘c6 9. d3 g6 10. ♗e1
 ♗c7 11. ♘d1 0-0-0 12. c3 ♙e7
 13. ♙e3 ♙b8 14. ♗f2 d4!

After this well-calculated blow Black seizes the initiative and very soon obtains a considerable advantage.

15. c×d4 ♘b4 16. ♗d2 ♙c6! 17. a3
 ♙×f3 18. a×b4 c×d4 19. ♚×f3 d×e3
 20. ♘×e3 ♗b6 21. ♙h1 ♗×b4
 22. ♗e2 ♚d4! 23. ♚af1 ♗b5
 24. ♘d1 ♚hd8 25. ♘c3 ♗d7
 26. ♚d1 h5 27. ♗c2 ♗c6 28. ♗b1
 ♚b4 29. ♗c2 ♚8d4 30. ♗d2 ♗b6
 31. ♚b1 ♚b3 32. ♗c2 a5 33. ♚ff1
 ♚db4 34. ♘d1 ♗c5! 35. ♗d2 ♗d4
 36. ♘c3 ♙c5 37. ♗c2 ♙b6 38. ♗d2
 h4 39. h3 ♗e3 40. ♗c2 ♙d4

41. ♖fc1 ♕a7! 42. ♜a1 ♜xb2
43. ♖d1 ♜xc3?

Black can win immediately by 43... ♜xg2 ♖g3+, and mate next move.

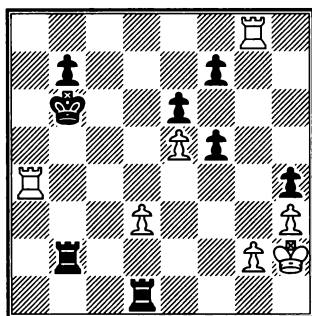
44. ♜xc3 ♖b6 45. ♖g1 ♖xg1+

45... ♜b1! decides the game more quickly.

46. ♖xg1 ♖b6 47. ♜c4 ♜d2 48. f5
gxf5

Simpler is 48... ♜xc4 49. dxc4 gxf5, etc.

49. ♜c8 ♜bb2 50. ♜g8 a4? 51. ♜xa4
♜d1+ 52. ♖h2



Rubinstein probably overlooked that there is no mate after 52... ♜bb1, because of 53. ♜xh4. Now he must win the game for a second time, which he does with remarkable precision in the following rook endgame.

52... ♜f1!! 53. ♜h8

If 53. ♜xh4, then 53... f4! (threatening 54... ♜bb1) 54. ♜gg4 ♜b4! (zug-zwang!) 55. d4 ♜xd4, etc.

53... ♜ff2 54. ♜8xh4 ♜xg2+
55. ♖h1 ♜h2+ 56. ♖g1 ♜bg2+

57. ♖f1 ♜d2 58. ♜ab4+ ♖c7
59. ♖g1 ♜he2 60. ♜b1 ♜xd3
61. ♜hb4 ♜d7! 62. ♜xb7+ ♖d8
63. ♜7b5 ♖e7 64. ♜a5 ♜dd2
65. ♜a7+ ♖f8 66. ♖f1 ♜h2
67. ♖g1 ♜dg2+ 68. ♖f1 ♜a2
69. ♖g1 ♜hb2 70. ♜xb2 ♜xb2
71. ♜a3 ♖g7 72. ♜g3+ ♖h6
73. ♖f1 ♜b5 74. ♜e3 ♖g5 75. ♜g3+
♖f4 76. ♜g7 ♜b7 77. h4 ♖xe5
78. ♖g2 ♖f6 79. ♜g8 ♜b2+
80. ♖h3 ♜b3+ 81. ♖h2 f4 82. ♜g4
e5 83. ♜g5 ♜g3 84. ♜h5 ♜g8 0-1

(234) *Vajda – Rubinstein*

Semmering (14) 1926

Semi-Slav [D48]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♖c3 c6 4. e3 ♖f6
5. ♖f3 ♖bd7 6. ♜d3 a6 7. 0-0 dxc4
8. ♜xc4 b5 9. ♜d3 c5 10. a4 b4
11. ♖e4 ♜b7 12. ♖ed2 ♜e7
13. ♖e2 0-0 14. a5! ♖c7 15. ♜d1
♜fd8 16. ♖c4 ♖e4 17. ♜d2 ♖xd2
18. ♜xd2 cxd4 19. exd4 ♖f4
20. ♖e3 ♖xe3 21. fxe3 ♜ac8
22. ♜f2 ♜c7 23. h3 ♖c5 24. dxc5
♜xd3 25. ♖fe5 ♜d5 26. ♜xf7
♜dxc5 27. b3 ♜f6 28. ♜xc7 ♜xc7
29. ♜d1 h5 30. ♖d7 ♜e7 31. ♜d4
♜c6 32. ♖db6 ♜e8 33. ♖f1 h4
34. e4 ♖h7 35. e5 ♜g6 36. ♜d7
♜xd7 37. ♖xd7 ♜c2 38. ♖d2 ♖g6
39. ♖e2 ♖f5 40. ♖b8 ♜d8??

A blunder. Now Black loses a piece. Instead, after 40... ♖xe5 41. ♖xa6 ♖d4!, or 41. ♖c6+ ♖f6 42. ♖b8 ♜d8, he has a considerable, perhaps decisive, advantage.

41. ♖c6 ♜xa5 42. ♖d4+ ♖xe5
43. ♖xc2 ♖f4 44. ♖f3 g5 45. ♖fd4
♜b6 46. ♖d3 g4 47. hxc4 ♖xg4
48. ♖xe6 h3 49. gxc3+ ♖xc3
50. ♖f4+ ♖g4 51. ♖d5 ♜g1

52. ♖d×b4 ♜f5 53. ♖×a6 ♜e6 54. ♜c4 ♜d7 55. ♜d5 ♜f2 56. b4 ♜b6 57. b5 ♜a5 58. ♖e3 ♜b6 59. ♖c4 ♜a7 60. ♖e5+ ♜c8 61. ♜c6 ♜d4 62. ♖d7 ♜f2 63. ♖ac5 1-0

(235) *Rubinstein – Janowsky*

Semmering (15) 1926

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D28]

1. d4 d5 2. ♖f3 ♖f6 3. c4 d×c4 4. e3 e6 5. ♜×c4 c5 6. 0-0 ♖c6 7. ♜e2 a6 8. ♖c3 ♜c7 9. ♖d1 ♜e7 10. d×c5 ♜×c5 11. a3 e5 12. ♖g5 ♜g4 13. ♖d5 ♜c8 14. f3 ♜h5 15. ♖×f6+ g×f6 16. ♖×f7 ♜×f7 17. ♜×f7+ ♜×f7 18. ♜c4 ♜e6 19. ♜×c5 ♖ad8 20. ♜d2 ♖d3 21. ♜a5 ♜b3 22. ♖×d3 ♜×d3 23. ♜c3 ♖d8 24. ♖e1 ♖e7 25. f4 e×f4 26. e×f4 ♖d5 27. h3 ♖g8 28. ♖f1?? ♖×g2+ 29. ♜×g2 ♖e3+ 30. ♜g3 ♖×f1+ 31. ♜f2 ♖g3 32. ♜e3 ♖h1+ 33. ♜f3 ♜f1+ 34. ♜g4 ♖f2+ 35. ♜h4 ♖d3 36. ♜g3 ♖c1 37. f5 ♖e2+ 38. ♜h2 ♖f4 39. ♜g3 ♖h5+ 40. ♜g4 ♖g7 41. ♜f3 h5+ 42. ♜f4 ♜×f3+ 43. ♜×f3 ♖×f5 44. ♜f4 ♜e6 45. a4 ♖e7 46. ♜e4 ♖d5 47. ♜d2 ♖b6 48. b3 ♖d7 49. ♜e3 f5+ 50. ♜d4 ♖f6 51. ♜f4 ♖e4 52. h4 b6 53. b4 ♖f6 54. b5 a5 55. ♜e3 ♖d7 56. ♜c4 ♜e5 57. ♜g1 ♜e4 58. ♜f2 f4 59. ♜g1 f3 60. ♜c3 ♜d5 61. ♜d3 ♖c5 62. ♜e3 ♖×a4 63. ♜×f3 ♖c5 64. ♜e3 a4 65. ♜c1 ♜c4 66. ♜b2 ♜×b5 67. ♜h8 ♜c4 68. ♜f4 a3 69. ♜g5 ♖e4+ 70. ♜×h5 ♖c3 0-1

The Swiss master Walter Michel, sometimes confused with the German IM Paul (Pablo) Michel and occasionally with the British master R.P. Michell, is best known for defeating Alekhine in a

tournament game at Bern 1925 when the latter overpressed. He represented Switzerland at four chess Olympiads.

(236) *W. Michel – Rubinstein*

Semmering (16) 1926

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D28]

Notes by Heinrich Wolf from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, 16-17/1926, p. 262.

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♖c3 d×c4 4. e3

Deserving of attention, in this move order often used by Rubinstein, is 4. e4.

4... ♖f6 5. ♜×c4 c5 6. ♖f3 a6 7. 0-0 b5 8. ♜d3 ♜b7 9. ♜e2 ♖bd7 10. ♖d1 ♜b6 11. a4!

The right plan, which ensures the c4-square for White's queen knight.

11... b4 12. a5?!

A double-edged continuation. Perhaps the immediate 12. ♖b1, followed by ♖bd2 and ♖c4, is better.

12... ♜c7 13. ♖b1 ♜e7 14. ♖bd2 0-0 15. ♖c4 ♖fd8 16. ♜d2 ♖e4 17. ♖fe5 ♖×e5 18. d×e5 ♖×d2 19. ♖×d2 ♜c6!

After many exchanges Black remains with two bishops and a pawn majority on the queenside. White's play is restricted by the necessity of taking care of the a5-pawn. Now Rubinstein initiates a deeply conceived counteroffensive.

20. ♖b6 ♖a7 21. f4 ♜e8 22. ♖ad1 g6!

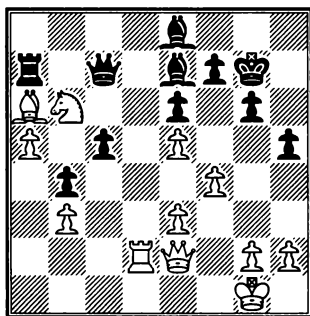
The defense of the a6-pawn by 22... ♜b7 is impossible because of 23. ♜×h7+, followed by 24. ♖×d8.

23. ♖c4

If 23. ♖x a6, then 23... ♗x d2 24. ♗x d2 c4!, as later happens in the game.

23... ♗x d2 24. ♗x d2 ♖g7 25. b3 h5 26. ♖x a6?

Instead of taking the pawn, White should try to consolidate his position by h2-h3 and ♖h2.



26... c4!!

The beginning of a charming combination.

27. ♗x c4

White has nothing better.

27... ♗c5!!

The point. White cannot exchange queens because of the double threat against a6 and e3, and thereby Black wins the a5-pawn with tempo.

28. ♖f2 ♗x a5 29. ♖c8 ♖h4+! 30. g3 ♗x a6 31. ♖d6

31. gxh4 ♗c6 wins.

31... ♗x d6!!

This exchange sacrifice crowns the combination. Black will not have two minor pieces for a rook, because one of the bishops must be given for White's passed pawn. What Rubinstein has in mind with this sacrifice is the following hidden mating attack, which decided the game.

32. e x d6 ♖b5 33. ♗c7 ♗a1! 34. g x h4 ♗f1+ 35. ♖g3 ♗e1+ 36. ♖f2 ♗g1+ 37. ♖f3 ♗h1+ 38. ♖g2

If 38. ♖g3, then 38... ♖c6 wins.

38... ♗d1+ 39. ♖g3 ♗g4+ 40. ♖f2 ♗e2+ 0-1

(237) *Rubinstein – Grünfeld*

Semmering (17) 1926

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D28]

Notes by Heinrich Wolf (W) from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, 16-17/1926, p. 259, and Kmoch (K).

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♖f3 d x c4 4. e3 ♖f6 5. ♖x c4 c5 6. 0-0 a6 7. ♗e2 ♖c6 8. ♖c3 ♖e7?

(W) This loses an important tempo. Correct is 8... b5 9. ♖b3 ♖b7, etc.

9. d x c5 ♖x c5 10. a3! ♖d6 11. b4 0-0 12. ♖b2 ♗e7 13. ♗ad1 b5 14. ♖d3 ♖b7 15. ♖e4! ♖x e4 16. ♖x e4

(K) Now on the one hand 17. ♖x h7+ ♖x h7 18. ♗d3+ and 19. ♗x d6 is threatened, and on the other, 17. ♗c2 f5 18. ♖x c6 ♗ac8 19. ♖d4!, as for example, 17... ♗ac8 18. ♖x h7+ ♖h8 19. ♗b1, and Black cannot play 19... g6,

or finally 17... Bfc8 18. Qxh7+ Qf8 19. Bb1 g6 20. Qxg6 f \times g6 21. Bxg6 , with a decisive attack. If Black plays 16...h6 or 16...g6 there would follow 17. Bd3 Bfd8 18. Bc3 , with a decisive advantage for White. The following move, which weakens the black king position, is therefore practically forced.

16...f5 17. Qb1 e5 18.e4! Qd4

(W) 18...f4 was better.

(K) White would have obtained an equally overwhelming position after 18...f4 by 19. Qa2+ and 20. Qd5 .

19. Qx d4 e \times d4 20. Qx d4 f \times e4?

(K) Black had to play 20... Qx e4 , meeting 21.f3 with Qc6! , and 21. Qx e4 with f \times e4! 22. Bg4 Bd8 . In each case Black would have a very difficult, but perhaps a playable, game. After the text, a pawn goes.

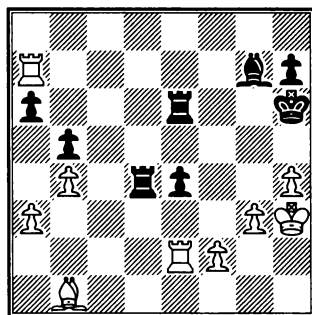
21. Bfe1 Bae8 22. Bg4! Qb8 23. Qa2+

(W) This check was also decisive after 22... Qa8 or 22... Bf4 .

23... Qh8 24. Qxg7+ Bxg7 25. Bxg7+ Qxg7 26. Bd7+ Qh8 27. Bxb7 Qe5 28. Qf7! Bd8 29.g3 Bd4 30. Bg2 Bc8 31. Be2 Bc7 32. Bb8+ Qg7 33. Qa2 Qf6 34. Bg8+ Qh6 35. Qb1 Be7 36.h4 Qg7 37. Qh3 Be6 38. Ba8 Qf6 39. Ba7!

(K) Now White threatens 40.f3!.

39... Qg7



40. Qx e4!

(K) A beautiful and astonishing finale.

40... Bdxe4 41. Bxe4 Bxe4 42. Bxa6+ Qh5 43.f3! 1-0

Dresden, April 4-14, 1926

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T
1 Nimzowitsch	x	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½
2 Alekhine	½	x	1	1	½	½	½	1	1	1	7
3 Rubinstein	0	0	x	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	6½
4 Tartakower	0	0	½	x	½	1	½	½	1	1	5
5 von Holzhausen	0	½	0	½	x	0	1	1	0	1	4
6 Johner	0	½	0	0	1	x	0	1	0	1	3½
7 Yates	0	½	0	½	0	1	x	0	1	0	3
8 Sämisch	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	x	½	1	3
9 Blümich	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	½	x	0	2½
10 Steiner	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	x	2

This ten-player round-robin, held to commemorate the 50th year jubilee of the Dresden Chess Club, saw Rubinstein lose to his two chief rivals, Nimzowitsch and Alekhine, and decimate the rest of the field. This was one of Nimzowitsch's greatest triumphs.

(238) *Yates – Rubinstein*

Dresden (1) 1926

Alekhine [B02]

1.e4 ♘f6 2.e5 ♘d5 3.♙c4 ♘b6
4.♙b3 c5 5.♚e2 ♘c6 6.♘f3 d5
7.e×d6 e6 8.♘c3 ♙×d6 9.♘e4
♙e7 10.d3 ♘d5 11.0-0 0-0
12.♙d2 b6 13.♙ad1 ♙b7 14.♙fe1
♚d7 15.♙c1 ♙ad8 16.♘g3 ♙fe8
17.♚e4?! ♘f6 18.♚h4 ♘d4
19.♘e5 ♚c7 20.♘h5 ♘×h5
21.♚×h5 ♙d6 22.♘g4 ♘×b3
23.a×b3 f5! 24.♘e3 ♚c6 25.♚h3
b5! 26.♘f1 e5 27.♙g5 ♙d7 28.f4
♙f7 29.♚g3 ♙e6 30.♚f2 ♙g6
31.♘d2 e×f4 32.♘f3 h6 33.h4
h×g5 34.h×g5 ♚d7 35.♙d2 ♙×f3
36.♚×f3 ♙×g5 37.♙de2 ♚b7
38.♙e8+ ♙f8 39.♚h3 ♙g3
40.♚h2 g6 41.♚f2 ♙h7 42.♚g1
♚d5 0-1

(239) *Rubinstein – von Holzhausen*

Dresden (2) 1926

Queen's Gambit Declined [D06]

1.d4 d5 2.♘f3 c5 3.c4 c×d4 4.c×d5
♚×d5 5.♘c3 ♚a5 6.♘×d4 a6 7.g3
e5 8.♘b3 ♚b4 9.♙g2 ♘f6 10.a3
♚b6 11.♙e3 ♚c7 12.♘a4 ♘c6
13.♘b6 ♙b8 14.♙c1 ♘g4 15.♘d5
♚d7 16.♙b6 ♙d6 17.0-0 0-0
18.♚d2 ♚e6 19.♙fd1 e4 20.♘c5
♙×c5 21.♙×c5 ♚f5

On the alternative 21...♙d8 22. ♘e7+
♚×c7 23.♙×e7 ♙×d2 24. ♙×d2, White
also wins an exchange.

22.f3 e3 23.♘×e3 ♘×e3 24.♚×e3
♙e6 25.♙×f8 ♙×f8 26.♚b6 ♚e5
27.e4 f5 28.f4 ♚b8 29.e5 1-0

(240) *Sämisch – Rubinstein*

Dresden (3) 1926

Queen's Pawn [D02]

Notes by Wiarda from *Der Jubiläumsschachkongress zu Dresden*.

1.d4 d5 2.♘f3 e6 3.♙f4 c5 4.e3
♘c6 5.c3 ♘f6 6.♙d3 ♚b6 7.♚c1
♙d7 8.♘bd2 ♙c8 9.♚b1 ♙e7
10.h3 0-0 11.♘e5 ♙fd8 12.♙h2
♙e8 13.0-0 g6 14.♚h1 ♘d7
15.♘×d7?!

Better is 15.♘ef3.

15...♙×d7 16.♘f3 ♙dd8 17.♙e1
a6 18.♚c1 ♚g7 19.♚d2 ♚a7
20.♚e2 c×d4 21.e×d4 ♚b6
22.♙f4 ♙d7 23. ♘e5 ♙dd8
24.♘×c6 ♙×c6 25.♚d2 f6 26.♙e2
♙f7 27.♙ae1 ♙d7 28.g4?! ♚d8
28.♙g3 ♙f8 29.f3 ♙e7 31.♙h2 b5
32.a3 ♙b7 33.h4 ♙d6 34.♙×d6
♚×d6 35.f4 ♙c8!

A very good move, which will serve well for both attack and defense.

36.h5 g×h5 37.♙g1 ♚h8 38.f5
♙g8 39. ♚h6 e×f5 40.♙×f5?

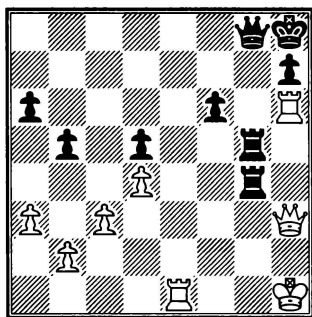
Here 40.g×f5 was better, because after the text move Black obtains strong pressure on the g-file. After 40.g×f5 ♙×g1+ 41.♚×g1, Black cannot play



Dresden 1926: seated L-R, Nimzowitsch, Alekhine, Otto Krüger, v. Holzhausen, Johner; standing L-R: Rubinstein, Sämisch, Tartakower, Dr. Christof Jobst (tournament director), Blümich, Steiner and Yates.

41...♖g3+ because of 42.♞g2, and White wins.

40...♙g6 41.♙xg6 ♞xg6 42.♜xh5 ♞bg7 43.♜f5 ♞g5 44.♜d3 ♜d7 45.♞e1 ♞xg4 45.♜f1 ♜f7 46.♞h6 ♞7g5! 48.♜h3 ♜g8



49.♞xg6

This loses immediately. The best defense against the threat of 49...♞g1+ 50.♞xg1 ♞xg1+ 51.♜h2 ♞e1! was

49.♜f1, but after 49...♜g6! 50.♞h2 ♞h5 51.♜f2 ♜g5 (threatening 52...♞xh2+ and 53...♞h4), Black has a decisive advantage.

49...♞g3 50.♜h2 ♞g2 51.♜h3 ♞5g3 52.♜xg2

Otherwise mate follows in a few moves.

52...♞xg2 53.♞f8 ♜xg8 54.♜xg2 ♜f4 55.♞e2 h5 0-1

(241) *Rubinstein – Blümich*

Dresden (4) 1926

King's Indian [E62]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 g6 3.c4 ♙g7 4.g3 0-0 5.♙g2 d6 6.♘c3 ♘c6 7.d5 ♘b8 8.♘d4 e5 9.dxe6 fxe6 10.0-0 e5 11. ♘c2 ♘c6 12.h3 ♙e6 13.♘d5 ♜d7 14. ♜h2 h6 15.♙e3 ♜h7 16.b3 ♞f7 17. ♜d2 ♙f5

18. ♖f6+ ♜x6 19. ♜b4! ♜f7
 20. ♜xc6 bxc6 21. ♗a5 a6 22. ♜ad1
 ♙e6 23. ♜d2 ♗e8 24. ♜fd1 ♙c8
 25. ♗a4 ♙b7 26. ♙e4 ♗d7 27. ♙g2
 ♜af8 28. ♜g1 ♗e8 29. ♗b4 ♗a8 30.
 ♗a4 c5 31. ♙d5 ♙xd5 32. cxd5 ♜b8
 33. ♗e4 a5 34. ♜c2 ♜ff8 35. ♜c4
 ♜b6 36. g4 ♙f6 37. ♜g2 ♙g5
 38. ♙xg5 hxg5 39. e3 ♗d8 40. ♜g3
 ♜g7 41. ♜h1 ♜b4 42. ♜b1 ♗f6
 43. ♜f1 ♜h8 44. ♜g2 ♜hb8 45. ♜g3
 ♜h8 46. f3 ♜hb8 47. ♜f2 ♗e7
 48. ♜g2 ♗e8 49. ♗c2 ♗f7 50. ♜xb4
 axb4 51. ♗c4 ♜a8 52. ♜g3 ♜e8
 53. ♗e4 ♗d7 54. ♜h2 ♗b5 55. ♜f2
 ♗a6 56. h4! gxh4+ 57. ♜xh4 ♜h8+
 58. ♜g3 ♗c8 59. f4 ♗d8 60. g5 ♜h5
 61. ♗f3

This was the sealed move. Rubinstein suggested 61. ♜h2 as an improvement. However, in the tournament book Blümich gave 61... ♜xh2 62. ♜xh2 ♗a8 63. fx e5 ♗xa2+ 64. ♜h3 ♗f2, drawing.

61... ♗c8 62. ♜h2 ♜xh2 63. ♜xh2 ♗a8?

This loses. Correct was 63... ♗f5, with equality – Blümich.

64. fx e5 ♗xa2+ 65. ♜h3! dx e5 66. ♗f6+ ♜h7 67. ♗e7+ ♜g8
 68. ♗d8+ ♜g7 69. ♗xc7+ ♜g8
 70. ♗d8+ ♜h7 71. ♗e7+ ♜g8
 72. ♗e6+ ♜h7 73. ♗f7+ ♜h8
 74. ♗f8+ ♜h7 75. ♗h6+ ♜g8
 70. ♗xg6+ ♜f8 77. ♗f6+ ♜g8 78.
 g6 ♗a7 79. d6 c4 80. ♗d8+ 1-0

The following game is number 67 in *The 100 Best Chess Games of the 20th Century, Ranked*, by Andrew Soltis.

(242) *Nimzowitsch – Rubinstein*
 Dresden (5) 1926
 English [A34]

This won the prize for the best-played game of the tournament. Notes by Nimzowitsch from the tournament book.

1. c4 c5 2. ♜f3 ♜f6 3. ♜c3 d5

Rubinstein plays this variation frequently, compare the games Réti-Rubinstein, Baden-Baden 1925, and Zubarev-Rubinstein, Moscow 1925. [See games 174 and 201.]

4. cxd5 ♜xd5 5. e4

One of my novelties.

5... ♜b4

5... ♜xc3 6. bxc3 g6 looks more solid.

6. ♙c4 e6

In case of 6... ♜d3+, White planned 7. ♜e2!. [Today this variation is one of the main theoretical lines.]

7. 0-0 ♜8c6

Perhaps 7... ♜4c6!? is preferable.

8. d3 ♜d4 9. ♜xd4 cxd4 10. ♜e2 a6

Forced. White keeps the extra pawn after 10... ♙e7? 11. ♙b5+ ♙d7 (11... ♜c6 12. ♗a4) 12. ♜xd4 ♙f6 13. ♗a4.

11. ♜g3 ♙d6

If 11... ♙e7, then 12. ♗g4 0-0 13. ♙h6 ♙f6 14. ♙xg7! ♙xg7 15. ♜h5.

12. f4 0-0 13. ♗f3

The consequences of 13.e5 ♖c7! are not favorable for White, e.g., 14. ♗g4 ♕h8 15. ♖h5 ♖g8 16. ♖f3 f5! 17. e×f6 g×f6 18. ♗h4 ♖g6 19. ♖h3 ♗e7, followed by ...♗d7 and ...♖ag8, while the plan initiated by the text builds more pressure.

13...♗h8 14.♗d2 f5 15.♖ae1 ♖c6 16.♖e2 ♗c7

Better was 16...♗d7.

17.e×f5 e×f5 18.♖h1!

The beginning of an interesting knight maneuver. The knight will be transferred via f2 to h3. It should be noticed that this time consuming maneuver does not give up the e-file and therefore it was important, at this very moment, to foresee 22.♗d5 (see next note).

18...♗d7 19.♖f2 ♖ae8 20.♖fe1 ♖×e2 21.♖×e2 ♖d8

If 21...♖e8, then 22.♗d5!, for example, 22...♖e7 23.♗f7, and White keeps the situation well in hand.

22.♖h3 ♗c6

Here, against 22...♖e8, White has the piquant reply 23.♗h5! ♖×e2 24. ♖g5! h6 25.♗g6 h×g5 26.♗h5mate.

23.♗h5 g6 24.♗h4 ♕g7 25.♗f2! ♗c5

White meets 25...♗b6 with 26.b4!, threatening 27. ♗c3.

26.b4 ♗b6 27.♗h4!

Weaker was 27.♗e1?! ♗e4 28.♗h1 ♗c6! 29.♗b3 ♗d5, after which Black consolidates his position.

27...♖e8

White wins immediately after 27...♖f6? 28.♖g5 h6 29.♖h7!

28.♖e5 ♖f7

If 28...h6 29.g4!, with a decisive attack, e.g., 29...f×g4 30.f5! ♗×e5 31. f6+ ♗×f6 32.♗h6 mate.

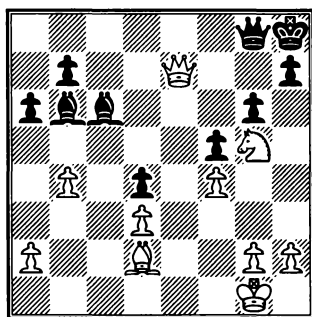
29.♗×f7 ♗×f7 30.♖g5 ♗g8 31.♖×e8 ♗×e8 32.♗e1

Black is lost because he cannot put up resistance against the mating attack.

32...♗c6

White wins after 32...♗h6 33.♖e6!, or 32...♗f8 33.♗e5 ♗d8 34.♖e6+ ♗e7 35.♗c5+!! ♗d7 36.♖f8+.

33.♗e7+ ♕h8



34.b5! ♗g7

Black gives up a piece, which is equivalent to resignation. In case of 34...a×b5, White planned the following elegant win: 35.♖e6! h5 36.♗f6+ ♕h7 37.♖g5+ ♕h6 38.♗b4, and mate in a few moves (38...h4 39.♗f8+ ♕h5 40.♖f7 g5 41.h3, etc.).

35.♗×g7+ ♕×g7 36.b×c6 b×c6 37.♖f3 c5 38.♖e5 ♗c7 39.♖c4

♙f7 40.g3 ♚d8 41.♚a5 ♚e7
42.♚c7 ♙e6 43.♜b6 h6 44.h4 g5
45.h5 g4 46.♚e5 1-0
(243) *Rubinstein – Alekhine*
Dresden (6) 1926
Queen's Pawn [A47]

Notes by Alekhine from the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, 1926.

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 e6 3.♚f4 b6 4.h3
♚b7 5.♜bd2 ♚d6! 6.♚xd6 cxd6
7.e3 0-0 8.♚e2 d5 9.0-0 ♘c6
10.c3 ♘e4 11.♘xe4 dxe4 12.♘d2
f5 13.f4 g5 14.♘c4 d5 15.♘e5
♘xe5 16.dxe5 ♙h8 17.a4?

The decisive mistake! Correct is 17.g3
♙g8 18.♙h2.

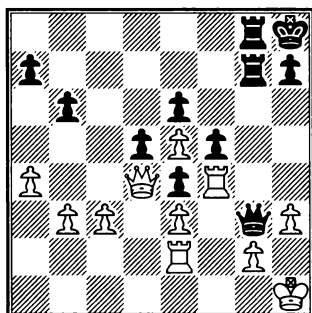
17...♙g8 18.♙d2 gxf4 19.♙xf4

If 19.exf4 ♙h4!, threatening 20... ♙xh3
and 20...♙xg2+!

19...♙g5 20.♚f1 ♙g3 21.♙h1
♙g7 22.♙d4 ♚a6 23.♙f2 ♙g3!
24.♙c2 ♚xf1 25.♙xf1 ♙ac8 26.b3
♙c7 27.♙e2 ♙cg7 28.♙f4 ♙c7
29.♙c2 ♙cg7 30.♙e2 (D)

30...♙g6! 31.♙b4 ♙h6 32.h4
♙g7!

Stronger than 32...♙xh4+ 33.♙xh4
♙xh4+ 34.♙g1.



33.c4

Black wins after 33.♙d6, 33...♙g6
34.♙4f2 f4! 35.exf4 e3.

33...♙g6 34.♙d2 ♙g3!

Threatening 35...♙h3+ 36.♙g1 ♙g3, etc.

35.♙e1 ♙xg2 0-1

(244) *Tartakover – Rubinstein*
Dresden (7) 1926
Queen's Pawn [A47]

1.♘f3 ♘f6 2.b3 e6 3.♚b2 ♚e7
4.e3 b6 5.d4 ♚b7 6.♚d3 d6
7.♜bd2 ♜bd7 8.e4 0-0 9.c4 c5
10.d5 e5 11.0-0 ♙e8 12.♘e1 ♘f8
13.f4 exf4 14.♙xf4 ♘g6 15.♙f2
♘d7 16.♘c2 ♘de5 17.♘f3 ♚f6
18.♘e3 ♚c8 19.♘xe5 ♘xe5
20.♙e2 ♚h4 21.g3 ♚g5 22.♚xe5
♚xe3 23.♙xe3 ♙xe5 24.♙f4 ♙e7
25.♙af1 ♚xh3 26.♙b1 ♚d7 27.h4
♚e8 28.♙e1 f6 29.g4 h6 30.h5
♚d7 31.♙g2 ♙e8 32.♙f1 ♙g5
33.♙h2 ♙e5 34.♙d2 ♙b8 35.a4
a6 36.♙g1 ♙d8 37.♙a1 ♙c7
38.♙h2 ♙be8 39.♙f4 ♙b7
40.♙h1 ♙e7 41.♙b2 a5 42.♙f1
♚c8 43.♙g2 ♙e8 44.♙h2 ♙e7
45.♙ff2 ♙g5 46.♙g3 ♚d7 47.♙g1
♙e5 48.♙h2 ♙f8 49. ♙gg2 ♚e8
50.♙d2 ♚f7 51.♙g1 ♙h8 52.♙f5
♚g8 53.♙gf2 ♙e8 54.♙f4 ♙d8
55.♙xe5 ♙xe5 56.♙g2 ♚h7
57.♙f3 ♙e7 58.♙e2 ♙g8 59.♙h2
♙f7 60.♙e2 ♙g5 61.♙h2 ♙e5
62.♙xe5 ♙xe5 63.♙f4 g6
64.hxg6+ ♙xg6 65.♚e2 ♙g7
66.♚f3 ♚g6 67.♙h1 ½-½

(245) *P. Johner – Rubinstein*
Dresden (8) 1926
Queen's Gambit Accepted [D21]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♟f3 dxc4 4.e4 c5
 5.♞xc4 cxd4 6.♞xd4 a6 7.♞e3 ♟f6
 8.♞d2 b5 9.♞b3 ♞b7 10.f3 ♞d6
 11.a4 ♞e5 12.♟f1 ♞c6 13.♞xc6
 ♟xd1+ 14.♞xd1 ♞xc6 15.♞c1 ♞d7
 16.b3 0-0 17.♞g3 bxa4 18.bxa4 ♟fb8
 19.0-0 a5 20.♟f2 ♟b4 21.♟d2 ♞e8
 22.♞e2 ♞xa4 23.f4 ♞xd1 24.fxe5
 ♞xe2 25. exf6 ♞b5 26.♟cd1 h6!
 27.♞d4 gxf6 28.♞xf6 ♟xe4 29.h4 h5
 30.♞c1 ♟f4 31.♞e5 ♟f5 32.♞c5
 ♞c6?

Correct is 32...♞c4!, and Black wins
 after 33.♟xa5 ♟f1+ 34.♟h2 ♟xa5.

33.♟d3?

According to Palitsch in the tournament
 book, White missed drawing with
 33.♟xa5. In our opinion, even in this case
 after 33...♟f1+! (not 33...♟xa5? 34.♟d8+
 ♟h7 35.♟h8+ ♟g6 36.♟g8+ and per-
 petual check) 34. ♟xf1 ♟xa5 35.♟d8+
 ♟h7 36.♟h8+ ♟g6 37.♟g8+ ♟f5
 38.♟g5+ ♟e4 39.♞f6 ♞b5+, Black re-
 tains some winning chances, for example,
 40.♟f2 ♟a2+ 41.♟g3 ♞e2.

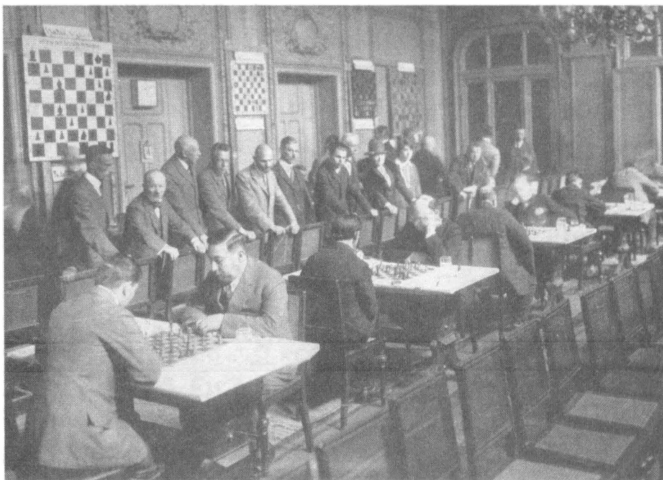
33...♞e4! 34.♟xa5?

Now this is the decisive mistake.

34...♟f1+! 35.♟h2 ♟xa5
 36.♟d8+ ♟h7 37.♟h8+ ♟g6
 38.♟g8+ ♟h6! 0-1

(246) *Rubinstein – L. Steiner*
 Dresden (9) 1926
 King's Indian [E91]

1.♟f3 g6 2.e4 ♞g7 3.d4 c5 4.d5
 d6 5.c4 ♞d7 6.♞c3 ♞gf6 7.♞e2
 0-0 8.0-0 a6 9.a4 ♟b8 10.h3 ♞e8
 11.♞f4 ♞e5 12.♟d2 ♞xf3+
 13.♞xf3 ♟a5 14.♞g5 ♞f6
 15.♞e3 ♞d7 16.♞e2 e5 17.dxe6
 fxe6 18.♟fd1 ♟bd8 19.f3 ♞c6
 20.♞d5! ♟xd2 21.♞xf6+ ♞xf6
 22.♟xd2 ♟d7 23.a5! e5 24.b4!
 cxb4 25.♟ab1 ♟g7 26.♟xb4 h6
 27.♟b3 g5 28.♟bd3 ♞e8 29.♞d1
 ♟df7 30.♞b3 ♟f6 31.c5 ♞b5
 32.♞c3 ♟g6 33.♞c1 h5 34.♟cd1
 g4 35.cxd6 g×h3 36.d7 ♞xd7
 37.♟xd7 h×g2 38.♟1d2 1-0



The last round at Dresden 1926.

Budapest, June 26-July 15, 1926

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	T
1 Grünfeld	x	½	1	½	½	½	½	1	0	½	½	1	½	½	1	1	9½
2 Monticelli	½	x	0	0	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	0	1	1	9½
3 Knoch	0	1	x	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	½	0	1	½	0	1	9
4 Takács	½	1	½	x	0	1	0	½	½	0	½	1	1	1	½	1	9
5 Rubinstein	½	½	½	1	x	0	½	½	0	½	1	0	1	1	1	1	9
6 Nagy	½	½	0	0	1	x	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	½	8½
7 Réti	½	0	½	1	½	0	x	0	1	½	1	0	½	1	½	1	8
8 Colle	0	½	0	½	½	0	1	x	½	½	½	1	0	1	1	1	8
9 Matissos	1	0	½	½	1	1	0	½	x	1	0	1	0	½	½	0	7½
10 Tartakower	½	½	0	1	½	1	½	½	0	x	½	0	½	1	½	½	7½
11 Vajda	½	0	½	½	0	0	0	½	1	½	x	1	½	½	½	½	6½
12 Yates	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	x	1	0	0	1	6
13 Steiner	½	0	0	0	0	0	½	1	1	½	½	0	x	1	1	0	6
14 Havasi	½	1	½	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	1	0	x	1	1	6
15 Prokeš	0	0	1	½	0	1	½	0	½	½	½	1	0	0	x	0	5½
16 Znosko-Borovsky	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	½	½	0	1	0	1	x	4½

Several events were organized in conjunction with the FIDE Congress held in Budapest in the summer of 1926. The most significant were the 2nd unofficial Chess Olympiad (the first international team event ever played according to modern standards) and the “FIDE Masters” won by Ernst Grünfeld and 24-year-old Italian master Mario Monticelli.

(247) *Rubinstein – Tartakover*

Budapest (1) 1926

Dutch [A84]

1.d4 e6 2.c4 f5 3.e3 d6 4.f4 dxe4
5. dxf3 dxb4 6.dbd2 0-0 7.d3
dxd2+ 8. dxd2 dxd2 9. bxd2 b6
10.0-0 dxb7 11. Bae1 Bf6 12.e4
dxc6 13.dxe5 d6 14. dxc6 dxc6
15.d5 fxe4 16.dxe4 exd5
17.dxd5+ dxd5 18.cxd5 Bae8
19.g3 Bf7 ½-½

Budapest 1926 was a great success (equal first) for the Italian Mario Monticelli (1902-1995) who became an international master in 1950 and received the grandmaster emeritus title in 1985.

(248) *Monticelli – Rubinstein*

Budapest (2) 1926

Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2.d4 f3 dxc6 3.dxb5 a6
4.dxa4 dxf6 5.0-0 d6 6.d3 b5
7.dxb3 dxa5 8.dbd2 de7 9.Bc1 0-0
10.dxf1 h6 11.dg3 Be8 12.c3
dxb3 13. Bxb3 c5 11.dg3 Be8
12.c3 dxb3 13. Bxb3 c5 14.d4
Bc7 15.h3 d8 16.d5 c4 17.Bd1
Bh7 18.dh2 g6 19.dg4 dg7
20.dxf6+ dxf6 21.f4 exf4
22.dxf4 d7 23.Bf3 dg7
24.Bad1 Bf8 25.Bh1 Bae8
26.Be2 d8 27.Bde1 Be7 28.a3
Bfe8 29.de3 Bg8 30.Bf2 Be5
31.d4 f5 32.de3 h5 33.d4
de5 34.dxf1 f5 35.d2 dxd4
36.Bxd4 Be5 37.d3 Bxe4
38.Bxe4 Bxe4 39.Bxe4 fxe4
40.Bxe4 Bf7 41. dg5 df5
42.Be3 Bxd5 43.Be8+ Bg7
44.Be7+ Bg8 45.Bc7 Bd1+
46.Bh2 Bd5 ½-½

(249) *Rubinstein – Réti*

Budapest (3) 1926

Queen’s Gambit Declined [D06]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 d5 3.c4 c5 4.c×d5
c×d4 5.♘×d4 ♘×d5 6.e4 ♘f6
7.♘c3 e5 8.♘db5 ♖×d1+ 9.♖×d1
♘a6 10.f3 ♘c5 11.♘a4 0-0
12.♘×c5 ♘×c5 13.♘e3 ♖d8+
14.♖e1 b6 15.♘×c5 b×c5 16.♖c1
♘e6 17.♘c7 ♖ab8 18.♘×e6 f×e6
19.♖c2 ♖d4 20.♘c4 ♖f7 21.♖e2
♖bd8 22.♖hc1 g5 23.g4 h5 24.h3
h×g4 25.h×g4 ♖h8 26.♖e1 ♖h1
27.♘f1 ♘d7 28.♖f2 ½-½

(250) *Colle – Rubinstein*

Budapest (4) 1926

Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 d5 2.♘f3 e6 3.e3 c5 4.c3 ♘c6
5.♘d3 ♘f6 6.♘bd2 ♘e7 7.0-0-0
8.d×c5 ♘×c5 9.e4 e5 10.e×d5
♖×d5 11.♖c2 ♖e8 12.♘c4 ♖d7
13.♘g5 ♖f8 14.♘de4 ♘×e4
15.♖×e4 ♖f5 16.♖d5 ♘b6
17.♘d3 e4 18.♘×e4 ♖×d5
19.♘×d5 h6 20.♘f3 ♖d8 21.♘×c6
b×c6 22.♘e3 ♘e6 23.♖fe1 ♘d5
24.♖e2 ♖d6 25.♖d2 ♘×e3 26.f×e3
♖e6 27.♖f2 ♖ae8 28.♖e2 a5
29.b3 c5 30.♖d1 ♘c6 ½-½

(251) *Rubinstein – Znosko-Borovsky*

Budapest (5) 1926

Queen's Pawn [A47]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 e6 3.e3 b6 4.♘d3
♘b7 5.0-0 d6 6.♘bd2 ♘bd7 7.e4
e5 8.c3 ♘e7 9.♖e2 0-0 10.♘c2
♘e8?! 11.♖d1 e×d4 12.♘×d4 g6
13.♘f1 ♘g7 14.♘e3 ♖e8 15.f3
♘f8 16.♖f1 ♘c5 17.b4 ♘ce6
18.♘a4 c6 19.♘×c6 ♘×c6
20.♘×c6 ♖c8 21.b5 ♘c7 22.a4
♘ge6 23.♘c4 ♖d7 24.♘a3 ♘c5
25.♘×c5 b×c5 26.♖d2 ♖e6
27.♖ad1 ♘e8 28.e5 ♖c7 29.f4 a6

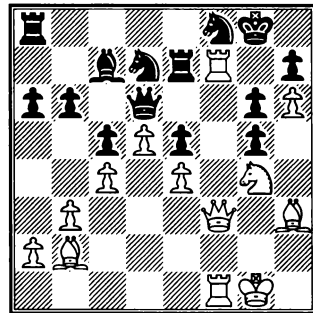
30.♖f3 a×b5 31.a×b5 d×e5
32.f×e5 1-0

(252) *Rubinstein – Havasi*

Budapest (6) 1926

Queen's Indian [E14]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 e6 3.e3 c5 4.c4 b6
5.♘d3 ♘b7 6.0-0 ♘e7 7.b3 d6
8.♘b2 ♘bd7 9.♘bd2 ♖c7
10.♖e2 0-0 11.♖ac1 ♖fe8 12.♘e1
♖ad8 13.e4 e5 14.d5 ♘f8 15.g3
♘c8 16.♘g2 ♘g6 17.f3 ♘h3
18.♖f2 ♖c8 19.♘f1 ♘d7 20.♘fe3
♘×g2 21.♘×g2 ♘f6 22.h4 ♖c7
23.♘e3 ♖a8 24.♖h2 ♖h8 25.♘g4
♘d8 26.h5 ♘gf8 27.h6 g6 28.f4
♘f6 29.f×e5 d×e5 30.♘e3 ♘bd7
31.♖f1 f6 32.♖d1 ♖d6 33.♘e2
♖b8 34.♘g4 a6 35.♘h3 ♖a8 36.
♖hf2 ♖b8 37.g4 ♖a8 38.g5 f×g5
39.♘g4 ♘c7 40.♖f7 ♖e7 41.♖f3
♖g8



42.♘×e5! ♖×e5 43.♖g7+ ♖h8
44.♖f7 1-0

The following game has to be on the shortlist of Rubinstein's worst defeats.

(253) *Yates – Rubinstein*

Budapest (7) 1926

Ruy Lopez [C77]

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

Notes by Tartakover from *500 Master Games of Chess*.

**1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙a4 ♘f6 5.♜e2 b5 6.♙b3 ♙c5
7.c3 d6 8.0-0 0-0 9.♙d1**

Instead of the usual 9.d3, White conceives the bold plan of playing d2-d4 as quickly as possible, without preventing the pin on f3 with 9.h2-h3.

9...♜e7?!

Black deliberately allows the d2-d4 advance, considering only its weak points, and not realizing the full extent of the threat. If he objected to 9...♙g4 10.h3 ♙xf3 11.♜xf3, etc., he could at least have minimized the hostile threat by 9...♙e8 10.d4 exd4 11.cxd4 ♙xe4 12.♙xf7+ ♜f8, etc.

10.d4 ♙b6 11.♙g5 ♘d8?

This further lack of concern has fatal consequences. In case of 11...exd4, White has the intermediary maneuver 12.♙d5 ♙d7 13.cxd4. Black should without delay have loosened White's grip by 11...h6.

12.♘h4 ♘e6?

If now 12...h6, there follows 13.♘g6, winning the exchange, and White wins after 12...g6 13.♜f3 ♜g7 14.♘f5+ gxf5 15.exf5 ♙b7 16.♜g3. The best defensive move was 12...♜h8.

13.♘f5 ♜e8??

Black's position is already tottering. If 13...♜d8 14.♙e6! fxe6 15.♘xg7 ♜xg7 16.dxe5, with a winning attack. And if

13...♜d7 (the lesser evil) 14.♙xf6 gxf6 15.♙d3, etc. The text move brings catastrophe.

14.♙xf6 gxf6 15.♙xe6 1-0

For after 15...fxe6 16.♜g4+, Black has only the choice between mate and losing the queen by 16...♜g6 17.♘e7+.

(254) *Rubinstein – E. Steiner*

Budapest (8) 1926

Old Indian [A53]

**1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 d6 3.c4 ♙g4
4.♘c3 ♘bd7 5.g3 ♙xf3 6.exf3 g6
7.f4 ♙g7 8.♙g2 c6 9.0-0 ♘b6
10.b3 d5 11.c5 ♘bd7 12.♙e3 0-0
13.♙e1 ♘e8 14. ♜d3 e6 15.♙e2
♘c7 . . . 1-0** The rest of the game is not available.

(255) *Grünfeld – Rubinstein*

Budapest (9) 1926

Queen's Gambit Declined [D67]

**1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 ♘f6 4.♙g5
♘bd7 5.e3 ♙e7 6.♘c3 0-0 7.♙c1
c6 8.♙d3 dxc4 9.♙xc4 ♘d5
10.♙xe7 ♜xe7 11.♘e4 ♘5f6
12.♘g3 e5 13.0-0 e4 14.♘d2 ♘b6
15.♙b3 ♙g4 16.♜c2 ♙ae8
17.♜c5 ♘c8 18.♜xe7 ♙xe7 19.h3
♙e6 20.♙xe6 ♙xe6 21.a3 ♘d6
22. ♘e2 ♘d5 23.♘c3 ♘xc3
24.♙xc3 f5 25. g3 g5 26.f4 exf3
27.♙xf3 ♙fe8 28.g4 fxg4 29.hxg4
♘e4 30.♘xe4 ♙xe4 ½-½**

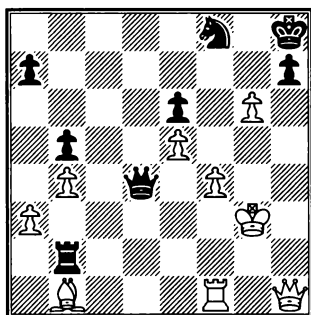
(256) *Rubinstein – Kmoch*

Budapest (10) 1926

Queen's Pawn [D05]

**1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 e6 3.e3 b6 4.♙d3
♙b7 5.♘bd2 c5 6.0-0 ♘c6 7.b3**

cxd4 8. exd4 Qe7 9. Qb2 0-0
 10. Be1 Bc8 11. a3 d5 12. Bc1 Qd6
 13. Qe5 Bb7 14. b4 Qd7 15. Qdf3
 f5 16. Be2 Qcxe5 17. dxe5 Qb8
 18. Qd4 Bfd8 19. c3 Qf8 20. Be3
 Qc6 21. Qd2 Bb7 22. f4 Qb5 23.
 Qb1 Bb7 24. Qh1 Bb7 25. Bg1 g6
 26. g4 Bg7 27. Bg3 f×g4 28. B×g4
 Bcc7 29. Bcg1 Bcf7 30. Qf3 Qc7
 31. Qg5 Be7 32. B4g2 Qd8
 33. Qh3 Bb6 34. Qf2 Qe8 35. Qg4
 Qh8 36. h4 Bc8 37. Bh3 b5
 38. Qf6 Qb6 39. Qxd5 Qc6
 40. Qxe7 Bxe7 41. Qh2 Qxg2
 42. Bxg2 Qxd4 43. cxd4 Bb7
 44. h5 Bb8 45. Bh3 Bxd4 46. h×g6
 Bb2+ 47. Qg3 Bb4 48. Bf1 Bb2
 49. Bh1



49... Bxb1! 50. Bxb1 Bb3+
 51. Qh2 Bc2+ 52. Bg2 Bxb1
 53. g7+ Qg8 54. g×f8(B)+ Q×f8
 55. Bb7 Bc2+ 56. Qg3 Bb3+
 57. Qg4 Bg6+ 58. Qf3 Bb3+ ½-½

(257) *Matison – Rubinstein*

Budapest (11) 1926

Four Knights Game [C48]

1. e4 e5 2. Qf3 Qc6 3. Qc3 Qf6
 4. Qb5 Qd4 5. Qxd4 exd4 6. e5
 dxc3 7. exf6 Bxf6 8. dxc3 Be5+
 9. Be2 Bxe2+ 10. Qxe2 d5 11. Qf4
 c6 12. Qe5 Qe6 13. 0-0 f6 14. Qg3

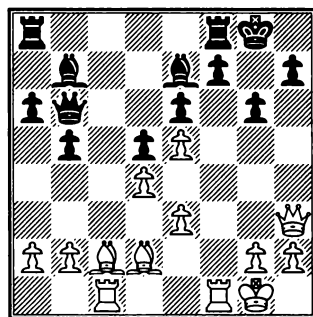
Qc5 15. Bfe1 Qf7 ... 1-0 The rest
 of the game is not available.

(258) *Rubinstein – Vajda*

Budapest (12) 1926

Semi-Slav [D45]

1. d4 d5 2. Qf3 Qf6 3. c4 e6 4. Qc3
 c6 5. e3 a6 6. Qe5 Qbd7 7. f4 dxc4
 8. Qxc4 b5 9. Qb3 Bc7 10. Bh3
 Qb7 11. Bh3 Qxe5 12. fxe5 Qd5
 13. Qxd5! cxd5 14. Qd2 Qe7 15. 0-0
 0-0 16. Bb1 Bb6 17. Qc2 g6



18. Qd3!

With the idea of 18... Bb8 19. Bce1,
 preserving both rooks for the attack.

18... a5 19. Bf3 b4 20. Bcf1 Qg7
 21. Qe1 f5 22. exf6 Qxf6 23. Bxf6!
 1-0

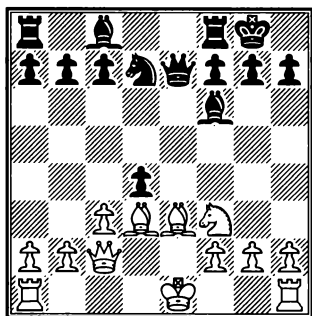
For mate follows 23... Bxf6 24. Bxf6
 Qxf6 25. Bxh7 g5 26. Qg3.

(259) *Prokeš – Rubinstein*

Budapest (13) 1926

French [C11]

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Qc3 Qf6 4. Qg5
 dxe4 5. Qxe4 Qe7 6. Qxf6+ Qxf6
 7. Qe3 0-0 8. Qd3 Qd7 9. Qf3
 Be7 10. c3 e5 11. Bc2 exd4



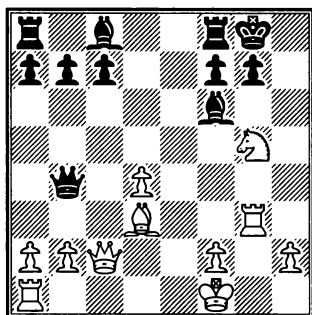
12.cxd4

E. Woehl analyzed the variation 12.♙xh7+ ♖h8 13.cxd4 g6 14.♙xg6 f×g6 15.♖xg6 ♖b4+ 16.♙d2 ♖xb2 17.♙b1 in *Funkschach* (October 1926, p. 606) but of course Black does much better with 15...♙g8 16.♖h6+ ♖h7 when White's three pawns are not worth Black's extra piece.

12...♖b4+ 13. ♙f1?!

The text, in conjunction with White's next two moves, has a very modern look to it. The plan is interesting but probably not as appropriate as the routine 13.♖c3.

13... h6 14.♙g1?! ♙b6 15.g4?! ♙d5 16. ♙d2 ♖d6 17.♙g3 ♙b4 18.♙x♙4 ♖x♙4 19.g5 h×g5 20.♙xg5



20...♖x♙d4!

Rubinstein correctly and cold-bloodedly grabs White's center pawn.

21.♙h7+?

This loses without a fight. White should have tried 21.♙d1 hoping for 21...♖h4 (21...♖x♙b2!) when the plausible follow-up 22.♙h7 ♙e8 23.♙x♙f6+ ♖x♙f6 24.♖x♙c7 ♙g4 sees the trapper getting trapped after 25.♙xg4 ♖f3 26.♖g3 ♖x♙d1+ 27.♖g2 g6 28.♙xg6 winning.

21....♖h8 22.♙g8? ♖h4 23.♙e1 ♙xg5 24.♙xg5 ♙h3+ 25.♖e2 ♙fe8+ 0-1

The following game is one of Rubinstein's classical positional masterpieces that features a brilliant ending. Akiva did not always have his way with Takács – their lifetime record was even.

(260) *Rubinstein – Takács*

Budapest (14) 1926

Queen's Gambit Declined [D65]

Notes by Kmoch (K).

1.c4 ♙f6 2.d4 e6 3.♙c3 d5 4.♙g5 ♙bd7 5.e3 ♙e7 6.♙f3 0-0 7.♙c1 c6 8.♖c2 a6 9.cxd5 exd5 10.♙d3 ♙e8 11. 0-0 ♙f8

[This position and the analogous one with White's rook on a1 and Black's pawn on a7 were a tabiya for Rubinstein who was at home with either color.]

12.♙fe1

[The inclusion of ♖c1 and ...a6 means that the direct minority attack plan with ♖b1 and b4 is inappropriate but all other moves typical to the position are playable including 12.a3, 12.h3, 12.♖ce1 (trying to showing that the free move ...a6 means nothing or might even be a weakness), 12.♙xf6, the game continuation and 12.♗e5. Rubinstein faced the latter against Euwe (Karlsbad 1928 – game 342) and Havasi (Budapest 1929 – game 353), responding with 12...♗g4 in both instances.]

12...♗g4

[This move succeeds in driving the knight back but it is wanted on the queenside or f1 to shore up the kingside. More common is 12...♗e6 as played by Alekhine against Capablanca in the 13th game of their world championship match.]

13.♗d2 ♗6d7 14.♙f4! ♗g5?

(K) This does not turn out well and should have been deferred. 14...♗h5 or 14...♗f6 followed by ...♗d6 would have been better.

15.h3!

[Very good! Now 15...♙xf4 cannot be played, since the bishop at g4 would be trapped after 16.exf4!.]

15...♗h5 16.♗h2 ♗g6 17.♙xg6 h×g6 18.♙b3 ♙b6 19.♗a4! ♙×b3 20.♗×b3 ♗e6?

(K) The bishop exerts powerful pressure, and it was not easy for Black to find a continuation in any way satis-

factory. The chief trouble is that the b7-pawn can be protected neither by ...♖b8 nor by ...♖e7. Still, there were two continuations that offered Black substantial drawing chances: 20...a5 21.♗bc5 b5 22.♗×d7 ♗×d7 23.♗c5 ♗×c5 24.♖×c5 ♖a6 25.♖ec1 ♖e6 and 20...♗d8 21.♗bc5 ♗×c5 22.♗×c5 ♖a7, and since White cannot play 23.♖c3, Black will have time to drive away the knight by ...♗b6, and thereafter to bring the fleeing rook back into the game. After the text, Black is enmeshed in a fatal impasse.

[White maintains an obvious positional advantage in both continuations given by Knoch. Igor Novikov, in *Akiba Rubinstein's Chess Academy* criticizes the text and suggests 20...♗d8 was forced with the plan of meeting 21.♗bc5 by 21...♗×c5 22.♗×c5 ♖a7 keeping White's advantage to a minimum. Black would follow-up with ideas like ...♗e6 and ...♗c7. White's bishop on h2 is very strong and needs to be opposed.]

21.♗a5! ♖a7 22.♙f1

(K) Protecting the rook against the threat ...♗×d4 and preparing 23.♖c3.

22...♗d8 23.b4!

[The delayed minority attack is often a very effective weapon as Karpov has shown on several occasions. His masterpiece against Kharitonov from the 1988 USSR Championship where he does not play b4 until move 24 is a classic example.]

23...f5

(K) Or 23...♙c7 24.♙xc7 ♖xc7 25.♖c5 ♖xc5 26.bxc5, with a winning position for White by means of the attack on the b-file.

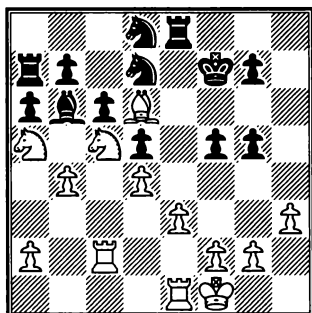
24.♖b2 g5

[Trading on a5 does not solve Black's problems as White is able to generate too much pressure down the b-file and the h2-b8 diagonal. Novikov gives the following variations to show this concretely: 24...♙xa5 25.bxa5 ♖aa8 26.♖d3 ♖df8 27.♖b1 ♖e7 28.♙d6 ♖d7 29.♙g3 ♖e8 (29...♖ad8 30.♖b2 ♖e7 31.♖eb1 ♖dd7 32.♖e5 ♖c7 33.♖xg6! ♖xg6 34.♙xc7 ♖xc7 35.♖xb7) 30.♖b2 ♖d8 31.♖c5 ♖f7 32.♖eb1 winning.]

25.♖d3 ♖f7 26.♖c2 ♙b6

[Takács chooses not to trade bishops. Novikov gives the variation 26...♙c7 27.♙xc7 ♖xc7 28.♖c5 ♖xc5 29.bxc5 ♖e6 30.♖b2 ♖e7 31.♖eb1 ♖d8 without an assessment. We believe that White would have excellent chances to win after transferring his king to d3 and then opening a second front on the kingside with g4. A similar plan is used successfully in the game.]

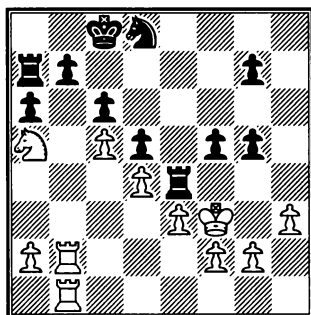
27.♙d6 ♖d8 28.♖c5!



28...♖xc5 29.♙xc5 ♙xc5

(K) Finally, the formidable b-file must be opened.

30.bxc5 ♖e7 31.♖b2 ♖d7 32.♖eb1 ♖c8 33.♖e2 ♖e7 34.♖f3 ♖e4



35.g4!

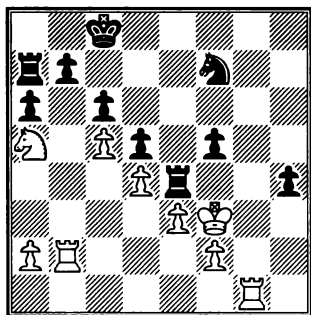
(K) After his opponent is fully tied up on the queenside, White achieves the decisive breach on the kingside.

35...g6 36.♖g1 ♖f7 37.h4 g×h4

[GM Igor Novikov's suggestion of 37...♖h6!? is quite interesting. The idea is that after 38.hxg5 f×g4+ (38...♖xg4? 39.♖h1!) 39.♖g2 ♖f5 40.♖h1 ♖e7 Black has counterplay based on playing ...g3. We believe that White is in prime torturing mode after 41.♖h8+ ♖c7 42.♖f8 putting Black in a sort of *zugzwang* as 42..g3 is neutralized by 43.♖b3 and trying to hold ground with 42...♖d7 is met by 43.♖e8! when even ...g3 has been taken away. White will play ♖b3-b1 and then swing his rook over to the kingside at the right moment.]

38.gxf5 gxf5

(K) After 38...g5 the strongest continuation is 39.♖c4!, with threats of 40.♖d6+, followed by ♜xg5, as well as 40.♖d2 and ♜g4, etc.



39.♜g7

(K) This move was sealed by Rubinstein at adjournment. At the resumption of play, a minor incident occurred. Rubinstein came a few minutes late. Meanwhile, the tourney officials had opened the envelope and had made the move 39.♜g2. Rubinstein immediately demonstrated that he had intended 39.♜g7 as his sealed move. After repeated demonstration it became clear that Rubinstein had indicated the text.

[We guess that this incident occurred because it wasn't easy to distinguish between Rubinstein's written numbers two and seven. The incident is dealt

with at length by Kmoch and Reinfeld in their article. "Clear as Mud" in *Chess Review*, July 1950 (p. 193c).]

39...♖d8 40.♜g8 f4 41.♜h8

[Also decisive is 41.♖c4!]

41...f×e3 42.f×e3 ♜d7 43.♜g2 ♜e8 44.♜×h4 ♜e7 45.♜h8 ♜c7 46.♜gg8 ♜d7 47.♖b3 a5 48.♖c1 ♜a8 49.♖d3 b5 50.c×b6+ ♜×b6 51.♖c5 ♜d6 52.a4 ♜c8 53.♜g4! ♜a8 54.♜f5 ♜c7 55.♜h7+ 1-0

(261) *Nagy – Rubinstein*

Budapest (15) 1926

French [C01]

Needing a win in the last round to tie for first, Rubinstein takes a lot of risks and ends up losing.

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.e×d5 e×d5 4.♖d3 ♖d6 5.♖e2 ♖e7 6.0-0 0-0 7.c3 ♖d7 8.♖g5 h6 9.♖h4 f5 10.f4 ♖f6 11.♖×f6 ♜×f6 12.♖d2 g5 13.♖f3 g×f4 14.♖e5 ♖g6 15.♖×f4 ♖×e5 16.d×e5 ♖×e5 17.♖c2 c6 18.♜h5 ♜d6 19.♜ae1 ♖d7 20.♜h4 ♜f7 21.♜e3 ♖g4 22.♜g3 ♜g7 23.h3 ♜c5+ 24.♜h1 ♖e3 25.♖h5! 1-0 (Time)

Hannover, August 9-18, 1926

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	T
1	Nimzowitsch	x	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	6½
2	Rubinstein	½	x	1	½	1	1	1	1	6
3	von Holzhausen	0	0	x	½	1	1	½	1	4
4	Sämisch	0	½	½	x	½	0	½	1	3
5	Mises	0	0	0	½	x	1	½	1	3
6	Antze	0	0	0	1	0	x	1	½	2½
7	Duhm	0	0	½	½	½	0	x	0	1½
8	von Gottschall	0	0	0	0	0	½	1	x	1½

Nimzowitsch and Rubinstein were easily the class of this event which was held to commemorate the Hannover Chess Club's 50th anniversary.

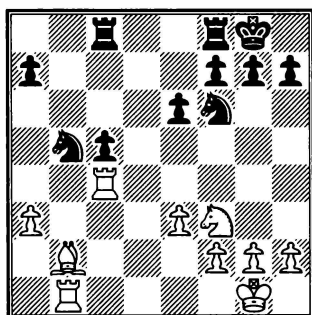
(262) *Rubinstein – Antze*

Hannover (1) 1926

Nimzo-Indian [E34]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♙b4
4.♙c2 d5 5.e3 0-0 6.a3 ♙xc3+
7.♙xc3 b6 8.♘f3 dxc4 9.♙xc4
♙a6 10.♙xa6 ♘xa6 11.♙c4 ♙c8
12.b4 ♙b7 13.♙b2 ♖ac8 14.0-0
c5 15.dxc5 bxc5 16.b5 ♘c7
17.♖ab1! ♙d5 18.♖fc1 ♙xc4
19.♖xc4 ♘xb5?

Falling into a trap.



20.♙xf6 ♘xa3 21.♖g4! g6

21...♘xb1 is followed by 22.♖xg7+ ♗h8 23.♖g6 mate.

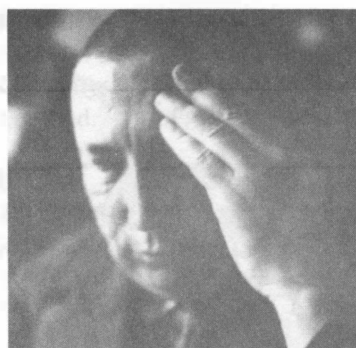
22.♖c1 ♖c7 23.♘g5 h5 24.♖h4 ♖c6
25.f4 e5 26.fxe5 ♖b8 27.g4 1-0

(263) *Rubinstein – von Holzhausen*

Hannover (2) 1926

Slav [D16]

Notes by Sämisch from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, 18/1926.



Rubinstein deep in concentration

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.♘f3 ♙g4

In my opinion this continuation is unsatisfactory.

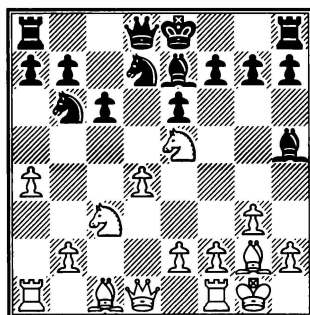
4.♘e5 ♙h5 5.♘c3 ♘d7

This move has been recommended as an important improvement on existing theory, but to judge from the result of this game, it does not change the assessment that White is better.

6.♘xc4 c6 7.g3! e6 8.♙g2 ♘gf6
9.0-0 ♙e7 10.a4

Starting as a Queen's Gambit Accepted, the opening has now transposed into a variation of the Slav that favors White.

10...♘b6 11.♘e5 ♘fd7



12.g4!

A very interesting move, which maintains White's advantage.

12...♟×e5

White has two bishops after 12...♟g6 13.♟g6, whereas Black's open h-file is without significance.

13.g×h5 ♟ed7 14.a5 ♟d5 15.e4 ♟b4 16.f4 0-0 17.e5 ♟c7 18.♟e3 f5?

A blunder. Coming into consideration is 18...b6 19.a6 b5, though White still has the superior position.

19.♟b3 ♟d5 20.♟×d5! exd5

Or 20...c×d5 21.♟fc1 ♟b8 22.♟×d5!, etc.

21.♟fc1 ♟h8

If 21...♟b8, then 22.♟×d5+! c×d5 23.♟×d5+ and 24.♟×d7.

22.♟×d5 ♟d8 23.♟f3 ♟b8 24.d5! ♟e8 25.♟×a7 ♟a8 26.♟×b7 c×d5 27.♟c7 ♟f7 28.e6 ♟c5+

A trap. If now 29.♟c5?, Black responds ♟×c5 30. exf7 ♟e3+ and ...♟×b7.

29.♟×c5! ♟e5 30.exf7 ♟×f3+ 31.♟h1 ♟f8 32.♟×a8 ♟×a8 33.♟ac1 1-0

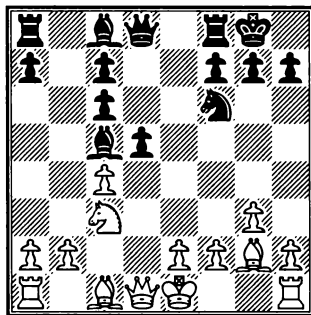
(264) *Nimzowitsch – Rubinstein*

Hannover (3) 1926
French [C00]

1.c4 e6 2.e4 d5 3.exd5 exd5 4.c×d5 ♟f6 5.♟c4 ♟×d5 6.♟b3 ♟e7+**7.♟e2 ♟b6 8.♟bc3 ♟×c4 9.♟×c4 ♟e6 10. ♟a4+ ♟d7 11.♟b5 ♟c6 12.0-0 a6 13.♟bd4 ♟×d4 14.♟×d4 ♟×d4 15.♟×d4 ♟d7 16.b3 ♟c5 17.♟b2 ♟×d4 18.♟×d4 ½-½**

(265) *Rubinstein – Mieses*

Hannover (4) 1926
English [A28]

1.c4 e5 2.♟c3 ♟f6 3.♟f3 ♟c6 4.d4 exd4 5.♟×d4 ♟c5 6.♟×c6 b×c6 7.g3 d5 8.♟g2 0-0**9.0-0!**

If White accepts the sacrificed pawn by 9.c×d5 c×d5 10.♟×d5 ♟×d5, Kmoch gives the following analysis: (a) 11.♟×d5 ♟b4+ 12.♟f1 ♟h3+ 13.♟g1 c6 14.♟b3 ♟e7, with a strong attack (15.♟e3? ♟e4!); (b) 11.♟×d5 ♟b4+ 12.♟f1 (12.♟d2? ♟×d5 13.♟×d5 ♟×d2+ 14.♟×d2 ♟d8 wins a piece) 12...♟e6! 13.♟×d8 ♟a×d8 14.♟e3 a5, and Black is clearly better. The threat ...♟e7-f6 is difficult to meet.

9...♟a6 10.c×d5 c×d5 11.♟a4 ♟b7 12.♟g5 ♟b8 13.♟ad1 h6 14.♟×f6 ♟×f6 15.♟×d5 ♟×d5 16.♟×d5 ♟b6 17. ♟f4! ♟e6 18.♟fd1 f5 19.♟e5 ♟f7 20. ♟d5

♖b d8 21. ♖e7+ ♜h8 22. ♖x d8
 ♖x d8 23. ♖x f5 ♖f8 24. ♖h4 g5 25.
 ♜x f7 ♖x f7 26. ♖f5 ♜h7 27. g4
 ♖f6 28. ♖e7+ ♜g8 29. b4 a5 30. b5
 c5 31. e4 ♜f8 32. ♖b7 c4 33. e5 ♖e6
 34. ♖b8+ ♜f7 35. ♖d6+ ♜g6
 36. ♖x b6 1-0

The following draw proved to be the difference between first and second place.

(266) *Sämisch – Rubinstein*

Hannover (5) 1926

Vienna [C27]

1. e4 e5 2. ♖c3 ♖f6 3. ♖c4 ♖xe4
 4. ♜h5 ♖d6 5. ♜xe5+ ♜e7
 6. ♜xe7+ ♖xe7 7. ♖b3 ♖f5 8. ♖f3
 c6 9. 0-0 d5 10. ♖e1 -0-0 11. d3
 ♖d6 12. ♖e2 ♖a6 13. c3 ♖d7
 14. ♖f4 ♖ae8 15. ♖x d6 ♖x d6
 16. ♖g3 ♖c5 17. ♖c2 g6 18. ♖xe8
 ♖xe8 19. ♜f1 ♜g7 20. ♖e1 ♖xe1+
 21. ♜xe1 ♖e6 22. ♖e2 f6 23. ♖fd4
 ♖x d4 24. ♖x d4 g5 25. ♖e2 ♖f5
 26. ♜d2 ♖g6 27. b3 ♜f7 28. d4
 ♖xc2 29. ♜xc2 h5 30. ♜d3 ♜e6
 31. f3 h4 32. g3 hxg3 33. hxg3 f5
 34. ♜e3 b6 35. ♜d3 a6 36. ♜c2 a5
 37. ♜d3 b5 38. ♜c2 g4 39. f4 ♖e4
 40. b4 ½-½

(267) *Rubinstein – Duhm*

Hannover (6) 1926

Queen's Gambit Declined [D58]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♖c3 ♖f6 4. ♖g5
 ♖e7 5. e3 0-0 6. ♖f3 h6 7. ♖h4 b6
 8. cx d5 ex d5?! 9. ♖d3 ♖e6 10. 0-0
 ♖h7 11. ♖g3 ♖d6 12. ♖e5 ♖f6
 13. ♖c1 c5 14. f4 ♖c8 15. ♖f3 ♖b7
 16. ♖h4 ♖e7 17. dx c5! bxc5
 18. ♖fd1 ♖bd7 19. ♖c4! ♖xe5
 20. fx e5 ♖d7 21. ♖g3 ♖b6

22. ♖x d5 ♖x d5 23. ♖x d5 ♖x d5
 24. ♖x d5 ♜b6 25. ♖c2 ♖fd8 26. e4
 ♜a5 27. b3 ♖ac8 28. h4 ♜a6
 29. ♜h2 ♜b6 30. ♖c4 a6 31. ♖a4
 ♖c6 32. ♖c4 ♜a5 33. ♖c2 ♖e6
 34. ♖f2 ♖f8 35. ♜d3 ♜b6 36. ♜c2
 ♖c8 37. ♖f3 ♖ec6 38. ♜f2 ♖f8
 39. ♖d7 ♖e6 40. ♜d2 ♖c8 41. ♜d5
 ♜a5 42. h5 ♜xa2 43. ♖h4 ♖f8
 44. ♖dx f7 1-0

(268) *von Gottschall – Rubinstein*

Hannover (7) 1926

Four Knights Game [C49]

1. e4 e5 2. ♖f3 ♖c6 3. ♖c3 ♖f6
 4. ♖b5 ♖b4 5. 0-0 0-0 6. ♖xc6
 dx c6 7. ♖xe5 ♖e8 8. ♖d3 ♖a5!?

This is another interesting Rubinstein idea that has been forgotten by recent theory. Instead 8... ♖xc3 9. dx c3 ♖xe4 leads to dead equality as confirmed in Akiva's games against Tarrasch (Hastings 1922), König and Maróczy (both Vienna 1922). The text is a gambit continuation in which Black hopes his lead in development will provide sufficient compensation for the sacrificed pawn.

9. f3 ♖h5 10. ♖e2 f5 11. ♖f2 ♖b6
 12. d4 fx e4 13. fx e4 c5 14. c3 cx d4
 15. cx d4 ♖e6 16. ♜d3 ♜d7
 17. ♖e3 ♖f6 18. ♖f4 ♖f7 19. ♖ae1
 ♜a4 20. d5 ♖xe3?!

Rubinstein had 20... ♖xe4 21. ♖xb6 ♖xf2 equalizing on the spot. Now White retains some advantage until a catastrophic blunder.

21. ♖xe3 ♜xa2 22. ♖d1 ♖e5
 23. ♖c3 ♜xb2 24. ♖b1 ♜a3
 25. ♜d4 ♖ae8 26. ♖xb7?? ♜c1+
 27. ♜f2 ♖g4+ 28. ♜f3 ♖x h2+

29. ♖g3 ♜f1+ 30. ♖f2 ♜×e3 35. ♜f3 ♜e5 36. ♜f2 ♜e1+
 31. ♜×e3 ♜c2+ 32. ♖g1 h6 37. ♖h2 ♜e3 0-1
 33. ♜×c7 ♜×e4 34. ♜×e4 ♜×c7

Berlin, November 17-29, 1926

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	T
1	Bogoljubow	X	½	0	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	7
2	Rubinstein	½	x	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	0	6
3	Grünfeld	1	½	x	½	1	0	½	0	1	½	5
4	Spielmann	0	½	½	x	½	½	1	1	½	½	5
5	Ahues	½	0	0	½	x	1	½	½	1	1	5
6	Colle	0	0	1	½	0	x	½	1	0	1	4
7	Sämisch	0	½	½	0	½	½	x	½	½	½	3½
8	List	0	0	1	0	½	0	½	x	½	1	3½
9	Johner	0	0	0	½	0	1	½	½	x	1	3½
10	von Holzhausen	0	1	½	½	0	0	½	0	0	x	2½

This was Rubinstein's last appearance as a resident of Berlin. In the beginning of December he moved to Antwerp.

(269) *Spielmann – Rubinstein*

Berlin (1) 1926

Scotch [C47]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♜c6 3.♟c3 ♜f6
 4.d4 e×d4 5.♟×d4 ♜b4 6.♟×c6
 b×c6 7.♜d3 d5 8.e×d5 c×d5 9.0-0
 0-0 10.♜g5 c6 11.♜f3 h6

This is a newly rediscovered Rubinstein idea. Spielmann was sufficiently impressed with Black's chances to try it against Marshall at New York 1927 but then the line was not seen often for over 70 years. Theory wavered between 11...♜e7 and 11...♜d6 but recently attention has shifted to the text which has been used successfully by the likes of Aleksandrov, Najer, Naiditsch and Sakaev. Black believes his strong bishops provide full compensation for the doubled pawns.

12.♜×f6 ♜×f6 13.♜×f6 g×f6
 14.♜e2 ♜b8 15.♜g3 ♜a5

16.♜ab1 ♜e8 17. ♜f5 ♜×f5
 18.♜×f5 ♜e2 19.g4 ♜b4 20. ♖g2
 ♜f4 21.♜bd1 h5 22.h3 ♜b6 23.
 ♜d3 ♜e×f2+ 24.♜×f2 ♜×f2+
 25.♖g3 h4+ 26.♖×h4 ♜f3 27.♜h1
 ♖g7 28. ♖h5 ♜e3 29.h4 ♜e5+
 30.♜f5 ♜e3 31.♜f1 d4 32.g5 f×g5
 33.h×g5 c5 34.b3 ♜d2 35.♜f2
 ♜e1 36.♜f1 ♜d2 37.♜f2 ♜e1
 38.♜f1 ♜d2 39.♜f2 ½-½

(270) *Rubinstein – Ahues*

Berlin (2) 1926

Nimzo-Indian [E39]

1.c4 ♜f6 2.d4 e6 3.♜c3 ♜b4
 4.♜c2 c5 5.d×c5 ♜×c5 6.♜f3 ♜c6
 7.♜g5 0-0 8.♜d1 h6 9.♜h4 ♜e7
 10.e3 d5 11.♜e2 ♜a5 12.♜d2!?
 ♜d8 13.0-0 ♜b6 14. c×d5 e×d5
 15.♜b3 ♜e6 16.♜d4 ♜ac8
 17.♜b1 ♜e5 18.♜f5! ♜×f5
 19.♜×f5 ♜×b2 20.♜×e5 ♜d6
 21.♜d4 ♜×c3 22.♜×f6 g×f6
 23.♜g4+ ♖h8 24.♜h5 ♖g7
 25.♜d4 ♜h8 26.♜×d5 ♜c6
 27.♜c4 ♜f8 28.♜g4+ ♖h8
 29.♜h5 ♜×h2+ 30.♖×h2 f5
 31.♜d4 1-0

(271) *Colle – Rubinstein*

Berlin (3) 1926

Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 c5 3.e3 e6 4.c3 ♟f6
5.♟bd2 ♟c6 6.♟d3 ♟d6 7.0-0 0-0
8.dxc5 ♟xc5 9.e4 dxe4 10.♟xe4
♟xe4 11.♟xe4 ♟xd1 12.♟xd1 f6
13.♟e3 ♟xe3 14.fxe3 ♟d8
15.♟d2 ♟f7 16.♟ad1 g6 17.♟c2
a6 18.♟a4 b5 19.♟b3 ♟a7
20.♟d4 ♟e7 21.a4 bxa4 22.♟xa4
♟g7 23.♟b3 f5 24.♟a1 ♟d8
25.♟ad1 ♟f6 26.♟c6 ♟xd2
27.♟xd2 ♟c7 28.♟d4 g5 29.♟f2
h5 30.♟e2 h4 31.h3 ♟d7 32.♟d4
♟b7 33.♟a4 ♟xa4 34.♟xa4 ♟xb2
35.♟xa6 ♟e5 36.♟d6 g4 37.♟f1
♟c4 38.♟d3 ♟b1+ 39.♟f2 g3+
40.♟xg3 h×g3+ 41.♟xg3 e5
42.♟d8 ♟e1 43.♟f8+ ♟e6 0-1

(272) *Rubinstein – Grünfeld*

Berlin (4) 1926

Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 e6 3.e3 b6 4.♟d3
♟b7 5.♟bd2 c5 6.0-0 ♟e7 7.c3 0-0
8.♟e1 d5 9.e4 dxe4 10.♟xe4
cxd4 11.♟xd4 ♟bd7 12.♟g5
♟xe4 13.♟xe4 ♟xe4 14. ♟xe7
♟xe7 15.♟xe4 ♟f6 16.♟e2 ♟fd8
17.♟d3 ♟b7 18.♟ae1 ♟ac8 19.f4
g6 20.♟h3 ♟d5 21.♟g4 ½-½

(273) *P.Johner – Rubinstein*

Berlin (5) 1926

Queen's Gambit Declined [D60]

Notes by Knoch from the *Wiener Schachzeitung* 22-23/1926, p. 341.

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♟f3 ♟f6 4.♟c3
♟e7 5.♟g5 ♟bd7 6.e3 0-0 7.♟d3

The strongest continuation is 7.♟c1, and when Black plays 7...c6, then 8.♟d3, etc. Now Black transposes into the Queen's Gambit Accepted, with an extra tempo.

7...dxc4! 8.♟xc4 c5 9.0-0 a6 10.a4
b6 11.♟e2 ♟b7 12.♟fd1 ♟c7
13.♟f4 ♟d6 14.♟g3

Simpler was 14.♟xd6 ♟xd6 15. ♟ac1.

14...♟xg3 15.h×g3 e5 16.d5

This is in Black's favor. Very good was 16.dxe5 ♟xe5 17.♟xe5 ♟xe5 18. e4!, threatening 19.f4 and an attack on the kingside.

16...e4 17.♟h2 ♟e5 18.g4

White has a sharp plan in mind. He will play f2-f4, and if Black captures ...exf3, then gx f3 by White threatens a further advance of his mobile pawns.

18...♟fe8 19.♟f1 ♟g5!

Black's last two moves make the intended f2-f4 impossible.

20.f3 h5 21.g×h5?

An error with big consequences. White must continue 21.♟f2!, threatening 22.♟e2 and 23.f4. If 21...h×g4, then 22.f4!, and for the sacrificed pawn White has a promising attacking position.

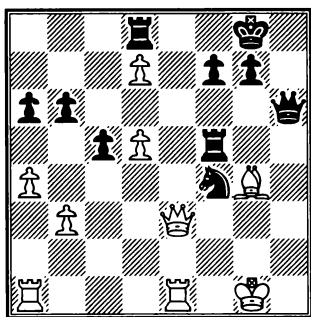
21...exf3 22.♟xf3 ♟e5 23.♟e2
♟ad8 24.b3 ♟eg4 25.e4 ♟xh5
26.♟e1 ♟d6 27.♟e3 ♟e5 28.♟f5
♟f6 29.♟e3 ♟f4 30.g3 ♟eg6
31.♟f3 ♟c8 32.d6 ♟b7

Threatening 33...♖xf5.

33.♜e3 ♜h5!

Again threatening 34...♖xf5, which was not possible now because of 34.d7!

34.gxf4 ♖xf5 35.♙e2 ♜h6 36.d7
♙d8 37.♘d5 ♙xd5 38.exd5 ♘xf4
39.♙g4



Here 39.♜e8+? was bad because Black wins after 39...♜h7 40.♜xd8 ♜xg6+ 41.♜f2 ♘e6+!.

39...♜g6??

Till now Rubinstein's play has been excellent, but here he blunders. Correct was 39...♜g5!, winning.

40.♜g3! ♜f8

If Black's queen were on g5, he would win by 40...♖xd5 41.♖e8+ ♜h7 42.♜h2+ (if 42.♖xd8 ♘e2+!) 42...♜g6. In the actual situation, 40...♖xd5 loses because of 41. ♖e8+ ♜h7 42.♜xf4, threatening 43. ♜h2+.

41.♖e4! ♘xd5 42.♖ae1 ♘f6
43.♖e8+??

White, in time-trouble, misses the winning move, 43.♜h4!. [Kmochn's assessment is incorrect. Black can play 43...♖h5. True, White has the advantage after 44.♜xh5 ♜xh5 45.♙xh5 ♘xe4 46. ♖xe4 ♖xd7 47.♙e2, but the fight is still ahead.]

43...♘xe8 44.dxe8(♜)+ ♖xe8 45.
♖xe8+ ♜xe8 46.♜b8+ ♜e7
47.♜c7+ ♜f6 48.♜d8+ ♜e5
49.♜c7+ ♜d4 50.♜d7+ ♙d5 0-1

(274) Rubinstein – List

Berlin (6) 1926

Nimzo-Indian [E38]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♙b4
4.♜c2 c5 5.dxc5 ♘a6 6.g3 ♘xc5
7.♙g2 d5 8.cxd5 exd5 9.a3 ♙xc3+
10.♜xc3 ♘e6 11.♘f3 ♙d7
12.♙e3 ♖c8 13.♜d2 0-0 14.0-0
b6 15.b3 ♜e7 16.♘d4 ♘e4?
17.♘f5 ♜d8 18.♜xd5 ♘c3
19.♜d2 ♙b5 20.♘d6 ♖c7
21.♘xb5 ♜xd2 22.♙xd2 ♘xb5
23.e3 ♙d8 24.♙e1 ♙d3 25.a4 ♘c3
26.b4 a5 27.♙xc3 ♖dxc3 28.bxa5
bxa5 29. ♖fb1 g5 30.♖b5 ♖c1+
31.♖xc1 ♖xc1+ 32.♙f1 g4 33.♜g2
♘c5 34. ♖xa5 ♜g7 35.♙e2 h5
36.h4 ♜f6 37.♖a8 ♘e4 38.a5 ♖a1
39.♙c4 ♘c5 40.a6 ♘d7 41.♖h8
♘e5 42.♙e2 ♜g6 43.♖g8+ ♜f6
44.♖d8 ♖a2 45.♜f1 ♜e7 46.♖d1
♜f6 47.♖b1 ♜f5 48.♖b4 ♖a1+
49.♜g2 ♜f6 50.♖b6+ ♜g7
51.♖b2 ♜g6 52.♖d2 ♜f6 53.♖d1
♖a2 54.♙b5 ♖a5 55.♖b1 ♘f3
56.♙c6 ♘e5 57.♙b7 ♖a2 58.♖b4
♘d3 59.♖d4 ♘c5 60.♖d5 ♘e4
61.♖b5 ♘xf2 62.♙d5 ♖d2
63.♜f1 ♘d3 64.a7 1-0

(275) *von Holzhausen – Rubinstein*

Berlin (7) 1926

Giucco Piano [C50]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♙c4 ♙c5
4.d3 ♟f6 5.♘c3 d6 6.♙e3 ♙b6
7.♙d2 ♙g4 8.♘g5 ♙h5 9.f3 h6
10.♘h3 ♘d4 11.♙x♙d4 ♙x♙d4
12.♘g1 ♙d7 13.♘ge2 ♙b6 14.g4
♙g6 15.0-0-0 c6 16.d4 exd4
17.♘x♙d4 0-0-0 18.♘b3 ♙e7
19.♙he1 ♙he8 20.♙b1 ♘h7 21.f4
♟f6 22.f5 ♙h7 23.h3 ♙c7 24.a4
♙b8 25.g5 hxg5 26.♙xg5 g6
27.♙f1 ♘d7 28.f6 ♙f8 29.♙h4
♘e5 30.♙e2 ♙g8 31.♙g4 ♘d7
32.♙x♙d7 ♙x♙d7 33.♙d3 ♙e5
34.♘d2 ♙d8 35.♘f3 ♙h5 36.♙g4
♙c5 37.♙fd1 ♙e8 38.♘g5 a6
39.h4 ♙ce5 40.♙1d2 ♙a7 41.♘d1
♙b8 42.c4 ♙a5 43.♘c3 ♙c7
44.♙c2 a5 45.b3 ♙a7 46.♙b2
♙b8 47.♘a2 ♙d8 48.♘c1 ♙a7
49.♘e2 ♙a8 50.♘g1 ♙ee8
51.♘1f3 ♙a7 52.♙g2 ♙b6
53.♙h2 ♙c5 54.e5 dxe5 55.♙x♙d8
♙x♙d8 56.♙x♙d8 ♙x♙d8 57.♙xe5
♙b4 58.♙c2 ♙c8 59.♙d3 ♙a6
60.♙e4 ♙c5 61.♙e5 ♙d7+
62.♙e2 ♙d6??

Rubinstein, who has been trying to get something going the entire game, clearly does not want to draw against one of the tail-enders, but trading queen's here is suicide with the bishop buried on g8. He could have kept in the game with 62...♙d6 or 62...♙b4. This was one game where Akiva should have kept the queens on.

63.♘e4 ♙xe5 64. ♘xe5 ♙d4
65.♘g4 ♙b6 66.♙d3 c5 67. ♘g5
♙c6 68.♘h6 ♙xf6 69.♘xg8 1-0

(276) *Rubinstein – Sämisch*

Berlin (8) 1926

Nimzo-Indian [E38]

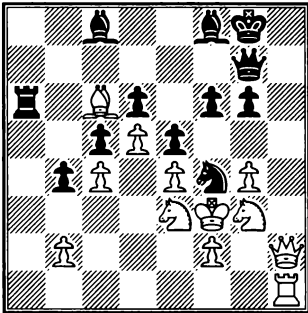
1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♙b4
4.♙c2 c5 5.dxc5 ♙xc5 6.♘f3 ♘c6
7.♙g5 b6 8.e3 ♙e7 9.♙d1 a6
10.♙e2 ♙b7 11.0-0 d6 12.♙d2 0-
0 13.♙fd1 ♙c8 14.♙f4 ♘e8
15.♙b1 ♘a5 16.b3 b5 17.♘e4
♙xe4 18.♙xe4 bxc4 19.bxc4 ♙c7
20.♙b1 ♙b8 21.♙c2 ♘b7 22.e4
♙f6 23.♙e3 ♘c5 24.♘d4 ♙e7
25.♘b3 ♘f6 26.f3 ♙fc8 27.g4 h6
28.♙g2 ♘fd7 29.♘d4 ♙b6
30.♙h1 ♙cb8 31.h4 ♙b7 32.g5
hxg5 33.hxg5 ♘e5 34.♙e1 ♘c6
35.♘xc6 ♙xc6 36.♙h1 e5 37.♙d1
g6 38.♙e1 ♙b1 39.♙h4 ♙xh1
40.♙xh1 ♙b1+ 41.♙g2 ♙b6
42.♙g3 ♙b2 43. ♙xc5 dxc5
44.♙xb2 ♙xb2 45.♙f2 ♙d4+
46.♙f1 ♙a1+ 47.♙f2 ♙xa2
48.♙g4 ♙d2 49.♙c8+ ♙g7
50.♙xa6 ♙xg5 51.♙a1 ♙h4+
52.♙f1 f6 53. ♙d1 ♙e3 54.♙g2
♙f2+ 55.♙h1 ♙e3 56.♙f1 ♙h6
57.♙g2 ♙f4 58.♙f1 ♙g3
59.♙h3+ ♙g5 60.♙g2 ♙h4
61.♙h1 f5 62.exf5 gx f5 63.♙g2+
♙g3 64.♙e2 ♙f6 65.♙g1 ♙d4+
66.♙g2 ♙h4 67. ♙g1 ♙f4
68.♙f2 ♙h6 69.♙e2 ♙e3+
70.♙g2 ♙g5+ 71.♙h3 ♙h5+
72.♙g2 ♙g6+ 73.♙h3 ♙h7+
74.♙g2 ♙g8+ 75.♙h3 ♙h8+
76.♙g2 ♙g7+ 77.♙h3 ♙h6+
78.♙g2 ♙g5+ 79.♙h3 ♙h5+
80.♙g2 ♙d4 81.♙e1 ♙g5+
82.♙g3 ♙e3 83.♙h3 ♙c1 84.♙g2
♙d2+ 85. ♙h3 ♙f2 86.♙g8
♙h6+ 87.♙g2 ♙d4 88.♙d8+ ♙g6
89.♙d6+ ♙h5 90. ♙xh6+ ♙xh6
91.f4 e4 92.♙e2 ½-½

(277) *Bogoljubow – Rubinstein*

Berlin (9) 1926

Ruy Lopez [C98]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
 4.♙a4 ♟f6 5.0-0 ♙e7 6.♞e1 b5
 7.♙b3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 ♘a5
 10.♙c2 c5 11.d4 ♜c7 12.♟bd2
 ♟c6 13.d5 ♟d8 14.a4 ♞b8
 15.a×b5 a×b5 16.c4 b4 17.♟f1
 ♟e8 18.g4 g6 19.♙h6 ♟g7
 20.♟e3 f6 21.♞g2 ♟f7 22.♙×g7
 ♞×g7 23.♟d2 ♞h8 24.♟df1 h5
 25.♟g3 h×g4 26. h×g4 ♟g5
 27.♙a4 ♟h3 28.♙c6 ♟f4+
 29.♞f3 ♞b6 30.♞h1 ♞×h1
 31.♞×h1 ♙a6 32.♞g1 ♞g8
 33.♞h2 ♙f8 34.♞h1 ♞g7



Black could have played more solidly with 34...♙g7 but the text is perfectly fine.

35.♙e8

White could have initiated sharp complications with 35.♙b7!? as pointed out by E. Woehl in *Funkschach* (January 1927, p. 4). His analysis continues 35...♙×b7 (35...♞×b7 36.♞h8+ ♟f7 37.♞h7+) 36.♟gf5 g×f5 37.♟xf5 ♙c8 (37...♞g6 38.♞h8+ ♟f7 39.♞h7+ ♞e8

40.♙e7+) 38.♟×g7 ♙×g7 with Black having three pieces for the queen, Rybka evaluates the position after 38...♙×g7 as offering equal chances.

35... ♙a7 36.♟e2 ♙e7 37.♙b5
 ♟×e2 38.♞×e2 ♙a7 39.♟d3 ♞h7
 40.♞g2 ♞f7 41.♞h2 ♞h7
 42.♞g1

There is some question as to how the game continued from this point forward. 42.♞g2 ♞f7 43.♞c2 ♞e7 44.♞b3 ♞f7 45.f3 ♞e7 46.♞g3 ♞f7 47.♟g2 ♞e7 48.♙c6 ♞c7 49.♟h4 ♞f7 50.♞h2 ♙g7 51.♟g2 g5 52.♟e3 ♙a7 53.♞h7+ ♟f8 54.♟f1 ♙a1 55.♟g3 ♙×h1 56.♞×h1 ♞g8 57.♞a1 ♞c7 58.♞a8 ♟f7 59.♞a4 ♙f8 60.♞a5 ♞×a5+ 61.♞×a5 ♙e7 62.♟e2 ♙d8+ 63.♞b5 ♞e7 64.♟c1 ♙c7 65.♟b3 ♙b8 66.♞b6 ♟d8 67.♟xc5 d×c5 68.♞×c5 b3 69.♞b4 ♙a7 70.♞×b3 ♙d4 71.♞a3 ♙a6 72.b3 ♙×c4 73.b×c4 ♞c7 74.♞b4 ♞b6 is the score as given by Woehl in *Funkschach*.

42...♞f7 43.♞h2 ♞h7 44.♞g2
 ♞f7 45.♞c2 ♞e7 46.♞b3 ♞f7
 47.f3 ♞e7 48.♞g3 ♞f7 49.♟g2
 ♞e7 50.♙c6 ♞c7 51.♟h4 ♞f7
 52.♞h2 ♙g7 53.♟g2 g5 54.♟e3
 ♙a7 55.♞h7+ ♟f8 56.♟f1 ♙a1
 57.♟g3 ♙×h1 58.♞×h1 ♞g8
 59.♞a1 ♞c7 60.♞a8 ♟f7 61.♞a4
 ♙f8 62.♞a5 ♞×a5+ 63.♞×a5
 ♙e7 64.♟e2 ♙d8+ 65.♞b5 ♞e7
 66.♟c1 ♙c7 67.♟b3 ♙b8
 68.♞b6 ♟d8 69.♟xc5 d×c5
 70.♞×c5 b3 71.♞b4 ♙a7
 72.♞×b3 ♙d4 73.♞a3 ♙a6 74.b3
 ♙×c4 75.b×c4 ♞c7 ½-½

1927

Łódź, April 20-May 8, 1927

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	T
1 Rubinstein	x	1	1	1	1	1	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	0	11½
2 Tartakover	0	x	½	1	1	0	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	10½
3 Makarczyk	0	½	x	½	½	½	1	½	0	1	½	1	1	1	1	9
4 Regedziński	0	0	½	x	½	1	½	1	0	½	1	1	1	1	½	8½
5 Chwojnik	0	0	½	½	x	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	8
6 Frydman, P.	0	1	½	0	0	x	1	0	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	8
7 Kohn	½	½	0	½	1	0	x	1	1	½	½	½	0	1	1	8
8 Blass	½	0	½	0	0	1	0	x	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	7½
9 Kremer	0	0	1	1	0	½	0	½	x	0	1	½	0	½	1	6
10 Danuszewski	0	0	0	½	0	½	½	1	1	x	½	0	0	½	1	5½
11 Kolski	½	0	½	0	0	½	½	0	0	½	x	1	½	½	½	5
12 Łowcki	0	0	0	0	1	0	½	0	½	1	0	x	1	0	1	5
13 Friedman, H.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	½	0	x	1	0	4½
14 Hirschbein	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	1	0	x	1	4
15 Kleczyński	1	0	0	½	1	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	1	0	x	4

Rubinstein visited his native land in the spring of 1927 to play his first tournament there in eight years. The Second Polish Championship featured many of the players who would make Poland into a power in upcoming Olympiads, particularly Akiva and Savielly Tartakover. The result of their individual game proved the difference in determining first place.

Rubinstein (Antwerp) and Tartakover (Paris) provided a cosmopolitan air while the rest of the country was represented by: Warsaw (Makarczyk, P. Frydman, Blass, Kohn, Kremer, Łowcki, and Kleczyński); Łódź (Regedziński, Danuszewski, Kolski, and Hirschbein); Krakow (Chwojnik) and Lvov (H. Friedman).

Łódź 1927 and other Polish Championships held between the World Wars are well covered in Tomasz Lissowski's *Four Polish Championships*. This booklet and research by Tadeusz Wolsza have provided much of the biographical information which follows, particularly the tragic

stories of so many of Poland's golden stars of the 1920s and 30s.

Kazimierz Makarczyk (1901-1972) was one of Poland's top players in the period between the two World Wars. He represented his country in the 1928, 1930, 1931, 1933, and 1935 Olympiads and received the IM title in 1950.

(278) *Makarczyk – Rubinstein*

Łódź (1) 1927

Four Knights Game[C48]

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♘c3 ♘f6
 4.♙b5 ♘d4 5.♘xd4 exd4 6.e5
 dxc3 7.exf6 ♖xf6 8.dxc3 ♖e5+
 9.♖e2 ♖xe2+ 10.♙xe2 c6 11.♙d3
 d5 12.♖e1 ♙d6 13.♙f3+ ♙e6
 14.♙f4 0-0-0 15.♙xd6 ♖xd6
 16.♖e5 ♙d8 17.♖ae1 g6 18.h4 c5
 19.h5 c4 20.♙f1 ♖a6 21.♖a1
 ♙e7! 22.hxg6 hxg6 23.♙e2 ♙f6
 24.♖e3 ♖d8 25.♙d1 ♖a5 26.♙e2
 ♖h8 27.f3 ♖a6 28.♙f2 ♙f5 29.f4
 ♖h1 30.♖e1 ♖xe1 31.♙xe1 ♙e4
 32.♙f2 ♙f5 33.g3 g5 34.fxg5
 ♙xg5 35.♙e3 ♖e6 36.♙d4 ♙g2

**37.b3 ♖e1 38.bxc4 dxc4 39.♖b1
f5 40.♗xc4 ♕f3 0-1**

Teodor Regedziński (1894-1954) was born near Łódź and developed as a player when that city was the center of Polish chess. His first big result was taking second behind Gersz Salwe in an unofficial city championship in 1912 and steady improvement led to him winning the 1918 and 1919 Łódź city titles. Regedziński played in almost all major competitions in Poland in the years between the two World Wars, but particularly excelled in team events.

Regedziński was a member of the Polish team at four chess Olympiads (1928, 1933, 1937, and 1939) as well as the unofficial chess Olympiad held at Munich in 1936. He constantly turned in outstanding results playing on the lower boards behind players like Rubinstein, Tartakover and Najdorf and his record bears remembering.

Regedziński scored 10/13 (+8 -1 =4) at the Hague 1928, receiving the third prize for best individual result (no board order was known in those days). In 1933 he played third board (+2 -1 =4) at Folkestone. At the unofficial Olympiad in Munich in 1936, where the Polish team took home silver medals, he played third board (+9 -2 =7). Stockholm 1937 saw him turn in his best-ever result scoring an outstanding 11/13 (+10 -1 =2) to win the silver medal for best reserve and third best result overall. Regedziński took home the individual bronze medal (+6 -3 =4) for board four for his performance at Buenos Aires 1939. All told, Regedziński won six team and individual Olympiad medals plus the silver team medal at

München 1936. This has to be one of the best career records.

During World War II Regedziński played under the name Theodore Reger (his father, of German origin, was born with the last name Reger) in a number of chess tournaments, including the 7th German Championship at Bad Oeynhausen 1940, where he finished 10th. In October 1941 he took 6th at the 2nd General Government chess tournament in Krakow/Warsaw won by Alekhine and Paul Schmidt. He was appointed by the German Army as an interpreter because of his linguistic skills (he spoke Polish, German, Russian, English and French).

Regedziński returned to Łódź at the end of World War II and was arrested by the newly appointed communist authorities and sentenced to serve four years in a heavy labor camp for collaboration with the fascist regime. The years spent in prison broke his health but in 1952 Regedziński at the age of 58 not only managed to win the championship of Łódź (34 years after his first victory in 1918!) but also placed an honorable equal fifth (out of 22) in the Polish Championship at Katowice. He died two years later from heart disease.

(279) *Rubinstein – Regedziński*

Łódź (2) 1927

English [A33]

**1.c4 c5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♟c3 ♟f6
4.d4 cxd4 5.♟xd4 e6 6.♟db5
♟b4 7.a3 ♟xc3+ 8.♟xc3 d5
9.cxd5 ♟xd5 10.♟xd5 exd5 11.g3
0-0 12.♟g2 ♟e6 13.0-0 d4 14.b4
♟b6 15.♟f4 ♟ad8 16.♟d3 ♟d7**

If 16...♙d5, then 17.e4! dxe3? 18.♙x d5 exf2+ 19.♖xf2 ♖e7 20.♙e3 ♗c7 21.♖xf7! ♖x d5 22.♖xf8+ ♗xf8 23.♗h7, or 17...♙e6 18.♖ac1, with the idea of b5 and ♙c7, with advantage for White.

17.♖ac1 ♖fd8 18.♖c5 ♙d5 19.♖b5 ♗a6 20.♙x d5 ♖x d5 21.♖x d5 ♖x d5 22.♗xa6 bxa6 23.♖c1 ♖d8 24.♖c8 ♗f8 25.♙c7 ♗e7 26.♙x d8+ ♖x d8 27. ♖x d8 ♗x d8 28.♗g2 ♖d7 29.♗f3 ♗c6 30.♗e4 ♗b5 31.♗x d4 ♗a4 32.e4 ♗xa3 33.♗c5 ♗a4 34.e5 a5 35.bxa5 ♗xa5 36.f4 1-0

Leon Kremer (1901–1941) won the Warsaw City Championship in 1929 and played sixth board for Poland (+14 –4=2) in the unofficial chess Olympiad held at Munich in 1936 where he took home silver medals for team and individual results.

(280) *Kremer – Rubinstein*
Łódź (3) 1927
Réti [A06]

1.♖f3 d5 2.b3 ♖f6 3.♙b2 ♙f5 4.e3 ♖bd7 5.c4 e6 6.♙e2 h6 7.0-0 ♙d6 8.d4 c6 9.♖bd2 0-0 10.♖e5 ♖e4 11.f3 ♖x d2 12.♗x d2 f6 13.♖x d7 ♗x d7 14.♙d3 ♙x d3 15.♗x d3 a5 16.♖ae1 b5 17.c5?! ♙c7 18.f4 a4 19.b4 ♖fe8 20. ♗g6 ♗f7 21.♗g3 ♗h5 22.a3 ♗f5 23. ♗h4 ♗e4 24.♗h3 ♖e7 25.♗h5 ♗h7 26. ♖f3 ♖g8 27.♖h3? ♙xf4 28.♗h4 ♙c7 29.♗h5 e5 30.♖f1 ♗g6 31.♗h4 exd4 32.♙x d4 ♖e4 33.♗f2 ♖ge8 34.♗f3 ♙e5 35.♙xe5 ♖8xe5 36.♖g3 ♗e8 37.♗f2 f5 38.♖d1 g5 39.♖d4 g4 0-1

The chess world owes a debt to Dawid Danuszewski (1885–1944) for his

works *Pierwyj almanach Łódzkiego obszestwa liubitielej igry* (written with A. Mundt) and *Ksiega Jubileuszowa Łódzkiego Towarzystwa Zwolennikow Gry Szachowej 1903-1938* which cover a lot of Rubinstein's early career. Many of Akiva's results and games would be lost if not for these two works.

Tony Gillam relates in *Four Polish Championships* that Danuszewski's other great achievement has turned into a tragedy. "Over many years he collected games played in Łódź (and maybe elsewhere) in a manuscript said to contain thousands of games. This manuscript came into the hands of Lothar Schmid, long after its author's death, but it was stolen from his car and has never been seen again. The manuscript was probably the only record of many twentieth century Polish games."

(281) *Rubinstein – Danuszewski*
Łódź (4) 1927
Budapest [A52]

Notes by Rubinstein from *Swiat Szachowy*, 1927.

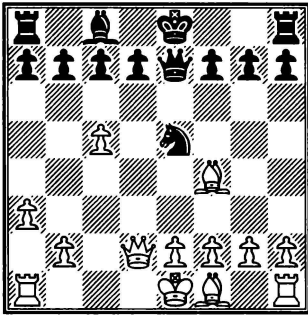
1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 ♖g4 4.♙f4

The theoretical continuations are 4.e4 or 4.♖c3. White uses this variation, because he has an innovation in mind.

4...♙b4+ 5.♖d2 ♖c6 6.♖gf3 ♗e7

Another possibility is 6...f6 (an idea of Grünfeld), against which White should play 7.exf6 ♗xf6 8.g3 ♗xb2 9.♙g2 0-0 10.0-0, with good play.

7.a3 ♙x d2+ 8.♗x d2 ♖gxe5 9.♖xe5 ♖xe5 10.c5!!



A very strong positional continuation, with great significance for the variation 4.♘f4. After this move all Black's forces are paralyzed. The continuation 10.c5 is played here for the first time in the tournament practice.
10...0-0

Authors - According to *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, 6/1927, better is 10...♘xc5 11. ♖c1 ♘d6 12. ♘c3 ♚d3+ 13. exd3 ♘xf4 14. ♘xc7, etc. Perhaps Rubinstein's intended 12. ♘xd6 cxd6 13. g3, with strong compensation for the pawn.

11.e3 ♖e8 12.♖c1 a5

This move on the wing does not improve Black's position. Best was 12...d6 13. cxd6 cxd6, allowing an isolated pawn.

13.♙e2 ♘f6 14.0-0 b6 15.cxb6 ♘xb6 16.♘c3 ♚c6 17.♖fd1 ♖b8 18.♙d2 h6 19.h3 ♖e7 20.♙g4 f6

Black is truly in *zugzwang*!

II TURNIEJ SZACHOWY O MISTRZOSTWO POLSKI NA 1927 ROK
w Łodzi.
--- o ---

Karta uczestnictwa Nr. 14.

Pan *Akiba Rubinstein* jest uczestnikiem
II Turnieju Szachowego o mistrzostwo Polski na 1927 r., organizowanego na dzień 20/IV. - 7/V. z b. w Łodzi. W czasie przejazdu na zjazd do Łodzi w wagonie .1. kl. ze zniżki nie korzystał.

Ulgą w drodze powrotnej w rozmiarze podwójnym w myśl p.6 Dz.E. Rozdz.I Części II-ej Taryfy osobowej i bagażowej przyznana z rozporządzenia M.K.Nr.III/Ou/4005/27.

Po zjeździe powraca do stacji *Warszawa*

Ważne dla Władz kolejowych do dnia 10 maja 1927 r.

Sekretarz
wzgl. Członek Zarządu,
podpis *[Signature]*

Prezes
względnie Przewodniczący,
podpis *[Signature]*

Pozostaje u pasażera na czas podróży.

Mieszkając już od kilku lat w Belgii, Akiba Rubinstein nie zapomniał o tym, aby przybyć i grać w mistrzostwach Polski

Rubinstein's visa for Poland

21. ♖f5 ♜f7 22. h4 g6 23. ♖b1 h5
24. ♜c2 f5 25. ♖a2+ ♜g7
26. ♜c3+ 1-0

Because of 26... ♜h7 27. ♜e7 (threatening ♜xc6) 27... ♜g7 28. ♜g5, with inevitable mate.

(282) *Tartakover – Rubinstein*

Łódź (5) 1927

King's Indian Attack [A07]

1. ♖f3 d5 2. b3 ♖f5 3. ♖b2 e6 4. g3
h6 5. ♖g2 ♖d7 6. 0-0 ♖gf6 7. d3
♖e7 8. ♖bd2 0-0 9. ♜e1 c6 10. e4
♖h7 11. ♜e2 a5 12. a3 ♖c5
13. ♖e5 ♜e8 14. h3 ♜c7 15. f4
♜ad8 16. ♜h1 ♖fd7 17. ♜g4 ♖f8
18. ♖xd7 ♜xd7 19. f5 dxe4!
20. fxe6?

Better is 20. ♖xe4.

20... ♜xe6 21. d4

If 21. ♖xe4 ♖xe4 22. dxe4 ♜g6, etc.

21... e3! 22. dxc5 ♜xd2 23. ♖c1 h5!
24. ♜xh5 ♜xc2 25. ♜h4 ♖e7
26. ♜h5 ♖f6 27. ♜xe3 ♜xc1+
28. ♜xc1 ♜xe3 29. ♜g4 ♜xg3
30. ♜e1 ♖g6 31. ♜e8+ ♜h7
32. ♜d1 ♜f4 33. ♜d6 ♜f2 0-1

Moishe Chwojnik (1901-1962) played four times in Olympiads. The first, the Hague 1928, was for his native country. The other three, in 1952, 1954, and 1956, were for his new homeland of Israel where he played under the name Menachem Oren.

(283) *Rubinstein – Chwojnik*

Łódź (6) 1927

Nimzo-Indian [E32]

Notes by Rubinstein (R) from *Swiat Szachowy*, 1927, and Tartakover (T) from *Shakhmatny Listok*, 10/1927.

1. d4 ♖f6 2. c4 e6 3. ♖c3!

(R) Practice shows that after 3. ♖f3 b6, White's chances to maintain the advantage of the first move are very small. (T) Rubinstein and Alekhine prefer this move over 3. ♖f3.

3... ♖b4 4. ♜c2

(R) This is better than 4. ♜b3.

4... b6

[This dubious continuation gives up the center. Black has at his disposal many superior alternatives: 4... c5, 4... d5, 4... 0-0 and 4... ♖c6.]

5. e4 ♖xc3+ 6. bxc3 d6 7. f4 ♖b7
8. e5! ♖e4 9. ♖f3 f5

(T) If 9... 0-0 10. ♖d3 d5 11. cxd5 exd5 12. c4!, and Black is in trouble.

10. exf6!

(R) White has bishops and must open roads for them.

10... ♖xf6 11. ♖g5

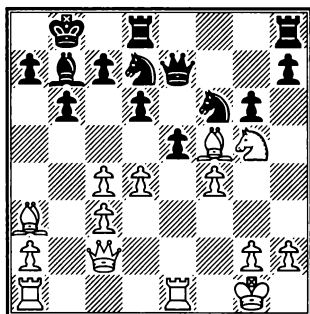
(T) White's main slogan in this game is, "Strike while the iron is hot!"

11... ♜e7 12. ♖d3 ♖bd7 13. 0-0 0-0
0-0 14. ♜e1 e5 15. ♖f5 ♜b8

(R) A little bit better was 15... g6 first, but Black's already bad game could no longer to be saved.

16. ♖a3 g6

(R) This allows a decisive combination.
 (T) Overlooking a tactical miracle.
 Some chances were offered by 16... c5.



17. d×e5! g×f5 18. e×d6!!

(T) From a technical point of view the text presents an interesting example of double check to the queen!

18... ♖×e1+

(R) Black can save the queen with 18... ♖g7, but then will lose both rooks after 19. d×c7+.

19. ♖×e1 c×d6 20. ♖×d6+ ♖a8
21. ♖×f5 1-0

Paulin(o) Frydman (1905-1982), a mainstay of Polish chess in the 1930s, represented his country eight times in chess Olympiads. Like teammate Miguel Najdorf, he chose to stay in Argentina, site of the 1939 Olympiad, when World War II started. Frydman, who drew a match with Rudolf Spielmann (+0 -0 =5) in Warsaw in 1935, received the IM title in 1955 and had a peak historical rating of 2500 according to Professor Elo.

Paulin Frydman and Friedman are sometimes confused but that does not look to be the case for Łódź 1927. There are also some questions regarding Rubinstein's game versus Kolski and Regedziński.

Tony Gillam writes: "There are two possible corrections to Rubinstein in Łódź 1927. It looks as though the game Friedman-Rubinstein is really Frydman-Rubinstein. Also Rubinstein-Kolski may be Regedziński-Kolski. In the first case the source is Danuszewski's book on Łódź 1937 for Frydman-R, so that seems authoritative. However in the Kolski game, Rubinstein drew and Regedziński won. The final position has rook and five pawns versus rook and four pawns (Kolski Black). It does not look resignable but if it is the Rubinstein game then it was played in the last round and a draw was more than enough to win the championship. Regedziński played Kolski in round five and I would have suspected him to play on in that position. Odds favor it being the Rubinstein game."

(284) *Frydman – Rubinstein*

Łódź (7) 1927

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D20]

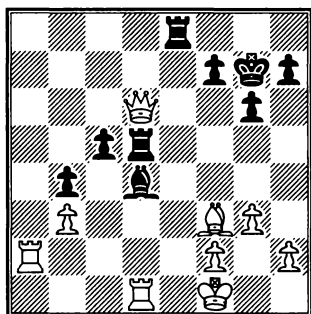
1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♖f3 d×c4 4. e4 c5 5. d5 exd5 6. exd5 ♖f6 7. ♖×c4 ♖d6 8. ♖c3 0-0 9. 0-0 a6 10. a4 ♖g4 11. ♖g5 ♖bd7 12. ♖e4 ♖e5! 13. ♖b3 ♖×f3 14. ♖×f3 ♖b6 15. ♖×f6 ♖×f6 16. ♖×f6+ ♖×f6 17. ♖ab1 ♖d6 18. b3 ♖ab8 19. ♖fd1 b5 20. ♖f1 g6 21. g3 ♖g7 22. a×b5 a×b5 23. ♖d2 ♖fd8 24. ♖bd1 ♖d7 25. ♖a2 ♖d4

26. ♖g2 b4! 27. ♗d3 ♜e8 28. ♜f1
♜de7 29. ♖f3 ♜e5 30. ♗a6?

This loses a pawn. White should play
30. ♜a6 ♗e7 31. ♜g2.

30... ♜x d5! 31. ♗x d6

If 31. ♖x d5 ♗x d5+ 32. ♜g1 ♖x f2+.



31... ♜x d6 32. ♖e2 ♜f6 33. ♖c4
♜e3 34. ♜dd2 h5 35. ♜g2 ♜c3
36. ♜d3 g5 37. ♜x c3 bxc3 38. ♜f1?
♖x f2! 39. ♜e2

39 ♜x f2 c2 wins.

39... ♖d4 40. ♜d3 ♜f3+ 41. ♜e4
♜e3+ 42. ♜d5 ♜e5+ 43. ♜c6 g4
44. ♜b5 f5 45. ♖d3 ♜f6 46. ♜c4
♖g1! 47. ♜xc3 ♜g5 48. ♜c4 f4
49. ♜a6 fxc3 50. hxc3 h4 51. ♜g6+
♜h5 52. ♜d6 h3 53. ♜d8 h2
54. ♜h8+ ♜g5 55. ♖f1 ♜e4+
56. ♜d5 ♜e3 0-1

Rubinstein's only loss in the championship, to the tail-ender Kleczyński, is a strange affair. Having won a pawn for free in the opening, Akiva inexplicably sacrifices the exchange and is ground down. Jan Kleczyński (1875-1939) was a Polish writer, art critic, journalist and chess master. The son of

the famous Polish pianist who was one of the best Warsaw chess masters in the 19th century, Jan Kleczyński Jr. played in numerous Warsaw city championships starting in the late 1890s. He wrote a weekly chess column for the *Kurier Warszawski* (1897-1939). Jan Kleczyński died of a heart attack during the bombing of Warsaw at the end of September 1939.

(285) *Rubinstein – Kleczyński*

Łódź (8)1927

Dutch [A80]

1. d4 f5 2. e3 ♜f6 3. ♖d3 g6 4. f4 b6
5. ♜f3 ♖b7 6. 0-0 ♖g7 7. ♜bd2 0-0
8. ♗e2 ♜e4 9. ♖xe4 fxe4 10. ♜g5
e6 11. ♜gx e4 ♜c6 12. c3 ♜e7
13. ♜g5 h6 14. ♜h3 c5 15. ♜f3
♗c8 16. e4? ♖a6 17. ♗d1 ♖x f1
18. ♜x f1 cxd4 19. cxd4 ♗c4+
20. ♗e2 ♜ac8 21. ♗xc4 ♜xc4
22. b3 ♜c2 23. ♖e3 d5 24. e5 ♜fc8
25. ♜e1 ♜c7 26. ♜d3 ♜c3 27. ♜d1
♜f5 28. ♖f2 ♖f8 29. ♜d2 ♖a3
30. ♜g1 a5 31. g4 ♜g7 32. ♜e2
♜3c6 33. ♗e1 ♜h7 34. ♖h4 ♜f8
35. ♖f6 ♜e8 36. ♖h4 ♜f7 37. ♖f2
♜c7 38. ♖e3 ♜b5 39. ♗d1 ♜c3+
40. ♜xc3 ♜xc3 41. ♖f2 ♖e7
42. ♖e3 g5 43. ♗e2 gx f4 44. ♜xf4
♖g5 45. ♜g2 ♖xe3 46. ♜xe3 ♜f4
47. h4 h5 48. gx h5 ♜x h4 49. ♜g2
♜e4+ 50. ♜f2 ♜h6 51. ♜d1 ♜x h5
52. ♜h1+ ♜g5 53. ♜e1 ♜g6
54. ♜f3 ♜f4 55. ♜h3 ♜f5 56. ♜g2
♜c2+ 57. ♜g1 ♜g4 0-1 [*Kurjer
Warszawski*, May 8, 1927]

Rubinstein's ninth round win over Henryk Friedman is missing. A many-time champion of his hometown of Lvov, Friedman played for the bronze-medal winning Polish team at the 1935

Warsaw Olympiad. The following year he again played for Poland's national team which took home the silver medals at Munich. Friedman's best individual result may have been his victory at the 19th Trebitsch Memorial (Vienna 1936) ahead of Opočenský and Spielmann. He was killed in Auschwitz in 1942 according to some sources (Gaige gives 1943).

Moishe Hirschbein, who defeated Samuel Factor in a match (+4 -2 =4) in 1917, was an active tournament player between the two World Wars. He died in the Łódź ghetto in 1940.

(286) **Rubinstein – Hirschbein**

Łódź (10) 1927

Queen's Gambit Declined D64

Notes by Tartakover from *Shakhmatny Listok*, 10/1927.

**1.d4 ♠f6 2.c4 e6 3.♠c3 d5 4.♠g5
♠e7 5.e3 ♠bd7 6.♠f3 0-0 7.♠c1
c6 8.♠c2**

Rubinstein lives up to his move, introduced into tournament practice with brilliance in the game Rubinstein-Znosko-Borovsky, St. Petersburg 1909.

8...♠e8

It is still not clear which answer is Black's best: 8...h6, 8...h6, or even 8...dxc4. 8...♠e4, introduced by Wolf, is coming into fashion.

9.a3!

Much better than 9.♠d3, and the best way to continue in the fight for the tempo.

9...h6

Not considered the best because of 10.♠f4! Theory continues 9...a6 10.♠h4 (a fight for tempo!) 10...h6!, and Black's defensive plan is acceptable.

10.♠f4!

Played with a tendency toward blockade. For example, in case of 10...a6, 11.c5! follows with advantage, because the opponent has no possibilities for ...e6-e5.

**10...dxc4 11.♠xc4 ♠b6 12.♠a2
♠d6**

Under the slogan of simplification. But, as we shall soon see, this only simplifies the opponent's victory. Consistent, of course, was 12...♠bd5.

13.♠xd6 ♠xd6 14.0-0 ♠bd7

With the vain hope for ...e6-e5. Even here 14...♠bd5 was preferable.

15.♠fd1! ♠e7 16.♠e5 ♠xe5

Against 16...c5 (an attempt for extrication), White has the beautiful refutation 17.♠b5 ♠d8 18.♠c7 ♠b8 19.♠xf7!! ♠xf7 20.♠xe6, winning.

17.dxe5 ♠g4

Better was 17...♠d7.

**18.♠b1 g6 19.♠e4 ♠xe5 20.♠c3!
♠d7**

Forced. If 20...f6 21.f4, etc.

21.♠xd7!

An object lesson in how to make the most of a weak f6-square.

21... ♗x d7 22. ♜f6+ 1-0

Rubinstein's draws with Black against Abram Blass from round 11 is missing. He had a bye in round twelve.

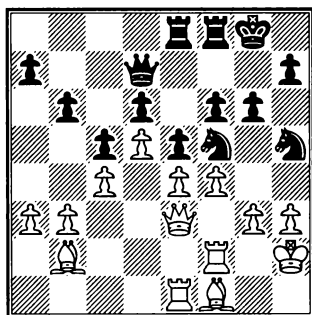
Moishe Łowcki (1881-1940) was one of the better Polish players for over three decades in a career that stretched from the Russian Championship in 1903 to the Polish Championship of 1937. Professor Elo has his best five year average at 2440. Tomasz Lissowski writes that Łowcki, Przepiórka and Kohn, were arrested in a Warsaw chess café in January 1940 and were killed in a mass execution some time before April 1940 in Kampinos Forest near the city.

(287) *Rubinstein – Łowcki*

Łódź (13) 1927

Queen's Pawn A47

1.d4 e6 2.e3 c5 3.♘f3 ♘f6 4.b3 b6
5.♙b2 ♙e7 6.♘bd2 ♙b7 7.a3 0-0
8.♙d3 d6 9.0-0 ♘bd7 10.c4
♙c7 11.♙c1 ♙fd8 12.♙e2 ♘f8
13.e4 ♘g6 14.g3 e5 15.d5 ♙c8
16.♘e1 ♙h3 17.♘g2 ♙c8 18.f3
♘h5 19.♙f2 ♙g5 20.♙e1 ♙f8
21.♘f1 ♙xg2 22.♙xg2 ♙h3
23.♘e3 ♙xe3+ 24.♙xe3 ♘e7
25.♙f2 g6 26.♙f1 ♙d7 27.f4 f6
28.h3 ♙ae8 29.♙h2 ♘f5



30. exf5! exf4 31. gxf4! ♖xe3
32. ♖xe3 ♗xf5 33. ♔d3 ♗d7 34. f5
g5 35. ♖e6 ♖f7 36. ♔c1 ♘g7
37. ♖fe2 h6 38. ♔b2 ♘h5 39. ♖2e4
♗h7 40. ♔e2 ♘g7 41. ♔xf6 b5
42. ♔xg7 ♗xg7 43. ♔h5 bxc4
44. f6+! ♗f8 45. ♖e7! ♖xe7
46. fxex7+ ♗xe7 47. ♖xe7 ♗xe7 48.
bxc4 ♗f6 49. ♗g3 ♗e5 50. ♗g4!
♗d4 51. ♗f5 ♗xc4 52. ♗e6 ♗b3
53. ♗xd6 c4 54. ♗e5 1-0

Rubinstein's draw with Black against Stanisław Kohn from round thirteen is missing.

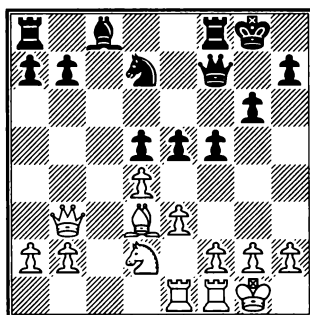
Jakub (Josek) Kolski was one of the strongest players in Łódź in the 1920s and 30s. His greatest success was tying for 2nd-3rd with Reuben Fine behind Tartakower at Łódź 1935. He died of starvation in the Warsaw ghetto in 1942.

(288) *Rubinstein – Kolski*

Łódź (14) 1927

Queen's Gambit Declined [D55]

1.c4 e6 2.♘c3 d5 3.d4 ♘f6 4.♙g5
♙e7 5.e3 0-0 6.♘f3 ♘e4 7.♙xe7
♙xe7 8.♙c2 c6 9.♙d3 f5 10.0-0 ♘d7
11.♙ae1 g6 12.♘d2 ♘xc3 13.♙xc3
e5 14.cxd5 cxd5 15.♙b3 ♙f7



**16.e4 fxe4 17.♟xe4 exd4 18.♟g5
♟c5 19.♞b5 ♞c7 20.b4 ♟xd3
21.♞xd5+ ♔h8 22.♞xd4+ ♞g7**

23. ♖xd3 ♕f5 24. ♖b3 h6 25. ♘e6
 ♕xe6 26. ♖xe6 ♖ae8 27. ♖fe1
 ♖xe6 28. ♖xe6 ♖h7 29. h3 ♖f7
 30. ♖e7 b6 31. b5 h5 32. h4 ♖g8

33. ♖e2 ♖c8 34. ♖g5 ♖c7 35. a4
 ♖h7 36. f3 ♖c4 37. ♖e4 ♖c1+
 38. ♖h2 ♖xg5 39. hxg5 ♖g7
 40. ♖e6 ♖d7 41. ♖h3 ½-½

Warsaw, May 8-12, 1927

		1	2	3	4	T
1	Kohn	x	1	0	1	2
2	Makarczyk	0	x	1	½	1½
3	Tartakover	1	0	x	½	1½
4	Rubinstein	0	½	½	x	1

This tournament was the greatest success of Dr. Stanisław Kohn's (1895-1940) chess career.

Note that the starting date for this event is the same as the last day for the Polish Championship. This seems like it is cutting things awfully close, though the cities of Warsaw and Łódź are less than 100 miles apart and the day may have been used for closing and opening ceremonies.

(289) Kohn – Rubinstein

Warsaw (1) May 8, 1927

Queen's Pawn [D02]

Notes by Łowcki from *Swiat Szachowy*, 1927.

1. d4 d5 2. ♘f3 c6 3. ♕f4 ♕f5 4. e3
 e6 5. ♕d3 ♘f6 6. ♕xf5 exf5 7. ♖d3
 g6 8. c4 ♘bd7 9. ♘c3 dxc4
 10. ♖xc4 ♕g7 11. ♖b4? ♖b6
 12. ♖c4 0-0 13. 0-0 c5 14. ♘b5 a6
 15. ♘d6 ♘e4 16. ♘xe4 fxe4
 17. ♘e5

Better was 17. ♘g5 cxd4 18. ♘xe4.

17... ♘xe5 18. dxe5 ♖c6 19. ♖fd1
 b5 20. ♖c2 ♖fd8 21. ♖d4

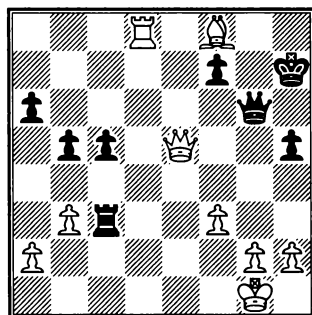
Winning the e4-pawn is a bad idea, because White must return the pawn later. Better was 21. ♖d6, but Black still retains the advantage.

21... ♖ac8 22. ♖xe4 ♖d5 23. f3
 ♖cd8 24. ♖d4 ♖xd4 25. exd4 ♖xd4
 26. ♕e3 ♖c4 27. ♖d1 ♕xe5

Mate follows 27... ♖xc2? 28. ♖d8+ ♕f8
 29. ♕h6.

28. ♖d8+ ♖g7 29. ♖d2 h5 30. b3
 ♖c3 31. ♕h6+ ♖h7 32. ♕f8 g5!
 33. ♖xg5 ♖g6! 34. ♖xe5??

Losing immediately, but instead of playing the winning move Rubinstein answers with another blunder.



34... ♖c1??

Black wins by 34...♖b1+! 35.♕f2
♖b2+! 36.♕g3 ♜xf3+.

**35.♕f2 ♜c2+ 36.♕e3 ♜xa2
37.♜d6 1-0**

K. Makarczyk – Rubinstein

Warsaw (2) May 10, 1927

Draw (Missing)

(290) **Rubinstein – Tartakover**

Warsaw (3) May 12, 1927

Queen's Gambit Declined [D55]

Notes by Tartakover from *My Best Games of Chess, 1905-1930*.

**1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.c4 e6 4.♟c3
♟e7 5.♟g5 ♟bd7 6.e3 c6**

Instead of the normal line 6...0-0 7.♜c1
c6, etc., Black first deliberately
strengthens his d5-pawn.

7.♜c1 ♟e4

An enterprising variation, in which the
struggle for the respective outposts (e5
and e4) constitutes the motivating idea
of all later operations.

8.♟xe7 ♖xe7 9.♖c2 f5 10.♟e5

Black has the advantage after 10.cxd5
exd5 11.♟xd5 cxd5 12. ♖xc8+ ♜xc8
13.♜xc8+ ♕f7 14.♜xh8 ♖b4+.

-

**10...0-0 11.♟d3 ♜f6 12.f3 ♟xc3
13. ♖xc3 ♜h6 14.g3! g5 15.0-0
♜f6 16. e4 fxe4 17.fxe4 ♜xf1+
18.♜xf1 ♟xe5 19.dxe5 ♖c5+
20.♕g2 d4 21.♖d2 ♖xe5 22.♖f2**

According to Soultanbéieff
(*L'Echiquier*, 1927), 22.♖b4!, deserved

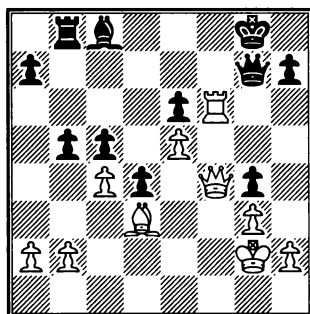
attention, for example: 22... c5??
23.♖b5, winning at least a piece, or
22...♖g7 23.♖d6 ♟d7 24.e5, regain-
ing the pawn with advantage.

**22...♖g7 23.e5 c5 24.♖f3 g4
25.♖e4 ♜b8! 26.♜f6**

[If 26.♜f4, then 26...b5!, as in the game.]

26...b5 27.♖f4

White has concentrated all his batter-
ies on the kingside and threatens
28.♟xh7+!. But Black is able to con-
struct an artificial defense.



27...bxc4

But not 27...♟b7+ 28.♕g1 bxc4
29.♟xh7+ ♖xh7 30.♖g5+, after which
White wins the queen in the most ad-
vantageous way, since activity by the
black rook is excluded, whereas after
the text move its role on the open b-
file becomes all-important.

28.♟xh7+ ♕xh7 29.♜f7

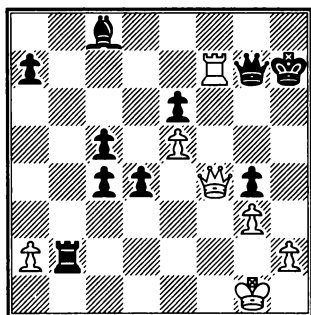
Already relishing the victory, but “be-
tween the cup and the lip...”

29...♜xb2+

At first sight this appears only one spite

check (or perhaps a few), but appearances are deceiving.

30.♖g1



30...c3!

And not immediately 30...♖b1+?, as 31.♖f2 ♖b2+ 32.♖e1 wins.

31.♖f6 ♖b1+

Now this works, since Black has meanwhile constructed a cage round the adverse king.

32.♖f2 ♖b2+ 33.♖e1 ♖b1+ 34.♖f2

Useless would be 34.♖e2 ♖a6+ 35.♖f2 ♖b2+, etc.

34...♖b2+ ½-½

1928

Bad Kissingen, August 12-25, 1928

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	T
1	Bogoljubow	x	0	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	½	8
2	Capablanca	1	x	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	0	½	1	7
3	Euwe	½	½	x	1	½	1	0	1	0	½	½	1	6½
4	Rubinstein	0	½	0	x	1	½	1	1	½	½	½	1	6½
5	Nimzowitsch	½	½	½	0	x	½	½	0	½	1	1	1	6
6	Réti	0	½	0	½	½	x	1	½	½	½	1	½	5½
7	Tartakower	½	0	1	0	½	0	x	1	½	½	½	½	5
8	Marshall	0	½	0	0	1	½	0	x	1	1	½	½	5
9	Yates	0	0	1	½	½	½	0	x	½	½	½	1	5
10	Spielmann	0	1	½	½	0	½	½	0	½	x	½	½	4½
11	Tarrasch	0	½	½	½	0	0	½	½	½	½	x	½	4
12	Mieses	½	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	½	½	x	3

Capablanca's first major event since losing the world championship saw Bogoljubow emerge with one of his greatest triumphs. Rubinstein finished strongly with three wins and a draw in his last four games but earlier losses to the tournament winner and Euwe held him back.

(291) *Rubinstein – Mieses*
Bad Kissingen (1) 1928
Benoni [A60]

Notes by Rubinstein from *Shakhmaty*, 9/1928.

1.d4 c5

Theoretically, this move is not quite correct, but from a practical standpoint it offers chances. In this opening White is obliged to make several moves with pawns. This creates some weaknesses and his position becomes, to some extent, "hanging," which opens possibilities for Black's counterattack.

2.d5 d6 3.c4 g6 4.g3 ♖g7 5.♗g2
 ♜f6 6.e4 0-0 7.♜e2 ♜bd7 8.f4
 ♜b6 9. ♖c2 e6 10.0-0 e×d5

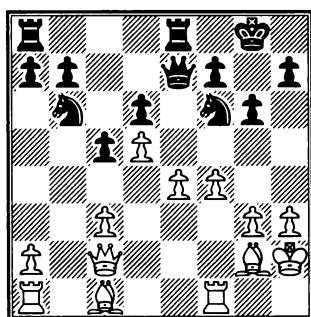
Better was 10...♞e8 first, in which case
 White will have some difficulties with
 the development of the queen knight.

11.c×d5 ♞e8 12.♜bc3 ♗g4 13.h3
 ♗×e2 14.♜×e2 ♖e7 15.♜c3 ♜h5
 16.♜h2 ♗×c3?

Black is playing to win a pawn, but this
 requires exchanging the bishop which
 guards the castled position. Such an ex-
 change of the fianchettoed bishop is very
 often fatal, as proves to be the case here.

17.b×c3 ♜f6

It looks like White should lose a pawn,
 because 18.♞e1 fails to 18...♜×d5. But
 as it turns out, the weakened Black
 kingside is not able to resist the attack
 of White's queen bishop. White's first
 step is to open the important diagonal
 for the bishop.



18.c4! ♜×e4 19.♗b2 h6 20.♞ae1
 f5 21.g4! ♜h7 22.g×f5 g×f5
 23.♞g1 ♞g8 24.♗×e4 1-0

(292) *Rubinstein – Tarrasch*
 Bad Kissingen (2) 1928
 Nimzo-Indian [E38]

1.d4 ♜f6 2.c4 e6 3.♜c3 ♗b4
 4.♖c2 c5 5.d×c5 ♗×c5 6.♜f3 ♜c6
 7.♗g5 ♗e7 8.e4 ♖a5 9.♗d2 ♖c7
 10.♗e2 0-0 11.0-0 d6 12.♞ac1
 ♗d7 13.♞fd1 ♞ac8 14.♗f4 ♜e5
 15.♜×e5 d×e5 16.♗e3 ♖b8 17.a3
 ♗c6 18.b4 b6 19.f3 ♞fd8 20.♖b3
 ♞×d1+ 21.♞×d1 ♞d8 22.♞×d8+
 ♖×d8 23.♜d1 ♜d7 24.♜b2 ♖c7
 25.♜d3 ♗b7 26.♜f1 ♗a6 27.♜b2
 ♜f8 28.♜a4 ♜e8 29.c5 ♗×e2+ 30.
 ♜×e2 b×c5 ½-½

(293) *Capablanca – Rubinstein*
 Bad Kissingen (3) 1928
 Queen's Gambit Accepted [D20]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 d×c4 3.e4 c5 4.♜f3
 c×d4 5.♖×d4 ♖×d4 6.♜×d4 ♗d7
 7.♗×c4 a6 8.♜c3 e6 9.0-0 ♜c6
 10.♗e3 ♞c8 11. ♗e2 ♜f6 12.♞ac1
 ♗e7 13.♞fd1 ♜×d4 14.♗×d4 ♗c6
 15.f3 0-0 16.♜f2 ♞fd8 17.♗b6
 ♞×d1 18.♜×d1 ♗d7 19. ♞c8+
 ♗×c8 20.♜e3 ♜d7 21.♗d4 b5
 22.a3 ♜f8 23.♜c2 e5 24.♗a7
 ♗c5+ 25.♗×c5+ ♜×c5 26.b4 ♜a4
 27.♜e3 ♗e6 28.♜d2 ♜e7 29.♜e3
 ♜d6 30.♗d3 f6 31.♗e2 ½-½

(294) *Rubinstein – Spielmann*
 Bad Kissingen (4) 1928
 Queen's Pawn [A46]

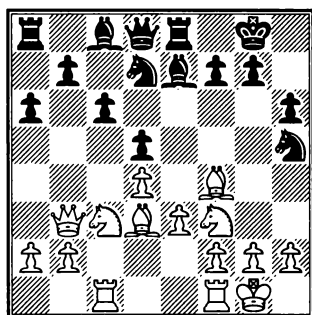
1.d4 e6 2.e3 ♜f6 3.♜f3 c5 4.b3
 c×d4 5.e×d4 b6 6.♗b2 ♗b7
 7.♜bd2 ♗e7 8.c4 0-0 9.♗d3 d6
 10.0-0 ♜bd7 11.♞e1 ♞e8 12.♜f1
 d5 13.a3 ♜e4 14.♞c1 f5 15.b4
 d×c4 16.♗×c4 ♗d6 17.♜e5 a6
 18.♜g3 b5 19.♗b3 ♜×g3 20.h×g3
 ♜f6 21.♜c6 ♖d7 22.♜e5 ♖d8
 23.♜c6 ♖d7 24.♜e5 ♖d8 25.♜c6
 ♖d7 ½-½

(295) *Euwe – Rubinstein*

Bad Kissingen (5) 1928

Queen's Gambit Declined [D66]

1. $\text{d}4$ $\text{d}5$ 2. $\text{c}4$ $\text{e}6$ 3. $\text{d}4$ $\text{d}6$ 4. $\text{g}5$
 $\text{b}d7$ 5. $\text{e}3$ $\text{d}e7$ 6. $\text{c}3$ 0-0 7. $\text{b}c1$
 $\text{c}6$ 8. $\text{d}3$ $\text{a}6$ 9. $\text{c}xd5$ exd5 10. 0-0
 $\text{f}e8$ 11. $\text{b}b3$ $\text{h}6$ 12. $\text{d}f4$ $\text{d}h5??$



13. $\text{c}xd5!$ $\text{d}xf4$

White wins the queen after 13... $\text{c}xd5$ 14. $\text{d}c7$. Today this is a well known opening trap. That Rubinstein could fall into this trap once is bad enough but check out his game with Alekhine from San Remo 1930 (game 382). Such incidents support the view that players that learn the game later (as did Rubinstein in his mid-teens) are much more likely to blunder as chess is not a native language for them.

14. $\text{d}xf4$ $\text{d}d6$ 15. $\text{d}e2$ $\text{b}b6$
 16. $\text{d}d2$ $\text{b}xb3$ 17. $\text{d}xb3$ $\text{d}f6$
 18. $\text{d}c5$ $\text{d}d7$ 19. $\text{d}e4$ $\text{d}f8$
 20. $\text{d}2g3$ $g6$ 21. $\text{b}c2$ $\text{d}d8$ 22. $\text{d}c4$
 $\text{d}b6$ 23. $\text{d}b3$ $\text{a}5$ 24. $\text{a}3$ $\text{a}4$ 25. $\text{d}a2$
 $\text{g}g7$ 26. $\text{b}fc1$ $\text{d}d5$ 27. $\text{d}c5$ $\text{d}b6$
 28. $\text{d}d3$ $\text{d}d7$ 29. $\text{h}4$ $\text{h}5$ 30. $\text{d}e5$
 $\text{d}e8$ 31. $\text{d}e4$ $\text{f}6$ 32. $\text{d}d3$ $\text{d}f7$
 33. $\text{d}xf7$ $\text{g}xf7$ 34. $\text{d}ec5$ $\text{f}a7$
 35. $\text{b}b1$ $\text{d}d7$ 36. $\text{b}c4$ $\text{d}xc5$
 37. $\text{d}xc5$ $\text{d}xc5$ 38. $\text{b}xc5$ $\text{g}e6$

39. $\text{b}bc1$ $\text{d}d5$ 40. $\text{b}xd5$ $\text{g}xd5$
 41. $\text{b}c5+$ $\text{g}d6$ 42. $\text{g}f1$ $\text{f}a6$ 43. $\text{g}e2$
 $\text{b}b6$ 44. $\text{b}c2$ $\text{b}b3$ 45. $\text{g}d2$ $\text{g}e6$
 46. $\text{g}c1$ $\text{g}f5$ 47. $\text{b}c4$ $g5$ 48. $\text{h}xg5$
 fxg5 49. $\text{b}xa4$ $\text{b}b5$ 50. $\text{b}b4$ $\text{f}a5$
 51. $\text{b}xb7$ $\text{h}4$ 52. $\text{g}d2$ $g4$ 53. $\text{g}e2$ $\text{c}5$
 54. $\text{b}h7$ $\text{g}g5$ 55. $\text{f}4+$ 1-0

(296) *Rubinstein – Yates*

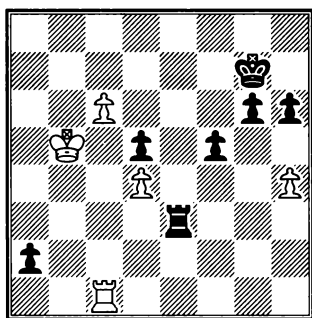
Bad Kissingen (6) 1928

Nimzo-Indian [E46]

1. $\text{d}4$ $\text{d}f6$ 2. $\text{c}4$ $\text{e}6$ 3. $\text{d}c3$ $\text{d}b4$ 4. $\text{e}3$
 0-0 5. $\text{d}ge2$ $\text{d}d5$ 6. $\text{a}3$ $\text{d}e7$ 7. $\text{c}xd5$
 exd5 8. $\text{d}f4$ $\text{f}e8$ 9. $\text{d}d3$ $\text{c}6$ 10. 0-0
 $\text{b}d7$ 11. $\text{f}3$ $\text{d}f8$ 12. $g4$ $\text{d}d6$ 13. $\text{b}3$
 $\text{b}c7$ 14. $\text{h}3$ $\text{d}d7$ 15. $\text{d}g2$ $\text{d}e6$
 16. $\text{d}b2$ $\text{d}g5$ 17. $\text{h}4$ $\text{d}h3+$ 18. $\text{g}h1$
 $\text{d}g3$ 19. $\text{b}d2$ $\text{d}xg4$ 20. fxg4 $\text{d}xg4$
 21. $\text{d}f5$ $\text{d}gf2+$ 22. $\text{b}xf2$ $\text{d}xf2+$
 23. $\text{g}g1$ $g6$ 24. $\text{d}e2$ $\text{d}e4$ 25. $\text{d}xe4$
 $\text{d}h2+$ 26. $\text{g}h1$ $\text{b}xe4$ 27. $\text{f}f1$ $\text{d}d6$
 28. $\text{d}ef4$ $\text{f}ae8$ 29. $\text{f}f3$ $\text{g}e7$
 30. $\text{g}f2$ $\text{d}xa3$ 31. $\text{d}xa3$ $\text{b}xa3$
 32. $\text{d}h3$ $\text{f}5$ 33. $\text{d}hf4$ $\text{g}f8$ 34. $\text{f}g3$
 $\text{f}e7$ 35. $\text{g}g1$ $\text{g}f6$ 36. $\text{f}f3$ $\text{g}h8$
 37. $\text{d}d3$ $\text{f}f8$ 38. $\text{d}gf4$ $\text{a}5$ 39. $\text{b}h3$
 $\text{f}a8$ 40. $\text{b}b2$ $\text{b}5$ 41. $\text{g}f2$ $\text{a}4$ 42.
 $\text{g}a3$ $\text{f}ea7$ 43. $\text{b}4$ $\text{f}g8$ 44. $\text{d}e5$ $\text{f}e8$
 45. $\text{d}fd3$ $\text{f}g7$ 46. $\text{b}c1$ $\text{f}c8$
 47. $\text{d}f4$ $\text{f}gc7$ 48. $\text{b}h1$ $\text{b}d6$
 49. $\text{d}fd3$ $\text{f}a8$ 50. $\text{b}c5$ $\text{b}xc5$
 51. bxc5 $\text{f}e8$ 52. $\text{d}b4$ $\text{f}e6$ 53. $\text{g}e2$
 $\text{g}g7$ 54. $\text{g}d3$ $\text{g}f6$ 55. $\text{f}g1$ $\text{f}c8$
 56. $\text{d}d7+$ $\text{g}e7$ 57. $\text{d}e5$ $\text{g}f6$
 58. $\text{d}d7+$ $\text{g}g7$ 59. $\text{d}e5$ $\text{h}6$ 60. $\text{f}g2$
 $\text{f}c7$ 61. $\text{g}c3$ $\text{f}c8$ 62. $\text{f}g1$ $\text{f}f6$
 63. $\text{d}bxc6$ $\text{f}fxc6$ 64. $\text{d}xc6$ $\text{b}xc6$
 65. $\text{g}b4$ $\text{f}e6$ 66. $\text{g}xb5$ $\text{b}xe3$
 67. $\text{b}c1$ $\text{a}3$ 68. $\text{c}6$ $\text{a}2$ (D)

69. $\text{f}a1$

Not 69. $\text{c}7$ $\text{f}e8$ 70. $\text{g}c6$ $g5$ 71. $\text{g}d7$ $\text{f}f8$
 72. $\text{c}8$ (g) $\text{b}xc8$ 73. $\text{g}xc8$ $g4!$ and the
 pawns are too fast.



69...♖c3 70.♗a2 f4 71.♕b6 f3 72.c7
g5 73.hxg5 hxg5 74.♗a3 ♖c7 75.
♖xf3! ♗f7 76.♗g3 ♕g6 77.♕c6 ♗f5
78.♕d6 ♕h5 79.♕e6 ½-½

(297) *Bogoljubow – Rubinstein*
Bad Kissingen (7) 1928
Queen's Gambit Accepted [D29]

1.d4 d5 2.♗f3 c5 3.c4 dxc4 4.e3
♗f6 5.♖xc4 e6 6.0-0 a6 7.♗e2 b5
8.♖b3 ♖b7 9.a4 b4 10.♗d1 ♗bd7
11.♗bd2 cxd4 12.exd4 ♖e7
13.♗c4 0-0 14.♗ce5 ♗d5?!

Better is 14...a5.

15.a5! ♗f7f6 16.♖d2 ♖c8 17.♖c4
♗d6 18.♖d3 ♖d8 19.♗a4 ♖e7
20.♗aa1 ♖d8 21.♗e1 ♖e7
22.♗c4 ♗b8 23.♗fe5 ♗fd8
24.♗e2 ♗a7 25.♖e3 ♗xe3?

According to Spielmann (*Shakhmaty*,
9/1928) and Tartakover (tournament
book), this is the decisive mistake.
Black should play 25...♖c7 instead.

26.fxe3 ♗f8 27.♗b6 ♖c7 28.♗f1
♖d6 29.♗f2 ♖e7 30.♗af1 ♖d8
31.♗f4 ♗d5 32.♖xh7+! ♗xh7
33.♗h5+ ♕g8 34.♗g6! 1-0

(298) *Rubinstein – Nimzowitsch*
Bad Kissingen (8) 1928
Nimzo-Indian [E32]

Notes by Rubinstein from *Shakhmaty*,
9/1928.

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 ♖b4
4.♗c2 ♖xc3+

Nimzowitsch used this immediate ex-
change several times in Bad Kissingen,
but it offers no more chances than the
other known systems.

5.♗xc3 ♗e4 6.♗c2 d5 7.e3 c5
8.dxc5 ♗c6 9.♗f3 0-0

Later analysis has shown that Black, by
playing 9...♗a5+ 10.♖d2 ♗xc5 11.♖c1
♗xd2 12.♗xd2 dxc4 13. ♖xc4 ♗e7,
could obtain an equal position. This
means an improvement for White's
play should be sought in the previous
moves. Maybe 7.♗f3 (instead of 7.e3)
is better, or even the capture with the
pawn, 5.bxc3.

10.♖d2 ♗e7 11.♖c1 ♗xc5
12.cxd5 ♗xc2 13.♖xc2 exd5

The situation is clear to a certain de-
gree. Black is better developed, but he
has an unpleasant isolated pawn on d5.
White has a small advantage and his
next move is awkward to meet.

14.♖b5! ♖d7 15.♖xc6 bxc6!?

A tactical move, to the letter “à la
Nimzowitsch!” A more calm answer is
15...♖xc6, but then the bishop on c6
will assume the role of supernumerary,
while White's knight will be posted on
the excellent d4-square.

16. ♖e5 ♙f5 17. ♖xc6 ♜fe8

The complications after 17... ♖xf2 18. ♖e7+ ♜h8 19. ♖xf5 ♖xh1 20. ♜e2 are in White's favor.

18. ♜c1 a5

A gambling move. Now it is no good for White to capture this pawn, as after 19. ♙a5 ♙d7 20. b4 ♖d6, Black receives chances for a draw. Also after 19. ♙a5, d4! deserves attention.

19. f3 ♖d6 20. ♙a5?

An error in severe time-trouble. The right choice was 20. ♖a5 d4 21. ♜e2 dxe3 22. ♙b4 ♖b5, and White has a decisive material advantage.

20...d4?

Black was also in *zeitnot* and missed his opportunity. By playing 20... ♖c4!, he would have had very good drawing chances. After the text move his position is hopeless. The next ten moves were played by both sides at record-breaking speed.

21. ♙b4 ♜xe3+ 22. ♜f2 ♜xa2 23. ♙xd6 ♜xb2+ 24. ♜g3 ♙d7 25. ♖xd4 h5 26. ♜he1 g5 27. h3 ♜d3 28. ♜cd1 ♜c3 29. ♜e7 ♙a4 30. ♜a1 h4+ 31. ♜g4 ♜c4 32. ♙e5 1-0

(299) *Réti – Rubinstein*

Bad Kissingen (9) 1928

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D20]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 dxc4 3. e4 c5 4. ♖f3 cxd4 5. ♜xd4 ♜xd4 6. ♖xd4 ♙d7 7. ♙xc4 a6 8. ♙e3 e6 9. ♖d2 ♖c6

10. ♖xc6 ♙xc6 11. f3 ♖f6 12. ♜f2 ♙e7 13. ♖b3 0-0 14. ♖a5 ♜fc8 15. ♜ac1 ♙e8 16. ♙e2 b5 17. ♖b3 ♖d7 18. f4 e5 19. g3 ♙f6 20. ♜xc8 ♜xc8 21. ♜c1 ♜xc1 22. ♙xc1 ♜f8 23. f5 ♜e7 24. ♙e3 ♜d6 25. ♖d2 ♖c5 26. b4 ♖a4 27. ♙d1 ♖c3 28. ♙b3 ♙d8 29. h4 a5 30. ♙c5+ ♜c6 31. a3 ♙b6 32. ♙xb6 ♜xb6 33. ♜e3 f6 34. ♜d3 axb4 35. axb4 ♖a4 36. ♖f1 ♜c6 37. g4 h6 38. ♖d2 ♖b6 39. ♙e6 ♜c7 40. ♖b3 ♖a4 41. ♙d5 ♜d6 42. ♖a5 ♖b6 43. ♖b7+ ♜e7 44. ♙b3 ♖c8 45. ♖c5 ♖d6 46. ♙d5 ½-½

(300) *Rubinstein – Tartakover*

Bad Kissingen (10) 1928

Budapest [A52]

Notes by Rubinstein from *Shakhmaty*, 9/1928.

1. d4 ♖f6 2. c4 e5

It takes a lot of courage to play this in a tournament game.

3. dxe5 ♖g4 4. ♙f4

I prefer this variation, but 4. e4 or 4. ♖c3 are also very good, possibly even more aggressive.

4... ♙b4+ 5. ♖d2 ♖c6 6. ♖gf3 f6 7. exf6 ♜xf6 8. g3

I believe this move is a novelty and may cause the variation to be re-evaluated.

8... ♜xb2 9. ♙g2 d6 10. 0-0 0-0

[According to Tartakover, Black should play 10... ♙f5, and if 11. e4 ♙d7, fol-

lowed by ...0-0-0. In our opinion, White also stands better in this position.]

11. ♖b3 ♜f6 12. ♖g5! h6 13. ♖e4 ♜f7 14. a3 ♖a5 15. ♖xa5 ♖xa5 16. h3 ♖e5 17. c5!

A very important move! It demolishes the opponent's position.

17...g5

The grave consequences of this weakening will soon be seen. But Black has no other defensive alternative. If, for example, Black cannot capture the f4-pawn after 17...♖g6 18. cxd6 ♖xf4 19. gxf4.

18. ♖d2!

This move sacrifices an exchange, which Black does not accept.

18...d5

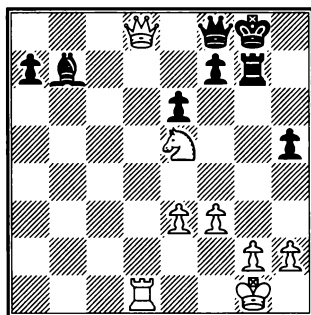
The positional sense of Tartakover suggests to him that after the win of the exchange by 18...♖b3 19. cxd6 ♖xa1 20. ♖c3! (or even the simple 20. ♜xa1) White's attack is irresistible. But the move played is also inadequate, because the king's position is hopelessly weakened.

19. ♖xg5 h×g5 20. ♖xa5 ♖e6 21. ♖c3 ♖c6 22. ♜d2 ♜f5 23. g4 ♜f4 24. ♖xd5 ♖xd5 25. ♜xd5+ ♜h7 26. e3 ♜f3 27. ♜xg5 ♜xh3 28. ♜g7#! 1-0

(301) *Marshall – Rubinstein*
Bad Kissingen (11) 1928
Semi-Slav [D31]

1. d4 d5 2. ♖f3 c6 3. c4 e6 4. ♖c3 dxc4 5. e3 b5 6. a4 ♜b6 7. axb5

cxb5 8. ♖e5 ♖b7 9. b3 ♖b4 10. ♖d2 ♖f6 11. bxc4 bxc4 12. ♖xc4 ♜d8 13. ♜a4+ ♖c6 14. ♖e5 ♖xc3 15. ♖xc3 0-0 16. ♖a6 ♖xa6 17. ♖xc6 ♜c7 18. d5! ♖b7 19. ♖xf6 gxf6 20. ♜g4+ ♜h8 21. ♜h4 ♜g8 22. ♜xf6+ ♜g7 23. 0-0 ♜d7 24. ♖e5 ♜xd5 25. f3 ♜g8 26. ♜fd1 ♜c5 27. ♜d8+ ♜xd8 28. ♜xd8+ ♜f8 29. ♜d1 h5



30. ♜f6?

White has a considerable advantage after 30. ♜h4! – Tartakover.

30...♜c5!

But now Black has the advantage! Rubinstein's play from here till the end is excellent.

31. ♜d8+ ♜h7 32. ♜d3+ f5! 33. ♖d7 ♜e7 34. e4 fxe4 35. fxe4 ♖c6! 36. e5+ ♜h8! 37. ♖f6 ♜c5+ 38. ♜d4 ♜xg2+ 39. ♜f1 ♜b5+ 40. ♜d3 ♜d2! 41. ♜d8+ ♖e8 42. ♜xe8+ ♜xe8 43. ♜xd2 ♜b5+ 44. ♜e2 h4 45. ♜f2 ♜g7 46. ♜e4 ♜b2+ 47. ♜e2 ♜c3 48. ♜e3 ♜d2+ 49. ♜e2 ♜f4+ 50. ♜g2 h3+ 51. ♜g1 ♜f3 52. ♜f2 ♜d1+ 53. ♜f1 ♜d4+ 54. ♜f2 ♜xe5 55. ♖g4 ♜d4 56. ♜h1 ♜e4+ 0-1

Berlin, October 10-29, 1928

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	T
1 Capablanca	x	½½	½½	½½	1½	11	11	8½
2 Nimzowitsch	½½	x	0½	½½	10	11	1½	7
3 Spielmann	½½	1½	x	0½	11	0½	½½	6½
4 Tartakover	½½	½½	1½	x	00	0½	½1	5½
5 Rubinstein	0½	01	00	11	x	01	0½	5
6 Réti	00	00	1½	1½	10	x	½½	5
7 Marshall	00	0½	½½	½0	1½	½½	x	4½

Note: Tarrasch withdrew from the tournament after the third round (after losses to Rubinstein and Tartakover, and an adjourned game against Capablanca with chances for a draw), because of poor health; so his results were not included in the final crosstable.

The tournament in Berlin, sponsored by the newspaper *Berlin Tagesblatt*, was a very strong double-round event with no weak players. Rubinstein's score of minus two really should have been fifty percent but for an inexplicable loss on time on the last move of the time control to Marshall in round six. The position was clearly winning for Akiva and he had twenty minutes for his last move!

(302) *Réti – Rubinstein*

Berlin (1) October 10, 1928

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

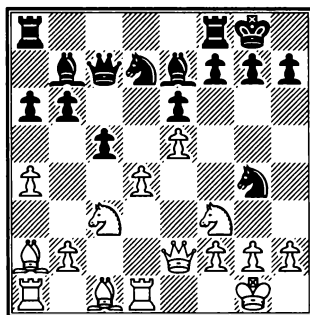
Notes by Réti from *Shakhmaty*, 11/1928.

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♖c3 c6 4.e3 ♟f6
5.♟f3 ♟bd7 6.♙d3 d×c4 7.♙×c4 a6

7...b5 leads to the Meran variation, which recently has been considered to be in White's favor.

8.a4! c5 9.0-0 ♙e7 10.♜e2 0-0
11.♞d1 ♜c7 12.♙a2! b6 13.e4!
♙b7 14.e5 ♟g4

The other retreats are worse: 14... ♖e8 15.d5!, or 14... ♖d5 15.♟×d5 followed by e6, in both cases with advantage for White.



15. ♙f4!

With this move White sacrifices a pawn and Black has nothing better than to accept it. The immediate 15.d5 gives White nothing, for example, 15... ♟g×e5 16.♟×e5 ♜×e5 17.♜×e5 ♟×e5 18.d×e6 f×e6 19. ♙×e6+ ♜h8.

15...c×d4 16.♟×d4 ♟g×e5
17.♞ac1!

The point of the combination. The direct 17.♟×e6 f×e6 18.♙×e6+ ♜h8 19.♞×d7 fails to 19... ♟f3+ 20.♜×f3 ♜×d7!

17...♟f3+

Forced, because after 17...♖b8, White wins by 18.♖e6.

**18.♖xf3 ♖xf3 19.♖xc7 ♖xd1
20.♖xd1 ♖fc8 21.♖xe6 1-0 (Time)**

(303) *Rubinstein – Tarrasch*

Berlin (2) October 11, 1928

Queen's Gambit Declined [D06]

Notes by Kmoch.

**1.c4 c5 2.♖f3 ♖f6 3.d4 cxd4
4.♖xd4 d5 5.cxd5 ♖xd5 6.e4 ♖f6
7.♖c3 e5 8.♖db5**

At St. Petersburg 1909, against Mieses, White played 8.♖b5+, and the comparison of the two games is interesting. The text move is two-edged. [For another example of 8.♖db5 see Rubinstein-Réti, Budapest 1926, game 249]

8...♖xd1+?

A grave and, in fact, decisive error, as the resulting ending proves to be very unfavorable for Black. 8..a6! would have been a strong move. In this case it is questionable whether Black's game would not be more desirable after 9.♖a4 ♖c6 10.♖g5 ♖e7.

**9.♖xd1 ♖a6 10.f3 ♖c5 11.♖a4
♖e7 12.♖e3 ♖d7 13.♖c10-0 14.a3
♖fd8 15.♖e1 ♖e8 16.♖e2 ♖d6
17.♖ac3 ♖xb5 18.♖xb5 b6 19.b4
♖e6 20.♖f2 ♖d7 21.♖hd1! ♖xd1**

21...♖ad8? 22.♖xd7 ♖xd7 23. ♖c8+
♖d8 24.♖xa7. Rubinstein exploits the opening error of his opponent in constructive fashion.

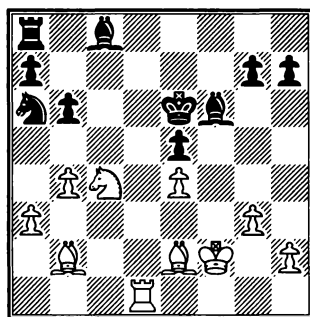
22.♖xd1 ♖f8 23.g3 ♖e8 24.f4 f6

Even more unfavorable, if possible, would be 24...exf4 25.gxf4 f6 (what else?) 26.♖d6+ ♖xd6 27.♖xd6 ♖c8.

**25.fxe5 fxe5 26.♖c1! ♖c8 27.♖b2
♖f6 28.♖d6+ ♖e7 29.♖c4!**

Dashing Black's last hope. After 29.♖xc8+ ♖xc8 30.♖xa6?, the game becomes quite even after 30...♖c2+ and 31...♖xb2.

29...♖e6



30.♖xe5!

A pretty little combination! As fruit of the unsurpassed technique, White gains the most important pawn, and the position can no longer be held.

30...♖c7

If 30...♖xe5 31.♖c4+ ♖f6 32.♖d6+ and 33.♖xe5.

**31.♖c4+ ♖e7 32.♖c6+ ♖f8
33.♖xf6 gx6 34.♖d8+ ♖e8**

A very pretty finale might arise after 34...♖g7: 35.♖g8+ ♖h6 36.♖d8 ♖g4 37.♖f7+ ♖h5 38.♖xg4!! ♖xg4 39.♖e2+ ♖h3 40.♖g1, and there is no

available defense against the threats 41.♖h6 and 42.♔f1 mate.

35.b5 ♖b7 36.♗d7 ♔xc6 37.bxc6 1-0

An outstanding game!

(304) *Spielmann – Rubinstein*

Berlin (3) October 12, 1928

Ruy Lopez [C86]

1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♗c6 3.♖b5 a6 4.♖a4 ♗f6 5.0-0 b5 6.♖b3 ♗e7 7.♗e2 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.d4 ♖g4 10.d5 ♗a5 11.♖c2 c6 12.dxc6 ♗xc6 13.h3 ♖d7 14.♖e3 ♗c7 15.♗bd2 ♗d8 16.♗h4 ♗e6 17.♗f5 ♗fe8 18.f4 exf4 19.♖xf4 ♗xf4 20.♗xf4 d5 21.♗af1 ♖xf5 22.♗xf5 dxe4 23.♗xe4 ♗xe4 24.♖xe4 f6 25.♗h1 ♗ad8 26.♖d5+ ♗h8 27.♖f7 ♗f8 28.♗h5 h6 29.♗g6 ♗d6 30.♖d5 ♗d7 31.♖e4 1-0

(305) *Rubinstein – Nimzowitsch*

Berlin (4) October 14, 1928

Nimzo-Indian [E32]

Notes by Rubinstein from *Shakhmaty*, 11/1928.

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 ♖b4 4.♗c2 d6 5.e3 c5 6.♖d3 ♗c6 7.♗ge2 e5

A closed center, which many players often provoke in similar situations, is a strategic error here, because Black proves to be very constricted.

8.d5 ♖xc3+ 9.♗xc3 ♗e7 10.♗c2 0-0 11.0-0 ♗g6

When the center is closed by d4-d5, it is known that Black's counterattack lies

in the move ...f7-f5. Therefore, instead of the text, Black should play 11...♗e8 as preparation for the further ...f5. But, in this particular position White could fight successfully against that by the moves f2-f4 and e3-e4.

12.♗g3 ♗e8 13.f3

Premature would be 13.f4, because Black achieves some freedom after 13...exf4 14.exf4 ♗g4 (threatening ...♗xh2).

13...♖d7 14.♖d2 a6 15.h3 b5 16.b3 ♗b6 17.♗h2 a5 18.♗ab1 b4

Now Black has a very narrow passage for an attack on the a-file. While it does not promise very much, it is difficult to recommend something better.

19.f4 exf4 20.exf4 ♗f8 21.♖c1 ♗d8 22.♗f2

Here the immediate 22.♖b2 would be a blunder because of 22...♗g4+!

22...a4 23.♖b2 ♗g6 24.♗bd1 axb3 25.axb3 ♗a7 26.♗de1 ♗xe1 27.♗xe1 ♗f8 28.♖xf6!

White exchanges his excellently situated bishop to force Black's queen to a bad square and to create a threat against the d6-pawn. The point of White's idea lies in his 30th move.

28...♗xf6 29.♗e4 ♗h6 30.f5! ♗a3 31.♗b1 ♗a6 32.g4

Threatening to win the queen by 33.g5 and 34.♖e2.

32...f6 33.♗g3 ♖c8 34.♗e1!

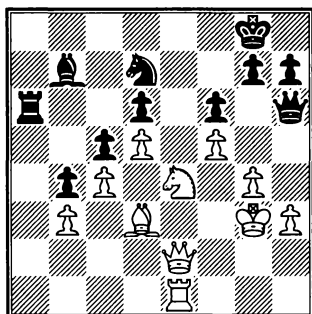
Stopping Black's plan of ... d7-d5 , because if now $34...\text{d7}$, then $35.\text{dxd6!}$.

34... Ab7! 35. We2!

A strong move with two aims: it stops once again ... d7 and threatens to win the queen with the moves h4 and g5 .

35... d7

Black does not understand the idea behind his opponent's previous move, but already there is no adequate defense. Now the game is decided by the following beautiful combination.



**36. dxd6! Bxd6 37. We8+ dxf8
38. Be7 g6 39. Wf7+ Wh8 40. Be8
 Bd8 41. Wxf6+!**

Not 41. Bxd8? We3+ , and Black has perpetual check.

41... Wg8 42. We6+ Wg7 43. f6+ 1-0

(306) *Capablanca – Rubinstein*

Berlin (5) October 15, 1928
Queen's Pawn [D02]

**1.d4 d5 2. dxf3 c5 3.dxc5 e6 4.e4
 dxc5 5.exd5 exd5 6. Ab5+ dc6
7.0-0 de7 8. dbd2 0-0 9. db3**

**Ab6 10. Be1 Ag4 11. Ad3 d6
12.h3 dxf3 13. Wxf3 dce5
14. Wf5 dxd3 15. Wxd3 d4
16. Ad2 Wf6 17. Be4 Bad8
18. Bae1 Wc6 19.g3 Bfe8
20. Aa5 Bxe4 21. Wxe4 dxf8
22. Wxc6 bxc6 23. Be7 Bd5
24. dxb6 axb6 25. Bb7 d7
26. Bc7 Bd6 27. Bc8+ dxf8
28. d2 c5 29. dc4 Be6 30. Bb8
 Be1+ 31. Wg2 g5 32.a4 Ba1
33. dxb6 Wg7 34. Bc8 de6
35. d7 Bxa4 36. dxc5 Bb4
37. d3 Bb5 38. Wf3 h6 39.b4
h5 40.g4 hxg4+ 41. hxg4 f6
42. Bc4 Wf7 43. dc5 d8
44. db3 1-0 (Time)**

According to Spielmann, this was Capablanca's best game of the tournament. Incidentally, this win allowed Capablanca to equalize his score against Rubinstein and avenge the loss at San Sebastian 1911! The lifetime score between these two players was $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$, one win apiece and seven draws.

(307) *Marshall – Rubinstein*

Berlin (6) October 17, 1928
Queen's Gambit Declined [D52]

Notes by Botvinnik from *Shakhmatny Listok*, 4/1929, p. 56.

**1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3. dc3 dxf6 4. Ag5
 dbd7 5.e3 c6 6. df3 Wa5 7.cxd5**

A continuation recommended by Tarrasch. Truly, White has an excellent game if Black captures with a pawn. But, as is known, Black obtains strong counterplay with $7...\text{dxd5}$.

7... dxd5 8. Wb3 Ab4 9. Bc1 e5

This move, found by Yugoslav masters in 1925, reinvigorated the Cambridge Springs variation. The situation is very complicated and it is difficult to assess conclusively. In any case, the continuation chosen by Marshall is clearly refuted in this game.

10.e4

[This move is not mentioned in recent opening books.]

10...♟xc3

As was shown by Ershov, even stronger was 10...exd4. If now 11. exd5, then 11...dxc3 12.bxc3 ♖a3 13. ♖d1 (13.dxc6 is impossible, not because of 13...♟c5? 14.cxb7 ♖xb7 15.♙b5+, but because of 13...bxc6! 14.♖d1 ♖b8, with advantage) 13... 0-0, and Black has a strong attack.

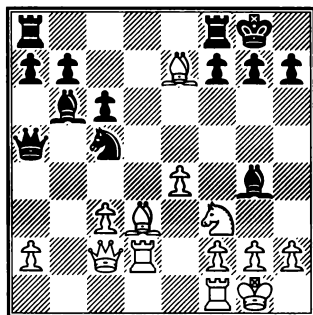
11.bxc3 ♖a3 12.♖d1 exd4 13.♖xd4

All was forced and now Black has a very comfortable game. Hence Marshall's attempt is unsatisfactory.

13...♖c5 14.♖d2 0-0 15.♖d3

Granted White has a bad game, but here a better try was the waiting move 15.♙c2! If Black then continues, as in the game, 15...♖b6 16.♖c4, or if 15...♖e8 16.♖d3 ♖b6 17.0-0 ♟c5 18.h3, then White prevents the development of Black's bishop on g4. Now Black has at his disposal a very interesting combination.

15...♖b6! 16.0-0 ♟c5 17.♙c2 ♖g4! 18.♖e7



Forced, because the bishop on g5 was in danger and 18.♖e5 is met by 18...♟xd3. Now, it seems that after 18...♖fe8 19.♖xc5, White eliminates all threats. But here comes a little "trouble."

18...♖xf3! 19.♖xf8 ♟xd3 20.♙xd3

If 20.♖xd3 ♖xe4, or 20.gxf3 ♟f4, followed by ...♖xf8.

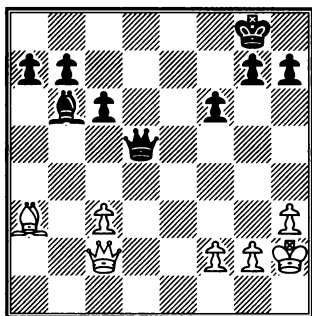
20...♙g5!

The point of the combination. Black regains the exchange but also simplifies the position. The result is that the weakness of White's pawns is more tangible and, in fact, he loses a pawn by force.

21.♙xf3 ♙xd2 22.♖e7 ♖e8 23.♖d1

With the hope of 23...♖xf2+ 24.♙f1 ♙c2 25.♙e2! ♙xe2+ 26.♙xe2 and 27.♖d7.

23...♙xa2 24.♙f5 f6 25.♙d7 ♙f7 26. ♖a3 ♖xe4 27.h3 ♖e1+ 28.♙h2 ♖xd1 29.♙xd1 ♙d5 30.♙c2



1-0!

In this completely winning position, with 20 minutes at his disposal for the last move of the time control, Rubinstein overstepped. [We presume that Rubinstein must have thought he had already made thirty moves.]

(308) **Rubinstein – Tartakover**

Berlin (7) October 18, 1928.

Dutch [A84]

Notes by Rubinstein from *Shakhmaty*, 11/1928.

1.d4 e6 2.c4 f5 3.e3 ♟f6 4.f4

It seems to me that this system in the Dutch Defense is my novelty. Its better side is that it substantially hinders Black's attack on the kingside. Its shortcomings are that White maintains a very slight opening advantage, and Black has no problems developing.

4...♟e4 5.♟f3 ♙b4+ 6.♟bd2 b6 7.♙d3 ♙×d2+ 8.♙×d2 ♟×d2 9.♖×d2 ♙b7 10.0-0 0-0 11.♞ae1

White prepares the opening of the center by e3-e4. But this plan is dubious, because in this case the f4-pawn needs

protection and Black will have some counterplay. The right plan is to maintain the situation in the center and to begin operations on the queenside. Hence, White's last move is inaccurate.

11...♖f6

Indirectly attacking the f4-pawn, Black hinders the implementation of White's plan.

12.b4

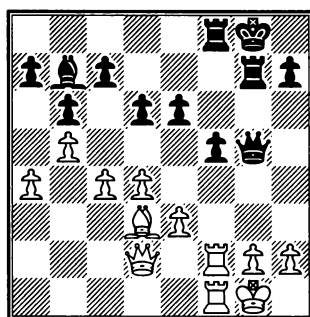
Now it is clear that it was better for the queen rook to remain on the queenside.

12...♟c6 13.♟e5 ♞ad8 14.♟×c6 ♙×c6 15.b5 ♙b7 16.♞c1 d6 17.a4 g5

Black begins to play actively. Because of the threatened a5, ♞a1, and a×b6, White will penetrate into his position.

18.f×g5 ♖×g5 19.♞f2 ♞d7 20.♞cf1 ♞g7

Black should not rush to the attack, because now his f-pawn will be isolated and eventually lost. The defensive 20...♞df7 was more modest, but also more sound.



21.d5!

The turning point of the game. With this move White achieves an advantage.

21...♙c8

Tartakover considers that 21...♙f6 was better here. It is true that in this case Black will have chances for counterattack, but at the same time he faces his opponent's very strong attack. After 21...♙f6 22.d×e6 ♖fg6, White's best defense is 23.g3. Now the main continuation for Black is 23...♗h4, whereupon there could follow 24.e4 ♙×e4 25.♙×e4 ♗×e4 26.♖e2 ♗h4 27.♗d5 ♗h8 28.♗×f5 ♖×g3+ 29.♖h1, and White wins.

22.d×e6 ♙×e6 23.♖f4 ♙c8 24.e4

With this move White wins a pawn and Black's attack has ceased. The game is practically decided.

24...♗h8 25.e×f5 ♙b7 26.♖1f2 ♖f6 27.♙f1 ♖e7 28.♗c3 ♖e5 29.h4 ♗g7 30.♗h2 ♗e7 31.g4 ♖e3 32.♗d4 ♗e5 33.♙g2 ♙×g2 34.♗×g2 ♗×d4 35.♖×d4 ♗g7 36.g5 ♖f8 37.h5 ♖g8 38.♖g4 ♖e5 39.h6+ ♗f7 40.♗g3 ♖e1 41.g6+ ♗f6 42.g×h7 ♖×g4+ 43.♗×g4 ♖e8 44. ♖e2 ♖h8 45.♖e6+ ♗f7 46.♗g5 ♖×h7 47.♖g6 ♗f8 48.f6 c5 49.♖g7 ♖×g7+ 50.h×g7+ ♗f7 51.♗h6 1-0

Some sources, especially the two Russian books on Rubinstein by Razuvaev and Murakhveri and by Glatman, give the additional moves 51...d5 52.c×d5 c4 53.♗h7 c3 54. g8(♗) + ♗×f6 55.♗g7+ 1-0. The number of errors in these books and the nonsense of these

moves suggest giving credence to Rubinstein's notes in *Shakhmaty* as well as Kmoch's *Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces*.

Sadly the following game was the last time these two great rivals were to meet over-the-board. Réti died the following year of scarlet fever at the age of only 40.

(309) *Rubinstein – Réti*

Berlin (8) October 20, 1928

Queen's Gambit Declined [D52]

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 d5 4.♙g5 ♗bd7 5.e3 c6 6.♗f3 ♗a5 7.c×d5 ♗e4 8.d×e6 f×e6 9.♗a4 ♗×a4 10.♗×a4 ♙b4+ 11.♗e2 b5 12.♗c3

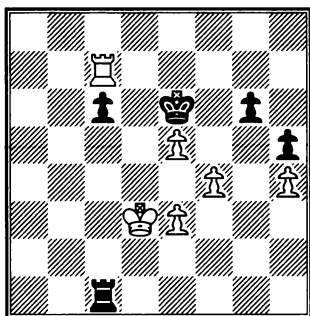
Recent theory recommends 12.♗c5.

12...♗×c3+ 13.b×c3 ♙×c3 14.♖c1 b4 15.♗d1 e5 16.d×e5 ♗c5 17.♗d4 ♗e6 18.♗f3 ♗×g5 19.♗×g5 ♙g4+ 20.♗c2 0-0-0 21.♙d3 ♙e2 22.♖hd1!! ♖×d3 23.♖×d3 ♙×d3+ 24.♗×d3 ♖d8+ 25.♗c4 ♖d2 26.♗e4 ♖×a2 27.♗×c3 b×c3 28.f4! ♖×g2 29.♖×c3! ♗d7

Black does not want to risk getting his king getting stuck on the back rank after 29...Rxh2 30.♖a3.

30.♖a3 ♗e6 31.♖×a7 h5 32.h4 ♖g4 33.♗d4 g6 34.♖g7 ♖g1 35.♗e4 ♖g2 36.♖c7 ♖c2 37.♗d3 ♖c1

37...♖c5? 38.♖g7 ♗f5 39.♖f7+ ♗g4 40.♗f6 winning (Pytel).



38.e4! d1+ 39.g2 c1 40.gd2
c4 41.gd3 c1 42.g7 d1+ 43.
g3 e1+ 44.gd4 d1+ 45.gc5
c1+ 46.gb6 c5

46...g1 is met by 47.gxg6+.

47.gxg6+ g7 48.f5 e1 49.gc6
e4 50.gd5 e4 51.g7+ f8
52.f6 f4 53.g6 e4 54.c7
a6+ 55.gf5 h4 56.c8+ f7
57.e6+ 1-0

(310) *Rubinstein – Spielmann*
Berlin (10) October 22, 1928
Queen's Pawn [A46]

1.d4 e6 2.e3 f6 3.f3 c5
4.bd2 c6 5.c3 d6 6.e4 c7
7.a3 e7 8.d3 0-0 9.0-0 b6
10.e1 e5 11.d5 d8 12.c4 h5
13.f1 g6 14.g3 f4 15. f1
f6 16.e3 f7 17.gd2 g5
18.f4 f3+ 19.gxf3 exf4
20.gxf4 f5 21.exf5 f5 22.f5
f5 23.g4 e5 24.g2 g5+
25.h1 f8 26.e4 f6! 27.f4
h5 28.ae1 g7 29.b3 h6
30.f3 d4 31.gd2?

According to Tartakover, White should
play 31.e1e2, and after 31...f4
32.f4 g4, exchange queens with
33.g4.

31...e5! 32.h3 f4 33.g2
e5 34. g2 hf5 35.f4 f4
36.f4 g4 37.e2 e3
38.f1 f1+ 39.gxf1 g3
40.g2 g3 41.g4 g3
42.g2 e3 43.h4 f4 44.gxf4
f4 45.g3 d2 46.g4 0-1

This was the sealed move. Rubinstein
resigned without further play.

The following game is rated number
seventy-seven by Andrew Soltis in his
book *The 100 Best Chess Games of the
20th Century, Ranked*.

(311) *Nimzowitsch – Rubinstein*
Berlin (11) October 25, 1928
King's Indian Attack [A06]

1.f3 d5 2.b3 f5 3.b2 e6 4.g3
h6 5.f2 d7 6.0-0 gf6 7.d3
e7 8.e3 0-0 9.g2 c6 10.g1 a5
11.a4 c5 12.d4 f7 13.f4
fd7 14.d2 c7 15.e4 dxe4
16.dxe4 dxe4 17.dxe4 e5!
18.f3!

White avoids 18.f5 f5 19.exf5 f6
which is fine for Black – Soltis.

18...exf4 19.gxf4 fe8 20.e5 c5
21.d4 e6 22.ad1 d4
23.f4 f5 24.e4!

Nimzowitsch eliminates the only piece
that holds up f4-f5 and e5-e6.

24...f4+ 25.gxf4 ad8 26.e6!
f8 27.e5 c8?

The decisive mistake. Necessary was
27...g7. Black holds, as after 28.f5
d1 29.d1 fxe6, White achieves
only double-edged play according to

Spielmann in *Shakhmaty*, 11/1928, p. 228. Nimzowitsch asserts that on 28. Bxd8! Wxd8 29. exf7+ Kxf7 30. c4 White has a slight advantage. We assess it as equal.

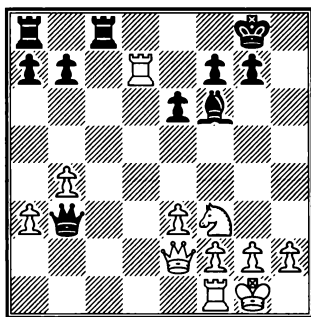
28.f5 fxe6 29.f6 Bxd1 30.f7+ Kh8
31.Bxd1 Bd8 32.Bg6! 1-0

(312) *Rubinstein – Capablanca*

Berlin (12) October 26, 1928

Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 e6 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. e3 c5
 4. Nbd2 d5 5. a3 Nbd7 6. dxc5
 Qxc5 7. b4 Qe7 8. Qb2 0-0 9. c4
 dxc4 10. Nxc4 Nb6 11. Nxb6
 Wxb6 12. Qd3 Qd7 13. Qd4 Wc6
 14. 0-0 Wd5 15. We2 Bfc8
 16. Bd1 Wb3 17. Qxf6 Qxf6 18.
 Qxh7+ Kxh7 19. Bxd7 Kg8
 20. h4



The following analysis by Akiva and Sammy Rubinstein, done sometime in the mid- to late 1940s, suggests that White missed a very promising opportunity here in 20.e4!. Their analysis runs: 20... e5! (20... Wxa3 21. e5 Qd8 22. We4 , and White's powerfully centralized queen and rook on the seventh give him an advantage. This is characteristic of the lines arising after 20.e4!) 21. h4 Wxa3 22. Ng5 Qxg5 23. hxg5

Wxb4 24. g6! (24. Wa2 Bc4 25. Bb1 Wc3 26. Bxb7 Wc1+ 27. Kh2 Bf8 [27... Wf4+? 28. g3 Wxe4 29. g6!!]) 24... fxg6 25. Wd3 Wc5 (25... Bc5 26. Wd6 ; 25... Bc6 26. Wd5+ Kh8 27. Wxe5 Wc3 28. Wh2+ Kg8 29. Bxb7) 26. Wb3+ Kh8 (26... Wc4 27. Bd8+) 27. Wh3+ Kg8 28. We6+ Kh7 29. Bd3 winning.

20. h4 Wxa3 21. Ng5 Qxg5
 22. hxg5 Wxb4 23. Wf3 Wf8
 24. Bxb7 a5 25. Bd1 a4 26. Bdd7
 a3 27. Bxf7 a2 28. Bxg7+ Wxg7
 29. Bxg7+ Kxg7 30. Wf6+ Kg8 31.
 Wg6+ Wf8 32. Wf6+ $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

(313) *Rubinstein – Marshall*

Berlin (13) October 27, 1928

English [A32]

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e6 3. Nf3 c5 4. g3
 cxd4 5. Nxd4 Nc6 6. Qg2 Qb4+
 7. Qd2 Qxd2+ 8. Wxd2 0-0 9. Nc3
 d5 10. cxd5 exd5 11. 0-0 Wb6
 12. Bfd1 Qe6 13. Nxc6 bxc6
 14. Qa4 Wb5 15. b3 Bae8 16. e3 c5
 17. Nc3 Wb8 18. Nxd5 Qxd5
 19. Qxd5 Bd8 20. e4 Nxe4 21.
 We3 Nf6 22. Wxc5 Bc8 23. Wa5
 Bc2 24. Qf3 Be8 25. Bd3 Bcc8
 26. Wa6 h6 27. Bd1 Bc2 28. Wa5
 Wb6 29. Wxb6 axb6... $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

The rest of the game is not available.

(314) *Tartakover – Rubinstein*

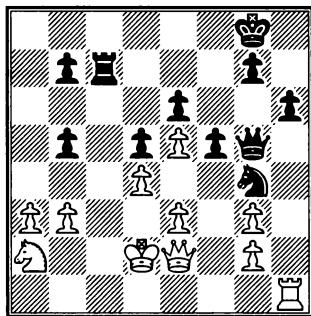
Berlin (14) October 29, 1928

Queen's Gambit Declined [D61]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. Bg5
 Nbd7 5. e3 c6 6. Nf3 Qe7 7. Wc2
 0-0 8. Bd1 h6 9. Qf4?! Nh5!
 10. Qe5 f6 11. Qg3 Nxg3 12. hxg3
 f5 13. cxd5 cxd5 14. Qd3 Nf6
 15. Ne5 Qd6 16. f4 Qxe5 17. fxe5

♠g4 18.♙e2 ♜g5 19.♜d2 ♙d7
20.♜h4 ♜ac8 21.♜c1 a6 22.a3
♜c7 23.♜hh1 ♜fc8 24.♜a2 ♙b5
25.♜xc7 ♜xc7 26.♙xb5 axb5
27.b3? (D)

♜xc3! 28.♙xe3 ♜c2+ 29.♜d3
♜xa2 30.♙xg5 h×g5 31.♜c1 ♜xg2
32.♜c8+ ♜f7 33.♜c7+ ♜g6
34.♜xb7 ♜xg3+ 35.♜d2 f4
36.♜xb5 g4 37.♜b8 ♜e3 38.♜e8
g3 39.♜xe6+ ♜h7 40.♜c6 g2
41.♜c1 ♜e4 42.a4 f3 43.a5 f2
44.a6 f1(♙) 0-1



1929

1929 was a banner year for Rubinstein. Rebounding from a poor result at Berlin in the fall of 1928, Akiva scored a solid 5-2 at Ramsgate and then really got going. Showing tremendous endurance for a forty-six year old man, he played three big tournaments in a row; Carlsbad (July 31-August 26), Budapest (August 31-September 17) and finally Rogaška Slatina (September 18-October 7). Many masters played in two of the events, but only Peruvian-Italian master Esteban Canal joined Rubinstein for all three.

One might suspect that such a strain would have had an adverse effect on the sensitive Rubinstein, but just the reverse was true. He played extremely well, finishing fourth at the monster Carlsbad tournament (13½-7½), second at Budapest (9½-3½), and first at Rogaška Slatina (11½-3½). Rubinstein's overall result, which included only three losses in forty-nine games, was 34½-14½ during the sixty-nine day span. That is seventy percent against good opposition. Nor did this

endurance contest have an unfavorable influence on his future results. His next event was San Remo in January-February of 1930, where he was third in a good field.

The highlight of the Kent County Congress, held from March 30 through April 8, was a Scheveningen-style tournament (each member of one team plays each member of a second team) referred to as the "team practice tournament." One of the purposes of this event was to give British players training for the Venice team tournament to be held later in the year. Olympiads had been held in London (1927) and The Hague (1928), but Venice did not come to pass, the next competition taking place in Hamburg in 1930. The foreigners easily beat the British 31½-17½.

(315) *Rubinstein – Tylor*
Ramsgate (1) March 30, 1929
King's Indian [E67]

Notes by J. H. Blake from *British Chess Magazine*, 1929, p. 227.

Ramsgate, March 30-April 6, 1929

7. Znosko Borovsky 3

6. Soultanbéief 4

5. Koltanowski 4½

4. Maróczy 4½

3. Menchik 5

2. Rubinstein 5

1. Capablanca 5½

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	T
1	Thomas	½	½	0	1	½	1	0	3½
2	Yates	½	½	½	0	½	0	1	3
3	Tylor	½	0	½	0	½	½	½	2½
4	Winter	0	0	½	½	0	½	1	2½
5	Michell	0	½	0	½	½	0	1	2½
6	Sergeant	0	0	½	½	½	0	½	2
7	Price	0	½	0	0	0	1	0	1½

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 g6 3.♟f3 ♙g7 4.g3
0-0 5.♙g2 d6 6.0-0 ♜bd7 7.♜c3
c6 8.h3 ♚b8

This serves no effective purpose, and in fact the rook never moves again. 8...♝c7, still preparing for ...e5, is to the point. Black cannot expect to make anything of the King's Indian Defense unless he establishes a pawn at either e5, d5 or c5.

9.a4 a5 10.e4 ♝c7 11.♙e3 h6
12.♚c1 ♜d8 13.♝c2 ♟f8

Now 13...e5 has become risky because of 14.c5, and the position of Black's queen and queen's rook would then be quite tenuous.

14.♞h2 ♙e6 15.♜d2 ♙d7

Black can do little but mark time.

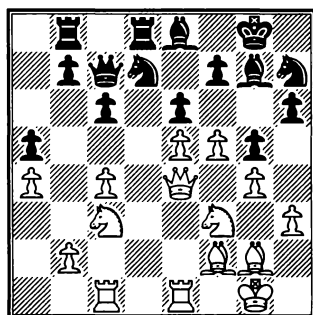
16.f4 ♞h7 17.f5 g5 18.♟f3 ♞g8
19.e5 ♜6h7 20.♝e4 ♝c8

To induce White's next, for the purpose of opening the long diagonal upon which White's king stands.

21.g4 ♝c7 22.♞g1!

Better than 22.♞h1, which would leave his bishop unprotected after his 24th move.

22...♙e8 23.♞fe1 ♜d7 24.♙f2
d×e5 25.d×e5 e6



This prevents 26.♜d5, but if Black had fully fathomed his opponent's intentions, he would have played 25...♚bc8. White could not then have continued 26.♜b5 (or 26.♜d5) because of 26...c×b5 27.c×b5 ♝×c1. He could, however, proceed to tighten Black's position still further by 26.c5, with ♙f1 and ♙d3, or ♙c4, to follow.

26.♜b5! ♝c8

For if 26...cxb5 27.cxb5 dxc5 28. Bxc5
 d7 29. Bxc1, with a winning advantage.

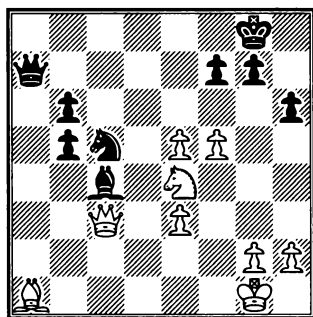
27. d6 Bc7 28. c5 b6

Slow strangulation is threatened. If
 28...f6 29.fxe6 dxe5 30. Qg3 or
 30. d4.

29. cxb6 dxb6 30. dxe8 Bxe8
 31. Bxc6 exf5 32. Bc2! Bd8
 33. Bd1 d7 34. gxf5 dxf8 35. f6
 Qh8 36. Qc5 1-0

(316) *Winter – Rubinstein*
 Ramsgate (2) April 1, 1929
 Semi-Slav [D45]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. dxc3 c6 4. e3 dxf6
 5. dxf3 a6 6. cxd5 exd5 7. Qd3 Qd6
 8. 0-0 0-0 9. Bc2 b7 10. a3 Be8
 11. b4 dxf8 12. Qb2 Be7 13. Qa4
 Qc7 14. dxc5 dxc4 15. a4 Qd6
 16. b5 axb5 17. axb5 Qg4 18. Qxe4
 dxe4 19. dxe5 Qxe5 20. dxe5 cx b5
 21. Bxe4 Qe2 22. Bxa8 Bxa8
 23. Bc1 Ba2 24. Bb4 Qc4 25. dxe4
 dxe6 26. Bc3 h6 27. Ba1 Bxa1+
 28. Qxa1 b6 29. f4 Ba7 30. f5 dxc5



31. e6 fxe6 32. dxc5 bxc5 33. f6 Bf7

The refutation of White's combination.
 Now 34.fxg7 is impossible because of
 34... Bf1 mate.

34. h3 Bxf6 35. Bxf6 gxf6
 36. Qxf6 Bf7 37. Qe5 Qd5
 38. Qd6 c4 39. Qb4 Bf6 40. Bf2
 Be5 41. g3 h5 42. Be2 Qg2 43. h4
 Qe4 44. Qc5 c3 45. Qb4 Qf3+ 0-1

(317) *Rubinstein – Yates*
 Ramsgate (3) April 2, 1929
 Queen's Pawn [D05]

1. d4 d6 2. dxf3 e6 3. e3 d5 4. b3
 dxd7 5. Qb2 c5 6. dxd2 b6
 7. Qd3 Qb7 8. 0-0 Qd6 9. dxc5
 dxc5 10. Qb5+ Be7 11. dxe5 Bc7
 12. f4 Bxc8 13. dxf3 a6 14. Qe2
 dxc4 15. Qd3 dxc3 16. Be1 dfe4
 17. Bh4+ f6 18. Bg4 Bcg8 19. d4
 Bc8 20. dxf3 h5 21. Bh3 g6
 22. Bh4 b5 23. a3 Bc7 24. Bxc1
 Qc8 25. Qe2 Qd7 26. Ba1 Bc8
 27. Bxc1 Bc7 28. Ba1 ½-½

(318) *Michell – Rubinstein*
 Ramsgate (4) April 3, 1929
 Queen's Gambit Declined [D63]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. dxc3 dxf6 4. Qg5
 dxd7 5. e3 Qe7 6. dxf3 0-0 7. Bc1
 Be8 8. Qd3 dxc4 9. Qxc4 c5 10. 0-0
 a6 11. dxc5 dxc5 12. Bxd8
 Bxd8 13. d4 Qd7 14. Bfd1 Bxc8
 15. Qe2 Bf8 16. Qf4 Qa4
 17. Qxa4 Qxa4 18. b3 Qe8 19. Qc7
 Bd7 20. Qa5 Bc5 21. Bxc5 Qxc5
 22. dxf3 Bxd1+ 23. Qxd1 dxd5
 24. dxe5 dxb4 25. Qxb4 Qxb4
 26. Qf3 Qc3 27. dxc4 b5 28. d6
 Qd7 29. Qb7 Qb4 30. dxe4 a5
 31. Bf1 Be7 32. Be2 f5 33. dxd2
 Qd6 34. Qf3 e5 35. g3 Qe6
 36. Qb1 e4 37. Qg2 a4 38. a3 Qa5
 39. b4 Qc4+ 40. Qd2 Qd8 41. dxc3
 Qf6 42. f3 exf3 43. Qxf3 Qe5
 44. Qd1 g5 45. Qh5 Qd7 46. Qf3
 Bc7 47. dxd1 g4 48. Qg2 h5

49. ♖c3 h4 50. g×h4 ♙×h2 51. h5
 ♙e5 52. ♖c2 ♙g7 53. ♖d5+ ♙×d5
 54. ♙×d5 ½-½

(319) *Rubinstein – Price*

Ramsgate (5) April 4, 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D64]

1. d4 ♖f6 2. c4 e6 3. ♖c3 d5 4. ♙g5
 ♙e7 5. e3 ♖bd7 6. ♖f3 0-0 7. ♖c1
 c6 8. ♖c2 ♖e4 9. ♙×e7 ♖×e7
 10. ♙d3 f5 11. ♖e5 ♖×e5 12. d×e5
 ♙d7 13. 0-0 ♖h8 14. ♖e2 ♖ac8
 15. f3 ♖c5 16. ♖fd1 ♖fd8 17. ♖c3
 ♖×d3 18. ♖×d3 ♙e8 19. c5 g5
 20. f4 ♖g7 21. ♖d4 ♙d7 22. ♖d2
 ♖g8 23. ♖a3 ♖a8 24. ♖f1 ♖e7
 25. ♖c1 ♖g7 26. ♖f2 ♖g6 27. ♖b3
 ♖b8 28. ♖c3 ♖g7 29. ♖a3 ♖g8
 30. ♖d2 a6 31. ♖c3 ♙c8 32. a4 h5
 33. ♖f3 g4 34. ♖h4 ♖h6 35. g3 ½-
 ½ [*Birmingham Post*, April 16, 1929]

(320) *E. Sergeant – Rubinstein*

Ramsgate (6) April 5, 1929

Ruy Lopez [C72]

1. e4 e5 2. ♖f3 ♖c6 3. ♙b5 a6
 4. ♙a4 d6 5. 0-0 ♖ge7 6. ♖c3 b5
 7. ♙b3 ♖a5 8. d3 h6 9. ♖e2 ♖×b3
 10. a×b3 ♖g6 11. ♖g3 ♙e7
 12. ♙e3 0-0 13. h3 ♖e8 14. ♖d2
 ♙f8 15. d4 e×d4 16. ♖×d4 ♙b7 17.
 f3 d5 18. e×d5 ♖×d5 19. ♙f2? c5
 20. c4 ♖d7 21. c×b5 a×b5 0-1
 [*Tijdschrift van de KNSB*, 1929, p. 183]

The following game is from a manuscript by Sir George Thomas (1881-1972). The late Ken Whyld relates, "Forty years ago I asked Sir George Thomas about his game scores. He gave most of them to the paper salvage campaign during the war (what a sad waste), but had retained a few, includ-

ing this one which as far as I know, has never been published."

Brian Harley, in *The Observer* of April 7, 1929, later reprinted in *Chess and Its Stars*, gives the following account of Rubinstein's last round game at Ramsgate:

"Thomas tried the orthodox Queen's Gambit Declined against Rubinstein, Polish champion. The position came down to a rook, knight, and pawns. Each time he moved a piece, Rubinstein moved himself as well to a sort of Kosy Korner, a jig-saw of tables and chairs constructed for his ease by his impresario, with whom alone he held converse. There Rubinstein sat, waiting for Sir George to play, and smiled at the ceiling, like a seraphic sphinx. Oh, Mr. Rubinstein! A draw at the lunch adjournment was accomplished by friendly nods."

(321) *Thomas – Rubinstein*

Ramsgate (7) April 6, 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D63]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♖c3 ♖f6 4. ♙g5
 ♖bd7 5. e3 ♙e7 6. ♖f3 0-0 7. ♖c1
 ♖e8 8. ♙d3 d×c4 9. ♙×c4 c5 10. 0-
 0 a6 11. d×c5 ♖×c5 12. ♖×d8 ♖×d8
 13. a4 ♙d7 14. b3 ♖f8 15. ♖fd1
 ♙e8 16. ♖f1 ♖×d1+ 17. ♖×d1 ♖c8
 18. ♖c1 b5 19. a×b5 a×b5 20. ♖×b5
 ♖×b3 21. ♖b1 ♖×c4 22. ♖×b3 ♖c1+
 23. ♖e2 ♖c2+ 24. ♖e1 ♖e4
 25. ♙×e7+ ♖×e7 26. ♖fd4 ♖a2
 27. ♖c3 ♖×c3 28. ♖×c3 e5 29. ♖f5+
 ♖f6 30. ♖d6 ♙d7 31. ♖c1 ♖e7
 32. ♖e4 f5 33. ♖c3 ♖b2 34. ♖b1 ♖c2
 35. ♖d5+ ♖e6 36. ♖b4 ♖c5 37. ♖d3
 ♖a5 38. ♖d2 ♙b5 39. ♖b2 ♖d6
 40. ♖c1 ♙c6 ½-½

Carlsbad, July 31-August 26, 1929

The fourth international Carlsbad tournament, held in the Kurhaus Hotel Imperial under the direction of Viktor Tietz, was a great triumph for Nimzovitch. The tournament was exceptionally strong with all the great players of the day participating except Alekhine and Lasker. The battle for first place was fiercely contested as can be seen by the following recounting.

Spielmann took the early lead with 9 points from his first 10 games, but Capablanca soon caught up with him and later Nimzovitch as well. Spielmann defeated Capablanca in the penultimate round and before the last day Nimzovitch and Spielmann were first with 14 points and Capablanca a half point back. Nimzovitch defeated Tartakover at the finish while Spielmann was unable to convert a favorable positions against Matisons.

Akiva was not in the battle for first but played several memorable games (cf. his brilliant rook and ending against Matisons). His only loss was to the tailender Gilg in a position in which he self-destructed in a pawn up endgame.

Alexander Alekhine reported on the great Carlsbad tournament for the New York Times. His observations about Rubinstein, particularly how he recovered from a crisis in 1924 and 1925, make for interesting reading.

Another, besides the experienced tournament player Capablanca, proved that he is fully conversant with modern chess tactics and that is the Polish grand master, Akiba Rubinstein. All the admir-

ers of this genius of chess will be pleased to hear this. Rubinstein's career in chess has been original. After sharing first prize with Lasker in the great tournament at St Petersburg in 1909 and winning four first prizes in other large tournaments, all experts and Lasker, the world champion himself, considered Rubinstein qualified to be Lasker's successor. His innovations in the opening theory and his masterly ability to find microscopic advantages in the final game have procured him a place of high honor in the chess hierarchy.

Then came the World War. In the post-War tournaments was Rubinstein quite changed. He no longer was the calm, methodical strategist who was able to turn the faults, almost imperceptible, of even the greatest players in his favor, but a man who apparently decided to replace his nerves, ruined during the years of the War, with a new temperament in his game. Hereby he obtained an exceedingly large number of brilliancy prizes – at the Teplitz tournament he won five such prizes – but this system did not prove successful for any length of time.

In 1924 and 1925 he suffered heavy defeats and had to change his system again. Luckily he has succeeded. He has realized the necessity of balancing the modern theories of chess with his special talent. That this is the correct point of view is shown in this tournament. The "second chess youth" which Rubinstein is surely approaching will find him, according to his talent, a very great man.

New York Times, August, 28, 1929, pp.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	T
1	Nimzowitsch	x	½	1	½	½	1	1	1	½	½	1	1	½	½	½	1	0	1	½	1	½	1	15
2	Capablanca	½	x	0	½	1	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	½	1	14½
3	Spielmann	0	1	x	0	½	½	½	½	1	0	½	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	14½
4	Rubinstein	½	½	1	x	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	½	½	½	1	½	½	1	½	0	½	1	13½
5	Becker	½	0	½	½	x	1	1	1	0	0	1	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	½	0	12
6	Vidmar	0	½	½	½	0	x	1	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	0	½	½	0	1	1	1	1	12
7	Euwe	0	½	½	½	0	0	x	½	½	1	½	½	½	1	1	½	½	1	½	½	1	1	12
8	Bogoljubow	0	½	½	½	0	½	½	x	½	½	½	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	½	1	1	1	11½
9	Grünfeld	½	½	0	0	1	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	1	0	½	0	1	½	1	½	1	½	11
10	Canal	½	½	1	0	1	½	0	½	½	x	1	½	0	0	½	½	0	1	0	½	1	1	10½
11	Matisons	0	0	½	0	0	½	½	½	½	0	x	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	½	0	½	1	10½
12	Tartakower	0	½	½	½	½	0	½	1	½	½	0	x	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	10
13	Maróczy	½	0	0	½	½	½	½	1	0	1	0	½	x	0	0	0	1	½	1	1	½	1	10
14	Colle	½	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	1	1	0	½	1	x	1	½	1	0	½	0	1	1	10
15	Treybal	½	0	0	0	½	1	0	0	½	½	1	½	1	0	x	½	½	0	1	1	½	1	10
16	Sämisch	0	1	0	½	½	½	0	1	½	0	½	1	½	1	½	x	½	0	½	½	1	0	9½
17	Yates	1	0	½	½	0	½	½	0	0	1	0	½	0	0	½	½	x	1	½	½	1	1	9½
18	Johner	0	0	0	0	½	1	0	1	½	0	0	½	½	1	1	1	0	x	½	0	½	1	9
19	Marshall	½	0	0	½	0	0	½	½	0	1	½	½	0	½	0	½	½	½	x	1	1	1	9
20	Gilg	0	0	0	1	0	0	½	0	½	0	1	½	0	1	0	½	½	1	0	x	½	½	8
21	Thomas	½	½	0	½	½	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	½	0	0	½	0	½	x	1	6
22	Menchik	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	½	0	x	3

19-20. This and other reports by Alekhine on Carlsbad were originally reproduced in *Chess Notes* #1274 and #1319.

Nimzowitsch's book on the event *Izbrannye partii mezhdunarodnovo turnira v Karlsbade 1929* is definitely underrated. It is not as large as many tournament books of the time but Nimzowitsch's witty and perceptive comments still make it an enjoyable read. The English language translation by James Marfia (*Carlsbad International Chess Tournament 1929*, New York 1981), edited by the late Jack O'Keefe, is worth seeking out. We have used Nimzowitsch's annotations here.

(322) *Rubinstein – Treybal*

Carlsbad (1) 1929

Ruy Lopez [C75]

Notes by Nimzowitsch

This game was one of the finest achievements of the tournament.

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♞c6 3.♙b5 a6 4.♙a4 d6 5.0-0 ♙d7 6.c3 ♞ge7 7.d4 ♞g6 8.♞bd2 ♙e7 9.♙e1 0-0 10.♞f1 ♙g4 11.♙xc6!

This transforms the game into an ending, which was made possible by 10...♙g4. Was Black's last move a lucky accident, then? No, because it was White's opening deployment that brought about this reaction. Once Black developed his knight to g6, rather than f6, he found himself deprived of any opportunity to take a counter-initiative in the center by means of ...e×d4, for instance. Thus he had to undertake something else, since perpetual passive defense alone cannot possibly lead to a

good result. Nevertheless, we should have preferred quiet development by 10...♙f6, although White would still keep the advantage then by 11.♞e3.

11...b×c6 12.♞e3 ♙e6 13.♙a4 ♙d7 14.d×e5 ♞×e5 15.♞×e5 d×e5 16.♙d1 ♙e8 17.♞f5

The point to White's whole maneuver is that Black's reply is now forced, since 17...♙×f5? 18.e×f5 would leave him without any compensation for his bad pawn structure on the queenside.

17...c5 18.♞×e7+! ♙×e7 19.♙e3 c4

This leads to the exchange of White's b-pawn for Black's e-pawn, which favors White. Black would find little to be happy about in the rather artificial continuation 19...♙fb8 20.♙a3 ♙b5, for example, 21.b3 a5 22.c4 ♙b4 23.♙b2 f6 (23...♙×c4? 24.♙c3) 24.f3 ♙b6 25.♙f2 ♙c6. Still, we believe this would have been the logical course for Black, since the b-file, with the addition of his c- and a-pawns, would have retained the characteristics of a sort of tank (with the tendency to roll onward by ...a5-a4). The text leads to the exchange of White's b-pawn for Black's e-pawn, which favors White.

20.♙a5 ♙fb8 21.♙×e5 f6 22.♙g3 ♙×b2 23.h3 ♙d8

Offering further simplification, and why not? Rubinstein is agreeable! Insofar as such qualities may be discussed in relation to serious play, we should like to point out here that even over the board one may discern Rubinstein's characteristic traits, meekness and complaisance (which of course does not

prevent him from finding the very finest of plans).

24. $\text{B} \times \text{d}8 + !$ $\text{B} \times \text{d}8$ 25. $\text{Q} \text{h}6$ $\text{B} \text{e}7$ 26. $\text{B} \text{d}1$ $\text{B} \text{b}8$ 27. $\text{Q} \text{f}4$ $\text{B} \text{d}8$

Seeking further simplification, Black overlooks White's 30th move. He should have defended the pawn by 27... $\text{B} \text{c}8$.

28. $\text{B} \times \text{d}8 +$ $\text{B} \times \text{d}8$ 29. $\text{Q} \times \text{c}7$ $\text{B} \text{d}3$ 30. $\text{B} \text{d}6!$ $\text{B} \times \text{d}6$

White meets 30... $\text{B} \text{f}7$ with 31. $\text{B} \times \text{a}6$ $\text{B} \times \text{c}3$ 32. $\text{B} \text{b}7$ $\text{B} \text{a}1 +$ 33. $\text{B} \text{h}2$ $\text{B} \times \text{a}2$ 34. $\text{f}4$, and Black is in serious trouble.

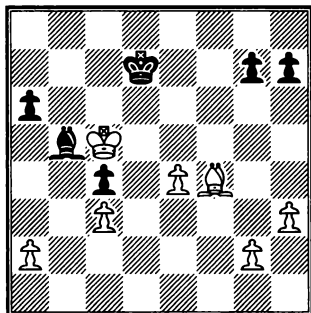
31. $\text{Q} \times \text{d}6$

The game looks dead drawn.

31... $\text{f}5$ 32. $\text{f}3$ $\text{f} \times \text{e}4$ 33. $\text{f} \times \text{e}4$ $\text{Q} \text{d}7$

A defense against the threatened invasion of White's king via d4 to b6. We would have played instead 33... $\text{B} \text{f}7$ 34. $\text{B} \text{f}2$ $\text{B} \text{e}8$ 35. $\text{B} \text{e}3$ $\text{B} \text{d}7$ 36. $\text{Q} \text{e}5$ $\text{g}6$, when Black could still have put up a stiff resistance.

34. $\text{B} \text{f}2$ $\text{B} \text{f}7$ 35. $\text{B} \text{e}3$ $\text{B} \text{e}6$ 36. $\text{Q} \text{f}8$ $\text{B} \text{f}7$ 37. $\text{Q} \text{d}6$ $\text{B} \text{e}6$ 38. $\text{Q} \text{f}4$ $\text{Q} \text{e}8$ 39. $\text{B} \text{d}4$ $\text{Q} \text{b}5$ 40. $\text{B} \text{c}5$ $\text{B} \text{d}7$



White may exchange his a-pawn for the Black c-pawn any time he wishes, but that would not yet be sufficient. First, making use of *zugzwang*, he advances his e-pawn to e6. Only then will it be time for the exchange of pawns.

41. $\text{e}5$ $\text{B} \text{e}6$ 42. $\text{g}4$ $\text{g}6$ 43. $\text{a}3$ $\text{h}5$ 44. $\text{g} \times \text{h}5$ $\text{g} \times \text{h}5$ 45. $\text{h}4$ $\text{B} \text{f}5$ 46. $\text{Q} \text{g}3$ $\text{B} \text{e}6$ 47. $\text{Q} \text{h}2!$ $\text{B} \text{e}7$

The blockade of the e-pawn turns out to be an illusion; the *zugzwang* has done its work.

48. $\text{B} \text{d}5$ $\text{B} \text{d}7$ 49. $\text{e}6 +$ $\text{B} \text{e}7$ 50. $\text{B} \text{e}5$ $\text{B} \text{f}8$ 51. $\text{Q} \text{f}4$ $\text{B} \text{g}7$ 52. $\text{Q} \text{g}5$ $\text{B} \text{g}6$ 53. $\text{B} \text{d}5$ $\text{B} \text{f}5$ 54. $\text{e}7$ $\text{B} \text{g}6$ 55. $\text{B} \text{c}5$ $\text{B} \text{f}7$ 56. $\text{B} \text{b}4$ $\text{B} \text{e}6$ 57. $\text{a}4$ $\text{Q} \text{c}6$ 58. $\text{B} \times \text{c}4$ $\text{Q} \times \text{a}4$ 59. $\text{B} \text{c}5$ $\text{B} \text{d}7$ 60. $\text{c}4$ $\text{B} \text{c}7$ 61. $\text{B} \text{d}5$ $\text{B} \text{d}7$ 62. $\text{B} \text{e}5$ $\text{Q} \text{d}1$ 63. $\text{B} \text{f}6$ $\text{B} \text{e}8$ 64. $\text{c}5$ 1-0

White's pawns must queen after 64... $\text{a}5$ 65. $\text{Q} \text{d}2$ $\text{a}4$ 66. $\text{Q} \text{b}4$.

(323) *Nimzowitsch – Rubinstein*

Carlsbad (2) 1929

Larsen [A05]

1. $\text{Q} \text{f}3$ $\text{Q} \text{f}6$ 2. $\text{e}3$ $\text{c}5$ 3. $\text{b}3$ $\text{g}6$ 4. $\text{Q} \text{b}2$ $\text{Q} \text{g}7$ 5. $\text{d}4$ $\text{c} \times \text{d}4$ 6. $\text{Q} \times \text{d}4$ $\text{Q} \text{c}6$ 7. $\text{Q} \text{e}2$ $\text{Q} \times \text{d}4$ 8. $\text{Q} \times \text{d}4$ $\text{d}6$ 9. 0-0 0-0 10. $\text{c}4$ $\text{Q} \text{d}7$ 11. $\text{Q} \text{d}2$ $\text{Q} \text{c}6$ 12. $\text{B} \text{c}2$ $\text{B} \text{c}7$ 13. $\text{e}4$ $\text{B} \text{f} \text{d}8$ 14. $\text{B} \text{a} \text{d}1$ $\text{e}5$ 15. $\text{Q} \text{e}3$ $\text{Q} \text{d}7$ 16. $\text{Q} \text{b}1$ $\text{Q} \text{c}5$ 17. $\text{Q} \text{c}3$ $\text{Q} \text{e}6$ 18. $\text{Q} \text{g}4$ $\text{B} \text{e}8$ 19. $\text{Q} \times \text{e}6$ $\text{B} \times \text{e}6$ 20. $\text{B} \text{d}2$ $\text{a}6$ 21. $\text{B} \text{f} \text{d}1$ $\text{B} \text{c}8$ 22. $\text{a}4$ $\text{Q} \text{f}8$ 23. $\text{Q} \text{d}5$ $\text{Q} \times \text{d}5$ 24. $\text{B} \times \text{d}5$ $\text{B} \text{c}6$ 25. $\text{B} \text{d}3$ $\text{B} \text{e}8$ 26. $\text{Q} \text{c}1$ $\text{B} \text{c}6$ 27. $\text{Q} \text{a}3$ $\text{B} \text{c}8$ 28. $\text{B} \text{f}3$ $\text{Q} \text{e}7$ 29. $\text{h}3$ $\text{B} \text{f}8$ 30. $\text{B} \text{g}4$ $\text{B} \text{e}8$ 31. $\text{B}1 \text{d}3$ $\text{B} \text{f}8$ 32. $\text{B} \text{g}3$ $\text{B} \text{h}6$ 33. $\text{B} \text{d}1$ $\text{B} \text{f}8$ 34. $\text{B} \text{d}2$ $\text{Q} \text{h}4$ 35. $\text{B} \text{g} \text{d}3$ $\text{Q} \text{e}7$ 36. $\text{Q} \text{b}2$ $\text{B} \text{e}8$ 37. $\text{f}4$ $\text{e} \times \text{f}4$ 38. $\text{e}5$ $\text{Q} \text{f}8$ 39. $\text{e} \times \text{d}6$

♖cxd6 40. ♗xf4 ♖xd5 41. ♖xd5
♜e7 42. ♜c3 f6 43. ♗c7 ♗c6 ½-½



José Raúl Capablanca y Graupera

(324) **Rubinstein – Capablanca**

Carlsbad (3) 1929

Queen's Pawn [A46]

1.d4 ♠f6 2.♠f3 e6 3.e3 c5 4.b3
♠c6 5.♜b2 b6 6.♠bd2 ♜b7
7.♜d3 cxd4 8.exd4 ♠b4 9.♜f1
♜c8 10.c4 ♠c6 11.♜d3 d5 12.0-0
♜d6 13.a3 0-0 14.♜e1 dxc4
15.bxc4 ♜f4 16.♠f1 ♠a5 17.♗e2
♗c7 18.d5 ♠xc4 19.♜xf6 gxf6
20.dxe6 fxe6 21.♠d4 ♜d5
22.♠xe6 ♜xe6 23.♗xe6+ ♠h8
24.♜e4 ♠e5 25.♜a6 ♜ce8 26.♗f5
♜h6 27.♜ae1 ♜d8 28.♜h4 ♗g7
29.♜h3 ♜d4 30.♗h5 ♜g4 31.♠g3
♜f4 32.♜d1 ♜xg3 33.♜xg3 ♜xg3
34.hxg3 ♗e7 35.♗f5 ½-½

Opening theory has grown exponentially the past eighty years, and middle

game strategy has also made tremendous advances, but what of strategic endings of the sort we are about to see? Do the top grandmasters of today play these better than Rubinstein did, especially when they have no adjournments and often compete with time controls that allow for little thought in the concluding phase of the game?

Pal Benko, a two-time world championship candidate and a recognized endgame expert, ranked Rubinstein as the top endgame player of all-time in the second edition (2002) of *Chess Lists* by Andrew Soltis

(325) **Matisons – Rubinstein**

Carlsbad (4) 1929

Ruy Lopez [C68]

Notes by Kmoch.

Thanks to the modern, highly developed opening technique, even the greatest masters cannot secure in the first fifteen or twenty moves any advantage from an opponent bent on drawing. Many grandmasters, like Spielmann for example, lose their zest for the game, and concede the draw. Or they are apt to take all kinds of chances in the opening moves, avoiding simplification, it is true, but frequently also courting disaster. Rubinstein is different. He prefers to bait no traps in the opening, but to play correctly and according to “theory,” and does not shun simplification. But he knows how to spot the chances for an attack even in the simplest positions. In such cases he plays undaunted for the win and has gained numerous successes in this manner.

The game before us is a piquant example of this technique. Obviously,

Rubinstein wins only because his opponent is guilty of several errors. But no game can be won without some mistake on our opponent's part, and what is more important, mistakes do not merely happen of their own accord. Ample opportunity must be afforded for their occurrence! From this angle the following game is instructive and thrilling.

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙xc6 dxc6 5.d4 exd4 6.♙xd4
♙xd4 7.♘xd4 ♙d6

Rubinstein prefers this line, whereas other masters play 7...♙d7 and ...0-0-0.

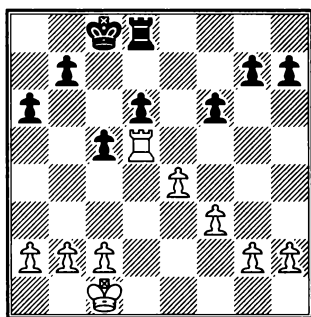
8.♙e3 c5 9.♘e2 f6 10.♙f4 ♙e6
11.♙xd6 cxd6 12.♘f4 ♙f7
13.♘c3 ♘e7 14.0-0-0 0-0-0
15.♘cd5

Now Black has a strong bishop. Against this White occupies the strong point d5, assuring him full equality.

15...♙he8 16.f3 ♘xd5 17.♘xd5
♙xd5 18.♙xd5 ♙e5 19.♙hd1

Apparently Matisons will not permit Black's d-pawn to advance. For now if 19.♙xe5, 19...dxe5 would be the obvious reply. But there would have been no advantage to Black in this.

19...♙xd5 20.♙xd5



20...♙d7 21.c4 g6 22.♙c2 ♙e6
23.♙c3 f5!

Suddenly it is revealed that Black has slightly the better game. Why? Because his king has greater mobility and his rook has more scope. Based on these facts Black now takes the initiative. Where did White err? The nineteenth move! Instead he should have played 19.♙xe5.

24.exf5+

If 24.♙d3 fxe4+ 25.♙xe4, then 25...♙b8!, with the threat 26...b5, etc. If 25...b5 at once, the reply 26.b4! brings an immediate liquidation.

24...gx f5 25.♙d2

25.g4 fxg4 26.fxg4 ♙f8!, and now if White exchanges rooks at f5, he gets a bad and probably lost pawn ending. [White can still maintain equality with 27.♙h5.]

25...b5 26.b3?!

White plays too timidly. 26.b4 was much stronger.

26...h5 27.g3 f4!

On the other hand Rubinstein attacks with great vigor. If 28.g4 hxg4 29.fxg4 ♙h8, with the sequel 30.♙d3 ♙e5 31.♙e2+ ♙f6 32.♙e4 ♙g5, etc. Due to the unfavorable position of his pieces, White's passed pawns remain fixed and immobile.

28.♙e2+ ♙f5 29.♙e4 f×g3
30.h×g3 ♙g8 31.♙f4+?

Here White might have played 31.g4+ hxg4 32.♙xg4, as Black is lost after

32... ♖xg4? 33.f×g4+ ♜xg4 34.c×b5 a×b5 35.a4. White meets 32... b4+ with 33.♜d3 ♖xg4? 34.f×g4+ ♜xg4 35.♜e4, etc. But Black retains the attack by 32...♞h8!. In spite of this, White should have chosen this line, as he now gets into insurmountable difficulties.

31...♜e6 32.♞e4+

Or 32.g4 h4 33.g5 ♖xg5 34.♞xh4 ♞g3 35.♞f4 b4+, and White soon loses either the a-pawn or the f-pawn.

32...♜d7 33.g4 ♞f8! 34.♞e3

After 34.g×h5 ♖x×f3+ 35.♜c2 ♞h3, and 36...♞xh5, a rook-and-pawn ending results, where the extra pawn suffices to win, though pawns alone would only draw.

34...h4! 35.a4 b×a4 36.b×a4 ♞e8! 37.♜d2 ♖x×e3 38.♜x×e3 d5! 0-1

Rubinstein never lost to Ernst Grünfeld (+4, =12) and in the following game Nimzowitsch gives us an idea of why.

(326) Rubinstein – Grünfeld

Carlsbad (5) 1929

Queen's Pawn [A47]

Notes by Nimzowitsch.

Rubinstein's games with Grünfeld almost invariably take the following course: By means of overhasty simplification, Grünfeld gets himself into difficulties, after which Rubinstein wins the game by means of extremely judicious simplifications. The dynamism inherent in Rubinstein's simplifications becomes especially clear when these are compared with the less fortunate simplifications of his opponent (as, for

example, Grünfeld's 18...♙xc4, compared to Rubinstein's 31.♞xc5).

1.d4 ♠f6 2.♠f3 e6 3.e3 b6 4.♠bd2 ♙b7 5.♙d3 c5 6.0-0 ♙e7 7.e4 c×d4 8.♠x×d4 ♠c6

"Paulsenization" of the position by 8...d6 would certainly have favored White after 9.c4! ♠bd7 10.b3. [Recent theory considers this hedgehog pawn structure playable for Black, but, of course, that was not known in 1929.]

9.♠x×c6!

Typical Rubinstein non-resistance. One who preferred complexity would doubtless have played 9.♠2f3 instead.

9...d×c6?

He could have proceeded bravely with 9...♙xc6, since 10.e5 (recommended by Kmoch) 10...♠d5 11.♠e4 f5! 12.♠g3 b5, which leaves Black with a centralized knight, must be in his favor.

10.♞e2 ♞c7 11.f4 ♠d7

If you're afraid of the wolves, stay out of the woods! Black should have castled here, meeting 12.e5 with 12...♠d5 13.c4 ♠b4 14.♙b1 a5! 15.a3 ♠a6, followed by ...♠c5.

12.c3 e5

Again, weakly played. The correct continuation was 12...♠c5 13.♙c2 a5!

13.♠c4 ♙f6 14.f5 ♠c5 15.♙c2 ♙a6 16.♙e3 0-0 17.♙x×c5 b×c5 18.♙d3 ♙x×c4

And this is certainly an example of premature simplification. After 18... ♖ad8 19.h3! (threatening 20. ♖×e5) 19... ♜fe8! 20. ♖ad1 h6, the attempt to unpin the knight, by 21. ♖×e5 ♜×e5 22. ♖×a6 ♖×d1 23. ♖×d1 ♜×e4 24. ♜×e4 ♖×e4 25.a3, would allow Black to develop a counter-initiative by 25... ♖h4 26.g4 h5.

19. ♖×c4 ♜fd8 20. ♖ad1 ♖×d1 21. ♖×d1 ♖d8 22. ♖×d8+ ♜×d8

Rubinstein plays the following endgame with amazing accuracy.

23. ♖f1 g6 24.f×g6 h×g6 25.g3 ♖g7 26.h4 ♜d7 27. ♖g2 ♜d6 28. ♖b3 ♜d7 29. ♜c4 ♜d2+

Instead, 29... ♜e7 would have consigned Black to utter passivity, while White improved his position with 30. ♖f1, 31. ♜e2 and 32. ♖a4. Still, this was his proper course, since White's initiative would have been rather limited in scope.

30. ♖f3 ♜h6 31. ♜×c5 ♜×b2 32. ♜e3+ ♖g7 33. ♜×a7 ♜×c3+ 34. ♖g4

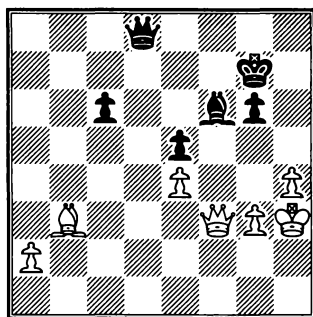
The simplification begun with 31. ♜×c5 has borne fruit: White wins the f-pawn.

34... ♜d3 35. ♜×f7+ ♜h6 36. ♜c4

If 36. ♜×f6?, then a perpetual check at e4 and h1.

36... ♜d2 37. ♜f1 ♖g7 38. ♜d1 ♜g2 39. ♜f3 ♜d2 40. ♖h3 ♜d8

Now White, by advancing his g-pawn, creates new threats on the f-file, which eventually force a trade of queens.



41. ♜c3 ♜d6 42.g4 ♖d8 43.g5 ♖b6 44. ♜f3 ♜f8

If 44... ♜e7, then White wins by 45.h5 ♜×g5 46. ♜f7+ ♜h6 47. ♜f8+ ♜×h5 48. ♖d1+.

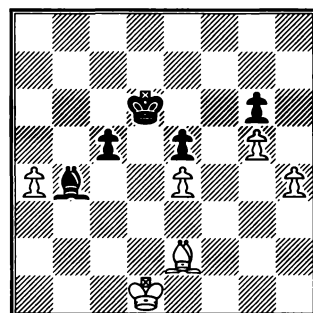
45. ♜×f8+ ♜×f8 46. ♖g4 ♖e3 47. ♖a4! c5 48. ♖b3 ♖d2 49. ♖c4

Black's c- and e-pawns now hamper his bishop.

49... ♖g7 50.a4 ♖f8 51. ♖f3! ♜e7

If 51... ♖e1 52. ♜e2 ♖×h4? 53.a5, and White wins.

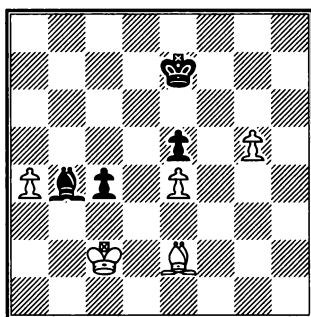
52. ♜e2 ♖a5 53. ♖d1 ♖b4 54. ♖e2 ♜d6



55.h5?

[According to Pytel White missed a clear path to victory with: 55.♖c2 ♕e1 (55...c4 56.♕xc4 ♕e1 57.h5 g×h5 58.g6 ♖e7 59.g7; 55...♖e7 56.♖b3! ♕e1 57.h5 g×h5 58.♕xh5 followed by ♖b3-c4-b5) 56.h5 g×h5 57.♕xh5 ♖e7 58.♖d3 ♕h4 59.g6.]

55... g×h5 56.♕xh5 ♖e7 57.♖c2 c4 58.♕e2



58...c3??

[58...♖f7! 59.♕xc4+ ♖g6 60.♕d5 ♖xg5 61.♖b3 ♕e1 62.♖c4 ♖f6 63.♖b5 ♖e7 64.a5 ♖d8 65.♖b6 ♖c8 66.a6 ♕f2+ 67.♖c6 ♖b8 and Black draws – analysis by Becker.]

59.♖b3 ♖f7 60.♕d3 ♕a5 61.♖c4 ♖g6 62.♖b5 ♕d8 63.a5 ♕xg5 64.a6 ♕e3 65.♖c6 ♖g5 66.♖b7 ♖f4 67.♕b1!

Not 67.a7? ♕xa7 68.♖xa7 ♖e3 69.♕b1 ♖d2 70.♖b6 ♖c1 71.♕d3 ♖d2, and Black draws.

67...♕d4 68.a7 ♕xa7 69.♖xa7 ♖e3 70.♖b6 1-0

Marshall and Rubinstein were well matched. Though Akiva emerged with a plus score in over 30 games stretch-

ing from Ostende 1906 to Liège 1930, their encounters were always spirited and rich in content.

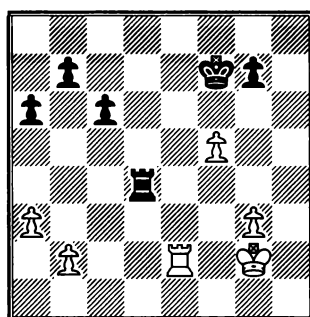
The following game is typical of their contests. The two veterans handle the opening and middlegame in solid fashion but that does not prevent them from mixing it up in the endgame.

(327) Marshall – Rubinstein

Carlsbad (6) 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D63]

1.d4 d5 2.♖f3 ♖f6 3.c4 e6 4.♕c3 ♕e7 5.♕g5 ♖bd7 6.e3 0-0 7.♖c1 ♖e8 8.a3 a6 9.cxd5 exd5 10.♖b3 c6 11.♕d3 ♖f8 12.0-0 ♖h5 13.♕xe7 ♖xe7 14.♖a4 ♖f6 15.♖b6 ♖b8 16.♖e5 ♖d6 17.♖xc8 ♖xc8 18.♕f5 ♖b8 19. ♕xd7 ♖xd7 20.♖xd7 ♖xd7 21.♖c5 ♖e6 22.♖fc1 ♖be8 23.♖d3 ♖g6 24.♖sc2 ♖g4 25.♖f1 h5 26.♖e1 h4 27.f3 ♖f5 28.e4 dxe4 29.fxe4 ♖xf1+ 30.♖xf1 ♖g4 31.♖ce2 ♖f4+ 32.♖g1 f5 33.exf5 ♖xe2 34.♖xe2 ♖xd4 35.g3 h×g3 36.h×g3 ♖f7 37.♖g2



37...♖d5!

Rubinstein looks for practical chances to win. The direct 37...♖f6 is met by 38.♖f3 answering 38...♖xf5 with 39.♖e7.

38.g4 ♖d3 39.♟f2 ♜b3 40.♞d2!

White's king is cut off along the third rank and he is tied down to the defense but Marshall, who was an excellent endgame player, has found the right answer. He stations his rook on the d-file for potential counterplay and prepares to bring his king to c2.

40... a5

Rubinstein avoids allowing White activity as seen in the variation 41...♟f6 42.♞d6+ ♜e5 43.♞g6. The text prepares to fix the weakness on b2 and advances the pawn in anticipation of a potential running game between Black's queenside and White's kingside pawns.

41.♟e1! a4 42.♟d1 ♟f6 43.♞d6+ ♟e7 44. ♜e6+ ♟f7 45.♟c2 ♞g3 46.♞g6 ♞f3 47.♞d6 ♞f4 48.♞d7+ ♟f6 49.g5+!

Marshall is equal to the task and does not allow himself to get ground down like so many of Akiva's opponents.

49... ♟×f5 50.♞×g7 ♞c4+ 51.♟d3 b5 52. ♞g8 ♟g4 53.♞g7 ♟f5 54.♞g8 ♟g4 55. ♞g7 ♟f5 ½-½

Pytel points out that if Black's keeps pressing he can even lose. For example, 56...♞c5 57.♞g6 ♟h5 58.♞g8 ♞×g5?? 59.♞×g5 ♟×g5 60.♟d4.

(328) *Rubinstein – Sämisch*
Carlsbad (7) 1929
Queen's Pawn [A46]
Notes by Nimzowitsch.

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 e6 3.e3 c5

Rubinstein would probably have replied to 3...d5 with 4.b3, proceeding thereafter to obtain the better game by means known only to himself.

4.♟bd2 ♟c6 5.a3 b6 6.♞d3 ♞b7 7.0-0 ♟c7

On 7...d5 8.b3 – compare the note to Black's third move.

8.♟e2 ♞e7 9.c3

Since Sämisch has definitely decided not to play ...d7-d5 in favor of a neo-Romantic deployment, Rubinstein changes his plan; by threatening to play e3-e4, he now induces Black to play ...d7-d5 after all.

9...d5

But now this continuation looks very good for Black: he controls e5, whereas White has yet to play b2-b3 and ♞c1-b2 to contest this important square.

10.b4

Prevents the e-pawn's advance, because of 11.b4-b5.

10... 0-0 11.b5!

Taking over the e5-square – at the price, of course, of weakening White's entire queenside!

11...♟a5 12.♞b2! c4! 13.♞c2 ♞d6 14.a4

So it turns out that Rubinstein is not interested in the sort of counterchances he could obtain with e3-e4.

14...a6

Beginning a punitive expedition: now the b-pawn, so cavalierly advanced, will come under fire. Rubinstein foresaw all of this, however, and now defends the b-pawn.

15. ♖a3!

Clearing the b-file in order to protect the pawn, and also preparing the occupation of the center (the square e5) by exchanging bishops.

15... ♗×a3 16. ♖×a3 a×b5 17. a×b5 g6 18. ♘e5 ♜g7 19. ♖b1 ♘d7 20. f4 f6 21. ♘×d7

Very simple. White is happy to exchange his knight for the knight on d7, which forms an important link in Black's defense.

21... ♝×d7 22. ♘f3 ♖ae8 23. ♖a2 ♖e7 24. g4?

Carelessness. White misses Black's combination. He should have first played h2-h3, and only then g2-g4. Rubinstein's plan was as follows: g2-g4-g5 forces Black to play ...f6-f5; then White continues ♘f3-e5 and h3-h4-h5, after which the b-pawn is thrown to the wolves, while White's rooks move quietly to the h-file, with a decisive attack on Black's king; a deep plan, indeed! After forcing the knight on c6 away from the center, Rubinstein slowly but surely achieved a superiority there, while the poor b-pawn survived thanks to the efforts of White's rooks. As the struggle progressed, White's central attack developed slowly, dislodging the knight on f6; the g-pawn would then have rolled forward, forcing

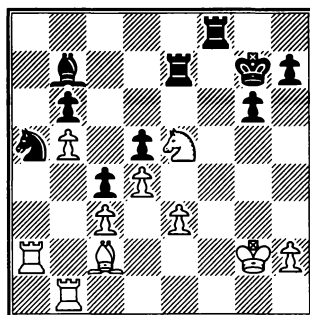
...f6-f5, and leaving the square e5 once again in White's hands. Only then would the rooks have abandoned the b-pawn and (after h2-h4-h5) occupied the h-file, in order to participate in the attack on Black's king.

Perhaps, when playing 11.b5, Rubinstein had not foreseen every one of these details. Perhaps he reasoned, less concretely, "from the center to the wings" as follows: I shall have to defend the b-pawn with my rooks for awhile; I have the upper hand in the center, so I can do without my rooks for the time being. Later, when my central attack grows in intensity and spreads to the king's wing, I shall sacrifice the b-pawn, in order to get my rooks over to the firing line on the kingside." We do not know exactly how he reasoned it out; but in any event, we think White's plan was extraordinarily deep.

24...e5!

An interesting combination, sacrificing the exchange.

25. f×e5 ♝×g4+ 26. ♝g2 ♝×g2+ 27. ♜×g2 f×e5 28. ♘×e5



28... ♖×e5!? 29. d×e5 d4+ 30. ♜g1 d3 31. ♖d1 ♖e8 32. ♖g4 ♖×e5

33.♟f2 h5 34. ♖h3 g5 35.♙d7
 ♜e7 36.♙c6 ♜f7+ 37.♟e1 g4
 38.♜b4 ♘xc6 39.bxc6 ♙xc6 40.
 ♜xb6 ♙f3 41.♜a5 ♙g2 42.e4
 ♜f1+ 43.♙d2 ♜f2+ 44.♟e3 ♜f3+
 45.♙d2 ♜f2+ 46.♟e3 ♜f3+
 47.♙d2 ♜f2+ 48.♟e3 ½-½

The following game was a tragedy for Rubinstein. How many pawn-up endgames did he lose in his career!

(329) *Gilg – Rubinstein*

Carlsbad (8) 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D63]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♘f6 4.♙g5
 ♘bd7 5.♘f3 ♙e7 6.♜c1 0-0 7.e3
 ♜e8 8.a3 a6 9.♟c2 h6 10.♙h4
 dxc4 11.♙xc4 c5 12.0-0 b5
 13.♙a2 ♙b7 14.dxc5 ♘xc5
 15.♜fd1 ♟b6 16.b4 ♘ce4
 17.♘xe4 ♙xe4 18.♟c7 ♟xc7
 19.♜xc7 ♙xf3 20.gxf3 a5
 21.♙xf6 ♙xf6 22.bxa5

22.♙b1 axb4 23.axb4 ♜a4 24.♜dd7 was better than what White gets in the game.

22... ♜xa5 23.♜b7 ♜xa3 24.♙b1
 ♜b3 25.♙e4 b4 26.♜dd7 ♜f8
 27.♟g2 ♜b2 28.♟g3 h5

There is no easy way to do business. 28...g5 is met by 29.f4 when after 29...gxf4 30.exf4 White is still going to play f5.

29.h4 ♙c3 30.♙d3 ♜d2

30...♙e1 allows 31.♙g6!

31.f4 g6 32.e4 e5?

Now Black's f7-square becomes vulnerable.

33.fxe5 ♙xe5+ 34.f4

The tide is starting to turn. Now if 34...♙f6 35.e5 ♙e7 36.e6 and White is very active. Black might have considered this the safer way to try to make a draw.

34... ♜b8 35.♙c4 ♜xd7 36.♜xd7 b3?

The only chance was to hang on to the b-pawn for counterplay with 36...♙c3.

37.♙xf7+ ♟f8 38.fxe5 b2 39.♙a2
 b1(♟) 40.♙xb1 ♜xb1 41.♟f4
 ♜g1 42.e6 ♜g4+ 43.♟e5 ♟e8
 44.♜h7 ♜g1 45.♟f6 ♜f1+
 46.♟xg6 ♜f4 47.♜xh5 ♟e7
 48.♜h6 ♜xe4 49.♟f5 ♜e1
 50.♜h7+ ♟f8 51.♜f7+ ♟e8 52.h5
 ♜f1+ 53.♟g6 ♜e1 54.h6 ♜xe6+
 55.♜f6 ♜e1 56.h7 ♜g1+ 57.♟h6
 ♟e7 58.♜f5 1-0

(330) *Rubinstein – Colle*

Carlsbad (9) 1929

Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 e6 3.e3 b6
 4.♘bd2 ♙b7 5.♙d3 d5 6.0-0 ♙d6
 7.b3 0-0 8.♙b2 ♘bd7 9.♙e5 c5
 10.♟f3 ♟c7 11.♘xd7 ♘xd7
 12.♟h3 f5 13.f4 c4 14.bxc4 dxc4
 15.♘xc4 ♜f6 16.♘xd6 ♟xd6
 17.d5 ♜h6 18.♟f3 ♘c5 19.♜fd1
 ♙xd5 20.♙c4 ♙xf3 21.♜xd6 ♜g6
 22.♙f1 ♜c8 23.c4 ♟f7 24.♙e5
 ♟e7 25.a4 ♘b3 26.♜a2 ♘a5
 27.♜ad2 ♙c6 28.♜a2 ♜d8
 29.♜xd8 ♟xd8 30.♙c3 ♘b7 31.a5
 ♘c5 32.axb6 axb6 33.♜a7 ♙b7
 34.♙d4 ♟c7 35.♙e5+ ♟c8 36.g3
 ♘d7 37.♙e2 ♘xe5 38.fxe5 ♜h6
 39.♙f1 ♟b8 40.♜a2 g5 41.♙g2
 ♙xg2 42.♟xg2 ♟b7 43.♜d2 ♟c6

44. Bd8 g4 45. Bc8+ Qd7 46. Bf8
 Qc6 47. Bf7 Qc5 48. Bc7+ Qb4
 49. Bc6 Qc3 50. Bxb6 Qxc4
 51. Bd6 Qc5 52. Qg1 Qc4 53. Qg2
 Qc3 54. Qg1 Qc4 55. Qg2 $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

(331) *Vidmar – Rubinstein*

Carlsbad (10) 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D30]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Qf3 Qf6 4. Ag5
 Qbd7 5. e3 Qe7 6. Ad3 h6 7. Ah4
 c5 8. cxd5 Qxd5 9. Qxe7 Qxe7
 10. Qc3 Qxc3 11. bxc3 cxd4
 12. cxd4 e5 13. dxe5 O-O 14. e6
 Qxe6 15. O-O Qc5 16. Qd4 Qe7
 17. Bc1 Qd7 18. Ab1 Bac8
 19. Qh5 b6 20. Bfd1 Bfe8 21. h3
 Qg5 22. Qxg5 hxc5 $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

(332) *Rubinstein – Spielmann*

Carlsbad (11) 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D37]

Notes by Rubinstein from *Shakhmaty*,
 9/1929, p. 169.

1. d4 e6 2. c4 Qf6 3. Qc3 d5 4. Qf3
 Qe7 5. e3

White is playing the so-called normal variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined. He does not look for a big opening advantage by 5. Ag5 , but strives to retain the small advantage of the first move.

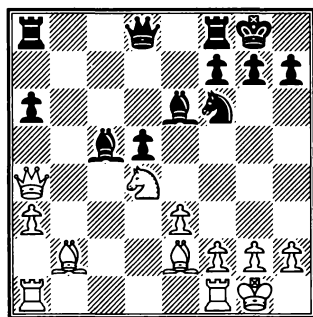
5... O-O 6. a3 a6

Here Black's last move is not necessary, and as we shall see, it is of no importance for the further play. Later in this tournament, in this situation, Yates played against me the immediate 6... b6 , and achieved a good position.

7. b4 b6 8. Ab2 c5 9. dxc5 bxc5
 10. bxc5 Qxc5

Now Black will have an isolated pawn in the center, which will cause him difficulties later. Were Black striving for simplification, he could play here 10... dxc4 .

11. cxd5 exd5 12. Qe2 Qe6 13. O-O
 Qbd7 14. Qd4 Qb6 15. Qa4 Qxa4
 16. Qxa4



16... Qd6

In my opinion this queen move is bad, which is obvious even from the esthetic point of view. Better was 16... Qd7 .

17. Qxe6 fxe6 18. Qf3 Qd7
 19. Bac1 Bf7 20. Qd4 Qxd4

Here, Black could liquidate the queenside by playing 20... Qxa3 , which is a considerable relief for him. But even then, after 21. Bc6 Qe7 22. Qg4 Qd6 23. Qa2 , White maintains the pressure.

21. exd4 Baf8 22. Qg4 Qb8 23. g3
 Bf6 24. f4 Bg6 25. Qh3 Bh6
 26. Qg4 Bg6 27. Qh3 Bh6 28. Qg2
 Bhf6 29. Qg4 Bg6 30. Qh5 Bgf6

The repetition of moves was a result of time trouble.

31. ♖g4 ♜g6 32. h3 ♜gf6 33. ♜f3 g5

Spielmann does not like blocked positions. In such cases he prefers to sacrifice a pawn for no other reason than to obtain attacking chances. In this situation there is also an objective reason for the sacrifice – the threat of ♜e3, followed by ♜ce1. Still, 33...g5 does not work, as White has plenty of defensive resources.

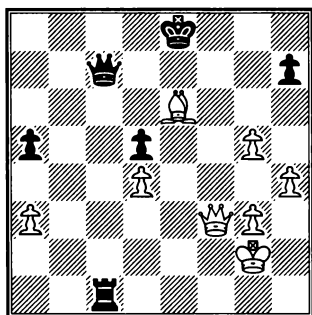
34. f×g5 ♜×f3 35. ♖×f3 ♜e7 36. h4 ♜f7 37. ♜c3 ♘d7 38. ♜c6 ♜b8 39. ♜c2 ♜f8 40. ♜f2 a5 41. ♜f1 ♜g7 42. ♜d6 e5

Desperation. White could calmly take the pawn, but I was in time pressure.

43. ♖e2 ♜e8 44. ♖b5

A second omission. Here 44. ♖h5! immediately decides. This move does not spoil White's victory, but it does make it considerably more complicated.

44... ♜×f1 45. ♖×d7 ♜f7 46. ♜×e5+ ♜f8 47. ♜e2 ♜c1 48. ♖e6 ♜c7 49. ♜f3+ ♜e8



50. ♖f7+! ♜×f7

Forced. All alternatives are worse.

51. ♜e3+ ♜e7 52. ♜×c1 ♜e2+ 53. ♜g1 ♜d3 54. ♜f2 ♜d7 55. ♜e3 ♜c2+ 56. ♜f3 a4 57. ♜f4 ♜b1 58. h5 ♜b8+ 59. ♜g4 ♜b3 60. ♜f3 ♜c4 61. ♜f5+ ♜d8 62. ♜e5

In the endgame, as is well known, a centralized queen is of great importance.

62... ♜b3 63. g6 h×g6 64. h×g6 ♜d1+ 65. ♜g5 ♜c1+ 66. ♜f4 1-0

(333) *Maróczy – Rubinstein*

Carlsbad (12) 1929

Scotch [C47]

1. e4 e5 2. ♘f3 ♘c6 3. ♘c3 ♘f6 4. d4 e×d4 5. ♘×d4 ♖b4 6. ♘×c6 b×c6 7. ♖d3 d5 8. e×d5 c×d5 9. 0-0 0-0 10. ♖g5 ♖×c3 11. b×c3 ♜d6?! 12. ♜f3

Better is 12. ♖×f6 ♜×f6 13. ♜h5.

12... ♖g4 13. ♜f4 ♜×f4 14. ♖×f4 c6 15. f3 ♖e6 16. a4 a5 17. g4 ♘d7 18. ♜f2 ♜fc8 19. ♜fe1 c5 20. ♖b5 ♘b6 21. ♜ab1 d4 22. ♖e5 ♘d5 23. c×d4 c×d4 24. ♖×d4 ♜×c2+ 25. ♜e2 ♜cc8 26. ♜d2 ♘c3 27. ♖×c3 ♜×c3 28. ♜bd1 ♜f8 29. ♜d4 ♜e7 30. h4 h6 31. ♜d6 g5 32. h5 ♜a3 33. ♜b6 ♜c8 34. ♜d3 ♜×d3 35. ♖×d3 ♜c3 36. ♖f5 ♖×f5 37. g×f5 ♜c5 38. f6+ ♜d7 39. ♜a6 ♜f5 40. ♜g3 ♜f4 41. ♜×a5 ♜×f6 42. ♜a7+ ♜e8 43. a5 ♜f8 44. ♜b7 ♜g7 45. ♜b6 ♜f5 46. a6 ♜a5 47. ♜c6 ♜a4 48. ♜b6 ♜h7 49. ♜f6 ♜g7 ½-½

(334) *Rubinstein – Tartakover*

Carlsbad (13) 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D41]

1.d4 e6 2.c4 d5 3.♘c3 c5 4.♗f3
 5.♗f6 5.cxd5 6.♗xg3 7.♗g2
 8.♗xd4 9.bxc3 10.♗xd4 11.cxd4
 12.♗d6 13.gxf4 14.♗d2 15.♗hc1
 16.♗c3 17.e4 18.a4 19.♗b3
 20.f3 21.a5 22.♗b2 23.axb6
 24.♗d3 25.♗d2 26.♗d3 27.♗d2
 28.♗d3 ½-½

(335) *Thomas – Rubinstein*

Carlsbad (14) 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D60]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♗f6 4.♗g5
 5.♗bd7 6.♗e7 7.♗f3 0-0 7.♗d3
 8.♗xc4 9.0-0 a6 10.dxc5 11.♗xd8
 12.b4 ♗cd7 13.b5 ♗c5 14.♗fd1 ♗d7
 15.bxa6 16.♗e5 h6 17.♗h4 ♗dc8
 18.♗e2 ♗e8 19.♗ab1 ♗f8 20.♗f3
 21.♗a7 22.h3 a4 23.♗dc1 ♗d8
 24.♗c6 ♗xc6 25.♗xc6 ♗a6
 26.♗f3 g5 27.♗d1 ♗xd1+ 28.♗xd1
 29.♗b8+ ♗g7 30.♗e5+ ♗f6 31.♗xe4
 32.♗xf6+ ♗xf6 33.a3 ♗c6 34.♗xa4
 35.♗b2 ½-½

(336) *Rubinstein – P.Johner*

Carlsbad (15) 1929

Nimzo-Indian [E38]

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♗b4 4.♗c2
 5.dxc5 6.a3 ♗xc3+ 7.♗xc3 ♗xc5
 8.f3 d5 9.cxd5 10.e4 ♗h5 11.♗f4
 12.♗b4 ♗d7 13.b3

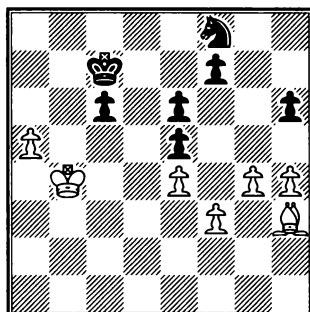
Here 13.♗xb7 deserves attention.

13...♗b6 14.♗d3 ♗c6 15.♗e2

16.♗d4 ♗h4+ 17.♗g3 ♗f6 18.♗c1
 a5 19.♗c3 ♗c8 20.♗xc6 ♗xc6
 21.♗xf6 gxf6 22.♗xc6 bxc6 23.♗d6
 24.♗e5 fxe5 25.♗d2 ♗d7 26.♗d1
 ♗c7 27.♗c3 ♗g8 28.♗f1 ♗d8 29.♗xd8
 30.b4 axb4+?

According to Levenfish, more defensive chances were offered by 30...a4, and if 31.b5, 31...c5!

31.♗xb4! ♗c7 32.a4 ♗d7 33.a5 h6
 34.♗d3 ♗b7 35.♗c2 ♗b8 36.♗d3
 ♗d7 37.g4 ♗c7 38.h4 ♗f8 39.♗f1
 ♗d7 40.♗h3 ♗f8



41.h5!

This is the winning plan. White threatens 42.g5 hxg5 43.h6, followed by ♗g4-h5, which forces Black to weaken the e6-pawn.

41...f6 42.♗f1 ♗d7 43.♗c4 ♗f8 44.♗b3
 ♗h7 45.♗c5 ♗f8 46.♗a2 ♗d7+ 47.♗b4
 ♗f8 48.a6 ♗b6 49.a7 ♗xa7 50.♗c5 ♗b7
 51.♗d6! ♗b6 52.♗e7 ♗h7 53.♗xe6 ♗c7
 54.♗c4 ♗g5 55.♗xf6 ♗d6 56.♗g6
 ♗e7 1-0

(337) *Rubinstein – Bogoljubow*

Carlsbad (16) 1929

Nimzo-Indian [E36]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♘b4
 4.♙c2 d5 5.a3 ♘xc3+ 6.♙xc3 0-0
 7.♘f3 dxc4 8.♙xc4 b6 9.♘f4
 ♘d5 10.♘g3 ♘a6 11.♙a4 ♙d7
 12.♙xd7 ♘xd7 13.♘e5 ♘xe5
 14.♘xe5 ♖ac8 15.♖c1 f6 16.♘g3
 ♖fd8 17.e3 ♘xf1 18.♖xf1 c6
 19.♙e2 ♙f7 20.♖c2 ♙e8 21.♖fc1
 ♙d7 22.e4 ♘e7 23.f3 g5 24.b4 a6
 25.a4 h5 26.h3 h4 27.♘h2 b5
 28.♙e3 ♘g6 29.axb5 axb5
 30.♖a2 ♖a8 31.♖ca1 ♖xa2
 32.♖xa2 e5 33.dxe5 fxe5 34.♖d2+
 ♙c7 35.♖xd8 ♙xd8 36.g3 hxg3
 37.♘g3 ♙d7 38.♙d2 ♙d6
 39.♘f2 ♘h4 40.♙e2 ♘g2 41.♘g3
 ♘h4 42.♘f2 ♘g2 43.♘g3 ♙e6
 44.♘h2 ♘h4 45.♘g1 ♙f6
 46.♘b6 ♙e7 47.♙f2 ♘g6 48.♙g3
 ♘f4 49.♙g4 ♘d3 50.♙xg5 ♙e6
 51.♘a5 c5 52.bxc5 ♘xc5 53.h4
 ♘d3 54.h5 b4 55.h6 ♙f7 56.♙f5
 b3 57.♘c3 ♙g8 58.f4 ♘xf4
 59.♙xe5 ♘e2 60.♘b2 ♙h7
 61.♙f6 ♙xh6 62.e5 ♙h7 ½-½

(338) *Canal – Rubinstein*

Carlsbad (17) 1929

English [A30]

Notes by Kmoch.

A masterpiece of technique. Canal drifted into an unfavorable position after the opening which, however, was in no way lost. But Rubinstein maintained this small advantage with inimitable precision, and translated it into victory.

1.♘f3 ♘f6 2.b3 g6 3.g3 b6
 4.♘b2 ♘g7 5.♘g2 ♘b7 6.0-0 0-0
 7.c4 c5 8.d3?!

Here 8.d4 was in order. [After 8.d4 cxd4 9.♙xd4 ♘c6 10.♙d2 d5 the position is equal.]

8...d5 9.cxd5 ♘xd5 10.♘xg7
 ♙xg7 11.♙d2 ♘c6 12.♘c3 ♘xc3
 13.♙xc3+ ♙g8 14.♙b2

White plays without a plan and surrenders to his opponent full command of the board. Better is 14.e3 (14.♖fd1?! ♘d4!) 14...♖c8 15.♖ac1 ♙d6 16.d4 cxd4 17.♘xd4 ♘xd4 18.♙xd4 ♙xd4 19.exd4 ♘xg2 20.♙xg2, and White overcomes the weakness of the center pawn by a hair: 20... ♖fd8 21.♖fd1! ♖xc1 22.♖xc1 ♖xd4 23. ♖c7 a5 24.♖xe7 ♖d2 25.♖b7. After permitting Black to play 8...d5, White had to content himself with seeking mere equality.

14...♙d6 15.♖fd1 ♖ad8 16.♖d2
 ♖d7 17.♖ad1 ♖fd8 18.h4 e5 19.e3

Weakening the d-pawn. But the constant threat of ...♘d4 was too disturbing. White must also have been of the opinion that he could play d4. That was a delusion.

19...h6 20.♘h3

Black meets 20.d4 with 20...exd4 21.exd4 ♙f6!, or even more sharply, by 20...cxd4 21.exd4 e4! (22.♘e5 ♘xe5 23.dxe5 ♙xd2!).

20...♖e7 21.♘g2

If now 21.d4, then 21...exd4 22. exd4 ♙f6! maintains the advantage.

21...♙f6 22.♘h2 h5 23.♘f3 ♘b4
 24.♘e1 ♘xg2 25.♙xg2 a5!

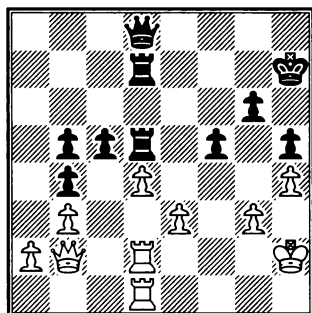
In order to frustrate any attempt of White to break through presently by b4.

26. ♖c2 ♜ed7 27. ♖xb4 axb4
28. ♗c2 ♗c6+ 29. f3 ♜d5 30. ♗f2
♗d7 31. ♗g2 f5 32. ♗c4 ♗g7
33. ♗f2 ♜f8!

The threat is 34...f4!

34. f4 ♜d8 35. fxex5 ♜xe5 36. ♗f4
♜d5 37. ♗c4 ♗c6 38. ♗c2 ♗f6
39. ♗c4 ♗c6 40. ♗c2 b5 41. ♜c1
♜8d6 42. d4 ♗d7 43. ♜cd1 ♗f7
44. ♗b2 ♗d8 45. ♗g2 ♜d7 46. ♗h2
♗g8 47. ♗g2 ♗h7 48. ♗h2

After this a decisive breakthrough takes place.



48...f4!! 49.exxf4

If 49.gxf4 ♗xh4+ 50. ♗g2 g5!, with a winning attack.

49... ♜xd4 50. ♜xd4 cxd4 51. ♜d3
♗f6 52. ♗d2 ♗d6 53. ♗g1 ♗g7
54. ♗h2 ♗c5 55. ♗g2 ♗d5+
56. ♗h2 ♗e4 57. ♗g1 ♗f6 58. ♗f2
♗e6 59. ♜f3 ♜c7 60. f5+ ♗d5!

Not 60...gxf5? because of 61. ♜f4!

61. ♜f4 ♜c2

Bringing about a rook ending that is clearly won.

62. ♜xe4 ♜xd2+ 63. ♗f3 gxf5
64. ♜e8 ♜xa2 65. ♜f8 ♜b2!
66. ♜xf5+ ♗c6! 67. ♜xh5 ♜xb3+
68. ♗e4

Or 68. ♗f4 ♜e3, followed by ...b3.

68... ♜xg3 69. ♗xd4 ♗b6 70. ♜g5
♜h3 71. ♜g1 ♜xh4+ 72. ♗d3 ♜c4
73. ♜b1 ♜c3+ 74. ♗d4 ♗a5
75. ♜a1+ ♜a3 76. ♜h1 ♗a4
77. ♜h8 ♜g3 78. ♗c5 ♜c3+
79. ♗d4 ♜c4+ 80. ♗d3 b3 0-1

(339) *Rubinstein – Yates*

Carlsbad (18) 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D37]

1. d4 d5 2. ♖f3 e6 3. c4 ♖f6 4. ♖c3
♜e7 5. e3 0-0 6. a3 b6 7. cxd5 exd5
8. ♜e2 ♜b7 9. b4 ♖bd7 10. 0-0 c5
11. bxc5 bxc5 12. ♖e5 cxd4
13. exd4 ♖e4 14. ♜b2 ♖b6 15. f3
♖d6 16. ♖a4 f6 17. ♖d3 ♖bc4
18. ♜c1 ♖f5 19. ♖dc5 ♜c8 20. ♜f2
♜e8 21. ♖c3 ♜f8 22. ♜b1 ♗h8
23. ♜f4 ♖xa3 24. ♜a1 ♖c4 25. g4
♖fe3 26. ♗a4 ♖b6 27. ♗c6 ♖c2
28. ♜c7 ♖xd4 29. ♜xd8 ♖xc6
30. ♜xb6 axb6 31. ♜xa8 ♜xc5
32. ♜b5 ♜d7 33. ♜xe8+ ♜xe8
34. ♖a4 ♜xf2+ 35. ♗xf2 ♗g8
36. ♖xb6 d4 37. ♖c8 ♗f8 38. ♖d6
♜d7 39. ♗e2 g6 40. ♖e4 ♗e7
41. ♜xc6 ♜xc6 42. ♗d3 f5 43. gxf5
gxf5 44. ♖g3 ♗e6 45. ♗xd4 ♜xf3
46. ♗e3 ♜g4 47. ♗f4 ♜h3
48. ♖h5 h6 49. ♖g7+ ♗f6 50.
♖e8+ ♗g6 51. ♖d6 ♜g4 52. ♖e8
♜e2 53. ♖d6 ♜d3 54. ♖e8 ♜b5
55. ♖d6 ½-½



Vera Menchik

340) *Menchik – Rubinstein*
 Carlsbad (19) 1929
 Queen's Gambit Declined [D06]

Sixth Brilliancy Prize

Notes by Rubinstein from *Shakhmaty*,
 9/1929, p.168.

**1. ♖f3 ♗f6 2. c4 c5 3. d4 c×d4
 4. ♖×d4 d5**

This advance in the center, if it can be accomplished without damage, always gives Black a free hand. Till now it was considered insufficient because of 5.c×d5 ♖×d5 6.e4, when White gains tempi and Black can at best equalize.

5.c×d5 a6

This move considerably improves the whole variation. Black meets 6.♖c3 with 6...♖×d5, and 6.g3 with ♗×d5. In both cases Black stands well. Perhaps ...a6 is even stronger on the fourth move, because White does not have the possibility of stopping the advance ...d7-d5. Hence, the move ...a7-a6 has theoretical significance. Today theory considers Rubinstein's innovation refuted; Browne-Sosonko, Indonesia 1982, saw 6.♗a4+! b5 7.♖×b5 ♖d7 8.♖1c3 ♖×d5 9.♖×d5 ♖×b5 10.♗d1, and White had the advantage.

6.a3

More aggressive is world champion Alekhine's suggestion of 6.e4. After the peace-loving text Black achieves full equality.

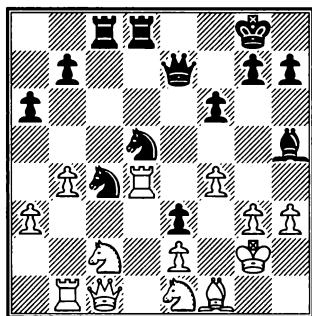
6...♖×d5 7.g3

After this it is Black who seizes the initiative. Better was 7.e4, with an equal game.

**7...e5 8.♖c2 ♖c5 9.♖g2 ♖e6
 10.0-0 ♖c6 11.b4 ♖a7 12.♖b20-
 0 13.♖d2 ♗e7 14.♖f3 ♗fd8
 15.♗c1 f6 16.♗d1 ♗ac8 17.♗b1**

The idea behind this move is not clear. Better was 17.e4, followed by 18.♗×d8+. Now Black's attack becomes very dangerous.

**17...e4 18.♖fe1 ♖g4 19.♖f1 ♖e5
 20.h3 ♖h5 21.♗g2 e3 22.f4 ♖c4
 23.♖d4 ♖×d4 24.♗×d4**



24...c3! 25.b3 d2 26.b2
 e2 27.xd8+ xxd8 28.e2
 e2 29.d1 e4+ 30.h2 f1
 mate! 0-1

(341) *Rubinstein – Becker*

Carlsbad (20) 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D64]

1.d4 f6 2.c4 d5 3.c3 e6 4.g5
 bd7 5.e3 e7 6.f3 0-0 7.c1
 c6 8.c2 e4 9.e7 e7
 10.d3 c3 11.e3 c3 dxc4
 12.xc4 b6 13.0-0 b7 14.b4 a5
 15.b1 axb4 16.xb4 fxc8
 17.d2c5 18.dxc5 xxc5 19.fxb1

xxa2 20.d4 xa8 21.e4 exa4
 22.xe4 xac8 23.g3 d6 24.f1
 h6 25.h3 e5 26.d3 d5 27.a6
 xc2 28.a8+ gh7 29.b2 xxb2
 30.xb2 d1 31.e4+ eg6
 32.xg6+ gxg6 33.g2 gf6 34.e4
 ge7 35.c4 d4 36.d5 g6
 37.f3 f5 38.e3 f6 39.b7
 d6 40.exf5 gxf5 41.b5 d7
 42.c8 e6 43.d5 d6 44.b5
 e6 45.d5 d6 46.b5 e6 ½-½

(342) *Euwe – Rubinstein*

Carlsbad (21) 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D63]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.c3 f6 4.g5
 bd7 5.e3 e7 6.f3 0-0 7.c1
 e8 8.d3 a6 9.cxd5 exd5 10.0-
 0 c6 11.c2 f8 12.e5 g4
 13.xe7 e7 14.f3 e6
 15.e2 ead8 16.c5 d6 17.g3
 g6 18.b4 c8 19.a4 e6 20.c3
 g5 21.e2 h5 22.xg5 e5
 23.c5 d6 24.b5 axb5 25.axb5
 e4 26.xg4 xg4 27.bxc6 bxc6
 28.b6 d7 29.c7 e6 30.f1
 h4 31.e2 ½-½

Budapest, August 31-September 17, 1929

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	T
1	Capablanca	x	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	10½
2	Rubinstein	½	x	½	½	1	1	0	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	9½
3	Tartakower	½	½	x	0	½	0	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
4	Vajda	0	½	1	x	0	1	1	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	7½
5	Thomas	½	0	½	1	x	1	0	0	1	1	½	0	1	1	7½
6	Steiner	0	0	1	0	0	x	½	1	0	1	1	1	1	½	7
7	Colle	0	1	½	0	1	½	x	½	0	½	1	0	½	1	6½
8	Havasi	0	0	1	½	1	0	½	x	0	0	1	½	1	1	6½
9	Przepiórka	½	½	0	½	0	1	1	1	x	½	0	0	0	1	6
10	Canal	0	½	0	½	0	0	½	1	½	x	½	½	1	½	5½
11	Monticelli	½	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	1	½	x	½	1	1	5½
12	vanden Bosch	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	½	1	½	½	x	0	0	4½
13	Brinckmann	0	0	0	½	0	0	½	0	1	0	0	1	x	1	4
14	Prokeš	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	0	0	½	0	1	0	x	2½

Dawid Przepiórka (1880-1940) was one of the most important figures in Polish chess between the two World

Wars and wore many hats. Przepiórka (pronounced Pshe-purer-ka) was a strong master, an excellent problem

composer, an active journalist, a tournament organizer and a great philanthropist. Among his many accomplishments were taking first at Munich•1926 (ahead of Bogoljubow and Spielmann), playing on the 1930 gold medal Polish Olympiad team and helping to organize the 1935 Olympiad in Warsaw. Przepiórka, known to his fellow masters as “Pipi,” was a real patriot. *The Oxford Companion to Chess* writes he sold his home to finance the Polish team’s trip to the Buenos Aires Olympiad 1939.

The *British Chess Magazine* of 1931 (p. 391) reports that Przepiórka (whose name means quail, a fair description of his bird-like appearance) had a chess library of 8,000 books. The magnificent library of this highly cultured and multilingual man continued to grow until he was arrested by the Germans with other Jews during a forbidden meeting of the Warsaw chess circle in 1940. He was killed not long after. Few have given more to chess than Dawid Przepiórka.

His collection, one of the largest in the world at the time, survived only a few years longer. His good friend and fellow chess composer Marian Wróbel took care of it before it was destroyed by fire during the Warsaw uprising in 1944.

(343) Rubinstein – Przepiórka

Budapest (1) 1929

Nimzo-Indian [E34]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 ♟b4
4.♞c2 d5 5.e3 0-0 6.♟d2 b6
7.♟f3 ♟b7 8.♞c1 c5 9.dxc5 ♟xc5
10.cxd5 ♟xd5 11.a3 ♟d7

12.♟xd5 ♟xd5 13.b4 ♟d6
14.♟d3 h6 15.e4 ♟b7 16.♟c3
♞c8 17.♞b2 e5 18.0-0 ♞e7
19.♞f1 ♞f8 20.♟b1 b5 21.♞e2
a6 22.♟d2 ♟b6 23.♟a2 ♟b8
24.♟a1 ♞xc1 25.♞xc1 ♞c8
26.♞xc8+ ♟xc8 27.♟f1 ♟e6
28.♟e3 ♟xa2 29.♞xa2 ♞d7
30.♞c2 f6 31.♟c3 ♟a7 32.♟d2
♞d4 33.♟c3 ♞d7 ½-½

(344) Tartakover – Rubinstein

Budapest (2) 1929

Giuoco Piano [C50]

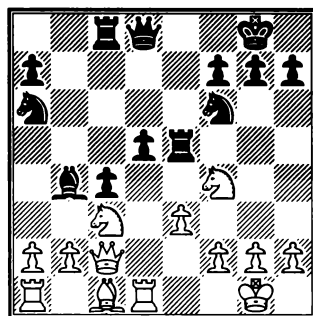
1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♟c4 ♟c5
4.d3 ♟f6 5.♟c3 d6 6.♟g5 h6
7.♟xf6 ♞xf6 8.♟d5 ♞d8 9.c3
♟e7 10.d4 ♟xd5 11.♟xd5 exd4
12.♟xd4 0-0 13.♞d3 ♟xd4
14.cxd4 c6 15.♟b3 ♞a5+ 16.♞d2
♞xd2+ 17.♞xd2 ♟e6 18.d5 cxd5
19.♟xd5 ½-½

(345) Rubinstein – E. Steiner

Budapest (3) 1929

Nimzo-Indian [E35]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 ♟b4
4.♞c2 d5 5.cxd5 exd5 6.e3 0-0
7.♟d3 b6 8.♟ge2 c5 9.dxc5 bxc5
10.0-0 c4 11.♟f5 ♟a6 12.♟f4
♞e8 13.♞d1 ♞e5 14.♟xc8 ♞xc8



15. cxd5! dxd5 16. e4 ac7
 17. de3 e8 18. dxd5 dxd5
 19. exd5 d7 20. g3 a6 21. d4
 xd5 22. xc4 xc4 23. xc4 a5
 24. a3 f8 25. b4 h5 26. h4 d5
 27. bxa5 xa5 28. a4 h6 29. db6
 h5 30. a5 g5 31. e2 g4 32. a6
 c6 33. a7 1-0

(346) *Rubinstein – Thomas*
 Budapest (4) 1929
 Nimzo-Indian [E34]

1. d4 f6 2. c4 e6 3. c3 b4
 4. c2 d5 5. cxd5 xd5 6. a3
 xc3+ 7. xc3 a6 8. b4 d7
 9. f3 a4 10. e4 d7 11. de3 0-0
 12. e2 c6 13. c1 c7 14. d3
 b5 15. a4 xd3 16. xd3 fd8
 17. de2 e7 18. 0-0 ac8 19. fcl
 ce8 20. c5 c7 21. xa7 d7
 22. a5 xa5 23. bxa5 c7
 24. ab1 e5 25. xb7 exd4
 26. xd4 e6 27. b6 xb6
 28. axb6 a8 29. d1! dc8
 30. c4 xa4 31. xe6 fxe6
 32. dd7 a1+ 33. f2 1-0

(347) *Vajda – Rubinstein*
 Budapest (5) 1929
 Queen's Gambit Declined [D36]

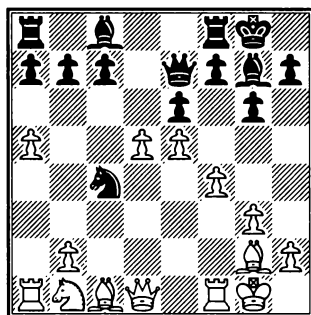
1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. c3 f6 4. ag5
 bd7 5. e3 e7 6. d3 0-0 7. cxd5
 exd5 8. c2 c6 9. f3 e8 10. e5
 f8 11. 0-0-0 e4 12. xe4 xg5
 13. xg5 xg5 14. h4 e7
 15. b1 f6 16. f3 ag4 17. dgl
 xf3 18. gxf3 d6 19. f5 e7
 20. e1 ae8 21. a3 h8 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$

(348) *Rubinstein – Van den Bosch*
 Budapest (6) 1929
 Grünfeld [D74]

1. d4 f6 2. c4 g6 3. g3 ag7 4. ag2
 d5 5. cxd5 xd5 6. f3 0-0 7. 0-0
 c6 8. e4 b6 9. d5 e5?!

A dubious continuation. Better is
 9... a5 .

10. dxe5 dxe5 11. a4 e6 12. f4
 ag7 13. a5 d4? 14. e5! e7



15. d6! cxd6 16. b3 dxex5 17. bxc4
 d8 18. a4 exf4 19. xf4! c5+
 20. gh1 d7 21. a3 h5
 22. c3 c6 23. xc6 bxc6
 24. e4 e2 25. ae1 xc4
 26. ag5 d3 27. e7 f8 28. df6
 xf6 29. xf6+ g7 30. e8+
 xe8 31. xf7+ 1-0

Rubinstein's name is synonymous with
 masterful rook-and-pawn endings but
 he also played some beautiful king-and-
 pawn finales. The following finish is
 not as well-known as E.Cohn-
 Rubinstein, St. Petersburg 1909, but
 also quite instructive.

(349) *Brinckmann – Rubinstein*
 Budapest (7) 1929
 Four Knights Game [C48]

1. e4 e5 2. f3 c6 3. c3 f6
 4. b5 d4 5. xd4 exd4 6. e5
 dxc3 7. exf6 xf6 8. dxc3 e7
 9. 0-0 0-0 10. e3 c6 11. d3 d5
 12. d2 f5 13. fe1 xd3
 14. xd3 fe8 15. e2 g6

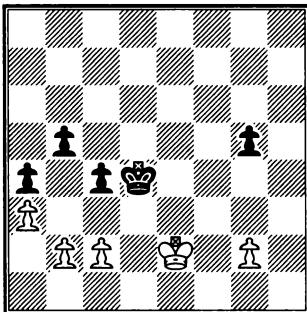
16. ♖xg6 h×g6 17. ♖ae1 ♔f8
 18. ♔f4 ♖xe2 19. ♖xe2 f6 20. ♖f1
 ♖f7 21. h3 g5 22. ♔g3 b5 23. ♖e1
 ♔d8 24. f3 ♔d7 25. ♔d2 a5 26. a3
 a4 27. ♔d3 ♔c5 28. ♖e1 ♔d8
 29. ♔c7 ♖c8 30. ♔g3 ♔d8 31. ♔c7
 ♖c8 32. ♔g3 ♖h8 33. ♖e2 ♖a8
 34. ♔c7 ♖a7 35. ♔g3 ♔d7 36. ♖e1
 ♔a7 37. ♖e2 ♔b6 38. ♔f2 c5
 39. ♔d2 ♔d6 40. ♔g3 ♖c6 41. ♔f2
 ♔c7 42. ♔d1 ♔e5 43. ♖c1 ♖g6
 44. ♖b1 ♖f5 45. ♔d2 ♖e6 46. ♖e2
 ♔d6 47. ♔d2 ♖c8 48. ♔d1 ♖c6
 49. ♔d2 ♖e8 50. ♖e2 ♖e6 51. h4
 ♔d6 52. h×g5 f×g5 53. ♖e1 c4
 54. ♔a7 ♖e8 55. ♔e3 g4! 56. f×g4
 ♖e6 57. g5 ♔g3 58. ♔c5+ ♔d7
 59. ♖xe6 ♖xe6 60. ♔d4 g6 61. ♔e3
 ♖f5 62. ♖c1 ♔f4 63. ♔d2 ♖xg5
 64. ♖e2 ♖g4 65. ♔xf4 ♖xf4
 66. ♖f2 ♖e4 67. ♖e2

Or 67. g3 d4 68. c×d4 ♖×d4 69. ♖e2 g5,
 and Black wins.

67...g5! 68. ♖f2

The alternatives are no better: 68. g3 d4
 69. c×d4 ♖×d4 70. ♔d2 ♖e4 71. ♖e2
 b4 72. c3 b3!, or 68. ♔d2 ♖f4 69. ♖e2
 ♖g3 70. ♖f1 ♖h2 71. ♖f2 g4 72. ♖f1
 g3.

68...d4! 69. c×d4 ♖×d4 70. ♖e2



70...b4! 71. ♔d2

If 71. a×b4, Black wins easily after
 71...c3! 72. b×c3+ ♖c4!! 73. ♔d2 a3
 74. ♖c1 ♖×c3 75. ♖b1 ♖×b4.

71...b3! 72. c3+

Or 72. c×b3 c×b3 73. ♖e2 ♖e4 74. ♔d2
 (74. g3 g4) ♖f4 75. ♖c3 ♖g3 76. ♖b4
 ♖xg2 77. ♖xa4 ♖f2, and Black wins.

72...♖e4 73. ♖e2 ♖f4 74. ♖f2
 ♖g4 75. ♖f1 ♖g3 76. ♖g1 g4
 77. ♖f1 ♖h2 78. ♖f2 ♖h1!
 79. ♖g3 ♖g1 80. ♖xg4 ♖xg2 0-1

Fans of king-and-pawn endings that
 enjoyed this example may wish to look
 up the modern classic, Cruz-Seirawan,
 Moscow (ol) 1994.

(350) *Rubinstein – Canal*

Budapest (8) 1929

Nimzo-Indian [E35]

1. d4 ♘f6 2. c4 e6 3. ♘c3 ♔b4
 4. ♖c2 d5 5. c×d5 e×d5 6. ♔g5 h6
 7. ♔xf6 ♖xf6 8. a3 ♔xc3+ 9. ♖×c3
 c6 10. ♘f3 0-0 11. e3 ♖e8 12. ♔d3
 ♔f5 13. 0-0 ♘d7 14. b4 ♔e4
 15. ♔e2 ♖g6 16. a4 a5 17. ♖fc1
 ♘b6 18. ♘e1 ♘c4 19. ♔xc4 d×c4
 20. ♖×c4 ♔d5 21. ♖c3 f5 22. g3 f4
 23. e×f4 a×b4 24. ♖×b4 ♖e4 25. f3
 ♖e3+ 26. ♖f1 ♔xf3 27. ♖c3 ♔e2+
 28. ♖g2 ♖e4+ 29. ♖f2 ♖ad8
 30. ♘f3 ♔xf3 31. ♖xf3 ♖×d4+
 32. ♖g2 ♖b2+ 33. ♖g1 ♔d2
 34. ♖e1 ♖ee2 35. ♖xe2 ♖xa1+
 36. ♖g2 ♖xe2+ 37. ♖xe2 ♖xa4
 38. ♖e6+ ♖f8 39. f5 c5 40. ♖c8+
 ♖e8 41. ♖×c5+ ♖g8 42. ♖c4+ ♖f7
 43. ♖c8+ ♖h7 44. g4 ♔d5+ 45.
 ♖g3 ♔d3+ 46. ♖h4 ♖e2 47. ♖c7

♖f2+ 48.♗h3 ♖f3+ 49.♗h4
♖f2+ 50.♗h3 ♖e3+ 51.♗g2
♖e4+ 52.♗g3 ♖d3+ 53.♗g2 ♖a6
54.f6 ½-½

Ladislav Prokeš (1884-1966) was a strong player who represented his country three times in Olympiads (1927, 1928 and 1930) but he is much better known as one of the most prolific endgame composers in the history of chess.

(351) *Prokeš – Rubinstein*

Budapest (9) 1929

Queen's Pawn [D00]

1.d4 d5 2.e3 ♘f6 3.♙d3 ♘c6 4.f4
♘b4 5.♘f3 ♘xd3 6.cxd3 e6
7.♘c3 ♙e7 8.0-0-0 9.♙d2 ♘d7
10.♖c1 ♖e8 11.♘e2 a5 12.♘g3 f6
13.♘h4 c5 14.f5 cxd4 15.exd4
♙f8 16.♖g4 ♘b8 17.♘h5 ♘c6
18.♙h6 ♖e7 19.♖ce1 ♖f7
20.fxe6 ♖xe6 21.♖g3 ♖xe1
22.♘xf6+ ♖xf6 23.♖xe1 ♖e7
24.♖g3 ♘xd4 25.♗h1 ♘e2 0-1

(352) *Rubinstein – Colle*

Budapest (10) 1929

Nimzo-Indian [E34]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♙b4
4.♖c2 d5 5.cxd5 ♖xd5 6.a3
♙xc3+ 7.♖xc3 ♘e4 8.♖d3 ♘c6
9.♘f3 e5 10.dxe5 ♖a5+ 11.♙d2
♘xd2 12.♖xd2 ♖xd2+ 13.♘xd2
♘xe5 14.♖c1? ♙d7! 15.e3 ♙c6
16.♘c4 ♘xc4 17.♖xc4

If 17.♙xc4?, Black responds 17... ♙xg2
18.♖g1 ♙e4 19. ♖xg7? ♙g6, etc.

-

17...0-0-0 18.♖c3

According to Euwe, White should try
18.f3 followed by ♙e2.

18...♙d6 19.♙d3 ♖hd8 20.♙e2
♙xg2 21.♖g1 ♖g6 22.f4 ♙e4
23.♖g3 ♙dd6 24.♖c5 f5 25.♖g5
h6 26.♖g3 ♖xg3 27.hxg3 ♖g6
28.♗f2 ♖c6 29.♖xc6 ♙xc6
30.♗e1 ♗d7 31.♗d2 ♗d6
32.♗c3 ♙e4 33.♙c4 c5 34.a4 g5
35.fxg5

Forced. Black's threat was 35...g4, followed by h5-h4.

35...hxg5 36.b3 ♙d5 37.♙d3 ♗e5
38.a5 b6 39.axb6 axb6 40.♙f1
♙e6 41.♙g2 b5 42.b4 ♙d5
43.♙f1 c4 44.♙e2 g4 45.♙d1 ♙f3
46.♙c2 ♙e4 0-1

(353) *Havasi – Rubinstein*

Budapest (11) 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D63]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♘f6 4.♙g5
♘bd7 5.e3 ♙e7 6.♘f3 0-0 7.♖c1
♖e8 8.♖c2 a6 9.cxd5 exd5
10.♙d3 c6 11.0-0 ♘f8 12.♘e5
♘g4 13.♙xe7 ♖xe7 14.♘xg4
♙xg4 15.♘a4 ♖d6 16.g3 ♖f6
17.h3 ♙h5 18.♘c5 g5! 19.♖fe1
♖ae8 20.b4 g4 21.hxg4 ♙xg4
22.♙e2 ♙f5 23.♙d3 ♙c8 24.♖e2
♘g6 25.♖h5 ♗h8 26.♘b3 ♖g7
27.♘d2?? ♘f4 0-1

(354) *Rubinstein – Monticelli*

Budapest (12) 1929

Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 e6 3.e3 d5
4.♘bd2 c5 5.a3 ♘bd7 6.dxc5
♙xc5 7.b4 ♙e7 8.♙b2 0-0 9.c4 b6
10.♙d3 dxc4 11.♘xc4 ♙b7 12.0-0
♖c8 13.♖e2 ♖c7 14.♖ac1 ♖b8
15.♘fe5 ♖a8?

Black should play 15...♖fd8.

16. ♖xd7 ♜xd7 17. e4! ♜f6 18. e5
 ♜d5 19. ♜e4 g6 20. ♜g4 ♙a6
 21. h4 h5 22. ♜g3 ♙xc4 23. ♙xc4
 ♜cd8 24. ♙d3 ♜f4 25. ♙a6 ♜d2
 26. ♜xf4 ♜xb2 27. ♜fd1 ♜d8?
 28. ♜xd8+ ♙xd8 29. ♜d4 1-0

This draw, the last game they played,
 left Capablanca and Rubinstein with a
 lifetime record of 4½-4½ (+1, -1, =7).

(355) *Capablanca – Rubinstein*

Budapest (13) 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D56]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♜f3 ♜f6 4. ♙g5
 ♜bd7 5. e3 ♙e7 6. ♜bd2 h6
 7. ♙h4 ♜e4 8. ♙xe7 ♜xe7 9. ♜c1
 c6 10. ♜xe4 dxe4 11. ♜d2 f5 12. c5
 0-0 13. ♜c4 e5 14. ♜d6 exd4
 15. ♙c4+ ♜h8 16. ♜xd4 ♜e5
 17. 0-0 ♜b8 18. ♙e2 ♙d7 19. ♜fd1
 ♜f6 20. ♜c4 ♜xc4 21. ♙xc4 ♙e8
 22. ♜d6 ♜xd6 23. ♜xd6 ♙f7
 24. ♙xf7 ♜xf7 25. g3 ♜c7 26. b3
 ♜g8 27. ♜c4 ♙e8 28. ♜cd4 ♜f7
 29. ♜g2 ♙e5 30. b4 a5 31. a3 axb4
 32. axb4 ♙e6 33. h3 ♜f6 34. ♙d8
 h5 35. g4 hxg4 36. hxg4 ♜f7
 37. ♙8d7 ♜xd7 38. ♜xd7 ♙e7 ½-½

Rogaška Slatina, September 18-October 7, 1929

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	11	12	13	14	15	16	T
1 Rubinstein	x	1	½	½	0	1	1	½	1	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	11½
2 Flohr	0	x	½	1	½	½	1	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	10½
3 Maróczy	½	½	x	½	0	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	10
4 Pirc	½	0	½	x	½	½	½	½	1	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	10
5 Takács	1	½	1	½	x	½	½	½	0	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	10
6 Przepiórka	0	½	½	½	½	x	1	1	½	½	½	1	1	0	1	1	9½
7 Canal	0	0	½	½	½	0	x	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
8 Grünfeld	½	½	½	½	½	0	½	x	0	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	9
9 Brinkmann	0	1	½	0	1	½	½	1	x	0	1	1	0	½	½	½	8
10 Sämisch	0	0	0	0	½	½	0	½	1	x	1	½	1	½	1	1	7½
11 Hönliger	½	0	½	½	½	½	0	0	0	x	½	½	1	1	1	1	6½
12 König	½	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	0	½	½	x	½	1	1	1	6
13 Geiger	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	1	0	½	½	x	1	½	1	5½
14 Singer	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	x	½	½	3
15 Joanovic	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	½	½	x	0	2
16 Rožić	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	½	1	x	2

The resort town of Rogaška Slatina (Rohitsch Sauerbrunn) in present day Slovenia was Rubinstein's last great round robin triumph. Akiva started well with 4½/5 before losing to Takács but quickly resumed his winning ways. His wins against Flohr and Canal are particularly nice examples of vintage Rubinstein play.

(356) *Rubinstein – Grünfeld*

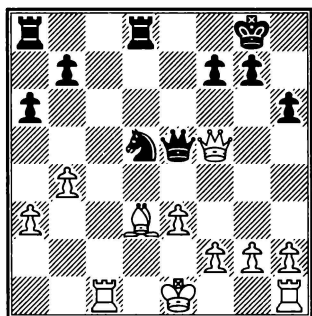
Rogaška Slatina (1) 1929

Queen's Pawn [D05]

1. d4 ♜f6 2. ♜f3 e6 3. ♜bd2 d5
 4. e3 c5 5. a3 ♜c6 6. dxc5 ♙xc5
 7. b4 ♙d6 8. ♙b2 0-0 9. c4 ♜e7
 10. ♜c1 ♙d8 11. ♜c2 e5 12. cxd5
 ♜xd5 13. ♙d3 h6 14. ♜c4 a6
 15. ♜xd6

Better is 15. ♙e4! – Grünfeld.

15... ♜xd6 16. ♙xe5 ♜xe5
 17. ♜xe5 ♜xe5 18. ♜xc8+ ♙d8
 19. ♜f5



19...♖f4! 20.♗xf4 ♗xf4 21.exf4
♖xd3 22.0-0 ½-½



Rubinstein at Rogaška Slatina during
his endgame against Rožič.

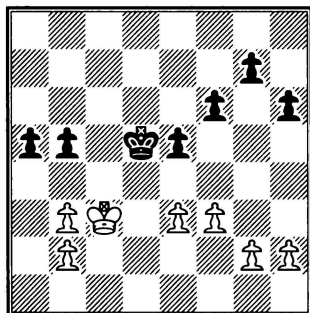
(357) *Rožič – Rubinstein*

Rogaška Slatina (2) 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D60]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♖c3 ♖f6 4.♕g5
♖bd7 5.e3 ♕e7 6.♖f3 0-0 7.♖c1
♖e8 8.♕d3 a6 9.0-0 dxc4
10.♕xc4 b5 11. ♕d3 ♕b7 12.♗e2
c5 13.♖fd1 ♗b6 14. ♖e5 h6
15.♖xd7 ♖xd7 16.♕xe7 ♖xe7
17.♕e4 ♖ac8 18.♗f3 ♖f6
19.♕xb7 ♗xb7 20.♗xb7 ♖xb7
21.dxc5 ♖xc5 22.♖e2 ♖xc1

23.♖xc1 ♖d7 24.♖d4 e5 25.♖f3
♖d5 26.♗f1 ♖e4 27.♗e2 f6
28.♖c2 a5 29.♖d2 ♖c5 30.♖xc5
♖xc5 31.♖b3 ♖xb3 32.axb3 ♗f7
33.♗d3 ♗e6 34.♗c3 ♗d5 35.f3



35...e4 36.f4 g5 37.fxg5 hxg5
38.g4 ♗e5 39.h3 ♗d5 40.♗d2
♗e6 41.♗c3 ♗e5 42.♗d2 f5
43.gxf5 ♗xf5 44.♗e2 g4! 0-1

(358) *Rubinstein – Geiger*

Rogaška Slatina (3) 1929

Queen's Pawn [A47]

1.d4 ♖f6 2.♖f3 e6 3.♖bd2 c5
4.e3 b6 5.♕d3 ♕b7 6.0-0 ♕e7
7.dxc5 bxc5 8.b3 0-0 9.♕b2 ♖c6
10.c4 ♗c7 11.h3 ♖e8 12.a3 f5
13.♗c2 ♕f6 14.♕xf6 ♖xf6
15.♖fe1 g6 16.e4 ♖h5 17.♗c3
♖f4 18.♕f1 ♖f7 19.b4 ♖af8
20.b5 fxex4 21.bxc6 exf3 22.cxb7
fxg2 23.♕e2 ♗xb7 24.♖ab1 ♗a8
25.♗g3 ♗d8 26.♖e4 ♗a5 27.h4
d5 28.♖g5 ♖e7 29.♕g4 dxc4
30.♕xe6+ ♖xe6 31.♖xe6 ♖g7
32.♖b8 ♗c7 33.♖ee8 1-0

(359) *Joanovic – Rubinstein*

Rogaška Slatina (4) 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D60]

Some publications give the name of
Rubinstein's opponent as Jovanović.

Imre König, in a letter to the authors dated November 29, 1991, mentions that he based his opening play on Rubinstein-Capablanca, Carlsbad 1929. He had prepared an improvement on the Cuban's play.

(362) *Rubinstein – König*

Rogaška Slatina (7) 1929

Queen's Pawn [A47]

Notes by König .

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 e6 3.♟bd2 c5
4.e3 b6 5.♟d3 ♟e7 6.0-0 ♟b7
7.b3 ♟c6 8.a3 c×d4 9.e×d4 0-0
10.c4 d5 11.♟b2 ♜c7 12.♜e1
♜ad8 13.♜c1 ♜b8 14.♜e2

Here 14.c5 does not work because of 14...b×c5 15.d×c5 ♟d7 16.b4 a6, when Black's center pawns are strong, for example, 17.♜b3 e5, etc.

14...d×c4 15.b×c4 ♜fe8 16.h3 g6
17.♟c2 ♟h5 18.♟a4 ♟f6!

This offers the sacrifice of the exchange, 19.♟e5 ♟d×d4! 20.♟×d4 ♜×d4 21.♟×e8 ♜×e8, but in this case, White should reckon with many threats, for example, 22...♟×e5, followed by 23...♜×d2, or 22...♟×g2. The critical position arises after 22.♟ef3 ♜c6 23.♜c3 ♟f4 24.♜e3 g5!

19.♜e3 ♜f8 20.♟e5 ♟×e5
21.d×e5 ♟e7 22.♟e4 ♟×e4
23.♜×e4 ♜d2 24. ♟c3

If 24.♜e2 ♜×b2 25.♜×b2 ♟×a3, or 24.♜c2 ♜fd8, threatening 25...♟c5.

24...♜a2 25.♟d1 ♟g7

Here 25...♟×a3 wins an exchange, but after 26.♟×h5 ♟×c1 27.♜×c1 g×h5

28.♟b4, followed by ♜c3, White has an attack and more than enough compensation for the sacrificed material.

26.♟b4 ♟c5 27.♟e2 ♟f5?

Black could maintain his advantage by playing first 27...♜d8!, and soon after ...♟f5. If 28.♜b1, then 28... ♟×b4 29.♜×a2 ♟×e1 30.♜×e1 ♜×e5.

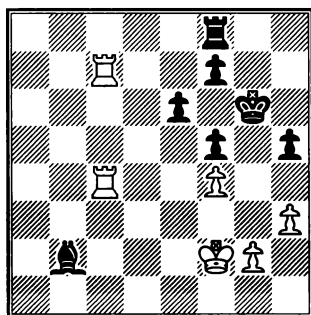
28.♜b1 ♜×a3!

The only move. White's position is too strong after 28...♟×b4 29.a×b4 ♜d2.

29.♟×a3 ♟×a3 30.♜cd1 ♜×e5
31.♟d3 ♜f6 32.♟×f5 g×f5 33.♜d7
♟c5 34.♜×a7 ♜d4 35.♜c2 b5
36.♜d1 ♜×c4 37.♜×c4 b×c4
38.♜c7 ♟a3 39.f4 h5 40.♜×c4 ♟h7
41.♜d7 ♟b2 42.♟f2

Better was 42.♜dc7! to exchange rooks by 43.♜c8, after which White has good winning chances.

42...♟g6 43.♜dc7



43...♜b8!

White's threat was 44.♜c8, and after the exchange of the rook, to attack the

f7-pawn with the rook and the king, which would be decisive.

44. ♖c8 ♙d4+ 45. ♗e2 ♜b2+ 46. ♖c2 ♜b3 47. ♜g8+ ♙g7 48. ♜d2 ♜b4 49. ♗e3 ♜a4 50. ♜d3 ♜b4 51. ♗f3 ♜a4 52. h4 ♜a7 53. g3 ♜b7 54. ♗g2 ♜b2+ 55. ♗h3 ♜b7 56. ♜gd8 ♜a7 57. ♜8d7 ♜×d7 58. ♜×d7 ♙c3 59. ♜d3 ♙b4 60. ♜b3 ♙a5 ½-½

(363) *Pirc – Rubinstein*

Rogaška Slatina (8) 1929

Semi-Slav [D31]

Notes by Pirc from *Sto Izbranih Partij*.

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♖c3 c6 4. ♗f3 ♖d7 5. e4 d×e4 6. ♖×e4 ♖gf6 7. ♙d3

Perhaps 7. ♖c3 is better.

7... ♙c5 8. d×c5 ♖×c5 9. ♖×c5 ♙×c5 10. 0-0 0-0 11. b3

[Recent theory claims that 11. ♙g5 gives White a slight edge.]

11... b6 12. ♙b2 ♙b7 13. ♖g5?

An inappropriate attempt to attack which gives Black the advantage. Correct is 13. ♗e2.

13... ♖g6! 14. ♗e2 ♙d4 15. ♙×d4

The alternative 15. ♜ad1 e5 is unclear.

15... ♗×d4 16. ♜ad1 ♗f4 17. ♗d2 ♗×d2 18. ♜×d2 h6 19. ♖h3 g5 20. f4 g4 21. ♖f2 ♜fd8 22. ♜fd1 ♗f8 23. ♙c2 ♜×d2 24. ♜×d2 ♗e7 25. g3 h5 26. ♗f1 ♜c8 27. ♗e2 a6 28. ♗e3 b5 29. ♙d3 b×c4 30. b×c4

Black has control of the d5-square after 30. ♙×c4, but now the c4-pawn is weak.

30... a5 31. ♜b2 ♙c6 32. ♗d4 ♜d8+ 33. ♗e3 ♗d6 34. ♖e4 ♙×e4 35. ♙×e4 ♖×e4 36. ♗×e4 ♗c5! 37. ♜b5+ ♗×c4 38. ♜×a5 ♜d2

White's position looks bad. Black wins the h-pawn because of the threat of 39... ♜e2 mate and the pawn on g3 is now weak.

39. f5!

The best defense. White's king will have the f4-square, and Black's pawn will be weak.

39... ♜×h2

[39... e×f5+ would lead to an easy draw after 40. ♗×f5 (40. ♜×f5?? ♜e2 mate) 40... ♜×h2 41. ♗g5, followed by 42. ♜f5.]

40. f×e6 f×e6 41. ♗f4 ♗d4 42. ♜a4+ ♗d3

[The alternative plan of 42... ♗d5, meeting 43. ♜a5+ with 43... ♗d6, intending ... ♗e7-♗f6, looks interesting.]

43. ♜a3+ ♗d2 44. ♜a5 ♗d3 45. ♜e5 ♜×a2

White draws after 45... ♜e2 46. ♜×e2 ♗×e2 47. a4 e5+ 48. ♗g5!

46. ♜×e6

Weaker is 46. ♜×h5?! ♗d4 47. ♗×g4 ♜f2. White draws with 48. ♜a5 in the variation given by Pirc. Better is

46...♖a4+ 47.♜g5 e5, with some chances for Black.

46...♖a5 47.♜e8 ♜d2 48.♜e7 ♜d1 49.♜e8 ♖a3 50.♜g5 ♜xg3 51.♜xh5 ♜g1 52.♜h4 g3 53.♜h3 ½-½

(364) *Rubinstein – Flohr*
Rogaška Slatina (9) 1929
Dutch [A80]
Notes by Kmoch.

1.d4 f5 2.e3 e6 3.f4

Rubinstein has a certain predilection for this pawn formation, either before or after playing c4.

3...b6 4.♟f3 ♟f6 5.♞d3 c5 6.0-0 ♟c6 7.c4 ♞e7 8.♟c3 ♞b7 9.a3 ♜c8 10.b3 0-0 11.♞b2 ♟g4

Attempting a sacrifice that would be fatal to White! It is even more subtle than at first appears, as White cannot reply 12.♜e1? because of 12...♜xe3! 13.♜xe3 cxd4, etc. But 12.♜e2 would also be a mistake, as Black plays 12...♜a5, and now if 13.♞c2 (13.♟d2 ♜xe3!), then 13... ♞xf3!, and no matter how White answers, Black plays ...♜xe3 and ...cxd4 with a favorable recovery of the piece, or else winning the queen by ...♞c5. Flohr has figured this all out very cleverly. But...

12.♞c1!

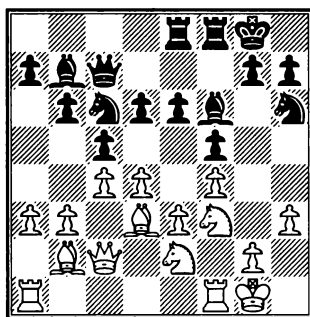
Rubinstein has no false pride. He simply retracts his last move with the evident intent of answering 12...♟f6, not with 13.♞b2, but first 13.h3. But Flohr's eleventh move embodied not only a tactical but a strategic purpose.

12...♞f6 13.♟e2!

If 13.h3? ♜xe3!

13...♜c7 14.h3 ♟h6 15.♜c2 ♜ae8 16.♞b2 d6

Black's position now makes a favorable impression. If Flohr has time for ...g6, he can envisage a strong counterattack by ...e5. However, Rubinstein recognizes this, and finds a powerful weapon to counter the plans of his opponent.



17.g4!!

This bayonet attack finally demonstrates that Black's position was not fully satisfactory. The move and the clear assertion of White's advantage could not be prevented. If Black had played 16...g6, then 17.♟h2 and 18.g4 would have followed. The tactical effect of this thrust would have been somewhat less in this manner, but its positional value would have remained unimpaired.

17...f×g4

Forced, for if the bishop moves, 18.g5 followed by d5 would be decisive.

18.♞xh7+ ♜h8 19.♟g5! cxd4 20.exd4 g×h3 21.♞g6!

Not 21. ♖g8?, because of 21... ♖f5!

21... ♖e7 22. ♗d3 h2+ 23. ♖xh2 e5

[According to Pirc, this is the decisive mistake. Instead, Black should play 23... ♖d8, with defensive chances.]

24.d5 ♖d4

On any other move of the knight, 25.fxe5! wins. If 24... e4 25. ♗c2.

25. ♖xd4 exd4 26. ♖e6 ♗c8

Avoiding loss of the exchange, for if 27. ♖xf8?? ♖e3! wins.

27. ♖ae1 ♖g8 28. ♖g3

And now 28. ♖xf8 would be followed by 28... ♖g4+ and 29... ♖e3.

28... ♗d7 29. ♖h1 ♖b8 30. ♖xd4 ♖f8 31. ♖h7+ ♖h8 32. ♖f5

Finally threatening to take the rook. However, Black again finds an effective defense, forcing Rubinstein to proceed in another direction.

32... ♗e8 33. ♖g6 ♗c8 34.f5 ♖g8 35. ♖h5 ♖xd4 36. ♗xd4 ♖f6?

However, mate could not be prevented.

37. ♖xh6 ♖fxe6 38. ♖h8+ 1-0

(365) *Brinckmann - Rubinstein*

Rogaška Slatina (10), 1929

Ruy Lopez [C73]

1.e4 e5 2. ♖f3 ♖c6 3. ♖b5 a6 4. ♖a4 d6 5. ♖xc6+ bxc6 6.d4 f6 7.c3 ♖e6 8. ♖bd2 ♖e7 9. ♖f1 ♖c8

10. ♖e3 ♗d7 11.c4 ♖e7 12.d5 ♖f7 13. ♗e2 0-0 14.g4 cxd5 15.cxd5 c6 16.h3 cxd5 17.exd5 ♖b6 18. ♗d2 ♗b7 19.g5 ♖xd5 20. ♖g1 ♖f4 21. ♖f5 ♗xf3 22. ♖xe7+ ♖h8 23.gxf6 gxf6 24. ♗e3 ♖g2+ 25. ♖xg2 ♗xg2 26. ♖d2 ♗h1+ 27. ♖e2 ♖c4+ 0-1

(366) *Rubinstein - Singer*

Rogaška Slatina (11) 1929

Semi-Slav [D45]

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e6 3. ♖c3 d5 4. ♖f3 ♖bd7 5.e3 ♖e7 6. ♗c2 0-0 7. ♖d2 ♖e8 8. ♖c1 c6 9. ♖d3 ♖f8 10.0-0 h6 11.h3 dxc4 12. ♖xc4 e5 13. ♗b3 ♗e7 14.dxe5 ♖h7 15. ♖e4 b5 16. ♖e2 ♖xe5 17. ♖c5 ♗d6 18. ♖fd1 ♖xf3+ 19. ♖xf3 ♖g5 20. ♖e2 ♗g6 21.h4 ♖h3+ 22. ♖f1 ♖xf2 23. ♖xf2 ♗f5+ 24. ♖g1 ♖xc5 25. ♖f1 ♖xe3+ 26. ♖xe3 ♗e6 27. ♗xe6 ♖xe6 28. ♖f3 ♖d5 29. ♖xc6 ♖xc6 30. ♖xc6 ♖xe3 31. ♖xa8 ♖e2 32. ♖d5 ♖xb2 33. ♖xf7 ♖d2 34. ♖b3 1-0

(367) *Rubinstein - Canal*

Rogaška Slatina (12) 1929

Queen's Gambit Declined [D37]

Notes by Rubinstein from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, 23/24 1929, p. 363.

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e6 3. ♖c3 d5 4. ♖f3 ♖e7 5. ♖f4 c6

Now the game transposes into the Orthodox Queen's Gambit Declined. A good alternative was 5...0-0, followed by ...c7-c5.

6.e3 ♖bd7 7.h3 0-0 8. ♗c2 dxc4

White was threatening to obtain a fine game with 9.c5.

9. ♖xc4 ♜b6 10. ♖b3 ♜fd5 11. 0-0

Indeed, after the exchange on f4, White will have an isolated d-pawn and doubled pawns on the f-file, but he obtains as compensation aggressive play for his pieces.

11... ♜xf4 12. exf4 ♜d5 13. g3 ♜xc3 14. ♖xc3 ♖d6 15. ♖ac1 ♖d7 16. ♜e5 ♖ad8 17. ♖fd1 ♖c8 18. a3 ♖f6 19. ♖e3 ♖e7 20. h4!

Intending to open the h-file. In the following play Black must reckon continuously with the threatened attack along the open h-file.

20... ♖d6 21. h5 ♖fd8 22. ♖c3 g6 23. ♖c2 ♖f8 24. h×g6 h×g6 25. g4 ♖e8 26. g5 ♖g7 27. ♖e4 ♖e7 28. ♖g2 ♖c7 29. b4 a6 30. ♖cd3

White has more freedom of action and prospects for an attack against the king, but things are not so one-sided, as Black has counterchances in the center and on the queenside.

30... b6 31. ♖h3 ♖b7

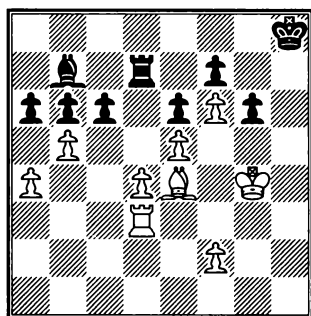
The attempt to free the position by 31...c5 is premature and loses a pawn: 32.dxc5 bxc5 33.♖xd6 ♖xd6 34.♖c1 ♖b7 35.♖f3, etc.

32. ♖f3 ♖e7 33. ♖h2 ♖c7 34. ♖h3 ♖e7 35. a4 ♖xe5

Black decides to make this exchange because of the threat of 36.b5, but with

the disappearance of the bishop the kingside becomes very weak.

36. f×e5 ♖6d7 37. ♖f6! ♖×f6 38. g×f6 ♖h7 39. ♖g4 ♖h8 40. ♖h1+ ♖g8 41. ♖×h8+ ♖×h8 42. b5!



An introduction to the following decisive breakthrough.

42... cxb5 43. ♖×b7 ♖×b7 44. a×b5 a×b5 45. d5!

Decisive! In spite of the extra pawn Black is lost, because the f6-pawn exerts terrible pressure. A pawn deep inside the opponent's position is like a wedge!

45... exd5 46. ♖×d5 ♖h7 47. ♖×b5 ♖b8 48. f4 ♖h6 49. ♖b1 ♖h7 50. ♖g5 b5 51. e6 f×e6 52. ♖h1+ ♖g8 53. ♖×g6 1-0

After 53...♖f8, White wins by 54. ♖a1, followed by ♖a7.

(368) *Rubinstein – Sämisch*
Rogaška Slatina (14) 1929
Queen's Pawn [A47]

1. d4 ♜f6 2. ♜f3 e6 3. ♜bd2 c5 4. e3 b6 5. ♖d3 ♜c6 6. 0-0 ♖b7 7. a3 ♖c7 8. c4 ♖e7 9. b3 0-0 10. ♖b2 d6 11. ♖ac1 ♖fe8 12. ♖e2 ♖ad8 13. ♖fd1 ♖b8 14. ♖b1 ♖d7?

15. ♖f1 ♜a8 16. ♖g3 cxd4
17. exd4 ♖a5 18. b4 ♖c6 19. ♙e1
♙dd8 20. ♖g5! ♖b8

20...h6? 21. ♖xf7! ♜xf7 22. ♜xe6+ ♜f8
23. ♙g6 wins for White.

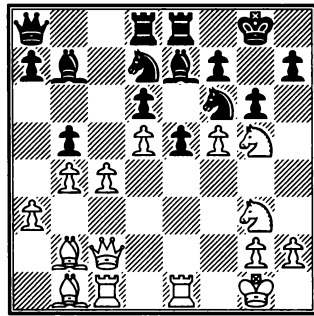
21. d5 e5 22. f4! ♖bd7

Or 22...h6 23. fxe5 dxe5 24. ♙xe5! h×g5
25. ♙×f6 g×f6 26. ♜h5, and White wins.

23. ♜c2 g6 24. f5 b5?

More resistance was offered by
24...♖f8. According to the tournament
report, Sämisch was in big time trouble,
with only a few seconds for his last
seven moves. (D)

25. ♖×h7! 1-0



For 25...♖h7 26. f×g6 ♖hf6 27. g×f7+
♜×f7 28. ♜g6+ ♜f8 29. ♖f5, and
25...♜h7 26. f×g6+ ♜g7 27. g×f7 ♙h8
28. ♜g6+ ♜f8 29. ♖f5 ♙h7 30. ♖h6 ♙h8
31. ♙f1 b×c4 32. ♜g8+, wins for White.

Rubinstein's draws as Black with
Maróczy and Hönlinger from rounds 13
and 15 are missing.

1930

San Remo, January 15-February 4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	T
1 Alekhine	x	1	1	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
2 Nimzowitsch	0	x	0	1	½	1	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	10½
3 Rubinstein	0	1	x	0	1	½	0	1	1	½	1	0	1	1	1	1	10
4 Bogoljubow	½	0	1	x	½	0	1	½	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	9½
5 Yates	0	½	0	½	x	½	1	1	0	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	9
6 Ahues	0	0	½	1	½	x	1	½	0	1	0	½	1	1	½	1	8½
7 Spielmann	½	½	1	0	0	0	x	½	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	0	8
8 Vidmar	0	½	0	½	0	½	½	x	½	½	1	1	½	1	½	1	8
9 Tartakower	0	½	0	0	1	1	½	½	x	½	0	0	1	½	1	1	7½
10 Maróczy	0	½	½	0	½	0	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	1	1	1	7½
11 Colle	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	½	x	0	½	1	0	½	6½
12 Knoch	0	0	1	0	0	½	0	0	1	½	1	x	½	0	1	1	6½
13 Araiza Munoz	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	0	½	½	½	x	½	½	1	4½
14 Monticelli	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	½	x	½	½	4
15 Grau	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	0	1	0	½	½	x	½	3½
16 Romi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	½	0	0	½	½	x	2½

Capablanca may have been missing,
but most of the world's top players were
present to witness Alekhine's complete
domination of the field at San Remo,
the Italian resort town close to the
French border. The world champion
scored a tremendous 14-1, clinching
first place several rounds before the

end. Rubinstein finished a very com-
bative third with only two draws.

(369) Ahues – Rubinstein

San Remo (1) 1930

Ruy Lopez [C75]

Notes by Alekhine (A) and Keres (K).

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♞c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙a4 d6 5.c3 ♞ge7 6.d4 ♙d7
7.♙b3 h6 8.♙e3 g5 9.♙xg5

(A) A fully correct sacrifice which decides the game. [As we shall see, Alekhine's assessment is not correct.]

9...h×g5 10.♙xg5 d5

(K) Black can play 10...♞d5!, and now if 11.e×d5 ♟xg5 12.d×c6 ♙x×c6, with good compensation for the pawn, or 11.♙f7 ♟f7 12.♙d5+ ♟e8, unclear.

11.e×d5 ♙a5 12.d×e5?

(A) More energetic was 12.d6! ♙b3 13.♟b3 ♞d5! 14.♙f7! ♟f7 15.d×c7 ♟x×c7 16.♟d5+ ♙e6 17.♟f3+, and after d5 and ♞d2, White has the advantage.

(K) At the end of Alekhine's analysis Black must play 17...♟g8! and the position is unclear.

12...♙b3 13.♟b3 ♞d5!
14.♙f7 ♟f7 15.♟d5+ ♙e6

(A) Though White has many pawns for the piece, Black's bishops cannot be underestimated. For example, 16.♟b7? ♙d5, and White's queen is lost.

16.♟f3+ ♟e8

[16...♟g8!?, and if 17.♙d2 ♟d5, deserves attention.]

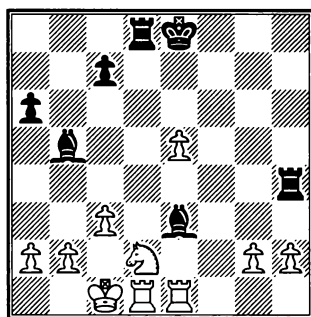
17.♙d2 ♟g5 18.♟b7 ♙d8
19.♟c6+ ♙d7 20.♟e4?

(A) This loses an important tempo. White should immediately play 20.♟f3.

20...♙h4 21.♟f3 ♙b5 22.0-0-0
♙h6 23.♟e3 ♟x×e3

(A) Black should preserve his attacking chances. After 23...♟g8! 24.♟g3 (otherwise 24...♟x×a2) 24... ♟x×g3 25.f×g3 ♙e4 the threat of 26... ♙e2 decides.

24.f×e3 ♙x×e3 25.♙he1



25...♙d2+

[Rubinstein misses his last chance. Very strong, perhaps winning, was 25...♙e4! Now the game is drawn.]

26.♙d2 ♙d2 27.♟d2 ♙h2
28.♙g1 ♙c6 29.♟e3 ♙xg2
30.♙xg2 ♙xg2 31.♙d4 ♙d7
32.♟c5 ♙e6 33.♙d4 ♙f3 34.b3
♙d5 35.c4 ♙c6 36.♟c5 ♙e8
37.♙d4 ♙d7 38.a3 a5 39.b4 a4
40.b5 ♟f5 41.♙d5 ♙e6+ 42.♙d4
♙d7 43.♙d5 ♙e6+ 44.♙d4 ♙c8
45.♙d5 ♙b7+ 46.♙d4 ♙c8
47.♙d5 ♙e6+ ½-½

Massimiliano Romi, born Max Romih (Maksim Romić) played numerous times for Italy in Olympiads in the 1920s and 30s. His name is associated with the line 1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.♞c3 ♞f6 4.e3 e6 5.♞f3 ♞bd7 6.♙d3 ♙b4.

(370) *Rubinstein – Romi*

San Remo (2) 1930

Semi-Slav [D31]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.e3 ♟f6 4.♟c3 e6
5.f4 ♟b4 6.♟f3 ♟e4 7.♟d2 ♟xd2
8.♟xd2 ♟d7 9.a3 ♟d6 10.e4 dxe4
11.♟xe4 ♟f6 12.♟xd6+ ♟xd6
13.c5! ♟c7 14.♟d3 ♟d7 15.0-0 0-0
16.♟ad1 ♟ad8 17.♟e5 ♟c8
18.♟f3 g6 19.♟f2 ♟g7 20.♟h3
♟h8 21.♟c2 ♟e7 22.♟e1 ♟g8
23.g4 f6 24.♟f3 ♟c7 25.♟e3 e5
26.fxe5 ♟xg4 27.exf6+ ♟xf6
28.♟h6+ ♟g8 29.♟b3+ ♟d5
30.♟g3 ♟xf3 31.♟xf3 ♟g7
32.♟xd5+ cxd5 33.♟e3 ♟d7
34.♟e7 h5 35.♟f8+ 1-0

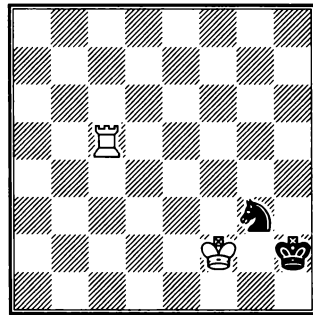
(371) *Bogoljubow – Rubinstein*

San Remo (3) 1930

Queen's Gambit Declined [D63]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.c4 e6 4.♟g5
♟bd7 5.e3 ♟e7 6.♟c3 0-0 7.♟c1
♟e8 8.a3 a6 9.cxd5 exd5 10.♟d3
c6 11.0-0 ♟f8 12.♟c2 ♟h5
13.♟xe7 ♟xe7 14.b4 ♟e6
15.♟b2 ♟ad8 16.a4 g5! 17.b5
axb5 18.axb5 g4 19.♟d2 ♟c8
20.♟fe1 f5 21.♟a2 ♟d6 22.bxc6
bxc6 23.♟b6 ♟d7 24.♟b4 ♟f6
25.♟c2 ♟e4 26.♟xe4 fxe4
27.♟ec1 ♟f6 28.♟b7 ♟e7 29.♟a8
♟f7 30.♟f1 h5 31.♟g3 h4
32.♟h5 ♟g5 33.♟b8! ♟h6
34.♟f4 g3 35.♟xc6 gxf2+
36.♟xf2 ♟xc6 37.♟xc6 ♟xc6
38.♟xc6 h3 39.gxh3 ♟h5 40.♟e1
♟f3 41.♟g6+ ♟h7 42.♟g3 ♟h1+
43.♟d2 ♟a1 44. ♟c8 ♟a2+
45.♟e1 ♟a1+ 46.♟e2 ♟b2+
47.♟f1 ♟g6 48.♟g4 ♟xf4+ 49.
exf4 ♟c1+ 50.♟f2 ♟d2+ 51.♟g1
♟c1+ 52.♟f2 ♟d2+ 53.♟e2
♟xd4+ 54.♟e3 ♟b2+ 55.♟f1
♟a1+ 56.♟e2 ♟b2+ 57.♟d1
♟b1+ 58.♟c1 ♟xc1+ 59.♟xc1

♟xf4 60.♟g4 ♟e6 61.♟d2 ♟h6
62.♟e3 ♟h5 63.♟g8 ♟h4 64.♟g6
♟c7 65.♟c6 ♟e8 66.♟c8 ♟d6
67.♟d8 ♟c4+ 68.♟f4 ♟xh3
69.♟xd5 e3 70. ♟f3 ♟xh2 71.♟c5
♟d2+ 72.♟xe3 ♟f1+ 73.♟f2 ♟g3



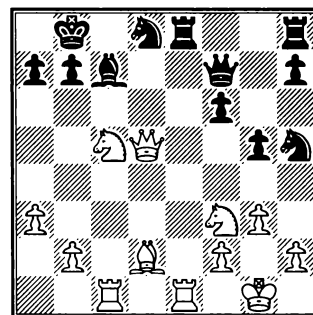
74.♟e5 ♟h1+ 75.♟f3 ♟g3
76.♟g5 ♟f1 77.♟f2 1-0

(372) *Rubinstein – Araiza*

San Remo (4) 1930

Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 e6 3.♟bd2 d5
4.e3 c5 5.a3 cxd4 6.exd4 ♟c6
7.♟d3 ♟d6 8.0-0 ♟c7 9.♟e1 ♟d7
10.c3 0-0-0 11.♟e2 ♟h5 12.♟b3
f6 13.c4 ♟de8 14.♟c2 g5 15.g3
dxc4 16.♟xc4 ♟d8 17.♟d2 ♟c6
18.♟d3 ♟b8 19.♟ac1 ♟g7 20.d5!
exd5 21.♟xd5 ♟c7 22.♟c5 ♟xd5
23.♟xd5 ♟f7



24.♟d7+! 1-0

White wins after 24...♖a8 25.♞xc7!, or 24... ♖c8 25.♞xc7+! ♖xc7 26.♞c1+ ♖c6 27. ♖xf7.

(373) *Colle – Rubinstein*

San Remo (5) 1930

Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 d5 2.♖f3 ♖f6 3.e3 e6 4.♞d3 c5 5.c3 ♖bd7 6.♖bd2 ♖c7 7.0-0 ♞e78.♞e1 0-09.e4 d×e4 10.♖×e4 ♖×e4 11.♞×e4 ♖f6 12.♞c2 b6 13.♞g5 ♞b7 14.♖d3 g6 15.♖e5 ♞ac8?!

This natural looking move leads to some serious trouble. Rubinstein could have made things easier for himself by playing 15...c×d4, 15...♖d5 or even 15...♖g4.

16.d×c5 ♞fd8?

Rubinstein sees that 16...♖×c5 loses to the forced sequence 17.♞×f6 ♞×f6 18.♖d7 ♖g5 19.g3 ♞fd8 20.h4 but he could have tried 16...b×c5 with the clever and easily to overlook point that after 17.♖h3 (with the huge threat of ♖×f7) 17...♖d5 18.♞h6 ♞f6 Black can meet 19.♞×f8 with 19...♖f4! with good counterplay. The text just loses material.

17.♖h3 ♞f8 18.c6

The text wins the exchange (as does 18.♞h6) but there was also nothing wrong with 18.c×b6 winning a clean pawn. Colle's choice is more a reflection of taste as all moves are objectively winning with proper follow-up.

18...♞×c6 19.♖×c6 ♖×c6 20.♖h4! ♖g7 21.♞h6+ ♖g8 22.♞×f8 ♖×f8 23.♞ad1 ♖g7

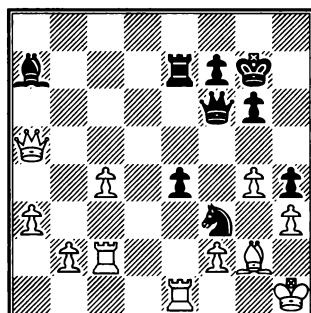
24.♞b3 b5 25.♖f4 a5 26.a3 h5 27.h3 ♖b6 28.♞e3 ♞c5 29.♖d4 ♖c7 30.♞de1 ♖f5 31.♖d1 h4 32.♖f3 ♞h5 33.♖d2 e5 34.♞d1 ♞h8 35.♞c2 ♞h5 36.♖fe3 ♞c5 37.♞3e2 ♞a7 38.♞e4 ♞h8 39.♖d3

Colle's technique has been fine up to this point but here 39.♞d1 followed by ♖d3-f3 and doubling on the d-file looks like the right plan. Instead he goes forward with no sense of danger (42.g4) and soon finds himself with a lost position!

39...♖b6 40.♖f3 ♞d8 41.♖h1 ♞b8 42.g4 ♖h7 43.♖e3 ♖f6 44.♞d2 ♞a7 45.♖e2 ♞e8 46.♖×b5 ♞e7 47.♖e2 ♖g5 48.♞g2 ♖f4 49.♞c2 e4 50.♖d2 ♖f6 51.c4?

This is Colle's final mistake but even 51.♞d1 looks hopeless in the long run after 52...♖f3 52.♖e2 ♖f4 53.♞×f3 e×f3 54.♖f1 ♞b8 55.♖g1 ♞e2 56.♞×e2 f×e2 57.♞e1 ♖d2 followed by mopping up the queenside pawns.

51... ♖f3 52.♖×a5



52...♖f4 53.♞×f3 ♖×f3+ 54.♖g1 ♖g3+ 55.♖f1 ♖×h3+ 56.♖g1

♖xg4+ 57.♙f1 e3 58.c5 ♗h3+
59.♙g1 ♜e5 60.f4 ♖g3+ 61.♜g2
♖xf4 62.♜f1

If 62.♖a7 h3!

62...♖d4 63.♖b4 ♙xc5 64.♖xd4
♙xd4 65.♜e2 g5 66.b4 f5 67.a4 f4
68.♙g2 ♙g6 69.a5 ♜b5 70.♜a2
♜xb4 71.a6 ♙a7 72.♙f3 ♙h5
73.♜a5 ♜b3 74.♜c1 h3 75.♜c8 e2+
76.♙xe2 f3+ 77.♙d2 f2 78.♜g8
♜g3 79.♜f5 ♜g1 80.♜g7 f1(♖)
81.♜xf1 ♜xf1 82.♜a7 ♜a1 0-1

(374) *Kmoch – Rubinstein*

San Remo (6) 1930

Queen's Gambit Declined [D63]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 ♗f6 4.♙g5
♗bd7 5.e3 ♙e7 6.♗f3 0-0 7.♜c1
♜e8 8.a3 a6 9.cxd5 exd5 10.♙d3
c6 11. ♖c2 ♗f8 12.0-0 ♗h5
13.♙xe7 ♖xe7 14.♗a4 ♖c7?
15.b4 ♗f6 16.♗c5 ♖e7 17.♜fe1
♗e4 18.♙xe4 dxe4 19.♗d2 f5
20.♗c4 ♙e6 21.♗a5 ♜a7
22.♗cxb7 ♙d5 23.♗c5 ♗g6
24.♙h1 ♗h4 25.♗c4 ♖g5 26.♜g1
♜f8 27.♗b6 ♜f6? 28.♗xd5 cxd5
29.♗d7! h6 30.♗xf6+ ♖xf6
31.♖c6 ♖f7 32.♖b6 ♙h7
33.♖d8 ♗g6 34.♜c8 h5 35.♜gc1
f4 36.♖g5 ♗e7 37.♜8c7 ♜xc7
38.♜xc7 fxe3 39.♖xe3 ♖f6
40.♜c5 ♗f5 41.♖f4 1-0

(375) *Rubinstein – Grau*

San Remo (7) 1930

Queen's Pawn [A47]

1.d4 ♗f6 2.♗f3 b6 3.♗bd2 ♙b7
4.e3 c5 5.♙d3 ♗c6 6.0-0 g6 7.c3
♙g7 8.a3 0-0 9.e4 d6 10.♜e1 ♗d7
11.d5 ♗ce5 12.♙f1 f5? 13.♗g5

♖c8 14.f4 ♗g4 15.exf5 gxf5
16.h3 ♗gf6 17.c4 b5 18.♜xe7
bxc4 19.♗e6 ♜f7 20.♜xf7 ♙xf7
21.♗xc4 ♙f8 22.♗e3 ♗b6 23.b3
♗bxd5 24.♗g5+ ♙e7 25.♗xd5
♙xd5 26.♙b2 ♖b7 27.♖e1+ ♙e4
28.♖h4 ♙g7 29.♗xh7 ♜h8
30.♙xf6+ ♙f7 31.♗g5+ ♙g6
32.♖g3 ♙xf6 33.♜d1 ♙d5
34.♙c4 ♙xc4 35.♖c3+! 1-0

(376) *Monticelli – Rubinstein*

San Remo (8) 1930

English [A30]

1.♗f3 ♗f6 2.c4 c5 3.g3 b6 4.♙g2
♙b7 5.b3 g6 6.♙b2 ♙g7 7.d3
♗c6 8.♗bd2 d5 9.cxd5 ♖xd5
10.0-0 0-0 11.♗e5 ♖e6 12.♗dc4
♜ac8 13.♗f3 ♜fd8 14.h3 h6
15.♙h2 ♙h7 16.♜b1 ♗d4 17.♜e1
♗d5 18.♖c1 ♗b4 19.a3 ♗bc6
20.b4 cxb4 21.axb4 ♗xf3+
22.♙xf3 b5 23.♙xg7 ♙xg7
24.♙xc6 ♙xc6 25.♖b2+ f6
26.♗e3 ♙d7 27.g4 h5 28.♖d4
hxg4 29.hxg4 ♙c6 30.♖f4 ♜h8+
31.♙g3 g5 32.♗f5+ ♙f7 33.♖e3
♖d7 34.f4 e6 35.♗d4 gxf4+
36.♖xf4 e5 0-1

(377) *Rubinstein – Yates*

San Remo (9) 1930

Queen's Gambit Declined [D40]

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 d5 4.♗f3
a6 5.e3 c5 6.dxc5 ♙xc5 7.a3 0-0
8.b4 ♙e7 9.cxd5 exd5 10.♙b2
♗c6 11.♙e2 ♙e6 12.0-0 h6
13.♜c1 ♜c8 14.♗d4 ♙d6 15.f4
♜e8 16.♙f3 ♗xd4 17.♖xd4 ♜c4
18.♖d3 b5 19.f5 ♙c8 20.♗xd5
♗g4 21.♙xg4 ♜xg4 22.f6 ♙b7
23.♜fd1 ♖b8 24.h3 ♜g3 25.fxg7
♜e6 26.♗f6+ ♜xf6 27.♙xf6 ♖e8

28.♖d2 ♜g6 29.♗×d6 ♗×e3+
30.♘h2 ♜×f6 31.♗f8+ 1-0

(378) *Nimzowitsch – Rubinstein*

San Remo (10) 1930

English [A32]

Notes by Alekhine.

1.♟f3 ♟f6 2.c4 c5 3.d4 c×d4
4.♟×d4 e6 5.♟c3 d5 6.c×d5 ♟×d5
7.♙d2

After this poor move the game is equal. White must seize the initiative by 7.e4 ♟×c3 8.b×c3. The isolated c-pawn should not be a problem to White with his superior development.

7...♙c5 8.♟b3

If now 8.e4, then 8...♟×c3 9.♙×c3 0-0, with equality.

8...♙e7 9.♟×d5 ♗×d5 10.♙c3
♗×d1+

Clearly bad was 10...♗g5 11.h4 ♗g6 12.h5 ♗h6 13.♗c1.

11.♜×d1 f6 12.♟a5

Exerting pressure because of the threat of ...b6, followed by ...♙b7. If now 12...b6, then 13.♟c4, with an attack on the square d6, which should bring concrete positional results. [According to *ECO*, White should play 12.g3!, maintaining a slight advantage.]

12...b5!

Black finds a good answer, which denies the c4-square to White's knight, and plans to continue development by ...♙b7 and ...♟c6.

13.g3 a6 14.♙g2 ♜a7

Now White should castle, and the game would end in a draw. But Nimzowitsch tries to exploit an illusory "advantage in time" and forces himself into a bad position.

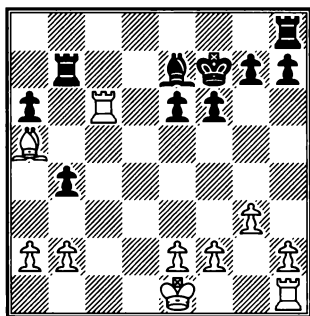
15.♟c6 ♟×c6 16.♙×c6+ ♗f7
17.♙a5

The point of White's plan: the threat of 18.♙b6, winning an exchange. The defense 17...♙c5 fails to 18.b4.

17...♙b7!

This sharp answer completely justifies Rubinstein's 12th move.

18.♙×b7 ♜×b7 19.♜c1 b4! 20.♜c6



20...♜b5! 21.♜×a6?

This is a blunder. Correct was 21.♙b6. After 21...b3 22.a×b3 (or 22.a4 ♜b4 23.a5 ♜a4 24.0-0 ♜a2 25.♜b1 ♙b4) 22...♜×b3 23.♙d4 ♜d8 24.♙c3 ♙a3 25.♜×a6 ♙×b2 26.♙×b2 ♜×b2 27.0-0 ♜×e2, Black has an extra pawn but White has drawing chances.

21...♜c8 22.0-0 ♜cc5 23.♙×b4
♜×b4 24.b3 ♜d4 25.♜a7 ♜c2

26.♖b1 ♜dd2 27.a4 f5 28.b4 ♜xe2
29.♞d1 ♜f6 30.♖b7 ♜xf2 0-1

(379) *Rubinstein – Vidmar*

San Remo (11) 1930

Semi-Slav [D45]

Notes by Kmoch.

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.c4 c6 4.e3 e6
5.♟c3 ♟bd7 6.♟e5

Rubinstein against Rubinstein! The Polish grandmaster introduced the text move to overcome the Meran Variation, which he himself originated. This line has proved effective on several occasions, but is double-edged.

6...♟xe5

The best answer is 6...c5, recommended by Alekhine. [Strangely enough, this recommendation is not mentioned in *ECO*.]

7.dxc5 ♟d7 8.f4 ♞b4 9.♞d2 ♜b6

If 9...dxc4?, then not 10.♞xc4? ♟xe5!
11.fxex5 ♜h4+, but 10.♟e4!!

10.♞e2 0-0

If 10...d4, White can continue favorably with 11.exd4 ♜xd4 12.♜c2, and 0-0-0.

11.0-0 ♞xc3 12.bxc3 dxc4
13.♞xc4 ♞d8 14.♜c2 ♜c5
15.♞e2 b6 16.♞ad1 ♟f8 17.♞c1
♞b7 18.♞d4 ♜e7 19.♞fd1 c5

Otherwise 20.♜d2!

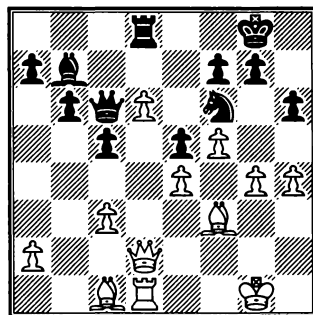
20.♞d6 ♞xd6 21.exd6 ♜e8 22.e4
e5 23.f5 ♜c6 24.♞f3 ♞d8 25.♜d2
♟d7 26.g4 h6?

This weakening is serious. After 26...b5, threatening ...♟b6-♟c4, Black would have captured the loose pawn, and White would have had to try to open an attack upon the king by 27.♜e1 ♟b6 28.♜h4 f6 29.g5 ♞xd6 30.♞f1. However, it was doubtful that the attack would succeed.

27.h4

The threat of g4-g5 is now decisive.

27...♟f6



28.g5! hxc5 29.hxc5 ♟xe4

After this the knight is lost. But other moves would have been worse, e.g., 29...♟e8 30.d7 ♟c7 31.♜h2 ♞xd7 32.♞xd7 ♜xd7 33.g6 fxg6 34.fxg6 ♜d3 35.♞g5!. Or 34...♟e6 35.♞g4, threatening 36. ♜h7+ and 37.♞g5, etc.

30.♜c2!

Not 30.♜g2? because of 30...♜a4!

30...c4

If 30...♞xd6, then not 31.♞xd6? ♜xd6 32.♞xe4 ♞xe4 33.♜xe4 ♜d1+, etc., but the simple 31.♞e1.

31.♞e1 ♜c5+ 32.♞e3 ♜d5

Vidmar makes one more gamble:
33. ♖f2 ♜d3! 34. ♜xd3 cxd3 35. ♙xe4
♙xe4 36. ♜xe4?? d2 wins.

33. ♜d1! ♜c6 34. ♜h2!

Now, finally, White threatens to win the knight by ♙c1 and ♜e1, since the variation given after Black's thirtieth move is no longer possible.

34...g6 35.f6 a5 36. ♙c1 b5 37. ♜e1
♜d7 38. ♙xe4 ♜g4 39. ♜e2 ♜h4+
40. ♜g2 ♙xe4 41. ♜xe4 ♜xe4
42. ♜xe4 ♜xd6 43. ♜xe5 ♜d1
44. ♙e3 b4 45. cxb4 axb4 46. ♜e4
♜d3 47. ♜f2 ♜c3 48. ♜e8+ ♜h7
49. ♜f8 1-0

(380) *Maróczy – Rubinstein*

San Remo (12) 1930

Four Knights Game [C48]

1.e4 e5 2. ♖f3 ♖c6 3. ♖c3 ♖f6
4. ♙b5 ♖d4 5. ♖xd4 exd4 6.e5
dxc3 7.exf6 ♜xf6 8.dxc3 ♙c5
9. ♜e2+ ♜e7 10. ♜xe7+ ♙xe7
11. ♙e3 c6 12. ♙d3 d5 13. 0-0-0-
0 14.h3 ♙d7 15.a3 b5 16. ♙f4 a5
17. ♜d2 h6 18.g4 b4 19.axb4 axb4
20. ♜a1 bxc3+ 21.bxc3 ♙g5
22. ♙xg5 h×g5 23. ♜hb1 g6
24. ♜xa8 ♜xa8 25. ♜b7 ♙e8
26. ♜c7 ♜f8 27. ♜e3 ♜a4 28.f3
♜f4 29. ♜f2 ♜a4 30. ♜g3 ½-½

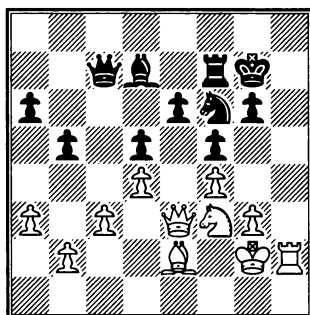
(381) *Rubinstein – Spielmann*

San Remo (13) 1930

Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 e6 2. ♖d2 d5 3. ♖gf3 ♖f6
4.e3 c5 5.a3 cxd4 6.exd4 ♙d6
7. ♙d3 0-0 8. 0-0 ♖c6 9. ♜e1 ♜c7
10.h3 ♙d7 11. ♖f1 h6 12. ♖e3 a6
13.c3 b5 14. ♖g4 ♖xg4 15.h×g4

♙f4 16.g5 h×g5 17. ♖xg5 g6
18. ♜f3 ♙xc1 19. ♜axc1 ♜g7
20. ♜c2 ♜ae8 21. ♜ce2 ♜e7
22. ♜e3 ♖d8 23.f4f6 24. ♖f3 ♜h8
25.g3 ♖f7 26. ♖h4 f5 27. ♜h2
♖h6 28. ♙e2 ♜f7 29. ♜g2 ♖g8
30. ♜eh1 ♜h6 31. ♖f3 ♜xh2
32. ♜xh2 ♖f6



33. ♖e5

Peter Romanovsky claims that this is a blunder, and that White could win by 33. ♖g5! ♜f8 34. ♜e5! ♜xe5 35.d×e5 ♖h5 36. ♙xh5 gxh5 37. ♜xh5 ♜h8 38. ♜xh8 ♜xh8 39. ♜f2, with an easily won endgame. But, after 33...♜e7 (instead of 33...♜f8?, which allows 34. ♜xe6!?), 34. ♜e5 ♜xe5 35.d×e5 ♖e8, it is not clear how White will win.

33...♜f8 34. ♜c1 a5 35. ♜h1 b4
36. ♜h6 ♙e8 37. ♙b5 ♙f7 38. ♜h4
bxc3 39. ♖d7?

A time-trouble blunder. White could force a draw with 39.bxc3 ♜xc3 40. ♖d7 ♖xd7 (40...♖h5 41. ♜xh5!) 41. ♜h7+, etc.

39...♜xd7! 0-1 (Time)

White is already lost, e.g., 40. ♙xd7 cxb2 41. ♜h1 ♜b8 42. ♜b1 ♜xh6 43.

♙a4 ♘e4 44.♙c2 ♖g7! (not 44...♘c3
45.♗h1+ ♖g7 46.♗e1!) 45.♗e1
b1(♗)! 46.♙xb1 ♖b2+ 47.♗h1 ♘d2,
etc. (Analysis by Romanovsky).



Alexander Alexandrovich Alekhine

(382) Alekhine – Rubinstein

San Remo (14) 1930

Queen's Gambit Declined [D63]

1.d4 d5 2.♘f3 ♘f6 3.c4 e6 4.♙g5
♘bd7 5.e3 ♙e7 6.♘c3 0-0 7.♖c1
♖e8 8.♗c2 a6 9.cxd5 exd5
10.♙d3 c6 11.0-0 ♘e4? 12.♙f4?

Why not 12.♘e4 winning a pawn?
One wonders if the game score is inaccurate, for how else to explain these two
titans missing a simple tactic.

12... f5?? 13.♘xd5!

Black loses the queen after 13...cxd5
14.♙c7. Rubinstein overlooked the
same combination in his game against
Euwe at Bad Kissingen 1928!

13...♙d6 14.♙xd6 ♘xd6 15.♘f4
♘f6 16.♗b3+ ♖h8 17.♖fd1 ♗e7
18.♘e5 ♙e6 19.♙c4 ♙xc4
20.♖xc4 ♗c7

If 20...♘xc4?? 21.♘fg6+.

21.♖c2 ♖e7 22.♖dc1 ♖ae8 23.h3
g5 24.♘d5 ♘xd5 25.♗xd5 ♗d8
26.♘xc6 bxc6 27.♖xc6 ♘e4
28.♗xf5 ♖f8 29.♖c8 ♖xf5
30.♖xd8+ ♖g7 31.f3 ♘f6 32.e4
♖a5 33.a3 ♖b5 34.b4 a5 35.♖c5
♖eb7 36.bxa5 ♖xc5 37.dxc5 ♖c7
38.a6 ♖f7 39.♖b8 ♖e6 40.♖b6+
♖e5 41.♖b7 ♖c6 42.a7 ♖a6 43.c6
♘e8 44.♖e7+ ♖f4 45.♖xe8 ♖xa7
46.♖f2 1-0

(383) Rubinstein – Tartakover

San Remo (15) 1930

Chigorin [D07]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 ♘c6 3.e3 e5 4.cxd5
♗xd5 5.♘c3 ♙b4 6.♙d2 ♙xc3
7.bxc3 exd4 8.cxd4 ♘f6 9.♘f3
♘e4 10.♙e2 0-0 11.0-0 ♙g4
12.♗c2 ♘xd2 13.♗xd2 ♖ad8
14.♖fc1 ♖d6 15.♗b2 ♖g6
16.♘h4 ♖g5 17.♙xg4 ♖xg4
18.♗xb7 ♗h5 19.♖xc6 ♗xh4
20.♖xc7 h5 21.♖ac1 g6 22.♗xa7
♖g7 23.a4 ♗f6 24.♗b7 h4 25.h3
♖g5 26.♖7c5 ♖d8 27.a5 ♖d6
28.♖xg5 ♗xg5 29.♖a1 ♗f6 30.a6
♖b6 31.♗xb6 ♗xb6 32.a7 ♗b2
33.a8(♗) 1-0

Belgian Team Championship, March 2, 1930

1. Rubinstein	½ -½	Takács
2. Gottesdiener	1-0	Koltanowski
3. Kornreich	0-1	A. Dunkelblum
4. Mannheimer	½ -½	Perlmutter
5. J. Dunkelblum	0-1	Sapira
6. Lipky	0-1	Ghilberg

Sándor Takács (born Károly Sydlauer) was a strong Hungarian master with an historical Elo rating of 2470. Sadly he would die two years after this game was played at the age of only 39.

(384) *Rubinstein – Takács*

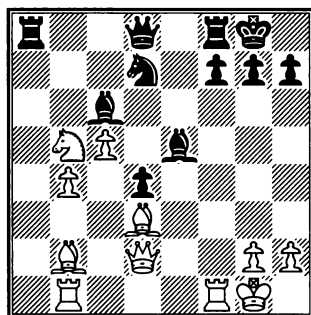
Antwerp, March 2, 1930

Nimzo-Indian [E42]

It is possible that Rubinstein played more than once in the four-club team competition, but we were able to find only the following game.

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 ♖b4 4.e3 c5 5.♗ge2 c×d4 6.e×d4 d5 7.a3 ♖e7 8.c5 b6 9. b4 0-0 10. f4 a5 11. ♖b1 a×b4 12. a×b4 b×c5 13. d×c5 ♗c6 14.♗d4 ♗×d4 15.♗×d4 ♗d7 16.♖e2 ♖b7 17.0-0 ♖f6

18.♗d2 d4 19.♗b5 ♖e4 20.♖d3 ♖c6 21.♖b2 e5! 22.f×e5 ♖×e5



23.♖×d4 ♖×b5 24.♖×b5 ♗×c5! ½-½

As 25.♖fd1 ♗e6 26.♖×e5 ♗b6+ 27.♗h1 ♗×b5 28.♗d5, and 25.♖fd1 ♖×d4+ 26.♗×d4 ♗×d4 27.♖×d4 ♗e6 28.♖c4 are both dead equal.

Matches with Van den Bosch and Landau, June, 1930

	1	2	3	T
Van den Bosch	0	0	0	0
Rubinstein	1	1	1	3

	1	2	3	T
Landau	½	0	0	0
Rubinstein	½	1	1	2½

The following matches with Van den Bosch and Landau were played to get the Dutch players ready for the Ham-

burg Olympiad in July. Besides Rubinstein, the two Dutchmen also faced Maróczy.

The onset of the Great Depression caused match play to replace tournament activity in Holland. Much cheaper and easier to organize, short matches became quite common. Van den Bosch himself played such matches against Spielmann (1934 and 1936), Flohr (1932) and Landau (1934). Typically, the matches moved from city to city with the host club paying the visiting master a fee. The world championship match between Alekhine and Euwe was, in fact, organized in such a way.

Johannes Hendrik Otto van den Bosch (1906-1994) was one of the few players who had played Rubinstein who was still living at the time we began researching Akiva's life and games in the early 1990s (others were Imre König and Miguel Najdorf). A banker by profession, Van den Bosch played Rubinstein five times in tournament and match play (-4=1) and twice in simulms (+2).

Het Vaderland for June 11, 1930, reports that Rubinstein did not make it from his home in Heide naar Esschen to the National Chess Building in The Hague without a few adventures:

The beautiful weather didn't stop the enthusiasts from coming to the National Chess Building where Rubinstein was scheduled to play his first game against v.d. Bosch. One eagerly sacrifices to watch R.'s fine play. But those present were eventually disappointed. Rubinstein had telegraphed he would be late because of a mixup with his train. With some fear, a few of the chess officials went to the station, as they had become used to the fact that R. does not work according to schedule. Some

inquiries showed that R. had left in the morning from his home in Heide naar Esschen, but became confused when he had to change trains and was very surprised when he got off at the end of his journey in Antwerp instead of Rotterdam! He didn't understand why, because the train was supposed to be going to Rotterdam. Eventually, he did make it.

(385) **Van den Bosch – Rubinstein**

The Hague (1) June 9, 1930

Ruy Lopez [C72]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙a4 d6 5.0-0 ♞ge7 6.d4 b5
7.♙b3 ♘xd4 8.♘xd4 exd4 9.c3
dxc3 10.♙h5 ♞g6 11.♘xc3 ♙e7
12.f4 ♙f6 13.♙e3 ♙xc3 14.bxc3
♙b7 15.♙d4 ♙e7 16.♞ae1 0-0-0
17.c4 c5?! 18.cxb5! cxd4 19.bxa6
♙xa6 20.♙a5 ♙b7 21.♞c1+?

According to Euwe, White wins after 21.♙d5! ♞d7 22.♙xb7+ ♞xb7 23.♙a8+.

21...♙b8 22.♙d5 ♙xd5 23.♙xd5
♞d7 24.♞f3 ♞b7 25.♞a3 ♘xf4
26.♙c4 d5! 27.♞a8+ ♙xa8
28.♙a6+ ♙b8 0-1

(386) **Rubinstein – Van den Bosch**

The Hague (2) June 10, 1930

Queen's Pawn [D05]

Notes by Euwe.

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 e6 3.♘bd2 d5
4.e3 c5 5.a3 ♘bd7

5...c4 deserves attention.

6.dxc5 ♙xc5

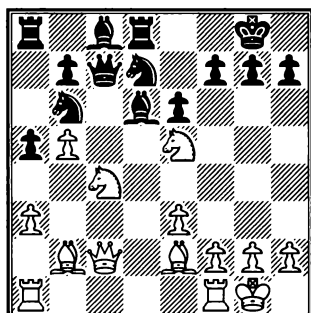
6...♘xc5 is better.

7.b4 ♖d6 8.♖b2 0-0

Stronger is 8...e5.

9.c4 ♗e7 10.♖e2 a5 11.b5 ♖b6
12.0-0 dxc4 13.♖e5 ♖d8 14.♗c2
♗c7 15.♖dxc4 ♖fd7?

This allows a pretty combination.



16.♖xf7! ♖xh2+

If 16...♗xf7 17.♗xh7, threatening
♗xg7+ and ♖h5+.

17.♗h1 ♖xc4 18.f4! ♗xf7
19.♖xc4

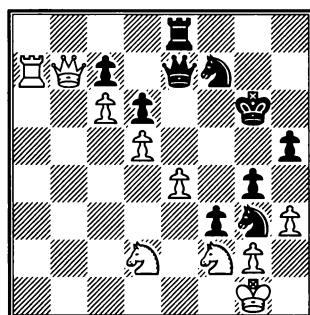
Threatening 20.♖xe6+, the idea behind
White's previous move.

19...♗c5 20.♗xh2 ♗h5+ 21.♗g1
♖f6 22.♖f3 b6 23.f5 ♖b7 24.♖h3
♗g5 25.fxe6+ ♗e8 26.♖xf6 gxf6
27.♖f1 1-0

(387) *Van den Bosch – Rubinstein*
The Hague (3) June 11, 1930
Giucoco Piano [C53]

1.e4 e5 2.♖f3 ♖c6 3.♖c4 ♖c5
4.c3 ♗e7 5.d4 ♖b6 6.a4 a6 7.♖e3
d6 8.♖bd2 ♖f6 9.d5 ♖xe3
10.fxe3 ♖d8 11.♗e2 ♖d7 12.♖d3

g6 13.a5 ♖g4 14.h3 ♖h6 15.b4 f5
16.c4 ♖df7 17.b5 0-0 18.0-0 f4
19.bxa6 ♖xa6 20.exf4 exf4 21.c5
♖aa8 22.a6 bxa6 23.c6 ♖c8
24.♖xa6 ♖xa6 25.♖xa6 ♖f5!
26.♖xa8 ♖xa8 27.♗b5 ♖g3
28.♗b7 ♖a4 29.♗b8+ ♖g7
30.♗b3 ♖a8 31.♗b2+ ♖h6
32.♖a1 ♖e8 33.♖h2 g5 34.♖g4+
♖g6 35.♖a7 h5 36.♖f2 g4
37.♗b7 f3



38.gxf3 ♗g5 39.♗xc7 ♖f8
40.♖b3?

White forces a draw after 40.♗e7!, e.g.,
40...♗xd2 41.♗xf8 ♗e1+ 42.♖g2 ♗f1+
43.♖xg3 ♗g1+ 44.♖f4 ♗c1+, etc.

40...gxf3 41.♖g4 hxg4 0-1

The *Oxford Companion to Chess* has
this to say about Salo Landau (1903-
1943): "A Polish Jew who settled in the
Netherlands at the time of World War
I. During the 1930s he was regarded as
the best Dutch player after Euwe. His
best tournament result was Rotterdam
1931, first (+4=2) ahead of Colle,
Tartakover, and Rubinstein. Winner of
the national championship in 1936
(Euwe was not competing), Landau
played for his adopted country in the
Olympiads of 1930 and 1937. He was

killed by the Nazis at Auschwitz, near his birthplace."

(388) *Landau – Rubinstein*

Rotterdam (1) June 1930

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D29]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.♟f3 c5 4.♟c3
♟f6 5.e3 e6 6.♞xc4 a6 7.0-0 b5
8.♞b3 ♞b7 9.♞e2 ♟bd7 10.♞d1
♞c7 11.♟e5?

This move can only be called artificial. Tactically it works – 11...♟xe5 12.dxe5 ♞xe5 13.♟xb5 c4 14.♞xc4 axb5 15.♞xb5+ ♞e7 16.b3! with a deadly attack – but when Black declines the offer White ends up losing several tempi (♟f3-e5-xd7 for ♟bd7 equals the loss of two moves).

11... ♞d8 12.♟xd7 ♞xd7 13.dxc5
♞xd1+ 14.♟xd1 ♞xc5 15.♞d20-
0 16.♞c1 ♞b6 17.♞a5 ♞xa5
18.♞xc5 ♞d8 19.♞c2 g6?

Rubinstein has extracted the maximum from the position and needed only to find 19...♞e4! 20.♞c3 ♞b1! With twin threats of 20...♞xa2 and 20...♟e4.

20.♟c3 ♟g7 21.f3 h5 22.♞d2 h4
23.♞xd8 ♞xd8 24.♟f2?

Landau relaxes just when he has almost equalized (24.e4).

24... ♞c7 25.♟g1 ♞e5 26.♟d1
♞d5 27.♞xd5 ♟xd5 28.♞d2 f5
29.f4 ♞e4 30.h3 b4 31.♟f2 ♟f6
32.a3 a5 33.axb4 axb4 34.b3 e5?

Rubinstein in his best form would have never missed that White is almost in zugzwang. The immediate 34...♞b1

allows 35.♞b2+ but 34...♟f7 would have left Landau without a good move as 35.♞e1 and 35.♟b2 would both be met by 35...♞b1!.

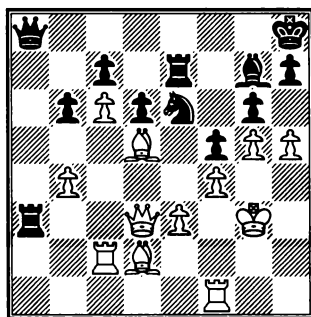
35.♞b2 g5 36.fxe5+ ♞xe5
37.♞xe5+ ♟xe5 38.♟f3 f4
39.exf4+ ♟xf4 40.♟e3 ♟d4
41.♟c2+ ♟c3 42.♟xb4 ♟xb4
43.g3 h×g3 44.♟×g3 ♟×b3
45.♟g4 ♟×h3 ½-½

(389) *Rubinstein – Landau*

Rotterdam (2) June 1930

Nimzo-Indian [E44]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 ♞b4 4.e3
b6 5.♟ge2 ♞b7 6.a3 ♞e7 7.d5! d6
8.g3 0-0 9.♞g2 ♟bd7 10.0-0 ♟e5
11.b3 exd5 12.f4 ♟ed7 13.cxd5
♞e8 14.b4 ♞f8 15.♟d4 g6 16.h3
♞g7 17.♟h2 a5 18.♞b1 ♞e7
19.♟c6 ♞xc6 20.dxc6 ♟f8 21.♞d3
♟e6 22.♞f2 ♞e8 23.♟d5 ♟xd5
24.♞xd5 axb4 25.axb4 ♟d8
26.♞c2 ♟h8 27.g4 ♞f8 28.♞d2
♟e6 29.♞f1 f5 30.g5 ♞c8 31.♟g3
♞a7 32.h4 ♞a8 33.h5 ♞a3



34.♞c3! ♞xc3 35.♞xc3 g×h5
36.♞f6! ♞e8 37.♞xf5 ♞a3
38.♞e1 ♞xf6 39.g×f6 ♞c3 40.♟f2
♞d2+ 41.♟f1!

Not 41.♞e2?? ♞xe2+ 42.♟xe2 ♟d4+ and 43...♟xf5.

41...Bg8 42.♖xe6 Bg1+ 43.♗xg1
♖xe1+ 44.♗g2 ♖e2+ 45.♗h3 1-0

(390) *Landau – Rubinstein*

Rotterdam (3) June 1930

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D29]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.c4 dxc4 4.e3
e6 5.♟xc4 c5 6.0-0 a6 7.♖e2 ♟c6
8.♟d1 ♖c7 9.♟c3 b5 10.♟b3

♟b7 11.d5 exd5 12.♟xd5 ♟e7
13.e4 ♟d8 14.e5 ♟xd5 15.♟xd5
♖c8 16.♟g5 ♟d4 17.♟xd4 ♟xd5
18.♟xe7 ♖xe7 19.♟f4 h6 20.♟h4
♟e6 21.♖f3 Bhe8 22.♖h5? g5
23.♟e4 g×h4 24.a4 b4 25.♟xb4
cxb4 26.♖xh4+ ♖d7 27. ♖d4+
♖c6 28.♖a7 ♖d5 29.g4 ♖c5
30.♖xa6 ♖xe5 0-1

Scarborough, June 23-July 5, 1930

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	T
1	Colle	x	½	½	½	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	8½
2	Maróczy	½	x	½	½	1	½	½	1	1	½	½	1	7½
3	Rubinstein	½	½	x	0	1	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	7
4	Ahues	½	½	1	x	0	½	½	½	1	½	1	½	6½
5	Sultan Khan	0	0	0	1	x	½	1	1	1	0	1	1	6½
6	Grünfeld	½	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	1	½	6
7	Thomas	½	½	½	½	0	½	x	½	½	½	½	1	5½
8	Michell	0	0	0	½	0	½	½	x	1	1	1	½	4½
9	Yates	0	0	½	0	0	½	½	0	x	1	1	1	4½
10	Menchik	0	½	½	½	0	½	½	½	0	x	½	½	4
11	Winter	0	½	0	0	1	0	½	0	0	½	x	½	3
12	Sergeant, E.	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	½	0	½	½	x	2½

Scarborough, a holiday town on the Yorkshire coast, hosted the 23rd British Chess Federation Congress which brought together six foreign masters and six British subjects. This event will be forever remembered for the great success of the Belgian master Edgar Colle who was to die two years later at the age of only 34.

(391) *Rubinstein – Michell*

Scarborough (1) 1930

Nimzo-Indian [E46]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 ♟b4 4.e3
0-0 5.♟ge2

The development scheme of e3 and ♟ge2 against the Nimzo-Indian is inextricably linked to Rubinstein, but it was only in the last few years of his career that he showed a marked prefer-

ence for it over 4.♖c2 with which he had won several nice games.

5... d5 6.♖b3 ♟e7 7.g3 c6 8.♟g2
♟bd7 9.cxd5 exd5 -10.0-0
♟e8 11.♟d2 ♟d6 12.♖c2 ♟f8
13.f3 ♟c7 14.♟ad1 ♟e6 15.♟c1
♖e7 16.e4 dxe4 17.fxe4 ♟b6
18.♖h1 ♟d8 19.e5 ♟d5 20.♟xd5
cxd5 21.♟e3 ♟c7 22.♖d2 h6
23.h3 ♟e6 24.♟f4 ♟e8 25.♟h5
g6 26.♟xh6 ♟dc8??

This loses without a fight. Michell had to take the knight for good or for bad or most likely unclear after 26...g×h5 as 27.♟g5 (27.♟f6?) 27...♖f8 28.♟xd8 ♟xd8 looks defensible for Black.

27.♟f6+ ♟xf6 28.exf6 ♖d6
29.♟g7 1-0

(392) *Sultan Khan – Rubinstein*

Scarborough (2) 1930

Ruy Lopez [C77]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♞b5 a6
 4.♞a4 ♟f6 5.d3 d6 6.h3 b5 7.♞b3
 ♟a5 8. ♟c3 ♞e7 9.♞e3 0-0
 10.♞e2 ♞e8 11.g4 ♟xb3 12.a×b3
 b4 13.♟a4 c5 14.♟d2 ♟d7 15.0-0
 ♞b7 16.♞hf1 d5 17.e×d5
 ♞×d5 18.f3 ♞c7 19.♞f2 ♞ac8
 20.♞de1 ♟f8 21.h4 ♟e6 22.g5
 ♞c6 23.♞g3 ♞d6 24.♞g4 ♟f4
 25.♟e4 ♞×e4 26.f×e4 ♞e6 27.h5
 ♞ce8 28.♞b1 ♞h8 29.♞g1 ♞c8
 30.♞h1 ♞g8 31.♞f3 ♞h8 32.♞c1
 ♞b5 33.♞fd1 ♞g8 34.c3 ♞d8
 35.♞×f4 e×f4 36.d4 c4 37.c×b4
 c×b3 38.♞×b3 ♞×b4 39.♞×b4
 ♞×b4 40.♞c4 ♞e7 41.d5 ♞×g5
 42.♟c5 ♞b6 43.e5 ♞f8 44.♟e4 h6
 45.d6 ♞b5 46.♞c5 f3 47.♞f1 ♞f4
 48.♞×b5 a×b5 49.e6 ♞×d6
 50.♞×f3 f6 51.♟c3 ♞e5 52.♟×b5
 ♞e7 53.♟c3 ♞×e6 54.♞c2 f5
 55.♟e2 ♞c8+ 56.♞b1 ♞c4
 57.♞h3 f4 58.b3 ♞e4 59.♟c1 ♞f5
 60.♞c2 ♞g4 61.♞h1 ♞f6 62.♟d3
 ♞e2+ 63.♞d1 f3 64.♞g1+ ♞g2
 65.♞f1 ♞c3 66.♞c1 ♞a2 67.♞g1+
 ♞f5 68.♞g3 ♞e4 69. ♟c5+ ♞f4
 70.♞g6 f2 71.♟d3+ ♞e3 72.♟×f2
 ♞×f2 73.b4 ♞d4 74.♞g3+ ♞f3
 75.♞g4 ♞d3 76.♞b1 ♞c3 77.b5
 ♞b3 78.♞c1 ♞c3 79.♞d1 ♞f2
 80.♞g3 ♞d2+ 81.♞c1 ♞e2 82.♞g1
 ♞a2 0-1

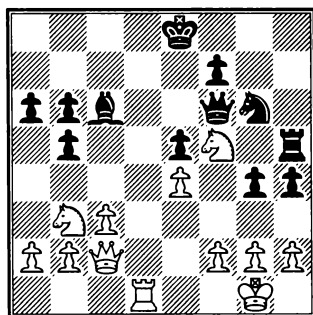
(393) *E. Sergeant – Rubinstein*

Scarborough (3) 1930

Ruy Lopez [C72]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♞b5 a6
 4.♞a4 d6 5.0-0 ♞d7 6.c3 ♟ge7
 7.d4 h6 8.♟bd2 g5 9.d×e5 d×e5

10.♞e1 ♟g6 11.♟f1 g4 12.♟d2
 b5 13.♞b3 ♞c5 14.♞d5 ♞f6
 15.♟e3 h5 16.♟b3 ♞b6 17.♟f5
 ♞d8 18.♞×c6 ♞×c6 19.♞c2 h4
 20.♞e3 ♞h5 21.♞×b6 c×b6
 22.♞ad1 ♞×d1 23.♞×d1



23...♞×f5!?

Inspiration in a desperate position. Rubinstein realizes he is losing and decides to create maximum difficulties for his opponent before going under.

24.e×f5 ♟f4 25.♟d2?

The cold-blooded computer move 25.c4! points to Black's lack of concrete threats (25...♞×g2 26.c×b5) while the "human" 25.♞d2 also got the job done (25...♟g2 26.♞d6 or 25...♞×g2 26.♞d7+).

25... ♞f8 26.f3??

Sergeant loses his head. He could have still mounted a successful defense with 26.g3 h×g3 27.h×g3 ♞h6 28.♟e4.

26... g×f3 27.♟×f3 h3 28.♞d2
 h×g2 29.♞e3 ♞×f5 30.♞×b6
 ♟h3+ 0-1

(394) *Rubinstein – Yates*

Scarborough (4) 1930

Semi-Slav [D45]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 d5 4.♘f3
 ♙e7 5.e3 0-0 6.a3 ♘bd7 7.♙c2 c6
 8.♙d2 ♚e8 9.♙d3 ♙d6 10.♚c1
 ♙e7 11.♘e2 h6 12.♘g3 a6 13.0-0
 dxc4 14.♙xc4 b5 15.♙a2 c5
 16.dxc5 ♘xc5 17.♙b4 ♘b7
 18.♙xd6 ♘xd6 19.e4 e5 20.♙e2
 ♙b7 21.♘d2 ♚ac8 22.f3 ♘h7
 23.♙e3 ♘g5 24.♘f5 ♘xf5
 25.exf5 ♙f6 26.♘e4 ♘xe4
 27.fxe4 ♙g5 28.♙xg5 hxc5
 29.♙d5 ♙xd5 30.exd5 ♚ed8
 31.♚c6 ♚xc6 32.dxc6 ♚c8 33.♚c1
 ♙f8 34.c7 ♙e7 35.♚c6 ♙d7
 36.♚xa6 ♚xc7 37.b4 ♙e7 38.♙f2
 ♚c3 39.g4 ♚b3 40.♙g2 ♚c3
 41.♙f2 ♚b3 42.♙g2 ½-½

(395) *Ahues – Rubinstein*

Scarborough (5) 1930

French [C01]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 exd5
 4.♙d3 ♙d6 5.♘e2 ♘e7 6.0-0 0-0
 7.♘g3 ♘d7 8.♘c3 c6 9.♘ce2 ♙c7
 10.f4 f5 11.b3 ♘f6 12.c4 ♙d8
 13.a3 ♙e6 14.♙h1 ♘e4 15.♙e1
 ♙h8 16.♘g1 ♘g8 17.♘f3 ♘gf6
 18.♘e5 ♘xc3+ 19.♙xg3 ♘e4
 20.♙e1 ♚f6 21.♙e3 dxc4 22.bxc4
 ♙e7 23.♙c1 ♚e8 24.♚f3 ♚ff8
 25.♚h3 ♙g8 26.♚f3 ♚d8 27.♙b2
 g6 28.♚c1 ♘f6 29.♚e3 ♚fe8
 30.♙b1 ♙xe5 31.♚xe5 ♙f7
 32.♙c3 ♚f8 33.♙a2 ♘e4??

Black had to try something like
 33...♚c8 but his position was already
 clearly worse.

34.♚xe4 fxe4 35.d5 1-0 (Time)

(396) *Rubinstein – Maróczy*

Scarborough (6) 1930

Semi-Slav [D45]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 d5 3.c4 e6 4.♘c3
 ♘bd7 5.e3 ♙e7 6.♙c2 0-0 7.♙d2
 c5 8.cxd5 exd5 9.♙e2 a6 10.0-0
 b5 11.dxc5 ♙xc5 12.♚fd1 ♙b7
 13.a3 ♚e8 14.♙e1 ♙b6 15.b4
 ♙d6 16.♙b3 ♘e5 17.♘xe5 ♙xe5
 18.♙f3 ♚ad8 ½-½

(397) *Menchik – Rubinstein*

Scarborough (7) 1930

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D21]

1.d4 d5 2.♘f3 c5 3.c4 dxc4 4.♘c3
 a6 5.e4 cxd4 6.♙xd4 ♙xd4
 7.♘xd4 e6 8.♙xc4 ♙d7 9.0-0
 ♘c6 10.♘xc6 ♙xc6 11.♙e3 ♘f6
 12.f3 ♙e7 13.♙b3 0-0 14.♘a4
 ♘d7 15.♘b6 ♘xb6 16.♙xb6 ♚fc8
 17.♚fd1 ♙e8 18.♚ac1 ♙f6
 19.♚xc8 ♚xc8 20.♙d4 ♙xd4+
 21.♚xd4 ♙f8 22.♙f2 e5 23.♚d2
 ♙e7 24.♚c2 ♚xc2+ 25.♙xc2 a5
 26.♙e3 ♙d6 27.♙b3 ♙c5 28.♙d5
 b5 29.♙b3 f6 30.♙d3 h6 31.♙e6
 b4 32.♙c4 ♙d7 33.g4g5 34.b3 ♙e8
 35.♙e3 ♙d7 36.♙d3 ½-½

(398) *Rubinstein – Winter*

Scarborough (8) 1930

Nimzo-Indian [E40]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♙b4 4.e3
 ♙xc3+ 5.bxc3 b6 6.♙d3 ♙b7 7.f3
 0-0 8.♘e2 d6 9.e4 ♘bd7 10.0-0
 c5 11.♙e3 ♚c8 12.♘g3 ♚c7
 13.♙e2 ♙c8 14.f4 ♙a6 15.♚ac1
 ♘e8 16.e5 f5 17.♚fd1 cxd4?!
 18.cxd4 dxe5 19.dxe5 ♘c5
 20.♙c2 ♘b7 21.♙a4 ♙xc4?
 22.♚xc4 ♚xc4 23.♙d7 1-0

(399) *Thomas – Rubinstein*

Scarborough (9) 1930

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.c4 dxc4
 4.♟c3 a6 5.a4 c5 6.e3 e6 7.♙xc4
 ♟c6 8.0-0 ♙e7 9.dxc5 ♜xd1
 10.♜xd1 ♙xc5 11.♟d2 ♟e7
 12.♟ce4 ♟xe4 13.♟xe4 ♙b4
 14.♙d2 ♙d7 15.♟f1 ♜hc8
 16.♙e2 ♜c7 17.b3 ♙xd2 18.♟xd2
 ♟b4 19.♟c4 ♜b8 20.♟b6 ♙c6
 21.♜ac1 ♜d8 22.♜c4 ♜xd1+
 23.♙xd1 ♟d5 24.♟xd5+ exd5
 25.♜c2 ♟d6 26.♟e1 ♜e7 27.♙f3
 a5 28.♟d2 h6 29.♟d3 f5 30.♟d4
 g5 31.h3 g4 32.hxg4 fxg4 33.♙e2
 ♜e4+ 34.♟d3 ♜b4 35.♟c3 ♟e5
 36.♜d2 ♜e4 37.♙d3 ♜b4 38.♜d1
 ♙e8 39.g3 ♜b6 40.♜d2 ♜c6+
 41.♟b2 ♜f6 42.♙c2 ♙d7 43.♟c3
 b6 44.♙b1 h5 45.♙c2 ♙e8
 46.♟b2 ♙d7 47.♟c3 ½-½

(400) *Rubinstein – Grünfeld*
 Scarborough (10) 1930
 Queen's Gambit Declined [D41]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 d5 4.♟f3
 c5 5.cxd5 ♟xd5 6.g3 ♟c6 7.♙g2
 ♙e7 8.0-0 ♟f6?

Grünfeld would have known 8...0-0 was better if he had been playing forty years later when this variation became popular. The text avoids an isolated pawn but loses serious time.

9.dxc5! ♜xd1 10.♜xd1 ♙xc5
 11.♙g5 ♙e7 12.♟d4! ♙d7
 13.♟xc6

Rubinstein's play to this point has been exemplary but here he chooses the wrong plan. Instead of the simplifying text he should have considered 13.♜ac1 0-0 14.♟f5! or 13.♟db5!.

13... ♙xc6 14.♙xc6+ bxc6 15.
 ♜ac1 ♟d5 16.♙xe7?!

16.♙d2 would have preserved some advantage.

16...♟xe7 17.♟xd5+?!

The last chance to play for some advantage was 17.e4. Now Black escapes his troubles with a few precise moves.

17... cxd5 18.♜c7+ ♟f6 19.♜d4
 g5! 20.h4 h6 21.♜a4 a5 22.♜c5
 ♜hc8! 23.hxg5+ hxg5 24.♜xc8
 ♜xc8 25.♜xa5 ♜c2 26.♜b5 ♜xe2
 27.♟f1 ♜c2 28.a4 ♟e5 29.a5 ♟d6
 30.♜b7 ♟c6 31.♜xf7 ♜xb2 ½-½

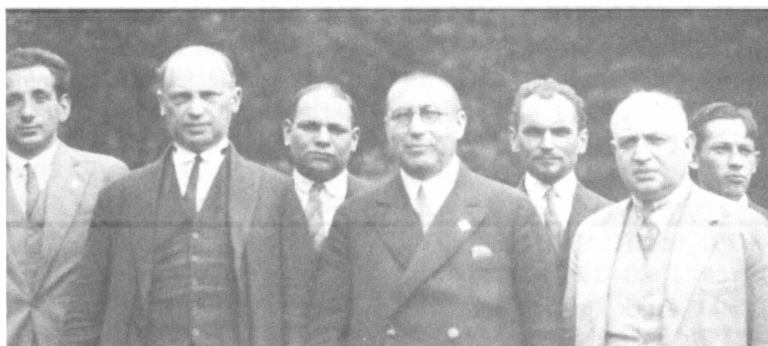
(401) *Colle – Rubinstein*
 Scarborough (11) 1930
 Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.e3 c5 4.c3 e6
 5.♟bd2 ♟bd7 6.♙d3 ♜c7 7.0-0
 ♙e7 8.♜e1 0-0 9.e4 dxe4 10.♟xe4
 b6 11.♙g5 ♙b7 12.dxc5 ♟xc5
 13.♟xf6+ gxf6 14.♙h6 ♟xd3
 15.♜xd3 ♜fd8 16.♟d4 ♟h8
 17.♟g3 ♜xg3 18.hxg3 ♜d5
 19.♟c2 ♜ad8 20.♟e3 ♜d3
 21.♜ad1 ♜xd1 ½-½

Hamburg Olympiad, July 13-27, 1930

The Hamburg Olympiad was one of Rubinstein's greatest triumphs. He not only led Poland to victory in the round-robin competition, but also played every single game scoring a sensational

13 wins, 4 draws and no losses! Rubinstein's supporting cast was Tartakover, Przepiórka, Makarczyk, and Frydman.



Gold medal winning Polish team – Hamburg Olympiad 1930.

L-R: Paulin Frydman, Savielly Tartakower, Stefan Rotmil (captain), Akiva Rubinstein, Kazimierz Makarczyk, Dawid Przepiórka and Marian Wróbel (the famous chess composer)

The first round was very important for the final standings. Poland defeated Hungary, winner of the first two Olympiads, $3\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$. But by the finish of the event, the Poles were ahead of the Magyars by only a point and a half ($48\frac{1}{2}-47$); each team had lost only two of seventeen matches, to the same two teams!

Poland $3\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ Hungary

(402) **Rubinstein – Maróczy** (Hungary)
Hamburg (1) July 13, 1930
Nimzo-Indian [E42]

Notes by Rubinstein, from *Świat Szachowy* 1930, p. 112.

1.d4 ♠f6 2.c4 e6 3.♠c3 ♠b4 4.e3 c5 5.♠ge2

This continuation is relatively new, it was played for the first time in my game against Sämisch at Moscow 1925. Therefore, from the theoretical point of view, this game is of importance.

The whole point of the variation. The c5-pawn restricts Black's play.

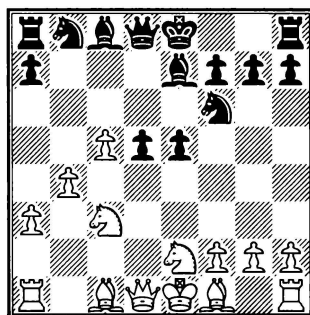
8...b6 9.b4 bxc5

[Recent practical examples show that the position is double-edged after 9...0-0, and still theoretically unclear.]

10.dxc5!

Brave and correct. White's pawns on the queenside prove to be stronger than Black's in the center.

10...e5



5...cxd4 6.exd4 d5 7.a3 ♠e7 8.c5 11.f4!

Again a good continuation. Now Black is forced to choose between giving up his strong formation in the center or weakening his pawns.

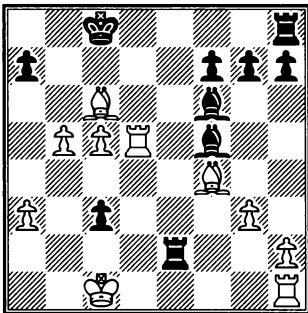
11...d4 12.fxe5 dxc3 13.♖xd8+ ♕xd8

In case of 13...♗xd8 there could follow 14.exf6 ♗xf6 15.♗e3, with threats of 16.♖c1 or 16.♗d4.

14.exf6 ♗xf6 15.♗e3 ♖c6 16.0-0-0 ♕c7 17.♗f4+

Here, 17.♗f4! was much stronger.

17...♕b7 18.g3 ♗f5 19.♗g2 ♖ae8 20.b5 ♖xe2 21.♗xc6+ ♕c8 22.♖d5!



This move creates tremendous offensive and defensive opportunities.

22...♗e6?

Now Black slips into a mating net. Instead 22...♗e4 causes more difficult problems for White. Let's see: 23.♖d7 ♗xh1 24.♖c7+ ♕d8! 25.♗xh1 ♖e1+ 26.♕c2 ♖xh1 27.♖xa7 ♖xh2+ (27...g5 28.♗d6!, or 27...♖e8 28.c6! threatening ♗d6) 28.♕d3, etc. There is no easy defense against White's threats of

29.♖a8+ or 29.c6 and ♗d6. The position is very complicated, and with many opportunities to miss something, but I felt during the game that the position of my rook on the seventh rank ensured me a slight advantage.

23.b6 axb6 24.cxb6 ♖b2 25.♖a5 1-0

According to the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the second round game Rubinstein-Macht, from the match Poland-Lithuania (2½-1½), ended in a forfeit win for the Pole as Macht was late in arriving to Hamburg.

Poland 2½-1½ Latvia

(403) Apšenieks – Rubinstein
Hamburg (3) July 15, 1930
Four Knights Game[C48]

1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♖c6 3.♖c3 ♗f6 4.♗b5 ♖d4 5.♗c4 ♗c5 6.d3 d6 7.♖a4 b5 8.♖xd4 bxc4 9.♗f3 ♗b6 10.♖xb6 axb6 11.d4 0-0 12.dxe5 ♖xe4 13.♕d5 ♗f5 14.0-0 dxe5 15.♕xc4 ♖d6 16.♕c3 f6 17.♖e1 ♕d7 18.a4 ♕f7 19.b3 ♖fd8 20.♗a3 ♖d7 21.♕c6 ♖ad8 22.♗b4 ♖c8 23.♖h4 ♗e6 24.a5? ♖d4 25.♖e4 ♖xe4 26.♕xe4 ♖d4 27.♕c6 ♖xb4 28.a6 ♖xh4 29.♕a8 h6 30.g3 ♖d4 31.a7 ♕h7 32.c3 ♖d6 0-1

Poland 2-2 USA

While Akiva was simply amazing at Hamburg, Isaac Kashdan also had a phenomenal result scoring 14 from 17! Indeed the American tandem of Kashdan and Marshall were both in sensational form (collectively 26½ from 34) and had they had any sort of decent support beyond Herman Steiner

(a so-so 8/15) the U.S. would definitely have been in the medal hunt.

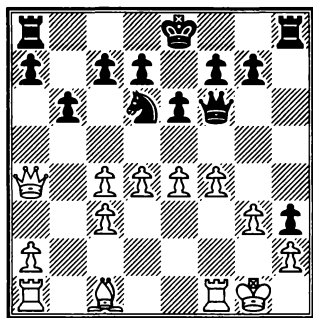
I.A. Horowitz and Abe Kupchik were unable to spare time and probably money for a trip to Europe not long after the Great Depression had started and in their stead were sent James Allan Anderson and Harald M. Phillips. The latter was the manager/captain of the team and only pressed into service the first two rounds when Steiner was late arriving. Phillip's role was not unlike that of George Koltanowski who played two games for the U.S. team at Helsinki 1952.

A native Texan, Anderson (1906-1991) was the best player in St. Louis in the late 1920s and early 1930s, and chosen for the team by virtue of his second place tie in the 1929 Western Chess Association championship. He held his own through the first two thirds of the event before collapsing at the end losing his last five games. One wonders if this finish didn't contribute to Anderson's decision to retire from serious play at an early age.

Black's play is very modern in the following game.

(404) **Rubinstein – Kashdan USA**
Hamburg (4) July 15, 1930
Nimzo-Indian [E44]

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 ♙b4 4.e3 b6 5.♗ge2 ♗e4 6.f3 ♙×c3+ 7.b×c3 ♗d6 8.♗g3 ♗c6 9.♖a4 h5 10.♙d3 h4 11.♗e4 ♗×e4 12.♙×e4 ♙b7 13.0-0 ♖f6 14.f4 ♗a5 15.♙×b7 ♗×b7 16.e4 h3 17.g3 ♗d6!



18.e5 ♖g6 19.e×d6 ♖e4 20.♙f2 ♖e1+ 21.♙f1 ♖e2 22.♙f2 ♖e1+ ½-½

Poland 3-1 Romania

Abraham (Moishe) Baratz (1895-1975) was a Romanian-French master. A gifted artist as well as strong chess player, you can find his sketches of Ossip Bernstein and Savielly Tartakover in George Koltanowski's *With the Chess Masters*.

(405) **Baratz – Rubinstein**
Hamburg (5) July 16, 1930
Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1.♗f3 ♗f6 2.d4 d5 3.c4 d×c4 4.♗c3 a6 5.a4 c5 6.e3 e6 7.♙×c4 ♗c6 8.0-0 ♙e7 9.♖e2 ♖c7 10.♙d1 0-0 11.b3 c×d4 12.e×d4 ♗a5 13.♙b2 b6 14.d5 ♗×c4 15.b×c4 e×d5 16.♗×d5 ♗×d5 17.c×d5 ♙d6 18.♖d3 ♖d8 19.♖d4 f6 20.♖h4 ♖e8 21.♙a3 ♖d7 22.♖d4 ♙b8 23.♙dc1 ♙d8 24.♙d1 b5 25.♙×d6 ♖×d6 26.♙ac1 b×a4 27. ♖×a4 ♙b4 28.♖a3 ♙b7 29.♙a1 ♙b5 30.♖a2 ♙×d5 31.h3 ♖f8 32.♙e1 ♙d3 33.♗h2 h5 34.♖e6 ♖×e6 35. ♙×e6 ♙d1+ 36.♙e1 ♙×e1+

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ÉCHECS

Tournoi:

Date: 16-VII-1930

Blancs:

A. Baratz

Noirs:

A. Rubinstein

Temps:

Blancs	Noirs	Blancs	Noirs
1/3	1/3	1/3	1/3
d1	d5	Te1	Td3
c4	d5	h3	h5
1/3	a6	d4	d4
1/3	c5	Td3	Td3
e3	e6	Te1	Tc1
cxc4	och	Tc4	a5
0-0	0-0	Td1	Ta8
g2	dex	h1	d4
g2	0-0	Ta3	kex
h3	c1d	se3	kde
h3	sas	f3	kgs
g2	h6	kf2	cd5
d5	oicp	TC3	kdy
Tc4	cid5	Te1	h6
1id7	1id	Kc2	a3
1id7	Rd4	se2	kdy-05
g3	g3	Kc3	g5
g4	h3	g4	h4
h4	h3	g4	h4
Ra3	a4	g4	h4
g4	Tb8	h4	h4
Td-c1	Tf-d8	Kd3	Kd6
Td-c1	Tf-d8	h4	Kd6
Rid6	Sid6	h4	Kd6
Ta-a1	h4	h4	Kd6
g1a4	h4	h4	Kd6
g1a3	h4	h4	Kd6
Te1	Tb5	h4	Kd6
Ta2	Td5	h4	Kd6

Rubinstein's scoresheet from his game against Baratz. Note that the sevens, particularly when viewed out of context, may appear to be twos.

37.♖xe1 a5 38.♖a1 ♖a8 39.♟f1
a4 40.♖a3 ♜e7 41.♟e3 ♜d6 42.f3
♜c5 43.♜f2 ♙d5 44.♖c3+ ♜d4
45.♖c1 ♙e6 46. ♜e2 a3 47.♟c2+
♜e5 48.♜e3 g5 49. g4 h4 50.♖e1
♙d5 51.♟b4 a2 52. ♜d3+ ♜d6
53.♟xd5 ♜xd5 54.♖a1 ♜e5
55.♜e3 ♖a3+ 56.♜f2 ♜f4 0-1

Poland 4-0 Sweden

(406) *Rubinstein – Ståhlberg*

Hamburg (6) July 17, 1930

Queen's Gambit Declined [D37]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 ♟f6 4.♟f3
♙e7 5.e3 0-0 6.♜c2 b6 7.♙d2
♙b7 8.cxd5 exd5 9.♙d3 ♟bd7
10.0-0 c5 11.♟e5 ♖c8 12.♖ad1 g6
13.f4 cxd4 14.exd4 ♟e4 15.♜a4
♟xe5 16.fxe5 ♟xd2 17.♖xd2
♙c6 18.♜d1 ♙g5 19.♖e2 ♙d7
20.h3 ♙e6 21.♖f3 ♜d7 22.♜e1
♜e7 23.♜h2 ♜b7 24.♖ef2 a6
25.a4 ♖a8 26.♜f1 ♙e7 27.g3 ♙b4
28.h4 ♙e7 29.♜c1 ♖fc8 30.h5
♜g7 31.g4 ♙d8 32.♜g3 h6
33.hxg6 ♙g5 34.♜b1 ♜e7
35.♖xf7+ ♙xf7 36.♖xf7+ 1-0

The following two games were played on the same day. Two such doubleheaders were played in Hamburg and Rubinstein won each of these endurance contests 1½-½.

Poland 2-2 Germany

(407) *Ahues – Rubinstein*

Hamburg (7) July 18, 1930

Ruy Lopez [C90]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙a4 ♟f6 5.0-0 ♙e7 6.♖e1 b5
7.♙b3 d6 8.c3 ♟a5 9.♙c2 c5
10.d4 ♜c7 11.♟bd2 ♟c6 12.d5
♟d8 13.a4 ♖b8 14.c4 b4 15.♟f1
g6 16.♟e3 ♟g8 17.♖f1 f6 18.♟e1
♟f7 19.f4 exf4 20.♖xf4 h5
21.♟d3 a5 22.♖f1 ♟gh6 23.b3
♟e5 24.♟xe5 fxe5 25.♙d3 ♙d8
26.♖a2 ♜g7 27.♖af2 ♖b7 ½-½

Poland 3½-½ Norway

(408) *Rubinstein – Krogdahl*

Hamburg (8) July 18, 1930

Semi-Slav [D45]



Rubinstein (third row in on the left) enjoys a cruise with other participants during the Hamburg Olympiad.

1.d4 c6 2.c4 d5 3.e3 e6 4.♖c3 ♘f6
 5.♘f3 ♙d6 6.♙d3 0-0 7.0-0 dxc4
 8.♙xc4 ♘bd7 9.e4 e5 10.h3 h6
 11.♙e3 ♗e8 12.dxe5 ♘xe5
 13.♘xe5 ♙xe5 14.♙xd8 ♗xd8
 15.♗fd1 ♙e6 16.♙xe6 fxe6 17.f3
 b6 18.g4 ♙xc3 19.bxc3 ♘e8
 20.♙f4 ♗f7 21.♙e5 ♗e7 22.h4
 ♗xd1+ 23.♗xd1 ♗d8 24.♗xd8
 ♗xd8 25.h5 ♗e7 26.♗f2 ♘f6
 27.♗e3 c5 28.c4 ♗f7 29.a4 ♘d7
 30.♗f4 ♘f6 31.♙d6 ♘e8 32.♙b8
 ♘f6 33.e5 ♘d7 34.♙d6 ♘f8
 35.♗e4 ♘d7 36.f4 ♘f8 37.f5 ♘d7
 38.♗f4 a5 39.♗e4 ♘f8 40. ♙xf8
 ♗xf8 41.fxe6 ♗e8 42.♗f5 ♗e7
 43.g5 hxg5 44.♗xg5 ♗xe6 45.♗g6
 b5 46.axb5 ♗xe5 47.♗xg7 ♗d4
 48.h6 ♗xc4 49.b6 1-0

Poland 1½ – 2½ Netherlands

(409) *Van den Bosch – Rubinstein*

Hamburg (9) July 19, 1930

Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
 4.♙a4 ♘f6 5.0-0 d6 6.♗e1 b5
 7.♙b3 ♘a5 8.d4 ♗e7 9.c3 ♘xb3
 10.axb3 ♙b7 11.♘bd2 g6 12.b4
 ♙g7 13.♗c2 ♘d7 14.♘b3 0-0
 15.♘a5 ♙c8 16.dxe5 ♘xe5
 17.♘xe5 dxe5 18.♙e3 ♗e6
 19.♗d2 ♗e8 20.♗ed1 f6 21.♗c2
 ♗f7 22.♘b3 f5 23.f3 f4 24.♙f2 g5
 25.♘c5 g4 26.♗b3 gx f3 27.♗xf7
 ♗xf7 28.gxf3 ♙f8 29.♗f1 ♙d6
 30.♗e2 ♗g8 ½-½

The following is a typical Rubinstein maneuvering game where he gradually breaks down Black's position.

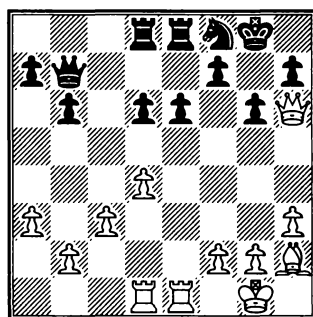
Poland 2-2 Austria

(410) *Rubinstein – Kmoch*

Hamburg (10) July 20, 1930

Queen's Pawn [A47]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 b6 3.♘bd2 ♙b7
 4.e3 e6 5.♙d3 c5 6.0-0 cxd4
 7.exd4 ♙e7 8.♗e1 0-0 9.♘f1 d6
 10.h3 ♘bd7 11.♙f4 ♗c8 12.c3
 ♗e8 13.♙h2 ♘f8 14.♘e3 ♘g6
 15.♙b5 ♗f8 16.♘d2 ♘d5
 17.♘xd5 ♙xd5 18.♙f1 ♙b7
 19.♘c4 ♗d7 20.♘e3 ♗cd8
 21.♙d3 ♗fe8 22.♗h5 ♘f8
 23.♗ad1 g6 24.♗h6 ♗a4 25.a3
 ♙f6 26.♘g4 ♙g7 27.♗f4 ♗c6
 28.♙e4 ♗c7 29.♙xb7 ♗xb7
 30.♘h6+ ♙xh6 31.♗xh6



31...f6 32.♙g3 ♗g7 33.♗d2 ♗d7
 34.♗c2 ♗ed8 35.f3 ♗f7 36.a4 d5
 37.♙f4 ♗c8 38.♙h6 ♗dc7 39.♗e3
 ♘d7 40.h4 ♗c6 41.♙f4 ♗g7
 42.♗de1 ♘f8 43.♗d2 ♗d7
 44.♗e2 ♗e8 45.♙h6+ ♗f7
 46.♗f4 ♗d6 47.♗g4 ♘d7 48.♙f4
 ♗f8 49.h5 g5 50.♙d2 h6 51.♗h3
 f5 52.g4 f4 53.♗f1 ♗d6 54.♗g2
 ♗f8 55.♗d3 ♗g7 56.♗ge2 ♗g8
 57.b3 ♗h7 58.♗b5 ♗d6 59.♙c1

The decisive blow ♙a3 is the final step in White's systematic plan.

59...♟f8?? 60.♜×e8 1-0

Poland 2½-1½ Denmark

(411) *Olsen – Rubinstein*

Hamburg (11) July 21, 1930

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D28]

Notes by Rubinstein from *Swiat Szachowy*, 1930, p. 118.

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.c4 d×c4
4.♟c3 a6

A very important move, because if now 5.e4, then 5...b5, and Black defends his c4-pawn.

5.e3 e6

Here 5...b5 does not work, because Black cannot defend the c4-pawn after 6.a4.

6.♟×c4 b5 7.♟d3 ♟b7 8.0-0
♟bd7 9.♜e2 c5 10.b3

10.♟d1 deserves attention.

10...♜c8 11.♟b2 ♟e7 12.♜ac1 0-0
13.♜fd1 ♜b6 14.♟b1 ♜fd8
15.♟e5 c×d4 16.e×d4 ♟f8 17.♟e4
♟×e4 18.♟×e4 f6 19.♟d3 ♟×e4
20.♜×e4 f5

With this move Black gives up the dark squares for the light squares.

21.♜e2 ♟f6 22.♟c5 ♜c6 23.♟d3

After 23.♜f3, Black will have much more difficulties in regrouping his forces.

23...♜cd6 24.♜cd1 ♜c6 25.b4
♜d5 26.g3 ♟d7 27.f4 g6 28.♜g2

♜×g2+ 29.♜×g2 ♜a8 30.♜e1 ♟f7
31.♜c1 ♜a7 32.♟b3 ♟b6 33.♟a5
♜ad7 34.♟c6?

A blunder that loses material, but Black's position was already better.

34...♟c4 35.♟e5+ ♟×e5 36.f×e5
♟×b2 37.♜b3 ♜×d4 38.♜×b2 ♜e4
39.♜c6 ♜×e5 40.♜×a6

Now the situation is clear. Black has an extra pawn and more freedom for his rooks. The game is already decided.

40...g5 41.a4 b×a4 42.♜×a4 ♜b7
43.♜a1 ♜eb5 44.♜ab1 ♟f6
45.♟f3 h5 46.♜e3 g4 47.♜d3
♜c7

Stopping 48.♜c4.

48.♜a1 ♜d5+ 49.♜e2 ♜b7
50.♜ab1 ♜bb5 51.♜e3 e5 52.♜f1
♜g5 53.♜bf2 e4 54.♜b2 ♜d3+
55.♜e2 h4 56.♜g1 h3! 57.♜d1
♜×d1 58.♜×d1 f4 59.g×f4+ ♜×f4
60.♜e2 g3 61.♜b3 g2 62.♟f2 e3+
63.♜g1 ♜d5 0-1

Poland 3-1 England

(412) *Rubinstein – Sultan Khan*

Hamburg (12) July 22, 1930

Queen's Pawn [D05]

Notes by Tartakover from *Swiat Szachowy*, 1930.

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 e6 3.♟bd2

A calm opening which Rubinstein plays with great mastery.

3...c5 4.e3 ♟c6 5.a3

This move seems to lose a tempo, but Rubinstein uses it often and with success, even in important games. See, for example, Rubinstein-Capablanca, Berlin 1928 [game 312].

**5...cxd4 6.exd4 d5 7.♘d3 ♘d6
8.0-0 0-0 9.♞e1 ♞e8 10.h3 h6
11.c3 a5**

Intending 11...a4, with a blockade of White's queenside, and eventually ...b6 and ...♘a6. But now White achieves an advantage with aggressive play in the center. More cautious and better was 11...♘d7.

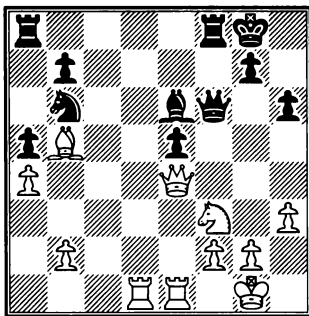
**12.♟e5! ♘xe5 13.dxe5 ♟d7
14.♟f3 ♟c5 15.♙b5 ♘d7 16.a4
f5**

Better was 16...♞c7.

**17.exf6 ♞xf6 18.♙e3 ♟e4
19.♞e2 e5 20.♞ad1 ♙e6 21.♙b6
♞f8 22.c4!**

Masterly exploitation of Black's unstable center. Now White wins material.

**22...♟b4 23.cxd5 ♟xd5 24.♞xe4
♟xb6**



Perhaps Black expected "normal" play, such as, for example, 25.♞xe5 ♘xh3!, or 25.♞xb7 ♞ab8, followed by 26...♘h3. Rubinstein has something else in mind.

25.♞d6! ♟d5

A sorry necessity, because White wins after 25...♟c8 26.♞xe6!.

**26.♞xd5 ♘xd5 27.♞xd5+ ♟h8
28.♞xb7 ♞f4 29.♞e4! ♞c1+
30.♟h2 ♞ab8 31.♞a7 ♞bc8
32.♟xe5 ♞f6 33.♞g4 ♞c7
34.♞e3! ♞cf8 35.f4 g5 36.♞d4!
♟g8 37.♙c4+ ♟h7 38.fxg5**

38.♞d7+ wins easily, but Rubinstein is not concerned with particulars. He attacks the king!

**38...hxc5 39.♞xg5 ♞f4 40.♙d3+
♟h6**

If 40...♟h8 41.♟f7 mate!

41.♞g6+ ♟h7

Or 41...♟h5 42.♙e2+ ♟h4 43.g3#.

42.♞c6+ 1-0

The Czech team of Flohr, Pokorný, K. Treybal, Prokeš and Rejfiř, like the Dutch team of Weenink, Landau, Van den Bosch, Noteboom and Schelfhout, beat both Poland and Hungary

Poland 1½-2½ Czechoslovakia

(413) *Flohr – Rubinstein*

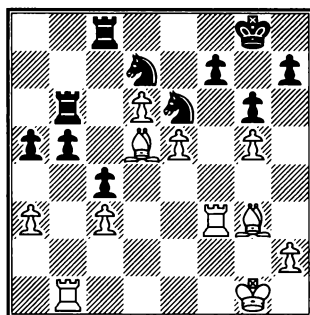
Hamburg (13) July 23, 1930

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.♟f3 ♟f6
4.♟c3 a6 5.a4 c5 6.e3 e6 7.♞xc4
♟c6 8.0-0 ♞e7 9.dxc5 ♟xd1
10.♟xd1 ♞xc5 11.♟d2 0-0
12.♟de4 ♟xe4 13.♟xe4 ♞e7
14.♞d2 ♟d8 15.♞c3 ♞d7 16.♟d6
♞xd6 17.♟xd6 ♞e8 18.♟ad1
♟xd6 19.♟xd6 ♟b8 20.a5 ♟f8
21.♟d1 ♟c8 22.♞b3 ♟c7 23.f3
♞d7 24.♟f2 f6 25.g4 e5 26.♟g3
♟e7 27.f4 ♞e6 28.♞a4 exf4+
29.exf4 ♟d7 30.f5 ♟xd1 31.♞xd1
♞d7 32.♟f4 h6 33.h4 ♟f8 34.♞f3
♟e7 35.♞d5 ♞c8 36.g5 h×g5+
37.h×g5 ♞d7 38.g6 ♞c8 39.b3 ♟d8
40.♞b4+ ♟e8 41.♞c3 ♟e7
42.♞b4+ ♟e8 43.♞d6 ♞d7 44.b4
♞c8 45.♞c5 ♞d7 46.♞e4 ♞c8
47.♞b6 ♟c6 48.b5 ♟e7 49.b×a6
b×a6 50.♞c5 ♟d8 51.♞d3 ♟d5+
52.♟e4 ♟e7 53.♟f4 ♟d5+ 54.♟g4
♟e7 55.♟f4 ♟d5+ 56.♟e4 ♟e7
57.♞xe7+ ♟xe7 58.♟d5 ♟d7 ½-½

29...♟f8 30.♟xf5 ♟xf5 31.♞f2 ♟bb8
32.e6!.

30.♟xf3 ♟e6



31.♟xf7! ♟xf7 32.♟f1+ ♟e8
33.♞xe6 ♟c5 34.♞f7+ 1-0

Poland 3½-½ France

(415) *Gromer – Rubinstein*
Hamburg (15) July 25, 1930
Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♞b5 a6
4.♞a4 ♟f6 5.0-0 d6 6.♟e1 b5
7.♞b3 ♟a5 8.d4 ♟e7?

A copy of Rubinstein's scoresheet, from which we obtained this game, gives one more move, but it is not easy to make out – perhaps 59.♟c5 ♟c7.

Poland 4-0 Spain

(414) *Rubinstein – Lafora*
Hamburg (14) July 24, 1930
Semi-Slav [D45]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 d5
4.♟f3 c6 5.e3 ♟bd7 6.♟e5 ♞d6
7.f4 0-0 8.♞d3 dxc4?! 9.♟xc4
♞b4 10.a3 ♞xc3+ 11.bxc3 c5
12.0-0 b5 13.♟d6 c4 14.♞c2
♟b6 15.♟xc8 ♟fxc8 16.♟f3
♟c6 17.e4 ♟b6 18.g4 a5 19.g5
♟e8 20.♟b1 ♟ab8 21.f5 ♟d7?!
22.f×e6 ♟xe6 23.d5 ♟e7 24.♞f4
♟b6 25.e5 g6 26.d6 ♟e6 27.♞e4
♟g7 28.♞d5 ♟f5 29.♞g3! ♟xf3

One of Rubinstein's many interesting opening ideas, many of which have been forgotten by theory.

9.♟c3 c6 10.h3 ♟c7 11.d×e5 d×e5
12.♟e2 ♞c5 13.♟h4 0-0 14.♟f5
♟xb3 15.a×b3 ♟e8 16.♞g5 ♟e6
17.♟f3 ♟d7 18.♟ad1 ♞f8 19.♟e2
h6 20.♞e3 ♟f6 21.♟ed2 ♞d7
22.g4 ♞e8 23.h4 ♟xg4 24.♟xg4
♟g6 25.♞g5 f6 26.♟d6 f×g5
27.♟xe8 ♟xe8 28.♟d7 ♟b6
29.♟d2 ♟ee6 30.h5 ♟gf6 31.♟d8
♟d6 32.♟x×d6 ♞xd6 33.♟d1
♞f8 34.♟e3 ♟b8 35.♟f5 ♟e8
36.♟d1 ♟h7 37.♟d7 ♟e6 38.b4

♖f7 39.♖d8 ♗×b4 40.♖d3 ♗f8
 41.♖a1 ♖c4 42.♖e1 ♖×c2
 43.♖c3 ♖×b2 44.♖×c6 ♖d7
 45.♖×a6 ♗c5 46.♗e3 ♖b3
 47.♖c1 ♗×e3 48.♖×e3 ♖d1
 49.♖h2 ♖×h5+ 0-1

Poland 4-0 Iceland

(416) *Rubinstein – Thorvaldsson*
 Hamburg (16) July 26, 1930
 Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 ♗f6 2.♗f3 e6 3.♗bd2 d5 4.e3
 ♗bd7 5.a3 ♗e7 6.♗d3 0-0 7.0-0
 ♖e8 8.♗e5 c5 9.c3 ♗f8 10.f4 ♗d6
 11.g4 ♗d7 12.g5 ♗×e5 13.d×e5
 ♗×e5 14.f×e5 ♖×g5+ 15.♖h1
 ♖×e5 16.e4 f6 17.♖f3 ♗d7 18.♖g3
 ♖×g3 19.h×g3 ♗c6 20.♖g1 ♖ad8
 21.♖e1 e5 22.a4 ♗e6 23.e×d5
 ♗×d5 24.♗c4 e4 25.♗e2 f5 26.♗e3
 g6 27.♗×d5 ♖×d5 28.♗c4 ♖d6
 29.♗f4 ♖dd8 30.♖ad1 ♖f8
 31.♖×d8 ♗×d8 32.♖d1 ♗e6
 33.♖d7 ♗×f4 34.♖f7+ ♖g8 35.g×f4
 ♖h8 36.♖×b7 ♖d8 37.♖×a7 ♖d1+

38.♖f2 ♖d2+ 39.♖e1 ♖×b2 40.a5
 g5 41.a6 g×f4 42.♖b7 1-0

Poland 3½-½ Finland

(417) *Rahm – Rubinstein*
 Hamburg (17) July 27, 1930
 Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 d×c4 3.♗f3 ♗f6
 4.♗c3 a6 5.a4 c5 6.d5 e6 7.e4 e×d5
 8.e×d5

Rubinstein gives this move a question mark on his scoresheet and makes a simple note: 8.e5!. Today 8.e5! is considered White's strongest continuation.

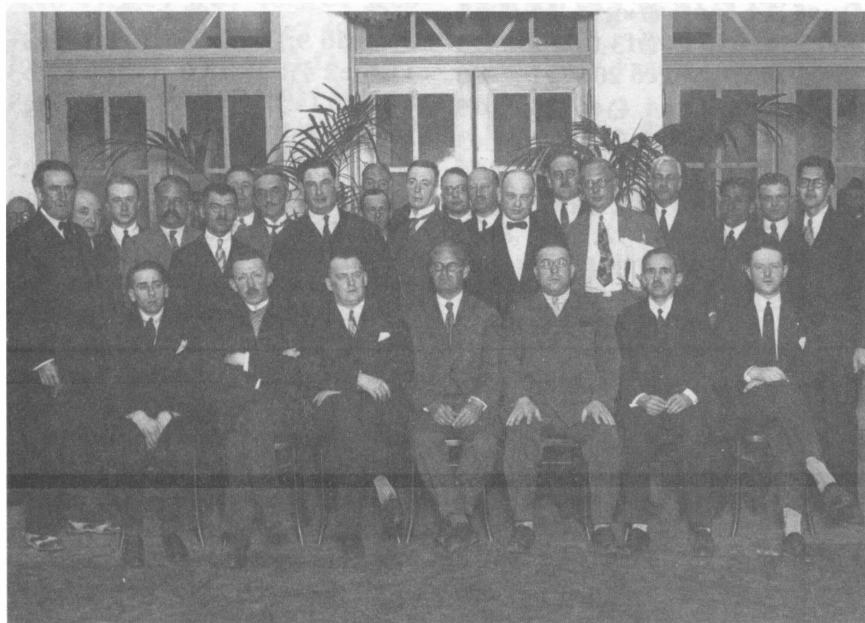
8...♗d6 9.♗×c4 0-0 10.h3 ♖e8+
 11.♗e2 ♗bd7 12.0-0 ♗b6 13.b3
 ♗b×d5 14.♗g5 h6 15.♗×d5 h×g5
 16.♗c4 ♗h7 17.♖c2 g4 18.h×g4
 ♗×g4 19.♗g3 ♗×f3 20.g×f3 ♖g5
 21.♖g2 ♗f6 22.♖h1 g6 23.♖h3
 ♗h5 24.♖h1 ♗f4 25.♖h2 ♖g7
 26.♖d1 ♖ad8 0-1 (Time)

Liège, August 19-30, 1930

Rubinstein was likely tired after the pressures of the Olympiad where he played 17 games in two weeks. This seems to be the only explanation for the oscillation between the sublime and the awful. He had beautiful wins over Colle (in a textbook Sämisch Nimzo-Indian smash) and Przepiórka (in a hanging pawns middlegame). His loss on time to Thomas in an equal position with four moves to go could happen to anyone, but 15.e4? against Weenink and 16...♖d5? against Marshall in the last two rounds were clear signs that Rubinstein was missing elementary tactics.

Albert Becker's tournament book of the event, published by Lachaga in 1976, says that the tournament was held to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the independence of Belgium (from Holland). There were supposed to be 14 participants but Vidmar and Becker declined their invitation. Alexander Alekhine was a special guest of the event and gave a simultaneous exhibition on opening day. The tournament participants were joined in the group photo by the local organizing committee and many strong visitors including Alekhine and Kashdan.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	T
1	Tartakower	x	1	½	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	8½
2	Sultan Khan	0	x	0	1	1	0	½	1	0	1	1	1	6½
3	Nimzowitsch	½	1	x	½	1	½	½	½	½	0	0	1	6
4	Ahues	½	0	½	x	½	½	1	½	1	0	1	½	6
5	Colle	½	0	0	½	x	1	0	1	1	½	1	½	6
6	Przepiórka	0	1	½	½	0	x	0	1	1	½	½	½	5½
7	Rubinstein	½	½	½	0	1	1	x	0	0	0	½	1	5
8	Weenink	0	0	½	½	0	0	1	x	½	1	½	1	5
9	Thomas	½	1	½	0	0	0	1	½	x		½	½	4½
10	Marshall	0	0	1	1	½	½	1	0		x	0	½	4½
11	Soultanbéieff	0	0	1	0	0	½	½	½	½	1	x	0	4
12	Pléci	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	0	½	½	1	x	3½



Liège 1930: seated, L-R Colle, N.N., Alekhine, Nimzowitsch, Rubinstein, Ahues, Pléci; standing: N.N., Marshall, Przepiórka, Lalevitch, Fischer, Soultanbéieff, N.N., Jarblum, Liubarski, Yates, Tinsley, Weenink, Seitz, N.N., Tartakower, N.N., Kmoch, Thomas, Sultan Khan, N.N., Kashdan. Luc Winants and Alexandre Soultanbéieff provided many of the names in this picture in Chess Notes 5038.

(418) **Rubinstein – Colle**

Liège (1) 1930

Nimzo-Indian [E40]

Notes by Botvinnik (Bo), Euwe (E),
Tartakover (T), and Blümich (Bl).

**1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 ♚b4 4.e3
♚xc3+**

(T) More flexible here is 4...b6, and the
most aggressive continuation is 4...c5.

5.bxc3 d6 6.♚d3 0-0

(T) Bogoljubow-Ahues, Berlin 1928,
took an interesting course: 6...♝e7 7.e4
e5 8.f3 ♟h5 9.♟e2 ♝h4+ 10.g3 ♝h3
11.♟f2!, with better chances for White.

**7.e4 e5 8.♟e2 ♞e8 9.f3 b6 10.0-0
♟c6 11.♚e3 ♚a6 12.♟g3 ♟a5
13.♝e2 c5 14.d5 ♟h8**

(E) Necessary was 14...♟d7, and if
15.f4, then 15...exf4 16.♚xf4 ♟e5.

(Bl) Why this move with the king?
Better was 14...♚c8, and against 15.f4,
Black can reply with 15...exf4 16.♚xf4
♟g4, followed by ...♟e5.

15.f4! ♟d7

(E) Now 15...exf4 was dubious because
of White's immediate threats [after
16.♚xf4] of 17.♟f5 or 17.♚g5.

16.f5!

(Bo) This ensures the opening of one
file on the kingside by f6 (...♟f6,
♚g5), or by g2-g4-g5.

16...f6 17.♟h5 ♞e7

(Bo) A better defense was offered by
17...♞g8 18.g4 ♝e7 19.♟h1 ♞f8
20.♞g1 g6.

18.g4 ♝e8 19.g5! ♚xc4

(Bo) Better was 19...♝f7 20.♟h1 ♞g8
21.♞g1 f×g5 22.♞xg5 ♟f6, etc.

20.♚xc4 ♟xc4 21.gxf6 gxf6

[P. Johnner recommends 21...♟xe3.]

22.♚h6

(Bo) White's attacking plan is ♟h1,
♞g1 and ♚g7+.

(Bl) Threatening 23.♟g7 and 24.♝xc4.

22...♟b2 23.♟h1 ♟d3

(Bo) After 24.♞g1, Black replies 24...
♟f2+ 25.♝xf2 ♝xh5, seizing the ini-
tiative. But Rubinstein does not fall into
this trap, he is satisfied with the gain of
an exchange.

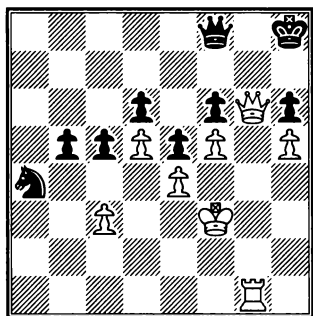
**24.♟g7 ♞xg7 25.♚xg7+ ♟xg7 26.
♞g1+ ♟h8 27.♝xd3 ♝f7 28.♞g3
♞g8 29.♞ag1 ♞xg3 30.♞xg3 ♟b8**

(Bl) Also 30...♝h5 does not help, be-
cause after 31.♞g1, followed by
32.♝g3, Black's queen must come
back.

31.♝e2 a6 32.a4 ♝e8 33.h4!

(T) This advance decides the game,
33...♝xa4 being impossible because of
34.♝g4.

**33...♝f7 34.♟g2 ♝f8 35.h5 h6
36.♝g4 b5 37.a×b5 a×b5 38.♝g6
♟d7 39.♟f3 ♟b6 40.♞g1 ♟a4**



41.c4! 1-0

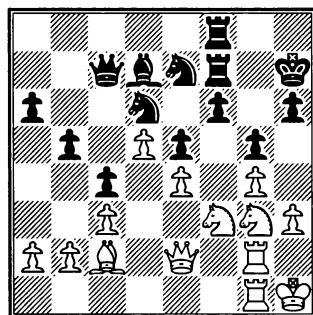
For if 41...bxc4 42.♖a1 followed by 43.♖a7.

(419) *Thomas – Rubinstein*

Liège (2) 1930

Ruy Lopez [C86]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♞b5 a6
4.♞a4 ♟f6 5.0-0 ♞e7 6.♞e2 b5
7.♞b3 d6 8.c3 ♟a5 9.♞c2 c5
10.d4 ♞c7 11.d5 ♞d7 12.♟bd2 c4
13.♞d1 ♟b7 14.♟f1 0-0 15.♟g3
g6 16.♞g5 ♞fd8 17.h3 ♞e8
18.♞d2 ♟g7 19.♟h4 ♞d7 20.f4
♟g8 21.♞xe7 ♟xe7 22.♟h2 ♟g8
23.♞f1 f6 24.♞f2 ♞f8 25.♞af1
♞ae8 26.fxe5 dxe5 27.♞e3 ♟d6
28.♟h1 ♞f7 29.♟e2 ♞ef8 30.g4
♞e8 31.♟g3 h6 32.♞g2 ♟h7
33.♞fg1 ♟e7 34.♞f3 ♞d7
35.♞e2 g5 36.♟f3 1-0 (Time)



Black is not worse after 36...♟g6. The time control was forty moves in two and a half hours.

(420) *Rubinstein – Nimzowitsch*

Liège (3) 1930

King's Indian [E68]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 d6 3.g3 ♟bd7
4.♞g2 g6 5.c4 e5 6.♟c3 ♞g7 7.e4
0-0 8.h3 exd4 9.♟xd4 ♟e5 10.b3
♞d7 11.0-0 a6 12.♞e3 ♞c8
13.♟h2 ♞b8 14.a4 c5 15.♟de2 b5
16.axb5 axb5 17.♞xd6 bxc4
18.bxc4 ♟xc4 19.♞xc5 ♟d2
20.♞fd1 ♟b3 21.♞xc8 ♞fxc8
22.♞a7 ♞e6 23.♟d5 ♞c4 24.♞f4
♞e8 25.♟c7 ♞c8 26.♟xe6 fxe6
27.e5 ♟h5 28.♞dd7 ♟c5 29.♞e7
♞f8 30.♞ec7 ♞xc7 31.♞xc7 ♞c2
32.♞f3 ♟xf4 33.gxf4 ♞d2 34.h4
♞d7 35.♞c6 h5 36.♟g2 ♟f7
37.♟g1 ♟d3 38.♟h3 ♞h6
39.♟g3 ♟e1 40.♞d6 ♞xd6
41.exd6 ♟xf3 ½-½

Soultanbéieff writes about his draw with Rubinstein at Liège in his *Guide pratique du Jeu des Combinaisons* (pp.77-78 – translation by Edward Winter in Chess Notes #6487): “Once he had played his move, Rubinstein would leave the table and sit in a corner of the hall. When his opponent’s reply had been made, he came back unhurriedly to the board. The waste of time was evident, and Rubinstein, a very slow player, suffered from it frequently (it is known how many games he lost on time). One day I asked him why he did not remain at the board to await his opponent’s reply, which was sometimes imminent, and the explanation he gave me astounded me in the mouth of a professional master:

‘So as not to disturb my opponent; some players are not at ease when one watches them thinking.’”

(421) *Soultanbéieff – Rubinstein*

Liège (4) 1930

Scotch [C45]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♟c3 ♟f6
4.d4 exd4 5.♟xd4 ♙c5 6.♙e3
♙b6 7.♟xc6 bxc6 8.e5 ♙xe3
9.exf6 ♙h6 10.♙e2+ ♟f8
11.f×g7+ ♙xg7 12.♟d1 d5 13.
♙e3 ♙d6 14.♙d3 c5 15.0-0 c4 16.
♙e2 ♙f5 17.♙xc4 ♙e8 18.♙g5
♙xc2 19.♙xd5 ♙xd5 20.♙xd5
♙d3 21.♙c1 ♙xf1 22.♟xf1 ♙e5
23.b3 ♙d8 24.♟e3 ♙d4 25.♙f3
♙xe3 26.f×e3 ♙d7 27.♙c5 ♟g7
28.♙g5+ ♟f6 29.♙a5 ♙d2 30.
♙xa7 ♙hd8 31.h3 ♙c2 32.♟g1
♙dd2 33.a4 ♟g5 34.♟h2 h5
35.♙a5+c5 36.b4f5 37.♙xc5 ♙xc5
38.bxc5 ♙a2 39.c6 ♙xa4 40.g3 ♙a3
41.h4+ ♟g6 42.c7 ♙c3 43.e4f×e4
44.♙xe4+ ♟h6 45.♟g2 ♙xc7
46.♟f2 ♙c3 47.♙f3 ♙c2+ 48.♟e3
♙c3+ 49.♟f2 ♙c2+ ½-½

(422) *Rubinstein – Ahues*

Liège (5) 1930

Nimzo-Indian [E42]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 ♙b4 4.e3
c5 5.♟ge2 cxd4 6.exd4 d5 7.a3
♙xc3+ 8.♟xc3 dxc4 9.♙xc4 0-0
10.0-0 ♟c6 11.♙e3 b6 12.d5 exd5
13.♟xd5 ♙e6 14.♟xf6+ ♙xf6
15.♙xe6 ♙xe6 16.♙c1 ♟e7
17.♙e1 ♙fd8 18.♙a4 ♙f6 19.b4
♟d5 20.h3 h6 21.♙a6 ♙f5
22.♙e2 ♟h7 23.♙ce1 ♙d6 24.♙c1
♙g6 25.f3?

Lackluster play out of the opening has given Rubinstein nothing but now he overreacts against Black's perceived threats on the kingside. He may have missed that after 25.g3 ♙xh3 he would have 26.♙b7 when Black would likely have to take a draw by capturing on g3.

25... ♙xf3 26.♙f2 ♙c3 27.♙ef1
♟e3 28.♙xe3 ♙xe3 29.♟h1 ♙e4
30.♙e2 f5 31.♙f3 ♙g5 32.♙e2
♙xf3 33.♙xf3 ♙d8 34.h4 ♙g4
35.♙xf5 ♙xh4+ 36.♟g1 ♙d7
37.♙f3 ♙hd4 38.♙ee3 ♙d2
39.♟h2 ♙c7 40.♙g3 ♙d5 41.♙h3
♙g5 42.♙c3 ♙xc3 43.♙xc3 a5
44.bxa5 bxa5 45.♟h3 h5 46.♙c4
♟h6 47.♙c6+ g6 48.♙a6 ♙c5
49.g3 ♟g7 50.♟g2 ♟h6 51.♟h3
♙d5 52.♟g2 ♟g5 53.♟h3 ♟f5
54.♙b6 g5 55.♙h6 ♙d3 56.♙xh5
♙xa3 57.♙h8 ♙e3 58.♙f8+ ♟g6
59.♙g8+ ♟h6 60.♟g4 ♙e5
61.♙a8 ♟g6 62.♙a6+ ♟f7
63.♟h5 ♟e7 64.g4 ♟d7 65.♙a8
♟c6 66.♙a6+ ♟b5 67.♙f6 a4
68.♙f5 ♙c5 69.♟xg5 a3 70.♟g6
♙xf5 71.gxf5 a2 72.f6 a1(♙) 73.f7
♙h8 0-1

Isaías Pléci (1900-1980) was one of Argentina's best players in the late 1920s and 1930s. His best results were made in Olympiads playing first reserve for Argentina. Pléci won a bronze medal at Stockholm 1937 (+11 -0 =6) and in 1939 on home ground a gold medal (+14 -3 =2). He was awarded the IM title in 1965.

(423) *Pléci – Rubinstein*

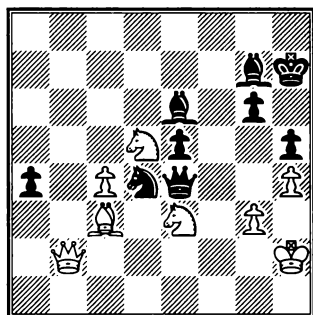
Liège (6) 1930

Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙a4 ♘f6 5.0-0 d6 6.♞e1 b5
7.♙b3 ♘d4!

Another Rubinstein innovation mentioned only as deserving attention in recent theory.

8.c3 ♘xb3 9.a×b3 ♙b7 10.d3 c5
11.♘bd2 g6 12.♘f1 h6 13.♙d2
♙g7 14.♙c1 ♙f8 15.♘g3 ♙g8
16.h3 ♙h7 17.♘h2 d5 18.f3 ♞e8
19.c4 d×c4 20.d×c4 b×c4 21.b×c4
♘d7 22.♞d1 ♘f8 23.♙e3 ♙e7
24.h4 h5 25.♙d2 ♞ad8 26.♙f2
♘e6 27.♘e2 ♙f6 28.g3 ♘d4
29.♘c3 ♙g7 30.♘d5 ♙d6
31.♙d2 ♞b8 32.b4 ♙c8 33.♞ab1
♙e6 34.♘f1 f5 35.b×c5 ♙×c5
36.♘fe3 f×e4 37.f×e4 ♞f8
38.♞×b8 ♞×b8 39.♞f1 a5 40.♙h1
♞b2 41.♙e1 ♘c6 42.♙c3 ♞b3
43.♙f2 ♞b8 44.♙e2 ♘d4 45.♙d2
♘b3 46.♙e2 ♘d4 47.♙d3 ♞f8
48.♙g2 ♞×f1 49.♙×f1 ♙a7
50.♙a1 a4 51.♙b4 ♘b3 52.♙b2
♙d4 53.♙c3 ♙×e4+ 54.♙h2 ♘d4



0-1 (Time)

White lost on time, but his position is hopeless. There is no adequate defense to the threat 55...♘f3+. Neither 55.♙×d4 e×d4 56.♙b7 ♙h6, nor

55.♙g2 ♘f3+ 56.♙h1 ♙×d5 57.♘×d5 ♙b1+, is of any avail.

Rubinstein and Sultan Khan always played long games against each other. Their four encounters (2½-1½ for Rubinstein) averaged over 60 moves each.

(424) *Rubinstein – Sultan Khan*

Liège (7) 1930

Queen's Pawn [A47]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 b6 3.♘bd2 ♙b7
4.e3 e6 5.♙d3 ♙e7 6.0-0 c5 7.a3
♘c6 8.c3 d5 9.♘e5 ♘×e5 10.d×e5
♘d7 11.f4 c4 12.♙c2 g6 13.♘f3
♘c5 14.♘d4 a6 15.♙d2 ♙c7
16.♙e1 h5 17.a4 a5 18.♙e2 0-0-
0 19.♙f2 ♙b8 20.♞fb1 ♙a6
21.♙e1 ♙a8 22.♙h4 ♞c8
23.♙×e7 ♙×e7 24.♞d1 h4 25.♘f3
♙b7 26.♞d2 ♞cg8 27.♞d4 ♞h5
28.h3 ♙c6 29.♙f2 ♞gh8 30.♘g5
♞f8 31.♘f3 ♞h6 32.♘h2 ♞hh8
33.♘g4 ♞b8 34.♙f1 ♙a7 35.♘f6
b5 36.a×b5 ♞×b5 37.♞a2 ♙b6
38.♙a1 ♞b8 39.♙h2 ♞b7 40.e4
d×e4 41.♘×e4 ♘×e4 42.♙×e4
♙×e4 43.♞×e4 ♞c7 44.♞a4 ♞bc5
45.♞d4 ♙b7 46.♙c1 g5 47.♞a1
♙b5 48.♙f1 g×f4 49.♞×f4 ♞×e5
50.♞×f7 ♙c6 51.♞f4 ♞g5 52.♞d1
e5 53.♞×h4 ♞cg7 54.♞d2 e4
55.♞e2 e3 56.♞f4 ♞e7 57.♙f3
♙×f3 58.♞×f3 ♞ge5 59.♞f4 ♞c7
60.♙g3 ♙b6 61.♙f3 ♙b5
62.♞×e3 ♞d5 63.h4 ♙a4 64.g4
♙b3 65.♞e2 ♞d3+ 66.♙g2 a4
67.g5 ♞h7 68.g6 ♞g7 69.h5 ♞d5
70.♞h4 ♞a5 71.♞h3 ♞g8 72.♙h2
♞g5 73.♞h4 ♞h8 74.♞e6 ♞h×h5
75.♞b6+ ♞b5 76.♞×h5 ♞×b6
77.g7 ♞g6 78.♞b5+ ♙c2 79.♞b4
♞×g7 80.♞×a4 ½-½

(425) **Rubinstein – Przepiórka**

Liège (8) 1930

Queen's Pawn [A47]

Notes by Rubinstein from *Swiat Szachowy*, 1930.

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 b6

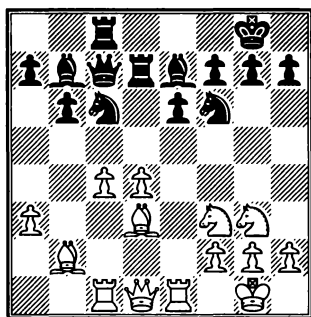
If White plays ♟f3 on the second move, then the queenside fianchetto is a good reply for Black.

3.♟bd2 ♟b7 4.e3 e6 5.♟d3 c5 6.0-0 ♟c6 7.a3

This prevents Black's possibility of ...♟b4.

7...♟e7 8.b3 0-0 9.♟b2 ♟c8 10.♟e1 d6 11.♟f1 ♟c7 12.♟g3 ♟fd8 13.c4 d5 14.♟c1 dxc4 15.bxc4 cxd4

Black immediately gives his opponent hanging pawns, but these exchanges are premature, because they open the e-file and give attacking opportunities to White. It would have been better to first play 15...♟d7 and ...♟cd8.

16.exd4 ♟d7**17.d5!**

The power of the hanging pawns is that they can be sacrificed to create open lines for the attacking pieces.

17...♟cd8

This looks like a very strong defense, but White's next move makes everything clear.

18.♟e2!

A very strong continuation, if now 18...exd5, then 19.♟xf6!

18...♟a5 19.♟b1 ♟b3

Black's position is very difficult, for if 19...exd5, then 20.♟xf6! is a disaster. Przepiórka decides to give up two minor pieces for a rook and two pawns. Materially, the position is equal, but positionally, White's attack is decisive.

20.♟xf6 ♟xc1 21.♟c2 g6

If 21...♟xf6? 22.♟xh7+ ♟f8 23. ♟h8+ ♟e7 24.♟f5 mate.

22.♟b2!

This move was highly commended at the time but modern-day helpers point out 22.♟e5 ♟d6 23.♟h5 would have been crushing.

22...exd5 23.♟xc1 dxc4 24.♟c3

Here some annotators recommend 24.♟h5 as stronger, but Black has a good reply in 24...♟d6.

24...f6 25.♟c2 b5 26.♟xe7!

This exchange sacrifice is the point of the whole combination. Now Black is defenseless.

26...♖xe7 27.♗xf6 ♖g7 28.h4
♙xf3 29.gxf3 a5 30.♘c4 b4
31.axb4 axb4 32.♗e6+ ♖h8

If 32...♗f7, then 33.♗b6! [The silicon oracle points out 32...♗f7 was the last chance. The point is that after 33.♘g5 Black has time for 33...c3 and on 33.♙e5 he can play 33...♗e7 as the rook on g7 is not pinned.]

33.♙e5! ♗a5 34.♗e7 ♖dg8
35.♘g5 h6 36.♙xg7+

[Rubinstein stops the game here with the comment, “and White wins.” Actually, the game continued for one more move.]

36...♖xg7 37.♗f8+ 1-0

(426) *Tartakover – Rubinstein*

Liège (9) 1930

Larsen [A05]

1.e3 ♘f6 2.b3 g6 3.♙b2 ♙g7
4.♘f3 c5 5.♙e2 ♘c6 6.0-0 0-0
7.d4 cxd4 8.♘xd4 b6 9.♙f3 ♙b7
10.♘xc6 ♙xc6 11.♙xc6 dxc6
12.♗f3 ♗c7 13.♘c3 ♖ad8
14.♖ad1 h5 15.h3 ♘h7 16.♖xd8
♖xd8 17.♖d1 ♘g5 18.♖xd8+
♗xd8 19.♗d1 ♗xd1+ 20.♘d1 e5
21.♗f1 f5 22.♗e2 h4 23.f4 ♘f7
24.fxe5 ♙xe5 25.♙xe5 ♘xe5
26.e4 fxe4 27.♘f2 ♗f7 28.♘xe4
♗e6 29.♗e3 ♗f5 30.♘d6+ ♗e6
31.♘e4 ♗f5 32.♘d6+ ♗e6
33.♘e4 ♗f5 ½-½

The Dutch master and problem composer Henri Gerard Marie Weenink, who represented his country in four chess olympiads, died at the age of only 39 of tuberculosis.

(427) *Rubinstein – Weenink*

Liège (10) 1930

Queen’s Gambit Declined [D36]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♘f6 4.♙g5
♘bd7 5.e3 c6 6.cxd5 exd5 7.♙d3
♙e7 8.♗c2 0-0 9.♘f3 ♖e8 10.0-0
♘f8 11.♘d2 g6 12.♖fe1 ♘e6
13.♙h4 ♘g7 14.f3 ♙f5 15.e4??

There was nothing wrong with 15.♙f2 with chances for both sides.

15...dxe4 16.fxe4 ♘xe4! 17.♙xe4

17.♙xe4 is followed by 17...♗xd4+!
18.♗h1 ♘f2+ 19.♗g1 ♘h3+ 20.♗h1
♗g1+! 21.♖xg1 ♘f2*.

17...♙xh4 18.g3 ♗xd4+ 19.♗h1
♙f6 20.♘f3 ♗c5 21.♙xf5 ♘xf5
22.g4 ♘e3 23.♗f2 ♙xc3 24.bxc3
♖ad8 25.♖e2 ♖d3 26.♖ae1 ♖xc3
27.h4 h6 28.h5 ♖e4 29.hxg6 fxg6
30.♗h4 ♗f8 31.♗h3 ♘xg4
32.♖xe4 ♘f2+ 0-1

(428) *Marshall – Rubinstein*

Liège (11) 1930

Queen’s Gambit Accepted [D20]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.♘c3 a6 4.a4
c5 5.d5 e6 6.e4 ♘f6 7.♙xc4 exd5
8.♘xd5 ♘xd5 9.♙xd5 ♙e7
10.♗h5 0-0 11.♘f3 ♘d7 12.♘g5
♘f6 13.♙xf7+ ♗h8 14.♗e2 ♘xe4
15.♘xe4 ♖xf7 16.0-0 ♗d5??

Once again Rubinstein blunders on the spot. He would have nothing to worry about after 16...♙f5, 16...♙e6 or 16...♗g8.

17.♘g5 ♗g8 18.♘xf7 ♗xf7
19.♖e1 ♗f8 20.♖a3 ♙d7 21.♖f3
♙f6 22.♗c2 ♙c6 23.♗xc5+ ♗g8

24.♖g3 ♘a4 25.♙g5 ♘c6
 26.♙xf6 ♗xf6 27.b4 ♖f8 28.h3
 ♖f7 29.♖e2 h6 30.♗c3 ♗d6
 31.♖g4 ♗d1+ 32.♗e1 ♗xe1+
 33.♖xe1 ♗f8 34.♖d4 ♖f5 35.f4 a5
 36.bxa5 ♖xa5 37.♖e2 ♗f7
 38.♗f2 ♖a3 39.♖dd2 h5 40.♖e5

g6 41.♖de2 h4 42.♖e7+ ♗f6
 43.♖h7 g5 44.fxg5+ ♗xg5
 45.♖g7+ ♗f5 46.♖g4 ♖a4
 47.♖xa4 ♘a4 48.♖e7 ♗f6
 49.♖xb7 ♗g5 50.♖g7+ ♗h5
 51.♗e3 ♘c6 52.♗f4 ♗h6 53.♖g8
 ♘d5 54. ♖h8+ ♗g7 55.♖xh4 1-0

1931

Prague Olympiad, July 12-26, 1931

The Poles fielded the same team as at Hamburg, and their team results were similar as well: twelve wins, five draws and two losses versus twelve, three and two, respectively. Unfortunately, with Rubinstein scoring just +3, the Polish team suffered a sharp drop in game points. Still, it was sufficient to finish second to the USA, one point back.

Poland 4-0 Norway

(429) *Rubinstein – Christoffersen*

Prague (1) July 12, 1931

Queen's Pawn [A46]

1.d4 e6 2.e3 ♖f6 3.♖d2 c5 4.♖gf3
 ♖c6 5.a3 ♗c7 6.dxc5 ♘xc5 7.b4
 ♘e7 8.♘b2 d5 9.c4 dxc4 10.♖xc4
 0-0 11.♖c1 ♖d8 12.♗c2 ♗d7
 13.b5 ♖b8 14.♖ce5 ♗e8 15.♖g5
 ♘d7 16.♖gx7 ♖c8 17.♗b3
 ♖xc1+ 18.♘c1 ♖e4 19.♘c4 ♖c5
 20.♗b1 ♘f6 21.h4 ♘xe5 22.♖xe5
 ♗h5 23.♘b2 a6 24.bxa6 ♖bxa6
 25.♖xd7 1-0

Poland 1½-2½ England

(430) *Sultan Khan – Rubinstein*

Prague (2) July 12, 1931

Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 d5 2.♖f3 c5 3.e3 e6 4.♖e5
 ♖f6 5.♖d2 ♖bd7 6.f4 ♘d6 7.c3
 b6 8.♘d3 ♘b7 9.♗f3 h5 10.♗g3
 ♗f8 11.0-0 h4 12.♗h3 ♖c8
 13.♖df3 ♖e4 14.♘d2 ♖xd2
 15.♖xd2 ♖f6 16.♖df3 ♖c7
 17.♖g5 ♘c8 18.♖f3 ♖h6 19.♖af1
 ♗g8 20.♖3f2 ♗f8 21.♗f3 cxd4
 22.cxd4 g6 23.g4 hxg3 24.hxg3
 ♖h7 25.♖g4

Sultan Khan has his whole army aimed at Rubinstein's king; so Akiva sacrifices the exchange for a pawn to gain some breathing room. White shows technique of the highest order in converting this slim material advantage into victory.

25...♖xg5 26.♖xh6+ ♗xh6
 27.fxg5 ♗xg5 28.♗g2 e5 29.♗f6
 ♗xf6 30. ♖xf6 e4 31.♘b1 ♘e6
 32.♖6f2 ♖c8 33.a3 ♗g7 34.♖c2
 ♖d8 35.♘a2 ♗h6 36.♘b3 ♗g7
 37.♖c6 ♗f8 38.♘d1 ♗e7 39.♖h1
 ♘d7 40.♖c1 ♘e6 41.♘e2 ♗f6
 42.♖h7 ♗g5 43.♗f2 ♗f6 44.♘f1
 g5 45. ♘e2 g4 46.♗g2 ♖g8
 47.♘a6 ♖b8 48. a4 ♗e7 49.♖ch1
 ♖d8 50.♖h8 ♖d7 51. ♖c1 ♘b4
 52.♗f2 ♗f6 53.♖e8 ♗g7 54. ♖c6
 ♗f6 55.♖g8

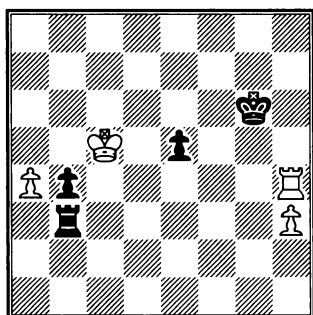
Zugzwang at last, as 55...♖e7 is met by 56.♙c8, and 55...♖f5 loses to 56.♖e2 ♘a5 57.♞c1 ♖f6 58.♙c8 ♞d6 59.♙xex6.

55... ♖d6 56. ♖x d6 ♙x d6 57. ♖a8 1-0

Poland 4-0 Italy

(431) *Rubinstein – Rosselli del Turco*
Prague (3) July 13, 1931
Semi-Slav [D45]

1.d4 e6 2.c4 ♖f6 3.♗c3 d5 4.♗f3
 ♗bd7 5.e3 c6 6.♗e5 ♗×e5 7.d×e5
 ♗d7 8.f4 d×c4 9.♗×c4 b5 10.♗e2
 ♗b7 11.0-0 ♖b6 12.♖c2 a6 13.a4
 ♗e7 14.♖f3 g6 15.♖h3 ♖c8
 16.♗d2 b4 17.♗e4 c5 18.b3 ♗d5
 19.♗e1 ♖b7 20.♗d2 ♗×g2
 21.♗×a6 ♖×a6 22.♖×g2 ♖e2+
 23.♗f2 ♗b6 24.♖e1 ♖a6 25.♖c1
 ♖e2 26.♗c4 ♖×c2 27.♖×c2 ♗d5
 28.♗e1 0-0 29.♗d2 f5 30.♖f3
 ♖fd8 31.♖g3 ♖c7 32.♖e2 ♖cd7
 33.♖g1 ♖f7 34.h3 h6 35.♖g2 ♖g8
 36.♖g1 g5 37.♖cc1 ♖dd8 38.♖f3
 ♖g6 39.♖g2 ♖dg8 40.♖cg1 ♗d8
 41.e4 f×e4+ 42.♖×e4 ♗e7
 43.♗d6+ ♗×d6 44.e×d6 ♗f6
 45.♖d3 ♖d8 46.f×g5 ♖×d6+
 47.♖c4 ♖d4+ 48.♖b5 h×g5
 49.♗e3 ♖d3 50.♗×c5 ♖×b3
 51.♖×g5 ♖×g5 52.♖×g5 ♗e4
 53.♖h5 ♗×c5 54.♖×c5 ♖g6
 55.♖h4 e5



56.a5 ♔g5

According to Louma, this is the decisive mistake. Black should play 56...♔f5!.

57. ㉓x4 ㉓x3 58.a6 ♖f5 59.a7
㉓a3 60.♙b6 ㉓xa7 61.♙xa7 e4
62.♙b6 e3 63.♙c5 e2 64.㉓b1 1-0

Poland 2½-1½ Netherlands

(432) *Weenink – Rubinstein*
Prague (4) July 14, 1931
Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙a4 ♘f6 5.0-0 d6 6.d4 b5
7.dxe5 dxe5 8.♙×d8+ ♘×d8
9.♙b3 ♘d7

ECO prefers 9...♘d6, giving 9...♘d7 as dubious with the follow-up 10.a4 ♖b8 11.a×b5 a×b5 12.♗c3 c6 13.♗e3 f6 14.♖a7 providing White with a small advantage. See Wagner-Rubinstein, Breslau 1925 (game 195).

10. ♖g5 f6 11. ♗e3 ♜c5 12. ♜c3 c6
13. ♜d2 ♜de6 14. ♖fd1 ♗e7 15. f3
a5 16. a4 b4 17. ♜e2 ♜xb3
18. ♜xb3 c5 19. c4 ♜d4 20. ♗xd4
cxd4 21. ♜bc1 ♗e6 22. b3 ♜d7
23. ♜d3 ♜c6 24. ♜f2 h5 25. g3
♗g8 26. ♜g2 ♗h7 27. ♜g1 g5
28. ♖e1 ♗d6 29. g4 ♗g6 30. h3
♖a7 31. ♖e2 ½-½

[*Allgemeen Handelsblad*, July 16, 1931]

Poland 3-1 Germany

(433) *Rubinstein – Bogoljubow*
Prague (5) July 14, 1931
Semi-Slav [D45]
Notes by Kmoch (K) and Louma

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.♟c3 ♟f6 4.e3 e6
5.f4 c5 6.♟f3 ♟c6 7.♞e2 ♞e7
8.0-0 0-0 9.♟e5 dxc4

(L) This weakens Black's queenside. Much better is 9...cxd4 10.exd4 dxc4 11.♟xc6 bxc6 12.♞xc4 ♟d5!, followed by ...c5.

10.♟xc6 bxc6 11.dxc5 ♞xc5
12.♞xc4 ♝xd1 13.♞xd1 ♟d5

(K) Appears to be quite good, as Black can force equality in the pawn structure by the double attack upon c3 and e3. Nonetheless, the knight move is a mistake. Black should have played 13...e5!, and met 14.fx e5 with 14...♟g4, with perhaps the following continuation: 15.♟e4 ♞xe3+ 16.♞xe3 ♟xe3 17.♞dc1 ♟xc4 18.♞xc4 ♞e6 19.♞xc6?? ♞d5, after which Black obtains counterplay sufficient to equalize.

14.♟f2 a5

(K) Now he perceives that 14... ♟xc3 is not good, as after 15.bxc3 Black has few possibilities for development. If Black plays 15...e5, the sequel might be 16.fx e5 ♞f5 (or 16... ♞e8) 17.♞e2! and ♞f3, with advantage to White. Hence Bogoljubow makes a virtue of his necessity and seeks to obtain pressure on the b-file. White's control of the c-file is thereby weakened, but not removed.

15.♟f3 ♞b7

(L) I prefer 15...♞a6.

16.♞d2 ♟b6 17.♞e2 ♞e7 18.e4 c5

(L) Better was 18...f6, followed by ...e5.

19.♟f2 ♞fb8 20.♞e3 a4 21.♞ac1 ♞c6 22.♞c2 g6 23.♞b5 ♞b7 24.a3 ♞a5 25.♞e2 ♞c6 26.♞dc1 ♟d7 27.e5 ♟b6 28.♟d1 ♞e4 29.♞d2 ♞d5 30.g3 ♞b3

(L) The decisive mistake! Better was 30...♟f8 31.♟c3 ♞c6 32.♞f3? ♞xf3 33.♟xf3 ♟c4.

31.♟c3 ♟g7

(K) Somewhat better was 31...♟f8.

32.♟e4 ♞c8 33.♟d6 ♞c6

(K) The decisive error! Naturally, neither 33...♞xd6 34.♞xd6, nor 33... ♞b8 34.♟c4!, was satisfactory.

34.♞b5

(K) Forcing the win of material, as 34...♞c7? is refuted by 35.♟e8+. Now it becomes clear that 31...♟f8 was preferable.

34...♞xb5 35.♟xb5 ♟d5 36.♟c3 h5 37.♟e4 ♟xe3 38.♟xe3 ♞c7 39.♟d6 ♟f8 40.♞d3 ♞c6 41.♟c4 ♞c7 42.h4 ♞a7 43.♟b6 ♞c7 44.♞d7 ♞c6 45.♟c4 ♞a6 46.♞b7 ♞a8 47.♟b6 ♞d8 48. ♟d7+ ♟e8 49.♟xc5 1-0

Poland 2-2 Switzerland

(434) *H. Johner – Rubinstein*

Prague (6) July 15, 1931

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D26]

1.d4 d5 c4 dxc4 3.♟f3 ♟f6 4.e3 e6 5.♟c3 c5 6.♞xc4 a6 7.♞d3 b5 8.dxc5 ♞xc5 9.a3 ♞b7 10.b4 ♞d6 11.♞b2 ♝e7 12.♝e2 ♟bd7 13.0-

0 0-0 14. ♖ac1 ♟e5 15. ♟x e5
♟x e5 16. ♖fd1 ♖ac8 17. ♟a2 ♟b8

Black stands slightly better after
17... ♟xb2.

18. ♟d4 ♖fd8 19. ♟c3 ♟d7 20. f4
e5 21. fxe5 ♟xe5 22. ♟f5 ♟f3??

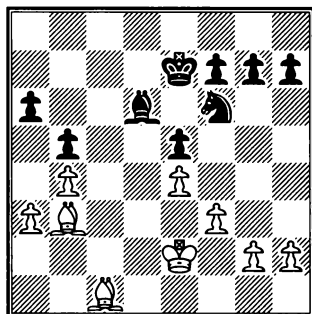
Black would have a slight advantage
after 22... ♖c4, instead Rubinstein hal-
lucinates and Hans Johner (1889-
1975), the younger brother of Paul,
collects the gift.

23. gxf3 ♜g5+ 24. ♜g2 1-0

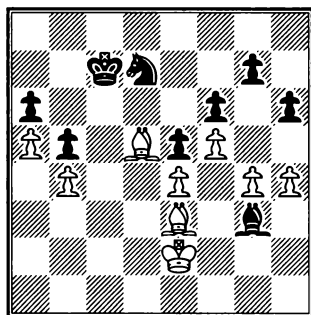
Poland 2½ – 1½ Spain

(435) *Rubinstein – Golmayo*
Prague (7) July 16, 1931
Queen's Pawn [D05]

1. d4 ♟f6 2. ♟f3 e6 3. ♟bd2 d5
4. e3 c5 5. a3 ♟c6 6. dxc5 ♟xc5
7. b4 ♟e7 8. ♟b2 a6 9. c4 dxc4
10. ♟xc4 b5 11. ♜xd8+ ♟xd8
12. ♟d6+ ♜e7 13. ♟xc8+ ♖xc8
14. ♟d3 ♟c7 15. ♜e2 ♟d6
16. ♖hc1 ♖c7 17. ♟d4 ♟xd4+
18. ♟xd4 ♖hc8 19. ♖xc7+ ♖xc7
20. e4 e5 21. ♟e3 ♟d7 22. ♜d2
♜d8 23. ♟c2 ♜e7 24. ♟b3 ♟f6
25. f3 ♖d7 26. ♜e2 ♖c7 27. ♖c1
♖xc1 28. ♟xc1



28... ♟c7 29. ♟d2 ♟b6 30. ♟c3
♟c7 31. ♜d3 ♟b8 32. ♟d2 ♟a7
33. ♟c3 ♟d7 34. ♟d5 f6 35. ♟b7
♟b8 36. ♟d2 ♜d6 37. f4 ♟d4
38. f5 ♟g1 39. h3 ♟d4 40. ♟c1 h6
41. g4 ♜c7 42. ♟d5 ♟f2 43. ♜e2
♟h4 44. ♟e3 ♟d7 45. ♜d1 ♟g3
46. ♟b3 ♟h4 47. a4 ♟g3 48. a5
♟h4 49. ♟d5 ♟g3 50. ♜e2 ♟h4
51. ♟f2 ♟g5 52. h4 ♟f4 53. ♜d3
♜c8 54. ♟e3 ♜c7 55. ♜e2 ♟g3



56. g5 hxg5 57. hxg5 fxg5 58. ♟xg5
♟f6 59. ♟d2 ♟xd5 60. exd5 ♜d6
61. ♜f3 ♟f4 62. ♟xf4 exf4
63. ♜xf4 ♜xd5 64. ♜g5 ♜e5
65. ♜g4 ♜e4 66. ♜g5 ♜f3 67. ♜h5
♜f4 68. ♜g6 ♜g4 69. f6 gx f6
70. ♜xf6 ♜f4 71. ♜e6 ♜e4
72. ♜d6 ♜d4 73. ♜c6 ♜c4
74. ♜b6 ♜xb4 75. ♜xa6 ♜c5
76. ♜b7 b4 77. a6 b3 78. a7 b2
79. a8(♜) b1(♜)+ 80. ♜c8 ♜f5+
81. ♜b8 ½-½

[*Els escacs a Catalunya* 1931]

Rubinstein's round-eight draw as Black
against Erdelyi of Romania in a match
won by Poland 3½-½ played on July
16 is not available. Poland had the bye
in round nine and Rubinstein was rested
the following day against Denmark.
The Poles won 2½-1½.

Poland 1½-2½ Latvia

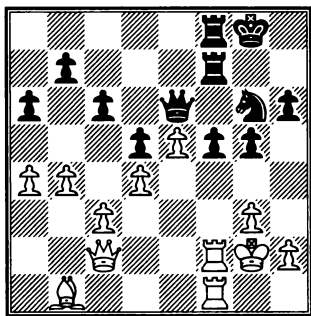
Hermanis Matisons (1894-1932) of Latvia was not only a world-class endgame study composer, but a fine player who beat Rubinstein in two of their three meetings.

(436) *Matisons – Rubinstein*

Prague (11) July 19, 1931

Vienna [C29]

1.e4 e5 2.♖c3 ♖f6 3.f4 d5 4.f×e5
 ♖×e4 5.♖f3 ♖c6 6.♜e2 ♖c5 7.d4
 ♖e6 8.♙e3 a6 9.♖d1 ♙e7 10.c3
 0-0 11.♜c2 f5 12.♙d3 ♖g5
 13.♖×g5 ♙×g5 14.0-0 g6 15.g3
 ♙×e3+ 16.♖×e3 ♙e6 17.♖g2
 ♖e7 18.♖f4 ♜d7 19.♜f2 c6
 20.♜b3 ♜ab8 21.♜e1 ♜g7
 22.♜b4 ♖g8 23.♜g2 ♜be8 24.a4
 ♜e7 25.♜a3 g5 26.♖×e6 ♜×e6
 27.♜ef1 ♜ef7 28.b4 ♖e7 29.♜c1
 h6 30.♙b1 ♖g6 31.♜c2! ♜g8

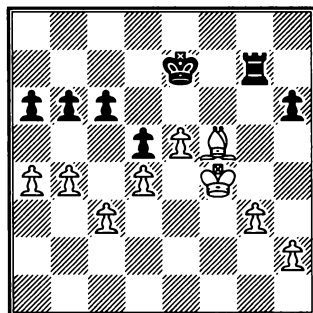


This is the best of several unpleasant choices: 31...f4 32.♜×g6+ ♜×g6 33.♙×g6 ♜×g6 34.g×f4 g×f4 35.♜f3 leads to a very bad ending for Black and 31...♖e7 is met by 32.g4!

32.♜×f5 ♖f4+ 33.♜1×f4 g×f4
 34.♜f6 f3+

Rubinstein could have also tried to stay in the middlegame with 34...♜e7 35.♜×h6 ♜g7. This does not look pleasant but may have held out more practical chances of saving the game.

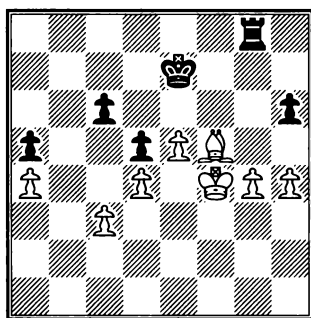
35.♜f2 ♜h3 36.♜g6+ ♜g7
 37.♜×f8+ ♜×f8 38.♜f5+ ♜×f5
 39.♙×f5 ♜e7 40.♜×f3 b6 41.♜f4



Unfortunately for Rubinstein, trying to create a passed pawn on the queenside comes at too high a cost as the following analysis by Hübner in the *Encyclopedia of Chess Endings: Rook Endings-Part 2*, #929 shows: 41...a5 42.g4 b5 43.a×b5 a4 44.b×c6 a3 45.♙b1 ♜f7+ 46.♜e3 ♜f1 47.♙a2 ♜c1 (47...♜e6 48.c4 d×c4 49.♙×c4+ ♜e7 50.d5 ♜c1 51.♙a2 ♜c2 52.d6+ ♜d8 53.c7+ ♜d7 54.b5 ♜×a2 55.e6+ ♜c8 56.e7) 48.♜d2 ♜h1 49.♙×d5 a2 50.♙×a2 ♜×h2+ 51.♜d3 ♜×a2 52.b5. Both variations see Black winning the bishop, but in such a way that White's armada of pawns are overwhelming.

41... ♜g8 42.g4 a5 43.b×a5 b×a5
 44.h4 (D)

Black also lost trying to hold up g4-g5 as the following analysis of Euwe shows: 44...♜g7 45.♜g3! (45.g5 h×g5+



46.hxg5 ♖g8 47.g6 ♜h8 48.♗g5 ♜h1
49.♙g4 ♜g1 50.e6 ♗f8 51.♗f4 ♗g7
52.e7 ♜e1 53.♙d7 ♜xe7 54.♙xc6 ♜c7
55.♙xd5 ♜xc3 56.♙f7 ♜a3 57.♙e8
♗f8 and Black is holding on.) 45...♜g8
46.g5 h×g5 (46...h5 47.♗f4 ♜b8
(47...♗f7 48.g6+ ♗g7 49.♙e6 ♜b8
50.♗g5 ♜b3 51.♗xh5 ♜xc3 52.♗g5
♜g3+ 53.♙g4 c5 54.h5 c4 55.h6+ ♗g8
56.e6 c3 57.e7 ♜e3 58.♗f6) 48.g6 ♜b3
49.♗g5 ♜xc3 50.♗h6 ♜g3 51.g7 ♗f7
52.e6+ ♗f6 53.e7 ♗xe7 54.♙g6) 47.h5!
♜b8 48.♗g4 ♜b2 49.♗xg5 ♜h2 50.h6
♜h1 (50...♗f7 51.♙g6+ ♗f8 52.♗f6
♜xh6 53.e6) 51.h7 ♗f7 52.e6+ ♗g7
53.♙g6 ♜e1 54.h8♗+ ♗xh8 55.♗f6.

44...♜b8 45.g5 h×g5+ 46.♗xg5
♜b3 47.h5 ♜xc3 48.h6 ♜c1 49.h7
♜h1 50.♙g6 ♗f8 51.♗f6 ♜f1+
52.♙f5 1-0

Rubinstein's round twelve victory as White against E. Steiner of Hungary in a match won by Poland 3½-½, played on July 20, is not available.

Poland 2½-1½ Czechoslovakia

(437) *Flohr – Rubinstein*

Prague (13) July 21, 1931

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1.d4 d5 2.♗f3 ♗f6 3.c4 d×c4 4.e3
e6 5.♙xc4 a6 6.a4 c5 7.0-0 ♗c6
8.♗c3 ♙e7 9.d×c5 ♙xc5
10.♗×d8+ ♗×d8 11.e4 ♗g4
12.♙f4 f6 13.h3 ♗ge5 14.♙fd1+
♗e7 15.♗×e5 ♗×e5 16.♙b3 ♙d7
17.♗f1 b5 18.♙d2 ♜hc8 19.♗e2
g5 20.♙g3 ♙b4 21.♙×e5 f×e5
22.♙d3 ♙c5 23.♙g3 ½-½

Rubinstein was rested in round fourteen when Poland trounced France 3½-½. His draw with Grünfeld of Austria on July 22 is unavailable. The Poles drew the match 2-2.

Poland 2-2 Sweden

(438) *Rubinstein – Ståhlberg*

Prague (16) July 23, 1931

Queen's Pawn [D02]

1.d4 d5 2.♙f4 ♗f6 3.e3 e6 4.♗d2
♗bd7 5.h3 ♙e7 6.♗gf3 0-0
7.♙d3 c5 8.c3 b6 9.0-0 ♙b7
10.♗e5 ♗e4 11.♗c2 ♗×d2
12.♗×d2 a6 13.♗c2 ♗f6 14.♗e2
b5 15.♙ad1 ♗b6 16.♙g5 ♗c7
17.f4 g6 18.d×c5 ♗h5 19.♙×e7
♗×e7 20.♗f2 f6 21.♗h4 ♗g7
22.b4 ♗f5 23.♙×f5 e×f5 24.♗d3
♗×e3+ 25.♗f2 ♜fe8 26.♜fe1
♗×f2+ 27.♗×f2 ♗f7 28.♗f1 g5
29.♜×e8 ♜×e8 30.g3 ♗g6 31.♜e1
♜×e1+ 32.♗×e1 g×f4 33.g×f4 ♗h5
34.♗d1 ♗h4 35.♗f2 ♗×h3
36.♗e3 h5 37.♗×f5 ♗g4 38.♗e7
♗×f4 39.c6 ♙×c6 40.♗×c6 ♗e4
41.♗e2 h4 42.♗d4 h3 43.♗f3 ½-½

Poland 2-2 Yugoslavia

(439) *Vidmar – Rubinstein*

Prague (17) July 24, 1931

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.㊦f3 ㊦f6
 4.㊦c3 a6 5.a4 c5 6.e3 e6 7.㊦xc4
 ㊦c6 8.0-0 ㊦e7 9.㊦e2 ㊦c7 10.d5
 exd5 11.㊦xd5 ㊦xd5 12.㊦xd5 0-
 0 13.㊦d2 ㊦d7 14.㊦c3 ㊦ad8
 15.㊦fd1 ㊦c8 16.㊦ac1 ㊦b6
 17.㊦c4 ㊦b4 18.a5 ㊦xa5 19.㊦e5
 ㊦xd5 20.㊦xd5 ㊦xd5 21.㊦xa5
 ㊦e6 22.㊦d7 ㊦xd7 23.㊦xd5 ㊦e6
 24.㊦d2 f5 25.㊦b6 c4 26.㊦c7 ㊦f7
 27.f4 ㊦c8 28.㊦d6 ㊦c6 29.㊦xe7
 ㊦xe7 30.㊦f2 a5 31.e4 fxe4
 32.㊦e1 ㊦d6 33.㊦xd6 ㊦xd6
 34.㊦xe4 b5 35.㊦e5 ㊦d5 36.㊦e3
 ㊦c5 37.㊦e7 ㊦b4 38.㊦d2 ㊦b3
 39.㊦c1 b4 40.㊦e5 ㊦xg2 41.㊦xa5
 g6 42.㊦e5 ㊦f1 43.h4 h5 44.㊦e6
 ㊦d3 ½-½

Poland 3-1 Lithuania

(440) *Rubinstein – Mikenas*

Prague (18) July 25, 1931

Semi-Slav [D45]

Notes by Rubinstein from *Swiat Szachowy* 1931, p. 121.

1.d4 d5 2.㊦f3 ㊦f6 3.c4 c6 4.e3 e6
 5.㊦c3 ㊦bd7 6.㊦e5 ㊦xe5 7.dxe5
 ㊦d7 8.cxd5

If 8.f4, then Black plays 8...dxc4 and obtains a pawn majority on the queenside.

8...㊦xe5?!

Now Black will have an isolated and weak pawn. Hence 8...cxd5 is worthy of consideration.

9.f4 ㊦g6 10.dxc6 ㊦xd1+
 11.㊦xd1 bxc6 12.㊦d2 e5 13.㊦c1
 exf4 14.exf4 ㊦d6 15.g3 ㊦e6

16.㊦c4 ㊦xc4 17.㊦xc4 ㊦e7
 18.㊦e3 0-0 19.㊦e2 ㊦ab8 20.b3
 ㊦fe8 21.㊦f3 ㊦c7!

Black's defense was excellent and he has reached a drawn position. [Typically modest, Rubinstein still has a clear positional advantage and his excellent endgame technique converts it into a full point.]

22.㊦d1 ㊦b6 23.㊦c1 ㊦bd8
 24.㊦xd8 ㊦xd8 25.㊦a3 ㊦d5
 26.㊦c5 ㊦xc5 27.㊦xc5 ㊦e7
 28.㊦a5 ㊦d7 29.㊦c4 f6 30.㊦a6
 ㊦f7 31.㊦a5 ㊦c7 32.㊦e4 ㊦e6
 33.㊦d4 ㊦d6 34.b4 ㊦f5+ 35.㊦d3
 ㊦d7 36.㊦b3 ㊦d6 37.㊦c5+ ㊦e7
 38.㊦d4 ㊦b5+ 39.㊦c4 ㊦d6+
 40.㊦d4 ㊦b5+ 41.㊦d3 ㊦d6 42.g4

Playing exclusively on the queenside is fruitless, therefore White makes an attempt to weaken his opponent's kingside.

42...h6 43.h3 ㊦f7 44.㊦d4 g6
 45.㊦e4 ㊦d8 46.㊦g3 c5+
 47.bxc5 ㊦e6+ 48.㊦e3 ㊦xc5
 49.㊦a3 ㊦d7 50.f5 g5 51.㊦e4
 ㊦b6 52.㊦a6 ㊦f7 53.a4!

White's threat is 54.a5, and after that ㊦e6 and ㊦d6+.

53...㊦g7 54.a5 ㊦d7 55.㊦e6 ㊦c5

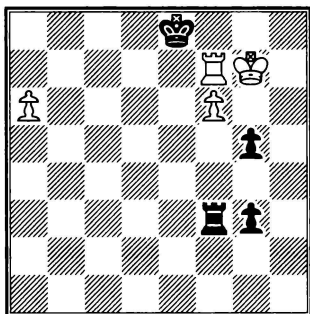
This loses quickly, but it was very difficult to find a good defense against the knight's penetration to d6.

56.㊦xc5 ㊦xc5 57.㊦e7+ ㊦f8
 58.㊦xa7 ㊦c3+ 59.㊦d4 ㊦xh3
 60.a6 ㊦a3 61.㊦d5 h5 62.㊦e6
 hxc4 63.㊦xf6 ㊦e8 64.㊦g7 g3
 65.f6 ㊦f3



The five members of the gold-medal winning American team at Prague: L-R Marshall , Dake, N.N., Kashdan, Bedřich Fuchs (President of the Marshall Chess Club in Prague), Horowitz and H. Steiner.

66.♟f7 1-0



[All the sources we consulted present White's last move as 66.♟f7. It is possible that this was a misprint, repeated in later publications, and that 66.♟b7 was actually played. After 66.♟f7 (the most illogical move) 66...g2 67.a7 ♟a2, White wins by 68.♟b7 g1 ♖69.f7+, and

mate next move, while 66.♟b7 wins in the same fashion, but more directly.]

Poland 2-2 USA

This last round match-up between the toptwo finishing teams saw the defending champion Poles trailing by one point and unable to close the gap (the match finished 2-2) They came close to taking first, but Makarczyk was unable to convert the small but persistent advantage he held against Horowitz throughout their game. Rubinstein did his job by handing Kashdan his only loss at Prague. This was not an easy thing to do as the latter played extremely well in Olympiads as his career record of 80% (63 points from 79) and four team and five individual medals in five events confirms.

(441) *Kashdan – Rubinstein*

Prague (19) July 26, 1931

Queen's Gambit Declined [D61]

Notes by Rubinstein (R) from *Swiat Szachowy*, 1931, p. 119, and Spielmann (S).

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.c4 e6 4.♟c3
♟bd7 5.♞g5 ♞e7 6.e3 0-0 7.♞c2
h6 8.♞f4 c5 9.cxd5 cxd4!

(R) This novelty deserves attention. Till now, 9...exd5 was played in similar situations, after which Black's d5-pawn remains isolated and weak, and White has strong square for the knight at d4.

10.exd4

(R) White must play in this way, equalizing the game, because neither 10.dxe6 nor 10.♟xd4 are satisfactory. Also, 10.d6 does not give White an advantage.

10...♟xd5 11.♟xd5 exd5 12.a3
♞e8 13.♞e2 ♟f6 14.♞c7 ♞f5!
15.♞xf5 ♞xc7 16.0-0 ♞b6

(R) With the double threat of 17...♞xb2 and 17...♞xa3.

17.♞ab1 ♞ac8 18.♞d3 a6 19.♟h4

(S) A dubious continuation. Better is 19.♞d1, followed by ♞b3.

19...♟e4 20.♟f5 ♞f6 21.♞fd1
♞c4 22.♞f3 ♞cc8?

(R) Black could have increased his slight advantage by 22...♞c2. Not having much time on the clock, Black was afraid of the complications after 23.

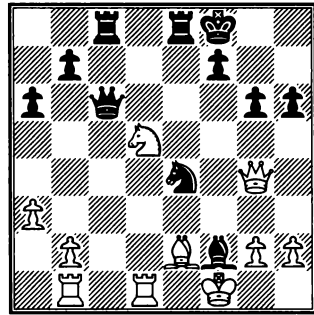
♟e3, incorrectly it turns out, as the further play is in his favor.

23.♞g4 ♟f8 24.♞f3 g6 25.♟e3

(R) Here 25.♟h6 is bad because of 25...♞xd4!

(S) On 25.♟h6 follows 25...♞c7! (preventing 26.♞d7), and then ...♞xd4. The f2-pawn will be attacked and the white knight will be out of play.

25...♞xd4 26.♟xd5 ♞xf2+
27.♟f1 ♞b5+ 28.♞e2 ♞c6



29.g3

(R) In case of 29.♞f3, Black will not repeat moves for a draw, but will continue the attack with 29...♞a7.

(S) On 29.♞f3 there follows the overwhelming 29...h5 30.♞f4 (30. ♞h3? ♟g5!) 30...g5 31.♞f5 ♞c4+ 32. ♞e2 ♟g3+ 33.♟xf2 ♞xe2+ 34.♟xg3 ♞h4+ 35. ♟f3 ♞f2 mate!

29...♞a7 30.♞f4 ♟g7 31.♞bc1
♞e6 32.♞g4?

(R) A blunder in time trouble, but White already had a pawn less and the worse position.

32...♞xc1! 33.♞xe6 ♞xd1+
34.♟e2 ♞d2+ 0-1 (Time).

Antwerp, July 29-August 3, 1931

		T						
		3½	3	2	0	0	0	
		Sapira	Koltanowski	Baert	DeMey	Perquin	Shemetsky	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	T
1	Rubinstein	1	0	1	1	1	1	5
2	Yates	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
3	Dake	½	½	1	1	1	1	5
4	Winter	0	½	0	1	1	1	3½
5	Menchik	0	0	0	1	1	1	3

The *American Chess Bulletin* of 1931 has a brief write-up on this Scheveningen-system tournament. The event was organized in order to provide tough competition for the Belgian players, because their country had not attended the Prague Olympiad.

Returning from Prague by way of Antwerp, Arthur W. Dake, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, who arrived on board the steamship Deutschland of the Hamburg-American Line on August 14, stopped off long enough at the Belgian seaport to participate in a tournament in which six Belgians were pitted against five visiting experts, including Rubinstein, Yates, Winter, and Miss Menchik. The foreigners carried off most of the honors, but Dake, who shared the first three prizes with Rubinstein and Yates, was the only one undefeated at the end. The young Oregonian won four games and drew two.

Yates had a clean score until the last round, when he lost to Sapira, who tied for fourth with Winter of England at 3½. Rubinstein also won five games, but was defeated by G. Koltanowski.

The absence of a tournament book for this event has made it very difficult to track down the games. However, reports from Koltanowski's column which appeared in the Antwerp paper *De Schelde* have yielded some details, though usually of a general nature. All the following comments in italics are from his columns.

De Mey may be very proud of his game against Rubinstein. He put up a fight against the old grandmaster and Rubinstein had to give his utmost to win the endgame in the nick of time.

De Mey – Rubinstein 0-1

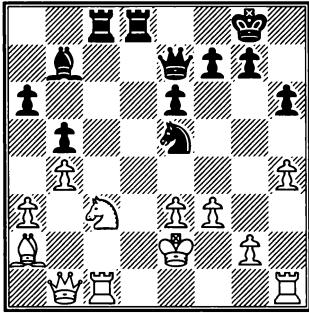
Antwerp (1) July 29, 1931
47 moves, Queen's Gambit Declined
(game missing)

(442) *Shernetsky – Rubinstein*

Antwerp (2) July 30, 1931
Queen's Gambit Declined [D61]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♘f6 4.♙g5
 ♘bd7 5.e3 ♙e7 6.a3 0-0 7.♖c2
 h6 8.h4 a6 9.♘f3 d×c4 10.♙×c4
 b5 11.♙a2 ♙b7 12.♘d2 c5
 13.d×c5 ♘×c5 14.b4 ♘cd7 15.♖c1
 ♖c8 16.♖b1 ♘g4 17.♙×e7 ♖×e7

18. ♖f3 ♘de5 19. ♖xe5 ♖xe5
20. f3 ♜fd8 21. ♙e2



21... ♖xf3 22. gxf3 ♜xc3 23. ♜xc3
♙f6 24. ♜d3 ♙xf3+ 25. ♙d2 ♙g2+
26. ♙c3 ♜c8+ 27. ♙b3 ♙xh1
28. ♙xh1 ♖xh1 29. ♙b2 ♖e4
30. ♜d2 g5 31. h×g5 h×g5 32. ♖b3
g4 33. ♜d4 ♖f3 34. ♜d6 g3 0-1 [La
Strategie, August 1931, pp. 179-180]

Sapira played very nicely against Rubinstein and sacrificed a pawn to obtain an attack. If he had played ... ♖a6 on move thirteen instead of ... ♖d7, then he could have achieved a draw. Instead, he couldn't win his pawn back and lost in the endgame, the domain of this grand-master.

This was the only game that Emanuel Sapira lost in this event. He defeated Yates, Winter, and Menchik!

(443) *Rubinstein – Sapira*

Antwerp (3) July 31, 1931
Nimzo-Indian [E41]

1. d4 ♖f6 2. c4 e6 3. ♖c3 ♖b4 4. e3
c5 5. a3 ♖a5 6. ♖ge2 ♖e4 7. ♙c2
d5 8. d×c5 ♙f6 9. f3 ♖xc3+
10. ♖xc3 ♖xc3 11. ♙xc3 ♙xc3+
12. b×c3 d×c4 13. ♖xc4 ♖d7
14. ♖b5 a6 15. ♖a4 0-0 16. c6 ♖b6

17. c×b7 ♖×b7 18. ♖d1 ♖d5 19. e4
♖c4 20. ♖e3 ♖d7 21. ♖e2 ♜fc8
22. ♖xc4 ♜xc4 23. ♙d2 ♜ac8
24. ♜hc1 ♜a4 25. ♖d4 ♖b8
26. ♜cb1 ♖c6 27. ♖f2 ♖a5
28. ♙c2 ♖c4 29. ♜b4 ♖×a3+
30. ♙b3 ♜×b4+ 31. c×b4 ♖b5
32. ♜×a6 h6 33. ♖c5 ♜b8 34. ♙c4
♖c7 35. ♜a5 f6 36. b5 e5 37. ♖d6
1-0 [Het Schaakleven, November 15,
1931]

In his game today Baert proved from which wood he is carved. His play against Rubinstein was unique and Rubinstein had problems to keep the position equal. In time-trouble Baert made his first mistake and voilà... Rubinstein soon won.

Rubinstein – Baert 1-0

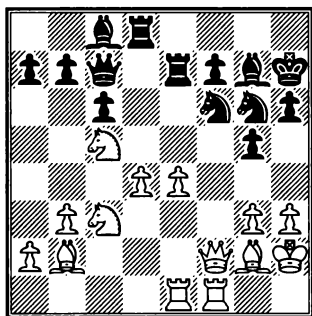
Antwerp (4), August 1, 1931
45 moves, Queen's Gambit Declined
(game missing)

(444) *Rubinstein – Koltanowski*

Antwerp (5) August 2, 1931
King's Indian [E72]

1. d4 ♖f6 2. c4 g6 3. g3 ♖g7 4. ♖g2
0-0 5. ♖c3 d6 6. e4 e5 7. ♖ge2 c6
8. h3 h6 9. ♖e3 ♖bd7 10. ♙d2
♙h7 11. b3 ♙e7 12. ♜d1 ♜e8 13. 0-
0 ♖f8 14. ♙h2 ♖d7 15. f4 e×f4
16. ♖×f4 ♜ad8 17. ♜de1 ♖c8
18. ♙f2 g5 19. ♖d3 ♖g6 20. ♖c1
♙c7 21. ♖b2 ♜e7 22. c5 d×c5
23. ♖×c5 (D)

23... ♖g4+! 24. h×g4 ♖×d4 25. ♖b5
♖×f2 26. ♖×c7 ♖×e1 27. ♖f6
♜dd7 28. ♖×d7 ♜×d7 29. ♖e8
♖a5 30. e5 ♜d2 31. ♖d6 ♖×g4
32. ♖×b7 ♖c7 33. ♙h1 ♖×e5
34. ♖×c6 ♖h3 0-1



Perquin-Rubinstein 0-1
 Antwerp (6) August 3, 1931
 22 moves, Giuoco Piano,
 (Game missing)

Rotterdam, December 24-31, 1931

		1	2	3	4	T
1	Landau	x	11	10	01	4
2	Colle	00	x	1½	11	3½
3	Tartakower	01	0½	x	10	2½
4	Rubinstein	10	00	01	x	2

The last individual event of Rubinstein's life was a disaster. He lost three games in a row in the middle of the tournament. Rotterdam 1931 did not have a tournament book, but all of the games appeared in the Belgian magazine *L'Echiquier*.

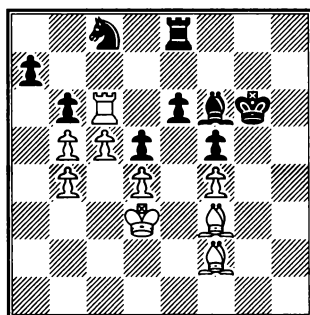
(445) Rubinstein – Landau

Rotterdam (1) 1931

Alekhine [B05]

1.e4 d5 2.e5 d4 3.d4 d6 4.d5
 5.h3 dxf3 6.fxf3 e6 7.d3
 c6 8.exd6 b6 9.dxd5 cxd5
 10.b3 bxb3 11.axb3 dxd6
 12.c3 c6 13.b4 0-0 14.b5 d7
 15.d3 c8 16.e3 b6
 17.d2 f8 18.a2 c7
 19.ha1 c8 20.b3 b6 21.a4
 b8 22.f4 bbb7 23.c4 g6 24.c1
 f8 25.c5 f5 26.b4 f7 27.e2
 bc7 28.f3 fd7 29.e1 f7
 30.a2 e7 31.g4 g7 32.h4 e8
 33.h1 f6 34.h5 g7 35.g2
 h8 36.gh2 g8 37.g2 h8
 38.hg1 f6 39.h2 g7

40.gh1 g8 41.c2 d7
 42.ch2 e8 43.hxg6+ hxg6
 44.a2 h8 45.fxh8 dxf3
 46.gxf5 gxf5 47.h2 g7 48.f2
 d8 49.e3 f6 50.e2 g8
 51.h7+ g6 52.c7 h8
 53.f3 e7 54.c6 f7 55.c7
 g6 56.c6 f7 57.d3 f6
 58.c7+ g6 59.e2 e8 60.c6
 g7 61.d3 g6



62.dxd5! exd5 63.h4 d7
 64.fxf6+ h5 65.g5 g6
 66.fxf5 bxc5 67.bxc5 b8
 68.fxd5 fxb5 69.d7 a5 70.a7
 g4 71.c4 1-0



Rotterdam 1931: L-R, Rubinstein, Landau, Colle and Tartakover

(446) Tartakover – Rubinstein

Rotterdam (2) 1931

Ruy Lopez [C86]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙a4 ♟f6 5.0-0 ♙e7 6.♜e2 b5
7.♙b3 d6 8.a4 ♙g4 9.c3 ♜b8
10.a×b5 a×b5 11.♞d1 0-0 12.d4
♜c8 13.♙e3 ♞e8 14.♟bd2 ♙f8
15.♜d3 ♟d8 1-0 (Time)

This is very strange! How could Rubinstein lose on time so early in the game? One possible explanation is that an old fashioned time control of perhaps 16 moves in an hour was used. But even in this case, we still find it highly unlikely that Rubinstein would have needed an hour to play these moves. Our guess is that some non-chess factor was at work.

The short-lived Edgar Colle (1897-1932) is best remembered today for the opening system which bears his name. Poor health plagued him for much of his life, but he still played well enough for Professor Elo to assign him a rating of 2490. Colle certainly caused Rubinstein problems in their later meetings, beating him three times in three years, twice here and once at Budapest 1929.

(447) Colle – Rubinstein

Rotterdam (3) 1931

Queen's Pawn [D04]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.e3 c5 4.c3
♟bd7 5.♟bd2 ♜c7 6.♜a4 g6 7.c4
♙g7 8.c×d5 ♟×d5 9.e4 ♟5b6
10.♜c2 ♜d6 11.a4 a5 12.d5 0-0
13.♙d3 ♟b8 14.0-0 ♟a6
15.♙×a6 ♞×a6 16.♟b3 f5 17.e5

♙x d5 18. ♖xc5 ♖a8 19. ♙g5 ♖e8
20. ♖ac1 ♖d7 21. ♖fd1 ♙xc5
22. ♙b3+ ♜f8 23. ♖xc5 ♖xc5
24. ♙b5 ♖e6 25. ♙e3 ♖d8
26. ♖d4 ♖c6 27. ♖xc6 ♖xc6
28. ♙xc6 ♖b8 29. e6 ♖xb2 30. ♙b6
♖e2 31. ♙xe8+ 1-0

(448) *Landau – Rubinstein*

Rotterdam (4) 1931

Queen's Gambit Declined [D66]

Notes from *British Chess Magazine*
1931, pp. 174-75.

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♖f3 ♖f6 4. ♖c3
♙e7 5. ♙g5 ♖bd7 6. e3 0-0 7. ♖c1
c6 8. ♙d3 a6

Rejecting the fashionable maneuver
8...dxc4 9. ♙xc4 ♖d5, etc., probably
Black preferred the method (if, say 9.0-0)
of 9...dxc4 10. ♙xc4 b5 and 11...c5,
but White forestalls this. Moreover, the
present pawn move creates a "hole"
which reacts unfavorably upon his
prospects later.

9. cxd5 exd5 10. ♙c2 ♖e8 11. ♙f4
♖f8 12. h3 ♖g6 13. ♙h2 ♙d6
14. ♙xd6 ♙xd6 15. 0-0 ♙d7
16. ♖a4 ♖ad8 17. ♖c5 ♙c8 18. a4
♙e7 19. b4 ♖e4 20. ♙xe4

Here White's bishop is the minor piece
which has the least prospects of further
usefulness. Hence he elects to exchange
with that piece.

20...dxe4 21. ♖d2 f5 22. ♖fd1 ♖h4
23. ♜h2g5 24. ♙c4+ ♜g7 25. ♙e2h5!

Good! White dare not take and allow
Black an open h-file, and White's own
intention to have played 26. ♙h5 to stop
the attack is foiled.

26. ♖c4 ♖g6

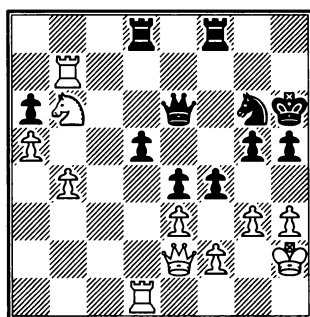
A very plausible look has 26...f4, but it
is not good, e.g., 27. ♙b2! f3 28. g3 ♙c7
29. d5+ and 30. d6. But 26...g4 has good
attacking possibilities, and it is prob-
ably the omission to take this opportu-
nity which leads to the breakdown of
Black's counterattack. The time limit,
too, may well have been already trou-
bling Black.

27. g3 ♖h8 28. ♖b6 ♙e6

Now the weakness of the eighth move
has come home to him. White threatens
to open the center by d4-d5, and exchang-
ing the bishop only delays it a little.

29. ♖xe6+ ♙xe6 30. d5 cxd5
31. ♖c7+ ♜h6 32. ♖xb7 f4 33. a5
♖hf8??

It is rarely indeed that a front-rank mas-
ter is to be caught in this way. The right
course was 33...♖e5, seeking a per-
petual check by 34...♖f3+ 35. ♜g2
♖h4+! 36. ♜g2 ♖f3+, etc.



34. ♙xh5+! 1-0

(449) *Rubinstein – Tartakover*

Rotterdam (5) 1931

Queen's Gambit Declined [D37]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♖c3 ♘f6 4.♗f3
 ♘bd7 5.e3 a6 6.cxd5 exd5 7.♗e5
 ♙b4 8.♙d3 ♘e4 9.♖c2 ♘xc3
 10.bxc3 ♘xe5 11.dxe5 ♙c5 12.0-0
 ♖e7 13.f4 g6 14.♙b1 0-0
 15.♖h1 b6 16.♙d2 ♙b7 17.♙be1
 ♙ad8 18.♙e2 ♖e6 19.♙e1 f5
 20.exf6 ♖xf6 21.c4 ♙fe8 22.♙c3
 ♖f7 23.cxd5 ♙xd5 24.f5 ♙xa2
 25.♙f3 g5 26.e4 ♙b3 27.♖b1
 ♙xd3 28.♖xd3 ♙c4 29.♖c2 ♙xe2
 30.♖xe2 ♖d5 31.e5 ♙d4
 32.♙xd4 ♖xd4 33.e6 ♖a1+
 34.♙f1 ♖f6 35.♖xa6 h5 36.♖b7
 ♙e7 37.g3 ♖g7 38.♖c6 ♖h6
 39.♖g2 g4 40.♙f2 ♖g7 1-0 (Time)

In the final position, White wins by
 41.h3! g×h3+ 42.♖×h3, followed by
 ♙f4, ♖f3 and ♙h4 (*Europe Echecs*
 1961, p. 160).

(450) *Rubinstein – Colle*

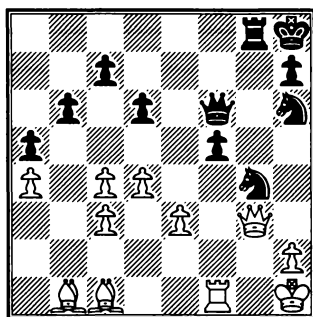
Rotterdam (6) 1931

Nimzo-Indian [E28]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♖c3 ♙b4 4.e3
 0-0 5.a3 ♙xc3+ 6.bxc3 d6 7.♗f3
 ♖e7 8.♙d3 e5 9.♗d2 e4 10.♙b1
 ♙g4 11. ♖c2 ♙f5 12.0-0 ♙g6
 13.♙e1 ♘bd7 14.a4 a5 15.♙a2
 ♖h8 16.♗f1 ♘g8 17.♙b1 b6
 18.♖d1 ♙ae8 19.♙b2 f5 20.♘g3
 ♘h6 21.♙f1 ♖h4 22.f3 ♘f6
 23.♗e2 ♙h5 24.♗f4 exf3 25.gxf3
 g5 26.♗xh5 ♖xh5 27.♙b1 g4
 28.♙g2 ♙g8 29.f×g4 ♙xg4 30.♙xg4
 ♗f×g4 31.♖e2 ♖g5 32.♖g2 ♙g8
 33.♖h1 ♖e7 34.♖h3 ♖g5 35.♖f3
 ♖h4 36. ♖g3 ♖f6 (D)

37.♖f3??

A blunder which loses the game. In-
 stead, 37.e4! offers good winning



chances. Some sources indicate that
 White was in time-trouble.

29...♗xh2! 38.♖xh2 ♘g4+
 39.♖g1 ♗e5+ 40.♖g2 ♙xg2+
 41.♖xg2 ♖g5+ 42.♖f2 ♖h4+
 43.♖e2 ♖g4+ 44.♖e1 ♗f3+
 45.♖f2 h5 46.♙xf5 ♖xf5 47. ♖e2
 h4 48.♙xf3 ♖h5 49.e4 h3 50.♙f4
 h2 51.♙xh2 ♖xh2+ 52.♖d3 ♖a2
 53.e5 d×e5 54.d×e5 ♖xa4 55.e6
 ♖c6 56.♙e3 ♖d6+ 57.♖c2 ♖e7
 58.♙e4 ♖g7 59.c5 b×c5 60.♖b3
 ♖f6 61.♖a4 ♖e8+ 0-1

Match against Friedman

One event about which there is a dearth
 of information is an alleged 1931 match
 against Polish master Henryk Friedman
 (1903-1943). The match is mentioned
 in two Soviet publications in 1940.
Shakmaty v SSSR (1940/6/ p.166) and
 64 (1940/31) report that new Soviet
 citizen Friedman – his hometown,
 Lvov, was in the area of Poland occu-
 pied by the USSR in September 1939
 – was now working in the chess and
 checkers section of the Lvov depart-
 ment. The article in *Shakmaty v SSSR*
 by Konstantinopolsky and Ratner
 (*Chessplayers in Lvov*) states that
 Friedman drew matches with

Rubinstein (1931) and Tartakover (1935) but does not give the scores or any games.

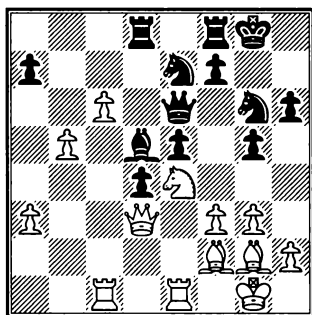
Rotterdam (Consultation)

January 3-5, 1932

Rubinstein's last event was a rather special one. Organized by the Rotterdam newspaper *Rotterdamsche Nieuwsblad* in January of 1932, it was a consultation tournament. Interestingly the places of the players were exactly reversed from the four-player, double round-robin held in December. Final standings: 1.Rubinstein 2½, 2-3.Landau, Tartakover 1½, 4.Colle ½.

(451) *AR+Colle – Landau+Tartakover*
Rotterdam (1) 1932
Nimzo-Indian [E42]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 ♚b4 4.e3 c5 5.♟ge2 cxd4 6.exd4 d5 7.c5 0-0 8.a3 ♚xc3+ 9.♟xc3 b6 10.b4 bxc5 11.dxc5 e5 12.♚g5 ♚b7 13.♟b5 d4 14.♟d6 ♚d5 15.f3 h6 16.♚h4 ♟c6 17.♚d3 g5 18.♚f2 ♟h5 19.0-0 ♟f4 20.♚e1 ♟f6 21.♚f1 ♚ad8 22.♚c1 ♟e7 23.g3 ♟fg6 24.♚g2 ♟f5 25.♟e4 ♟c6 26.♟d3 ♟fe7 27.b5 ♟e6 28.c6



28...f5 29.♟c5 ♟c8 30.♟b7 ♚d7 31.cxd7 ♟xb7 32.♚c5 ♚d8 33.♚h3 ♚e6 34.♚cxe5 ♟xe5

35.♚xe5 ♟xd7 36.♟xd4 ♟c7 37.♟c5 ♚d1+ 38.♚f1 ♟xc5 39.♚xc5 f4 40.g4 ♟d5 ♚-♚

(452) *AR+Landau – Colle+Tartakover*
Rotterdam (2) 1932
Queen's Pawn [D05]

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 e6 3.♟bd2 c5 4.e3 b6 5.♚d3 ♚b7 6.0-0 ♟c6 7.a3 ♚e7 8.c3 d5 9.♟e5 ♟xe5 10.dxe5 ♟d7 11.f4 0-0 12.♟e2 f5 13.exf6 ♟xf6 14.b3 ♟c7 15.♟f3 ♚d6 16.c4 e5 17.fxe5 ♚xe5 18.♟xe5 ♟xe5 19.♚b2 ♟h5?? 20.♚xf6! 1-0

(453) *AR+Tartakover – Colle+Landau*
Rotterdam (3) 1932
Queen's Pawn [A47]

According to Tartakover, the moves characteristic of Rubinstein in this game are: 7.a3, 12.♚c1, 15.b4, 17.b5 and 19.c5.

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 e6 3.e3 b6 4.♟bd2 ♚b7 5.♚d3 c5 6.0-0 ♟c6 7.a3 ♟c7 8.♚e1 ♚e7 9.b3 0-0 10.♚b2 cxd4 11.exd4 ♟d5 12.♚c1 ♟f4 13.♚f1 f5 14.c4 ♚f6 15.b4 ♚ae8 16.♟b3 ♟d8 17.b5 ♟h8 18.g3 ♟g6 19.c5 f4 20.cxb6 ♟xb6 21.♟c4 ♟c7 22.♟ce5 ♟d6 23.♟xg6+ h×g6 24.♟e5 ♚xe5 25.dxe5 f×g3 26.h×g3 ♟d2 27.♚e2 ♟h6 28.♚g2 ♚f5 29.♟e3 ♟xe3 30.♚xe3 ♚ef8 31.♚e2 ♚f3 32.♚xf3 ♚xf3 33.♚c7 ♚b3 34.a4 a6 35.bxa6 ♟c6 36.♚xd7 ♚a8 37.♚d6 ♚xa6 38.♚xe6 ♟g8 39.♚d6 ♟f8 40.e6 ♟e7 41.♚d7+ 1-0

Adjudicated by the tournament arbiter M.Oskam – the time limit for the games was five hours for 40 moves.

1945-1961

The Last Recorded Games of Rubinstein

The period 1933-1944 is a complete blank for Rubinstein's chess life, but with the end of World War II some information becomes available. The March 1946 issue of the English magazine *Chess* (page 116) reports:

"Rubinstein wants to play! A correspondent who spoke to Rubinstein's son in Antwerp a few weeks ago tells us that the great man is NOT in bad health, but in fact quite well, physically and mentally. He recently played a match against O'Kelly de Galway, losing 1-3 (but it was only a practice affair). Rubinstein wishes and intends to play once again in master tournaments, and would like to make a tour of Britain giving simul displays."

Rubinstein never did play in tournaments again or tour England, but he did give one last simultaneous exhibition in Liège, Belgium, on March 24, 1946.

In the mid- to late 1940s Rubinstein often played with Albéric O'Kelly de Galway. He also played with his younger son Sammy, a master who later became Belgian champion. The following game is unusual in that both players play blindfold. Akiva's younger son Sammy preserved the scoresheet of this game. On the top is the letterhead of the Edgar Colle Chess Club, which met at the Taverne Carlton Bourse at 9 rue Henri Maus in Brussels.

(454) *Rubinstein – O'Kelly*
Brussels (double-blind), December 1945
Nimzo-Indian [E20]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♙b4 4.g3 d6 5.♙d2 0-0 6.♙g2 ♘c6 7.a3 ♙xc3 8.♙xc3 a5 9.e4 e5 10.d5 ♘e7 11.h4 c6 12.a4 cxd5 13.cxd5 ♙b6 14.♙f3 ♘d7 15.g4 ♘c5 16.♘e2 f5 17.gxf5 ♙xf5 18.♘g3 ♙d7 19.h5 ♙xa4 20.♙e2 ♙b5 21.♙e3 ♙f4 22.♙e2 ♙xe2 23.♙xe2 ♘d3+ 24.♙xd3 ♙xf2+ 25.♙d1 ♙f3 26.♙e2 ♙xg3 27.♙e1 ♙g4 28.♙a3 ♙f4 29.♙xg4 ♙xg4 30.♙h4 ♙g2 31.♙b3 a4 32.♙xb7 a3 33.bxa3 ♙xa3 34.♙b1 ♙a4 35.♙c3....

(White's last move has a question mark by Rubinstein. The score sheet stops at this point.)... 0-1

The following three games are from the 1981 edition of *Rubinstein Gewinnt!*, which had a short article by Horst Helten in it.

(455) *O'Kelly – Rubinstein*
Brussels, December 1945
Ruy Lopez [C64]

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 ♙c5 4.c3 ♘f6 5.0-0 ♙b6 6.♙e1 d6 7.d4 0-0 8.♘a3 exd4 9.cxd4 d5 10.♙xc6 bxc6 11.♙g5 dxe4 12.♙xe4 h6 13.♙xf6 ♙xf6 14.♘c4 ♙f5 15.♙e2 ♙ad8 16.♙d2 ♙e4 17.♙c1 ♙fe8 18.h3 ♙e6 19.b3 ♙g6 20.♙f1 f6 21.a4 a5 22.♘e1 ♙g5 23.♙g4 ♙d5 24.♙cd1 ♙h7 25.♙g3 ♙d7 26.♘d3 ♙de7 27.♘f4 ♙f7 28.♘e2 ♙d5 29.♙c3 g5 30.♘c1 ♙e4 31.♙e2 ♙g7 32.♙xe4 ♙xe4

33.f3 ♘d5 34.♞a5 ♘a5 35.♞a5
 ♘b3 36.♞b3 ♞b3 37.♞d2
 ♞a4 38.♞e1 ♞d8 39.♞d1 ♞c4+
 40.♞e2 ♞e2+ 41.♞e2 ♞d5
 42.♞c1 ♞d4 43.♞c6 ♞d7 44.f4
 ♞g6 45.♞f3 h5 46.fxg5 ♞xg5
 47.♞c5+ ♞g6 48.♞c4 ♞g7 49.g4 h4
 50.♞c6 ♞d7 51.♞e4 ♞d1 52.♞c7
 ♞e1+ 53.♞f4 ♞f1+ 54.♞e4 ♞g1
 55.♞c3 ♞g2 56.♞f4 ♞g1 57.♞e4
 ♞g2 ½-½

(456) O'Kelly–Rubinstein

Brussels, December 1945

Ruy Lopez [C64]

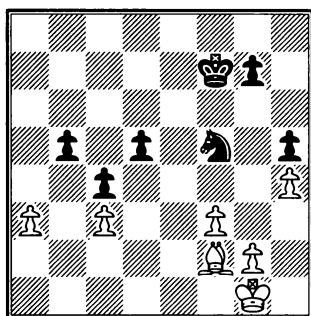
1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 ♘c5
4.c3 ♘f6 5.d4 ♙b6 6.♙g5 h6
7.♙h4 g5 8.♙g3 ♘xe4 9.♙xe5
♘xe5 10.♘xe5 c6 11.♙d3 d5
12.♙e2 ♙e7 13.♙xe4 dxe4
14.♘d2 ♙f5 15.0-0-0 0-0 16.g4
♙h7 17.♘ec4 ♙c7 18.♘e3 ♙f4
19.♙b1 ♙ae8 20.♘df1 f5 21.gxf5
♙xf5 22.♘g3 ♙g6 23.♙hg1 ♙xe3
24.fxe3 ♙f3 25.h4 g4 26.h5 ♙h7
27.♙de1 ♙h4 28.♙g2 ♙h8
29.♙c1 ♙ef8 30.♙e2 ♙g5
31.♙ge1 ♙h4 32.♙g1 a5 33.♙d2
a4 34.♙h2 ♙xh2 35.♙xh2 ♙f2+
36.♙xf2 ♙xf2+ 37.♘e2 ♙f5 38.b3
a3 39.c4 ♙g7 40.♙e1 ♙f3 41.♙d2
♙f6 42.♙g2 ♙g5 43.c5 ♙xh5
44.d5 cxd5 45.b4 ♙d7 46.♘d4
♙f8 47.♙e2 ♙g5 48.♙f2 ♙xf2+
49.♙xf2 h5 50.b5 h4 51.c6 g3+
52.♙g2 bxc6 53.b6 ♙c8 54.♘xc6
♙b7 55.♘d8 ♙g4 56.♘xb7 h3+
0-1

(457) *O'Kelly–Rubinstein*

Ruy Lopez [C64]

Brussels, February 1946

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 ♙c5
4.c3 ♘f6 5.d3 ♜e7 6.0-0 0-0
7.♜e2 d6 8.♘bd2 ♘d8 9.b4 a6
10.bxc5 axb5 11.cxd6 cxd6 12.d4
♙d7 13.♞e1 ♘c6 14.♘f1 ♞a4
15.♙b2 ♘a5 16.♘3d2 ♘c4
17.♘xc4 bxc4 18.♜d2 ♞fa8 19.a3
♞8a6 20.♞ad1 ♞b6 21.♙c1 ♞a8
22.♜e3 ♞ba6 23.♘g3 exd4
24.♞xd4 b5 25.h3 ♞e8 26.♜g5 h6
27.♜h4 ♘d5 28.♜xe7 ♘xe7
29.♞ed1 ♘c8 30.♘h5 f5 31.♘g3
fxe4 32.♞xe4 ♞xe4 33.♘xe4 ♙f5
34.♞d4 ♙xe4 35.♞xe4 ♜f7 36.h4
d5 37.♞e5 ♞e6 38.♙f4 ♞xe5
39.♙xe5 h5 40.f3 ♘e7 41.♙d4
♘f5 42.♙f2



42...d4 43.g4 d3 44.♘f1 h×g4
45.f×g4 ♖h6 46.g5 ♖g4 47.♙e1
g6 48.♙d2 ♘e6 49.♘g2 ♘f5
50.♘g3 ♖e5 51.♙e3 ♖f7 52.♘f3
♖e5+ 53.♘g3 ♖f7 54.♘f3 ♖d6
55.♙d4 ♖e4 56.♙g7 ♖d2+
57.♘e3 ♖b1 58.♙d4 ♖×a3
59.♘d2 ♖c20-1

The following reminiscences and annotations are by Yanofsky from his book *Chess the Hard Way*.

Early in February 1947 I started on my journey back to Canada via Brussels.

England and Iceland. [He had participated in Groningen 1946 and then visited Denmark.] In Brussels, I was introduced to the veteran Akiva Rubinstein, whom I found to be looking fit and not so old. We sat down to play a skittles game in his home, but we soon became so absorbed in the game that it stretched out to 3½ hours and proved to be as tough as any tournament game I ever played.

(458) *Rubinstein – Yanofsky*
Brussels, February 1947
Slav [D10]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.e3 Qf5 4.cxd5
cxd5 5.♖b3 ♗c8 6.♟c3 e6 7.♗d2
♟e7! 8.♖c1 ♟ec6

This knight maneuver is intended to safeguard the queenside from pressure on the open file. Having thus weakened my kingside, Rubinstein promptly switches the pressure over.

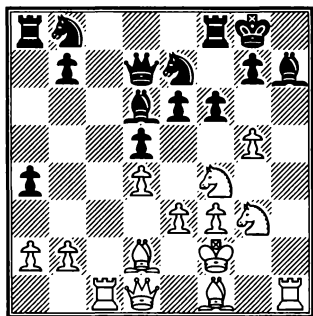
9.f3 ♗g6 10.h4 h6 11.♟ge2 ♗d7
12.♟f4 ♗h7

This position is reminiscent of Rubinstein's variation of the Nimzo-Indian Defense 1.d4 ♟f6 2.c4 e6 3.♟c3 ♗b4 4.e3, when Rubinstein used to play ♟g1-e2-f4, etc.

13.g4 ♗d6 14.♟ce2 0-0

In a tournament I would greatly hesitate before castling into the threatening storm.

15.♟f2 a5 16.g5 a4 17.♗d1 h×g5
18.h×g5 ♟e7 19.♟g3 f6?



Correct was 19...♗xf4 20.e×f4 f6!, and White's pawn will not reach g6 to hem in my king.

20.♖×h7! ♟×h7

As the text move allows Rubinstein a clear win, I suggest 20...♗xf4 to hold the position. A possible continuation is 21.♗d3 ♗×g3+ 22.♟×g3 f5 23.♗h1 ♟g6 24.♗h5 ♟f7 25.♖h1 ♖g8 26.f4 ♗e8! 27.♗b4 ♟c6 28.♗a3 ♟ce7 29.♗e2 ♟f8 30.♗b5 ♗×b5 31.♗×g6, winning for White.

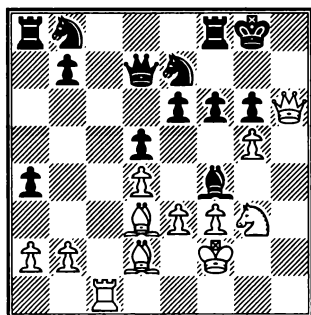
21.♗d3+ g6

Forced, as 21...f5 22.♗h1+ ♟g8 23.g6 ♗d8 24.♗h7+ ♟f8 25.♟gh5 ♟g8 26.♟×e6+ ♗×e6 27.♗×g7+ ♟e8 28.♟f4! ♗×f4 29.e×f4 ♗d7 30.♗h8 ♗×g6 31.♖g1 wins, and 21...♟g8 22.♗h1 ♗×f4 (22...f×g5 23.♗h7+ ♟f7 24.♗h5+ and will win) 23.e×f4 f5 24.g6! ♟×g6 25.♗h5 ♟f7 26.♟×f5! e×f5 27.♗×f5 ♗d6 28.♖g1, with a winning attack.

22.♗h1+ ♟g8

If 22...♟g7 23.♗h6+ ♟f7 24.♟×g6 ♟×g6 25.♗×g6+ ♟e7 26.♟h5, and White will win.

23. ♖h6 ♙×f4



24. e×f4?

Rubinstein misses the subtle 24. ♖h5!, which wins, for if 24... ♖f7 25. e×f4, and if 25... g×h5, then 26. g×f6 wins, or 25... f×g5 26. ♖g1! ♖e8 27. ♙×g6 ♖×g6 28. ♖×g5, winning. [Fritz and Rybka point out that after 24. ♖h5! ♖f7 White can win in spectacular fashion with 25. ♖×f6+ ♖×f6 26. ♖h1 ♖f7 27. ♖h8!]

24... f5 25. ♖h5! g×h5 26. g6! ♖ec6

On 26... ♖×g6 27. ♖×g6+ ♖g7 28. ♖×e6+ ♖f7 (28... ♖h8 29. ♖g1!) 29. ♖h6 wins.

27. g7 ♖×g7 28. ♖g1 ♖×g1+ 29. ♖×g1 ♖f7!

Having successfully weathered the storm, I now consolidate to try to utilize my slight material advantage.

30. ♖×e6 ♖e7 31. ♖h2 ♖bc6 32. ♙c3 ♖g7 33. a3 ♖d8! 34. ♙b5 ♖f6 35. ♖e3 ♖dd6 36. ♙×a4 ♖de6!

My rooks now commence to exert considerable influence on the game.

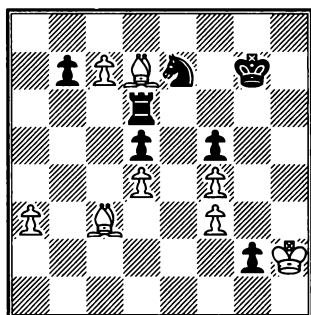
37. ♖d2 ♖g6 38. b4 h4! 39. b5 h3! 40. b×c6

Forced. Other continuations are: 40. ♖×h3 ♖h6+ 41. ♖g2 ♖eg6+ 42. ♖g1 ♖h1+, winning, or 40. ♖d1 ♖g2+ 41. ♖×h3 ♖eg6 42. b×c6 (42. ♖e1 ♖g1) 42... ♖6g3+ 43. ♖h4 ♖g6+ 44. ♖h5 ♖h3 mate.

40... ♖g2+ 41. ♖×g2 h×g2 42. c7!

Not 42. c×b7 ♖b6, and White gets the worst of it.

42... ♖a6! 43. ♙d7 ♖d6!



44. ♙b5?

On 44. c8(♖) ♖×c8 45. ♙×c8 ♖c6 wins the piece back, but the game would be drawn. Apparently, Rubinstein was still under the impression that he had the better of it.

44... ♖g6?

[44... ♖c8 was forced.]

45. ♖g1 ♖f6 46. ♙b4??

[46. ♙b5! ♖g8 - with the King on f6 Black no longer has ... ♖d6 - 47. ♙e1 winning.]

46... ♖g8 47. ♙d7 ♖c8 48. ♙c5 ♖g7!

Exhibitions 1921-1926

Getting rid of the dangerous pawn and beautiful bishop at one blow.

49. ♖xc8 ♜xc7 50. ♖xb7

50. ♖xf5 ♜xf5 51. ♜xg2 ♜g7+ wins for Black.

50... ♜xb7 51. ♜xg2 ♜b2+ 52. ♜g3 ♜e6 53. ♖b4 ♜c2 54. ♖c5 ♜d7 55. ♜h4 ♜c6! 56. ♜g3 ♜b5 57. ♖a7

On 57. ♜h4 there could follow 57... ♜g2 58. ♜h3 ♜g8, followed by ... ♜b5-c4-d3-e3, etc.

57... ♜c3 58. ♖c5 ♜c1! 59. ♜g2 ♜c2+ 60. ♜f1

If 60. ♜g3 ♜c4 transposes into the note to move 57.

60... ♜c4 61. ♖b6 ♜d3 62. a4 ♜a2 63. a5 ♜e3 64. ♜g1 ♜xf4 0-1

Exhibitions 1921-1926

Rubinstein was no Alekhine or Capablanca when it came to giving simul. He typically took longer for his exhibitions and achieved more modest scores which may be partly attributed to his habit of sometimes taking the black pieces. Like most simul-givers, his losses rather than wins tend to have been preserved. All these caveats aside many of the games are interesting, particularly for the openings where Rubinstein liked to experiment. The authors have concentrated their attention on Akiva's better efforts and given the rest of the scores solely for the record.

We have included all the information we have been able to gather, even for exhibitions for which no games are presently available, in the hope these clues will lead to more discoveries.

Tony Gillam supplied the following information for Rubinstein's activities in Sweden in early 1921. Regrettably he was unable to find any games despite extensive searching in many Swedish newspapers of the time including:

Ny Tid (Göteborg)

Hvar 8 Dag (Göteborg)

Gs Morgonpost (H.Lindgren)

Gs-tidningen

Gs Handel- etc. (J.Fridlitzius)

Eskilstunakiriren

Though not noted for his blindfold play, Rubinstein gave at least four displays (undefeated) in Sweden in the winter of 1921. Akiva won four and drew two at Trollhättan on February 13. He played back to back exhibitions *sans voir* in Göteborg on February 14 and 15 scoring + 4 =3-0 and +3 =1 -0 respectfully. Rubinstein appears to have given one more blindfold exhibition in Trollhättan where he scored +3 =2. We do not have a date but it appears to have been in February.

Here are two games from Berlin played in 1921 and 1922. The first appears to be a consultation game and the second may be from a simultaneous exhibition.

(459) *Teichmann + K.Richter – Rubinstein + Rotenstein*

Berlin (Springer CC), December 1921
Queen's Gambit Declined [D52]

Notes by Alekhine.

1.d4 ♖f6 2.♗f3 d5 3.c4 e6 4.♗c3
 ♗bd7 5.♙g5 c6 6.e3 ♖a5 7.♗d2
 dxc4 8.♙xf6 ♗xf6 9.♗xc4 ♖c7
 10.♙d3 ♙e7 11.♖c1 0-0 12.0-0
 ♖d8 13.♖e2!?

This is a forgotten continuation. *ECO*
 gives only 13.♖c2.

13...♙d7 14.♖fd1 ♙e8 15.♗e5?!

Deserving of attention is 15.e4!?
 (15...♖xd4? 16.e5), with the idea of
 16.e5.

15...♖ac8 16.♗f3 c5! 17.dxc5
 ♖xc5 18.h3 ♖b6 19.♙c4 ♖xd1+
 20.♖xd1 ♙b4! 21.♗b1 ♗e4

Also 21...♖c5!? 22.♙d3 ♙a4 23.♖f1
 ♖d5 is worthy of consideration.

22.♙d3 ♗c5 23.♙xh7+

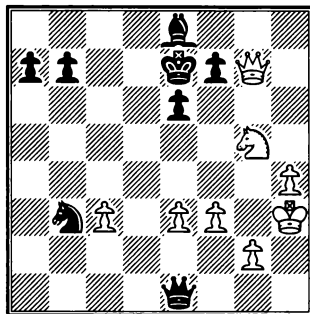
If 23.♙c2 g6!

23...♖xh7 24.♗g5+ ♖g8 25.♖h5?

More promising is the immediate
 25.a3!?

25...♖d8! 26.a3 ♖xd1+ 27.♖xd1
 ♙a5 28.♖c2 ♗b3! 29.♖h7+ ♖f8
 30.♖h8+ ♖e7 31.♖xg7 ♖c5
 32.♗c3 ♙xc3 33.bxc3 ♖xa3
 34.h4 ♖a1+ 35.♖h2 ♖d1 36.f3
 ♖e1 37.♖h3

Here the game was left unfinished be-
 cause of the late hours. Black must win
 after 37...♖xe3 38.h5 ♗c1 39.♗e4 ♖f4
 40.h6 (or 40.♖d4) 40...♗e2. A game
 of theoretical interest.



The following battle was played simul-
 taneously with another consultation
 game in which Rubinstein had the white
 pieces against the team of Rotenstein,
 Koslowski, Gusel and Laboschin. The
Berliner Zeitung am Mittag (where Mr.
 Koslowski had a column) reports that
 Rubinstein was a pawn up in a rook
 ending when the contest was adjourned
 but does not mention if it was resumed.
 The game score has yet to be found.

German newspapers from Berlin,
 Munich and Hamburg from 1922 report
 that another consultation game was
 played that spring in Berlin: a consul-
 tation game in which Rubinstein (with
 a team) faced Sämisch (with a team).
 The game has not yet surfaced but we
 do know from what was written about
 it that the game was theoretically very
 interesting and played in several ses-
 sions, going over 100 moves!

(460) *Allies (Wegemund, Wagner,
 Friedrich and Berggruen) –
 Rubinstein*

Berlin (Consultation Game) March 26,
 1922

Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♗c6 3.♙b5 a6
 4.♙a4 ♗f6 5.0-0 d6 6.d4 b5
 7.♙b3 ♗xd4 8.♗xd4 exd4 9.c3

dxc3 10. dxc3 Qe7 11. a4 b4
 12. d5 0-0 13. dxb4 Qb7
 14. Qd5 dxd5 15. dxd5 Bb8
 16. b3 f5 17. f3 fxe4 18. fxe4 Bxf1+
 19. Qxf1 Qf6 20. Ba2 Qe5 21. g3 c6
 22. Qe3 c5 23. Bg4 Qc8 24. Bd1
 Qh3+ 25. Qe1 Qc3+ 26. Qd2 Qd4
 27. Bc2 Bf6 28. Qc1 Bf3 29. Bd3
 Bh1+ 30. Qf1 Be8 0-1

(461) *Reinbot – Rubinstein*

Vienna (Simul) December 3, 1922

Giucco Piano [C50]

1. e4 e5 2. Qf3 Qc6 3. Qc4 Qc5
 4. d3 Qf6 5. h3 d5 6. exd5 Qxd5
 7. Qxd5 Bxd5 8. Qc3 Bc6 9. Qe4
 Qb6 10. Qd2 f5 11. Qg3 0-0
 12. Qc3 e4 13. Qg5 Bg6 14. h4 h6
 15. Qh3 f4 16. Qxe4 Bxg2 17. Bg1
 Bxh3 18. Bxg7+ Qh8 19. Bg3+
 Qd4 20. Bxh3 Qxh3 21. Bf3 Qe6
 22. Bh5 Qxc3+ 23. bxc3 Qf5
 24. Bxh6+ Qh7 25. Qg5 1-0

In 1923 *British Chess Magazine* (p.43) mentioned some side events held at Hastings 1922/23. In a Lightning Tournament of forty players on December 29, the four prizes were won as follows: 1. Norman; 2. Yates; 3. Rubinstein; 4. Lean... Immediately after the conclusion of the prize ceremony on January 4, Rubinstein gave an exhibition of simultaneous play against 28 opponents. He finished with 26 wins and two draws (J. Keeble and J. W. Danahay) in just over 2½ hours.

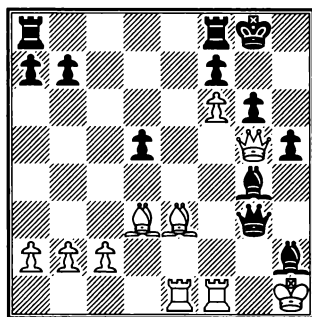
The players facing Rubinstein in the next game played under pseudonyms, their names meaning “member of honor” and “donkey” in Dutch! We haven’t figured out who Eerelid is, but the crosstable for Zwolle 1928 has the Dutch master Gerard Oskam playing under the name of Ezel.

(462) *Rubinstein – Eerelid+Ezel*

Rotterdam (Consultation), August 7, 1924

King’s Gambit [C31]

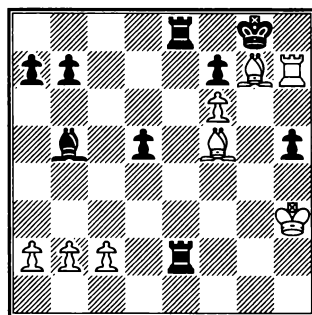
1. e4 e5 2. f4 d5 3. Qf3 dxe4
 4. Qxe5 Qd7 5. d4 exd3 6. Qxd3
 Qf6 7. Qc3 Qc5 8. Bf3! Qe7
 9. Qe3 Qxd3+ 10. Qxd3 c6 11. 0-0
 0-0 12. f5 Bc7 13. Ba1 Qd6 14. g4
 Qd5 15. Qxd5 cxd5 16. f6 g6
 17. Bh3 h5 18. Bh4 Qxg4 19. Bg5
 Qxh2+ 20. Bh1 Bg3



21. Qxg6

Black wins after 21. Bh6 Qf3+ 22. Bxf3+ Bxf3+ 23. Qxh2 Bxf6.

21... Qh3 22. Qf5+ Bxg5 23. Qxg5
 Qxf1 24. Qxh2 Qb5 25. Qh6
 Bfe8 26. Bg1+ Qh8 27. Bg7 Be2+
 28. Qh3 Bae8 29. Bh7+ Qg8
 30. Qg7



30...♖8e3+ 31.♗h4 ♖3e4+ 32.♗g5
♖g2+ 33.♗h6 ♖g6+ 34.♙xg6 f×g6
35.♖h8+ ♗f7 36.♖c8 ♖c4 27.♖f8+
♗e6 38.a4! ♙d7

As 38...♖xa4 39.b3 ♖a6 40.♖c8 ♖c6
41.♖e8+ ♗f7 42.♖e7+ ♗g8 43.f7 mate.

39.f7 ♖c7 40.♙d4 ♙xa4 41.♗g7
♗f5 42.c3? ♙d7 0-1

[*Rotterdamsch Schaaknieuws*, September 1, 1924]

The *British Chess Magazine* of 1924
(p. 366) covers Southport, reporting:

Akiva Rubinstein gave a simultaneous performance on Friday (August 22), but, owing to having to stop early for an entertainment at the Mayor's Parlor, the time for play was shortened and many obtained draws on adjudication, who might not have been so fortunate had play continued longer. The thirty-two players who played against him included many strong players. The final score was won 19, lost 4, and 9 draws. Rubinstein's readiness to go into any variation with enquiring amateurs made him very popular, and all were sorry that his last few days were made uncomfortable through a bad burn to his two middle fingers through a box of matches igniting as he was lighting a cigarette. He left midday Saturday, to give a simultaneous display at one of the new chess clubs at Liverpool, after which he proceeded to Belgium.

Black in the following game was Scottish Champion in 1920 and the author of several books including *Gems of the ChessBoard*.

(463) *Rubinstein – Wenman*
Southport (Simul) August 22, 1924
King's Gambit Declined [C30]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 ♙c5 3.♗f3 d6 4.c3
♗c6

Here 4...♗f6 is much more common.

5.♙b5

Likewise 5.d4 is more often seen.

5...♗f6

5...♙d7 is more popular.

6.f×e5

6.d4 gets preference here.

6...d×e5

It is not easy to reach uncharted water after six moves in a King's Gambit but the players have done a good job of throwing out the book.

7.♗×e5

Another possibility was 7.d4 exd4 8.cxd4 ♗×e4 9.0-0 ♙e7 10.♗e5 ♗d5 11.♙c4 ♗×d4+ 12.♗×d4 ♗×d4 13.♙xf7+ ♗d8, or 13...♗f8, with murky play.

7...♗×e4 8.d4??

8.♗f3 was the move. The text loses on the spot.

8...♗h4+ 9.g3

9.♗e2 ♗f2+ 10.♗d3 0-0 11.♙xc6 b×c6 12.♗d2 ♗×d2 13.♗×d2 ♗f5+.

9...♗×g3 10.h×g3 ♗×h1+ 11.♗d2
♗×d1+ 12.♗×d1 ♙d6 13.♙f4 f6
14.♗×c6 ♙d7 15.♗d2 ♙×c6

16.♙xc6+ bxc6 17.♖e2 g5 18.♙e3
 ♗e7 19.♜e4 h5 20.♞f1 ♞af8 21.c4
 ♗e6 22.d5+ cxd5 23.cxd5+ ♗xd5
 24.♜xf6+ ♗e6 25.♙xg5 ♙e7
 26.♜e4 ♞xf1 27.♗xf1 ♙xg5
 28.♜xg5+ ♗f5 29.♜f3 ♗g4
 30.♗g2 ♞e8 0-1 [*Ceskoslovenska
 Republika*, Aug. 31, 1924]

We do not know what to make of the following fragment that is attributed as Rubinstein-Alekhine, Southport 1924, in W.R. Hartston's 1971 book on the Grünfeld Defense (p. 12). *Batsford Chess Openings* (p. 99) refers to it as being from a Rubinstein-Alekhine match (!) played in 1924.

(464) *Rubinstein – Alekhine*
 Southport (blitz?) 1924
 Grünfeld [D85]

1.d4 ♜f6 2.c4 g6 3.♜c3 d5 4.cxd5
 ♜xd5 5.e4 ♜xc3 6.bxc3 c5 7.♜f3
 ♙g7 8.♙e2 0-0 9.0-0 b6 10.♙e3
 ♙b7 11.e5 cxd4 12.cxd4 ♜a6
 13.♞a4 ♜c7

With a slight advantage to Black – Hartston.

The following game comes from a notebook of Gerald Abrahams.

(465) *Rubinstein – Abrahams*
 Liverpool (Simul) August 1924
 King's Gambit Declined [C30]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 ♙c5 3.♜f3 d6 4.♜c3
 ♜f6 5.♙c4 ♜c6 6.d3 ♙e6

This was the choice of the young Viswanathan Anand against John Emms at Oakham in 1986.

7.♜d5

7.♙b5 is the modern choice.

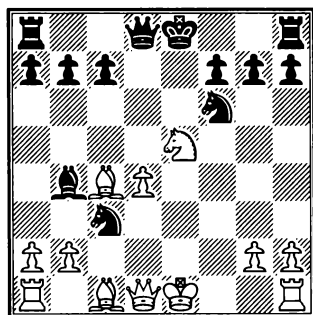
7...♙xd5 8.exd5 ♜e7

8...♜d4 9.c3 ♜xf3+ 10.♞xf3 ♜d7
 11.♙d2 0-0 12.0-0-0 offered equal
 chances in Spielmann-Dyckhoff,
 Munich•1921.

9.fxe5 dxe5 10.♜xe5 ♜exd5
 11.d4 ♙b4+?

11...♞d6 followed by castling
 queenside was the way to play.

12.c3 ♜xc3



13.♙xf7+?

White chooses the wrong move order.
 With 13.bxc3! ♙xc3+ 14.♙d2 ♙xa1
 (14...♞xd4 15.♞a4+ ♜d7 16.♙xf7+
 ♗d8 17.♞xd4 ♙xd4 18.♙g5+ ♜f6
 19.0-0-0; 14...♙xd4 15.♜xf7 ♞e7+
 16.♞e2) 15.♙xf7+, he would be win-
 ning. Now Black escapes.

13...♗f8 14.bxc3 ♙xc3+ 15.♗e2
 ♞xd4 16.♙a3+ c5 17.♞xd4 ♙xd4
 18.♞ab1 b6 19.♜g6+ h×g6
 20.♙xg6 ♞h6 21.♙f5 ♞e8+
 22.♗d2 ♜d5 23.♞bf1 ♜e3
 24.♙g6+ ♜xf1+ 25.♞xf1+ ♙f6
 26.♙xe8 ♗xe8 27.h3 ♞g6 28.g4

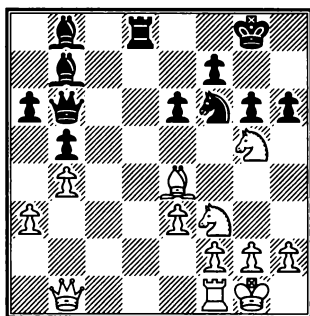
**♔d7 29.♔d3 ♖g5 30.♙c1 ♜d5+
31.♔e4 ♔e6 32.♙e3 ♜e5+ ½-½**

Black was winning but in a charitable mood.

Rubinstein scored + 19, -1 (Francois De Saint-Moulin) = 2 (Edouard Verschueren and Rubirent) in an exhibition in Ghent on September 1, 1924.

(466) *Verschueren – Rubinstein*
Ghent (Simul) September 1, 1924
Queen's Gambit Declined [D46]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♟f3 c6 4.e3 ♟f6
5.♟c3 ♟bd7 6.♙d3 ♙e7 7.0-0 0-0
8.♙d2 a6 9.♞c1 c5 10.a3 d×c4
11.♙×c4 b5 12.♙d3 ♙b7 13.♟e1?!
♞c8 14.♟e2 ♞b6 15.♙c3 ♟d5
16.d×c5 ♙×c5 17.b4 ♟×c3 18.♟×c3
♙d6 19.♟e4 ♞×c1 20.♞×c1 ♙b8
21.♟g5 ♟f6 22.♞b1 g6 23.♟ef3
♙d8 24.♙e4 h6



25. $\Delta \times g6$

Desperation, but 25. ♖xb7 ♔xb7
26. ♕h3 was even better for Black.

25...h×g5 26.♘×g5 ♔d7

26...♔d6! 27.♙xf7+ ♚h8 28.f4 ♔d2
29.e4 ♙xf4 refuted the attack.

27. ♔xf7+ ♖xf7 28. ♜g6+ ♖g7
29. ♜xf6 ♜d6 30. g3 ♔d5 31. ♖c1

31.♔d1 might have been a better try
hoping for 31...♙c7 32.e4 ♖f8
33.♗xf8+ ♜xf8 34.exd5 ♗xg5 35.dxe6.

31... ♖c7 32.h4 ♔f8 33.♔h6

White needs to keep the queens on, as
33. ♖xf8+ ♜xf8 34. e4 ♙c4 allows
Black to consolidate.

33...♔f5?

33... ♗e5! 34. ♖xe6?? ♔xg3+.

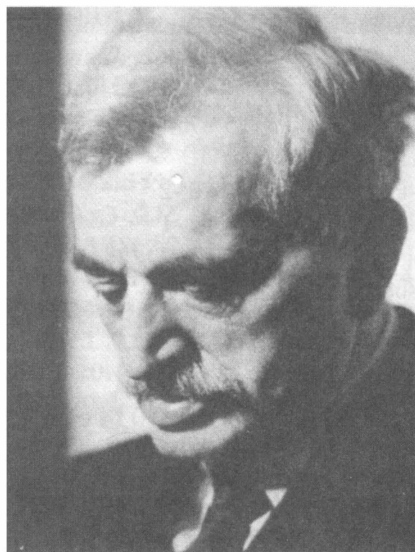
34.e4! ♖xe4 35.♗xe6+ ♗xe6
36.♘xe6 ♖e5 37.♙c8+ ♔f7
38.♘g5+

38. ♖xg7 ♗xg7 39. ♖c7+ ♜g6 40. ♖a7
was winning, as is the text, but with
more difficulty.

38...♙xg5 ½-½ [*Gazette Van Gent*, September 5, 1924]

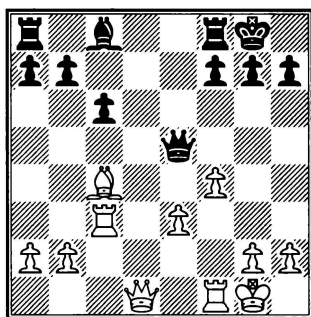
Exhibition games, particularly living chess in which humans play the roles of pieces on a huge board, are a great vehicle for popularizing the game but the circumstances surrounding them can vary greatly. Some are real games while others are composed analysis prepared beforehand. We are not certain which of these categories the following game falls under, but it was undoubtedly a crowd-pleaser.

(467) **Rubinstein – Lasker**
 Berlin (Exhibition), October 19, 1924
 Queen's Gambit Declined [D69]



The last photograph of Lasker, taken a few days before his death in 1941.

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♘f3 ♘f6 4.♙c3
 ♙e7 5.♙g5 ♘bd7 6.e3 0-0 7.♖c1
 c6 8.♙d3 d×c4 9.♙×c4 ♘d5
 10.♙×e7 ♖×e7 11.0-0 ♘×c3
 12.♖×c3 e5 13.♙×e5 ♘×e5
 14.d×e5 ♖×e5 15.f4



ECO credits this move and the variation associated with it to Rubinstein. While Akiva was not the first to play it, and only used it twice to our knowledge, he was the first to understand the ideas behind it. White gains a kingside

majority by trading on e5 and seeks to mobilize his pawns, often playing f5 to inhibit the development of Black's bishop while looking to play f6 to expose the enemy king.

15...♖e7 16.f5 ♙d7

In case of 16...♖d8, Yudovic and Gligoric in *ECO* (D69, note 10) cite Rubinstein-von Gottschall, Bratislava 1925: 17.♖h5 ♖d6 18.e4 ♖h6 19.♖e2 b5 20.♙b3 ♖e5 21.h3 ♙b7 22.♖d1, with slight advantage for White. This is all correct except that the game (#190) was played at Breslau and not Bratislava.

17.e4

Better is 17.f6! g×f6 18.♖d4, with advantage – *ECO*.

17...♖ad8 18.♖h5 ♖×e4 19.♖g3 ♖d4+

Black is mated after 19...♖×c4?? 20.f6 but 19...♖e5!? was possible.

20.♖f2

20.♖h1 ♖×c4 21.♖×g7+ is a draw by perpetual check.

20... ♙×f5

Black could have considered playing on with the cold-blooded 20...♖de8. The point is that after 21.f6 ♖e1+ 22.♙f1 Black can play 22...g6 as 23.♖h6?? is met by 23...♖×f1+ mating.

**21.♖×f5 ♖×c4 22.♖×g7+ ♖×g7
 23.♖f6+ ♖g8 24.♖g5+ ½-½**

Rubinstein in Germany 1924

November 10	Köln	+25 =7 -4
November 26	Oberhausen	n/a
Date unknown	Mönchen-Gladbach	+26 =0 -2
Date unknown	Magdeburg	+25 =2 -1
Date unknown	St. Ingbert	+33 =3 -2
Date unknown	Heinsberg	+26 =0 -0
Date unknown	Braunschweig	+23 =1 -2

Rubinstein made an extensive tour of Germany at the end of 1924. Few dates are given, but most games, if not all, were played in November.

Games from Rubinstein's simul in Köln might be found in the *Kölnische Schachzeitung*. This was a supplement of the *Kölnische Zeitung* but only in the version *Stadtanzeiger* which is very hard to find as microfilm in German libraries in this exact version.

(468) *Rubinstein – Fröber*

Oberhausen (Simul) November 26, 1924

Queen's Pawn [D02]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.♞f4 e6 4.e3 c5 5.c3 c4 6.♞bd2 ♞c6 7.♞c2 b5 8.e4 d×e4 9.♞×e4 ♞×e4 10.♞×e4 ♞d5 11.♞c2 a5 12.♞e2 a4 13.0-0 ♞b7 14.♞fe1 ♞e7 15.♞f1 g5 16.♞d2 f6 17.♞e3 g4 18.♞e1 f5 19.f4 h5 20.♞b1 ♞a5 21.♞e5 ♞d7 22.g3 h4 23.♞g2 h×g3 24.h×g3 0-0-0 25.b3 ♞d6 26.♞ee1 ♞×g2 27.♞×g2 a×b3 28.a×b3 ♞×b3 29.♞a2 ♞c7 30.♞×e6 ♞d7 31.♞be1 ♞a5 32.♞c2 ♞hf8 33.♞c1 ♞×c1 34.♞×c1 ♞de8 35.♞e3 ♞×e6 36.♞×e6+ ♞c7 37.♞d5 ♞b6 38.♞b1 1-0

Mülheimer Zeitung 1924]

Rubinstein in England 1925

January

24	Liverpool (Consultation)	+2 =0 -1
26	Manchester (Athenaeum CC)	+18 =6 -6
31	Manchester (Consultation)	+2 =1 -0

February

1	Manchester (Jewish Working Men's Club)	+24 =4 -1
2	Blackburn	results unknown
4	Castleton-Rochdale (Saint Martin's CC)	results unknown
18	Sheffield	+19 =4 -3
23	Manchester	+20 =4 -2
Date unknown	Liverpool	4 games

469) **Rubinstein – Spencer, W.R. Thomas and Bryson**

Liverpool CC (Simul) January 24, 1925
Old Indian [A54]

1.c4 d6 2.d4 e5 3.♟f3 ♘c6 4.♟c3
♟f6 5.g3 ♟f5 6.♟g2 ♟d7 7.0-0
h6 8.d5 ♟e7 9.e4 ♟g4 10.♟e3 g5
11.c5 ♟g6 12.♟b3 ♟c8 13.♟c4
♟d7 14.b4 b6 15.c6 ♟f6 16.a4 a6
17.♟e1 ♟e7 18.♟a2 0-0 19.♟c1
♟h3 20.♟d1 ♟h5 21.♟e3 ♟g7
22.f3 ♟h7 23.g4 ♟f4 24.♟xh3
♟xh3+ 25.♟h1 h5 26.♟f5 ♟e8
27.♟g2 ♟xf5 28.exf5 ♟f6
29.gxh5 ♟f4 30.♟e3 ♟xh5
31.♟g4 ♟e7 32.♟g1 ♟f4 33.♟e4
♟g7 34.h4 ♟h8 35.♟h2 ♟h5
36.♟xf4 exf4 37.hxg5 ♟xg5
38.♟xf4 ♟g8 39.♟h6 ♟f8
40.♟xf6 ♟h5+ 41.♟g2 ♟e2+
42.♟g3 ♟h2 0-1 [Manchester
Evening News, March 14, 1925]

The following article appeared in the
Manchester Guardian, January 27, 1925:

The jubilee dinner of the Manchester Athenaeum Chess Club was held last night at the Athenaeum, Princess Street. It was really the celebration of the re-birth of the Club, which was originally founded in 1839. A representative gathering of chess players assembled after dinner to meet the Polish master Akiva Rubinstein, who played thirty opponents simultaneously. Included among the latter were several Lancashire and Cheshire county players: R.W.Houghton, G.H.Midgley, C.Label, A.Eva, H.G.Hamel, who was secretary of the club 41 years ago and one of the finest player in the north, and two members of the Manchester Ladies Club,

Mrs.Ogden and Mrs.Simpson. When play closed, Rubinstein had won 18, lost 6, and drawn 6. His losses were to G.H.Midgley, J.H. Wilson (adjudicated), J.Balaban, R.W.Houghton (adjudicated), A.Seares, and C.C. Brooks.

(470) **Rubinstein – Brooks**

Manchester Athenaeum CC (Simul)
January 26, 1925
English [A29]

1.c4 e5 2.♟c3 ♟f6 3.♟f3 ♟c6
4.g3 g6 5.♟g2 ♟g7 6.d4 exd4
7.♟xd4 ♟xd4 8.♟xd4 0-0 9.0-0
h6 10.h3 c6 11.♟d3 d5 12.cxd5
cxd5 13.♟xd5 ♟xd5 14.♟xd5
♟xd5 15.♟xd5 ♟xh3 16.♟d1
♟ad8 17.♟e3 b6 18.♟d2 ♟xb2
19.♟ad1 ♟f6 20.♟xh6 ♟fe8
21.f3 ♟e6 22.♟f2 ♟xd5 23.♟xd5
♟xd5 24.♟xd5 ♟e7 25.e4 f6
26.f4?? ♟h7 27.♟d7 ♟xh6 0-1
[The Chess Budget, February 11, 1925]

(471) **Rubinstein – Hamel**

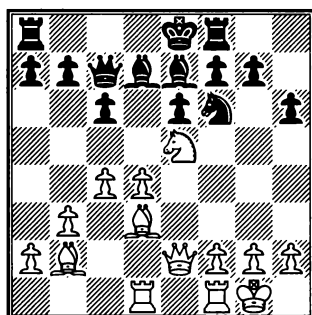
Manchester Athenaeum CC (Simul)
January 26, 1925
Vienna [C25]

1.e4 e5 2.♟c3 ♟c6 3.♟c4 ♟c5
4.d3 d6 5.f4 exf4 6.♟xf4 ♟f6
7.♟f3 ♟g4 8.♟d2 ♟d4 9.♟f1
♟h5 10.0-0-0 ♟xf3 11.gxf3 c6
12.♟e3 b5 13.♟xd4 ♟xd4
14.♟b3 a5 15.a4 ♟b6 16.♟de1
♟b8 17.f4 0-0 18.f5 ♟e5 19.♟g5
♟f6 20.♟f3 h6 21.♟h4 ♟d4
22.♟f2 ♟b4 23.♟a2 ♟d4
24.♟xd4 ♟xd4 25.c3 ♟a7
26.axb5 ♟xb5 27.♟a4 ♟b6
28.♟c2 ♟fb8 29.b3 ♟d7 30.d4
♟c8 31.♟c1 ♟b7 ½-½

(472) **Rubinstein – Balaban**

Manchester (Simul) January 26, 1925
French [C10]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♟c3 c6 4.♞d3
♞e7 5.♟f3 ♟d7 6.0-0 d×e4 7.♟×e4
♟gf6 8.♟×f6+ ♟×f6 9.♞e2 h6
10.b3 ♞d7 11.♞b2 ♟d5 12.♟e5
♟f6 13.♞ad1 ♞f8 14.c4 ♞c7



15.f4

15.d5! c×d5 16.♟×d7 ♟×d7 17.c×d5 e5
18.♞b5 ♞d6 19.♞c1 ♞a5 20.♞×e5
was crushing.

15...0-0-0 16.f5 h5 17.♟×f7 ♞×f7
18.f×e6 ♟g4 19.e×d7+ ♞b8 20.g3
♞f6 21.♞de1

21.♞f5!

21...♞f×d7 22.♞g6 ♞×d4+
23.♞×d4 ♞×d4 24.♞×h5 ♟f6
25.♞g6

25.♞d1!

25...♞d2 26.♞e3 ♟g4 27.♞×d2??

A horrible oversight. 27.♞f4 ♟×h2
28.♞f2 was mandatory.

27...♞b6+

Oops!

28.♞f2 ♟×f2 29.♞×f2 ♞d2
30.♞e8+ ♞c7 31.♞ef8 ♞×a2
32.♞8f7+ ♞d6 33.b4 ♞a1+
34.♞g2 ♞×b4 35.♞×g7 a5 36.h4
♞e1 0-1 [*Manchester Evening News*,
February 2, 1925]

We are not sure which exhibition the
following game is from.

(473) **Rubinstein – Whitworth**

England (Simul) 1925
King's Gambit [C34]

1.e4 e5 2.♞c4

Rubinstein liked to experiment with
2.♞c4 in exhibition games, often, as
here, using it as a vehicle to reach
King's Gambit type positions. Twenty
years after this game and long retired,
Akiva experimented with the Bishop's
Opening in training games against his
son Sammy (games 538-547), but with
quite different ideas in mind. There the
idea was not to play f2-f4 right away
but to aim for an Italian Game struc-
ture with the queen on f3, bishop on c4
and pawns on e4, d3 and c3. Sometimes
in this setup White would play a de-
layed f2-f4.

2...♟f6 3.d3 c6 4.f4 d5 5.e×d5
c×d5 6.♞b5+ ♞d7 7.♞×d7+
♟b×d7 8.f×e5 ♟×e5 9.♞e2

9.♟f3 was more natural.

9...♞e7 10.♞f4?

10.d4 needed to be played.

10...♟c6

10...♖b4+! 11.♙d2 (11.♘c3 ♜xf4 12.g3 ♜f5 13.d4 ♙b4) 11...♜xb2 12.♙c3 ♜c1+ would have been embarrassing.

11.♘c3 0-0-0 12.♘f3

The immediate 12.0-0-0 should have been played.

12...♜b4! 13.0-0-0

13.♜d2 had to be tried, however ugly. The text just drops a piece.

13...♜xf4+ 14.♜b1 ♙b4 15.♜hf1 ♜he8 16.♜f2 ♙xc3 17.bxc3 d4 18.♘xd4 ♜xf2 19.♜xf2 ♘xd4 20.cxd4 ♜xd4 21.h3 ♜e6 22.g4 ♘e4 0-1 [*Manchester Evening News*, March 7, 1925]

A. Rubinstein played three games simultaneously against strong players at the Manchester Chess Club on Saturday night. On the first board he had the move against club champion, W.A. Fairhurst (consulting with C. Boyce and B. Price), at board two: Arthur Eva, G.H. Midgley and J. Windsor-Burgess had the move, on board three: Professor R. Robinson, with T. Kelly and A.F. Morrell, the Civil Service champion, had the black pieces. The master, who has not been well since his arrival a week ago, appeared to have recovered his health and spirit. He sat at a table with the three boards arranged in the form of an arc, so that by a slight movement he fronted each in turn. His opponents were stationed in parts of the room out of earshot. The master won the games on boards two and three. The game on first board was left unfinished. The score is appended.

474) Rubinstein – Fairhurst, Boyce, B. Price

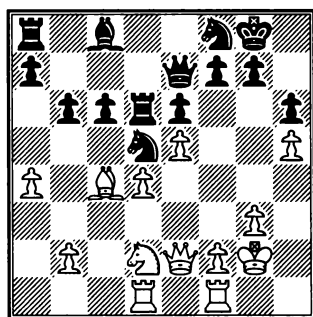
Manchester (Simul) January 31, 1925 Slav [D16]

Notes and commentary from the *Manchester Guardian*, February 2nd, 1925

1.d4 d5 2.♘f3 ♘f6 3.c4 c6 4.♘c3 dxc4 5.a4 ♘bd7 6.e4 e6 7.♙xc4 ♙b4 8.♜e2 ♜a5 9.0-0! 0-0

After 9...♙xc3 10.bxc3, Black cannot win a pawn without losing the queen.

10.e5! ♘d5 11.♘e4 ♙e7 12.♙g5 ♜d8 13.♜ad1 ♜e8 14.♘d6 ♜f8 15.h4 h6 16.♙xe7 ♜xe7 17.g3 ♜d8 18.♜g2 ♘f8 19.h5 b6 20.♘d2 ♜xd6



The best move, and one that gives Black a free game. Rubinstein was of the opinion that it was unnecessary to give up the exchange, but Black could hardly hope to withstand the attack after ♘e4 and f4-f5.

21.exd6 ♜xd6 22.♘f3 a5 23.♜fe1 ♙b7 24.♜e5 ♜d8 25.♜xd6 ♜xd6 26.♜c1 ♘f6 27.♙e2 ♘d7 28.♜fd1 ♘d5 29.♘e5 ♘xe5 30.dxe5 ♜d8 31.♙f3 ♜f8 32.♜c3

♖b8 33.♖b3 c5 34.♖c1 ♕c6 35.♖c4
♖b7 36.g4 ♜e7 37.♜g3 ♖c7

The game was left unfinished at this point owing to the lateness of the hour. Rubinstein expressed the opinion that White had winning chances, but that it would be extremely difficult to do anything.

Yesterday afternoon (February 1) Rubinstein played 29 members and friends at the Jewish Working Men's Club, Exchange Street, Cheetham, and put up a very successful performance, winning 24, drawing 4, and losing 1 game to Joseph Sidebottom.

Manchester Guardian, February 2, 1925

(475) **Rubinstein – Amateur**

Blackburn (Simul) February 2, 1925
King's Gambit [C34]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 e×f4 3.♟f3 ♟f6 4.d4
♟h5 5.♖c4 d6 6.♟c3 ♟c6 7.0-0
♖g4 8.♟d5 g5 9.h3 ♖×f3
10.♜×f3 ♟g3 11.♖×f4 g×f4
12.♜×f4 ♟×f1 13.♖×f1 ♖e7
14.♜×f7+ ♜d7 15.♜f5+ ♜e8
16.♟b6 ♖f6 17.♜h5+ 1-0 [Note-
book of Gerald Abrahams]

This game was recorded in the *Manchester Evening News*, *Glasgow Herald* of March 21, 1925, *The Chess Amateur* of April 1925, and *Observer* of July 19, 1925. The text of the game given by the *Observer* is one move longer: 17...♜e7 18.♜f7 mate.

The Chess Budget of February 25, 1925, reports that Rubinstein gave an

exhibition in Sheffield on February 18 and offers the following details:

Mr. Batley beat Rubinstein, but the latter was handicapped by playing 26 games simultaneously and giving his opponents the choice of the first move, but still he only lost three, won nineteen, and drew the others. Maróczy played White against everybody when he was over.

The second player in the next game, W. Batley was the chess columnist for the *Yorkshire Telegraph & Star*.

(476) **Rubinstein – Batley**

Sheffield (Simul) February 18, 1925
Vienna [C26]

1.e4 e5 2.♖c4 ♟f6 3.d3 ♟c6
4.♟c3 ♖b4 5.♖g5 h6 6.♖×f6
♜×f6 7.♟e2 d6 8.0-0 ♖e6 9.♟d5
♖×d5 10.♖×d5 0-0 11.f4 ♖c5+
12.♜h1 ♟e7? 13.f×e5 ♜g5 14.d4
♖b6 15.♖×b7 ♖ab8 16.exd6 c×d6
17.♖a6 d5 18.e5 ♟f5 19.♜d3
♟e3 20.♖f2 ♖c7 21.♟f4 ♟g4
22.♖f3 ♜h4 23.h3 ♟f2+ 24.♖×f2
♜×f2 25.♟×d5 ♖×b2 26.♟×c7
♖×c2 27.♖b7 ♖×c7 28.♖f3 ♖fc8
29.d5 ♖c1+ 30.♖×c1 ♖×c1+
31.♜h2 ♜g1+ 32.♜g3 ♜e1+
33.♜g4 ♜×e5 34.♜f5 ♖c4+ 0-1
[*Yorkshire Telegraph & Star*, February
28, 1925]

(477) **Moore – Rubinstein**

Sheffield (Simul) February 18, 1925
Ruy Lopez [C83]

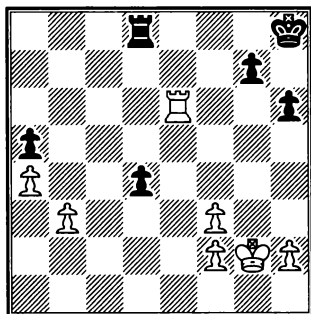
1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♟c6 3.♖b5 a6
4.♖a4 ♟f6 5.0-0 ♟×e4 6.d4 b5
7.♖b3 d5 8.d×e5 ♖e6 9.c3 ♖e7

10. ♖bd2 0-0 11. ♙e1 ♘c5 12. ♙c2
 d4 13. c×d4 ♘×d4 14. ♘d4 ♙×d4
 15. ♘f3 ♙×d1 16. ♙×d1 h6 17. ♙e3
 ♙ad8 18. b3 ♙g4 19. ♙×d8 ♙×d8
 20. ♘d4 ♙d7 21. ♘f5 ♙f8 22. ♙d1
 ♘e6 23. ♘d4 ♙e7 24. ♘f5 ♙b4
 25. f4 ♙f8 26. ♘d4 ♙e7 27. ♘×e6
 f×e6 28. ♙e4 a5 29. ♙c1 ♙c8
 30. ♙b7 ♙b8 31. ♙×c7 ♙e8
 32. ♙c6 ♙×c6 33. ♙×c6 ♙f7
 34. ♙b6 ♙d8 35. ♙×b5 ♙d1+
 36. ♙f2 ♙a1 37. a4 ♙a2+ 38. ♙f3
 1-0 [Yorkshire Telegraph & Star, May
 16, 1925]

(478) *Whitehead – Rubinstein*

Sheffield (Simul) February 18, 1925
 Ruy Lopez [C83]

1. e4 e5 2. ♘f3 ♘c6 3. ♙b5 a6
 4. ♙a4 ♘f6 5. 0-0 d6 6. ♙×c6+
 b×c6 7. d4 ♘×e4 8. ♙e1 f5 9. d×e5
 d5 10. c3 c5 11. ♙e3 ♙e7 12. ♘bd2
 0-0 13. ♘b3 a5 14. a4 c6 15. ♙c2
 ♙e6 16. ♙ad1 ♙b6 17. ♘c1 f4
 18. ♙d2 ♙ab8 19. b3 ♙g4 20. c4
 ♙c7 21. c×d5 c×d5 22. ♘d3 ♙×f3
 23. g×f3 ♘g5 24. ♙g2 ♙c8 25. e6
 ♘×e6 26. ♙×f4 ♘×f4+ 27. ♘×f4
 ♙×f4 28. ♙×e7 ♙f8 29. ♙×c5 d4
 30. ♙d5+ ♙h8 31. ♙de1 h6
 32. ♙1e6 ♙d8 33. ♙×d8 ♙×d8
 34. ♙e8+ ♙f8 35. ♙×d8 ♙×d8



36. ♙e1 d3 37. ♙d1 d2 38. f4 ♙d3
 39. ♙f1 ♙g8 40. ♙e2 ♙×b3
 41. ♙×d2 ♙b4 42. ♙a2 ♙×f4
 43. ♙e3 ♙b4 44. f4 0-1 [Yorkshire
 Telegraph & Star, March 21, 1925]

A second article in the *Chess Budget* of March 21, 1925, told of Akiva's further exploits:

A. Rubinstein, the Polish master, was engaged at the Manchester Chess Club on Friday evening, February 23, in playing twenty-six members and friends simultaneously. He was opposed by a strong team, including six first-class players: thus A. Eva, Mr. Sutcliffe, L. A. Davidson, W. Turner, and J. Balaban. One of the best known men in the North of England, G. A. Heginbottom, the famous billiard player, coming out in a new guise, and measuring his strength against the professional player.

Operations commenced at 6:30 p.m., the first victim being H. Williamson, which was neutralized shortly after by a victory to that well-known county player Arthur Eva, who "persuaded the master to resign after twenty-three moves". By 10 o'clock four more wins and a loss to that rising young player, A. B. Martin, had been scored.

The final result was 20 wins, 2 lost, and 4 drawn in the master's favor. G. H. Midgley, W. A. Dyer, W. Turner and G. A. Heginbottom drew.

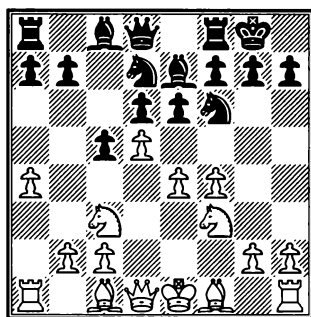
We learn from the Manchester Evening News that Rubinstein has paid another visit to Liverpool, making two visits to the Liverpool club. On the first occasion [January 24] he played three con-

sultation games simultaneously against strong teams: Board 1, Dawbarn and Jones; 2. Hibbert, Holmes and Kearne; 3. Spencer, Thomas, and Bryson. After four hours' keen play the professional had won at the first two boards, but lost to No. 3, which was a very creditable victory for the amateurs.

(479) **Rubinstein – Eva**

Manchester (Simul) February 23, 1925
Benoni [A43]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 c5 3.d5 ♖f6 4.♟c3 d6
5.f4 ♜bd7 6.♟f3 ♙e7 7.a4 0-0



8.♙d3

White had close to a forced win with 8.dxe6 fxe6 9.♟g5 ♜b6 10.a5 h6 11.axb6 hxg5 12.fxg5 ♜xb6 13.gxf6 ♙xf6 14.♟d5 exd5 15.♜xd5+ ♜f7 16.♙c4 ♜c7 17.♙f4.

8...a6 9.a5 b5 10.axb6 ♜xb6 11.0-0 c4 12.♙e2 exd5 13.exd5 ♙b7 14.♜d4 ♜c8 15.♙e3?!

Better was 15.♙d2 ♟fxd5 16.♟xd5 ♟xd5 (16...♙xd5 17.♜xa6) 17.♙xc4..

15...♟fxd5 16.♟xd5? ♟xd5 17.♙f2?

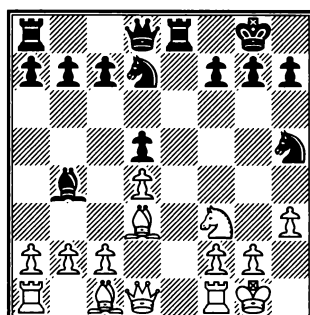
17.♙d2 ♙f6 18.♜a7 ♜d7 19.c3 ♜c5 20.♜xa6 was obligatory.

17...♙f6 18.♜a7 ♜c7 19.♙xc4 ♜a8 20.♜xa8 ♜xa8 21.♙xd5 ♙xd5 22.♟d4 ♜b7 23.b3 ♙xg2 0-1 [Manchester Evening News, February 21, 1925]

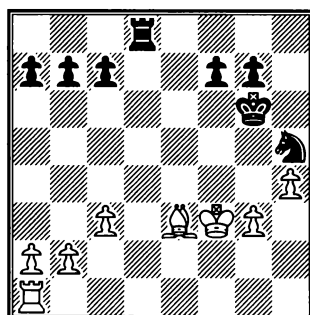
(480) **Rubinstein – Sutcliffe**

Manchester (Simul) February 23, 1925
French [C01]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♟c3 ♙b4 4.exd5 exd5 5.♙d3 ♟f6 6.♟f3 0-0 7.0-0 ♙g4 8.♟e2 ♜e8 9.♟g3 ♜bd7 10.h3 ♙h5 11.♟xh5 ♟xh5



12.♙xh7+ ♜xh7 13.♟g5+ ♜g6 14.♜d3+ ♜e4 15.f3 ♙e7 16.h4 ♟c5 17.dxc5 ♙xc5+ 18.♜f2 ♙xf2+ 19.♜xf2 ♜f6 20.c3?? ♜ae8?? 21.g3? ♜f5 22.♟xe4 dxe4 23.♜e3 ♜xf3+ 24.♜xf3 exf3 25.♙e3 ♜d8 26.♜xf3



26...f5 27.♙d4

Now Rubinstein goes to work to win the game all over again.

♙f6 28.♖e1 ♜f7 29.♜f4 g6
30.♖e5 a6 31.a4 ♖e8 32.♖xe8
♜xe8 33.h5 ♙f6?

33...g×h5 34.♜×f5 ♜d6+ 35.♜g5 ♜e4+
was essential.

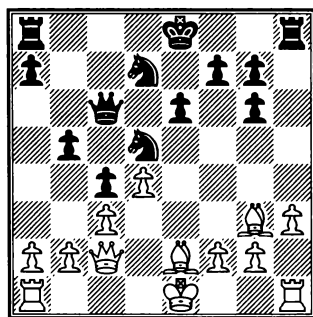
34.h×g6+ ♜×g6 35.♜e5 ♜h5
36.♜e6 ♜×g3 37.♜d7 ♜e2
38.♙f2 b5 39.a5 f4 40.♜×c7 ♜c1
41.♙d4 f3 42.♜b7 1-0 [*Manchester Evening News*, May 2, 1925]

(481) **Rubinstein – Abrahams**
Liverpool (Simul) 1925
Queen's Pawn [D02]

The first 18 moves of this game were published in *The Chess Amateur*, July 1925. The source for the rest of the game is Gerald Abrahams' book *Not Only Chess*. Abrahams notes that Rubinstein was playing simultaneously against four opponents. He also gives the year of the event as 1924, which possibly is a misprint, though Rubinstein did give an exhibition in Liverpool in August of 1924 immediately after the Southport tournament. On the other hand Abrahams gives the year as 1925 in his stimulating book *Technique in Chess*.

1.d4 d5 2.♙f3 ♙f6 3.♙f4 ♙f5 4.e3
e6 5.c3 ♜bd7 6.♜b3 ♜c8 7.♜bd2
♙e7 8.♜h4 ♙g6 9.♜×g6 h×g6
10.h3 c5 11.♙e2 c4 12.♜c2 b5
13.e4 d×e4 14.♜×e4 ♜d5 15.♜d6+
♙×d6 16.♙×d6 ♜c6 17.♙g3

17.♙h2 ♖×h3!

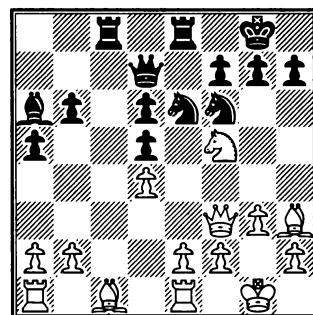


17...♜e3! 18.f×e3 ♜×g2 19.0-0-0
♜×g3 20.♜e4 0-0 21.♙dg1 ♙f6
22.♜f3 ♜×f3 23.♙×f3 ♖ab8
24.e4 a5 25.e5 ♜d5 26.♙×d5 e×d5
27.a3 b4 28.a×b4 a×b4 29.♜c2 f6
30.e×f6 ♖×f6 31.♖h2 b×c3
32.♜×c3 ♖fb6 33.b4 ♖×b4
34.♖c2 ♖b3+ 35.♜d2 ♖d3+ 0-1

(482) **Spencer – Rubinstein**
Liverpool (Informal Game) March 7, 1925
Queen's Gambit Declined [D30]

Edmund Spencer was a strong amateur who finished as high as third (1925) in the British Championship.

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♙f3 ♙f6
4.♜bd2 b6 5.c×d5 e×d5 6.g3 ♙b7
7.♙g2 ♜bd7 8.0-0 ♙d6 9.♜h4 0-0
10.♙f5 ♖e8 11.♜×d6 c×d6
12.♙f3 ♙f8 13.♜h4 ♜d7 14.♜d3
a5 15.♖e1 ♙a6 16.♜f3 ♜e6
17.♙f5 ♖ac8 18.♙h3??



The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

18...♖c2??

Spencer does not miss his chance!

Rubinstein misses a very nice shot: 18...♗xd4!, when 19.♗h6+ (19.♗xd4 ♕xh3) 19...g×h6 20.♖×f6 ♕×h3 21.♖xd4 ♖e5 gives Black a winning position.

19...♗xd4

As 19...♖×g7 is met by 20.♗h6+, winning.

19.♗×g7!

**20.♖×f6 ♖ex×e2 21.♖×e2 ♖×e2
22.♗h6 ♖e7 23.♖×e7 1-0** [*British Chess Magazine* 1936, p.65]

Rubinstein in Belgium 1925

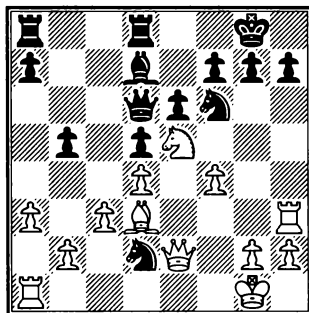
March 30	Ghent	+20 -0 =1
April 1	Antwerp	+19 -0 =4
April 2	Antwerp	+17 -3 =5
April 4	Brussels	+24 -2 =5
April 5	Brussels	+4 -1 =0

George Koltanowski's column in *De Schelde* and Edmond Lancel's in *La Nation Belge* offer more information.

The first exhibition in Brussels, on April 4th, saw Forgeur and Censer win, with Finne, Nebel, Pochet, Varlin, and Tasso Cockinos drawing.

The exhibition on April 5 was a consultation event with teams of two facing Rubinstein. The pair of Varlin and Tackels were the only winners against the maestro, while Louviau and Zalsrupine, Lengliz and van Campenhout, Censer and Cockinos, and Silberschatz and Weingarten lost.

**1.d4 c6 2.e4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5
4.♗d3 ♗f6 5.c3 e6 6.♗f4 ♗d6
7.♗xd6 ♖xd6 8.♗f3 ♗c6
9.♗bd2 0-0 10.0-0 b6 11.♖e2
♗d7 12.♗e5 ♗a5 13.f4 b5 14.a3
♖fd8 15.♖f3 ♗c4 16.♖h3 ♗xd2**



(483) **Rubinstein – Censer and Cockinos**
Brussels (Simul) April 5, 1925
Caro Kann [B13]

**17.♗×h7+ ♗×h7 18.♖h5 ♗e8
19.♖×h7+ ♖f8 20.♖h8+ ♖e7
21.♖×g7 ♗e4 22.♖h8 ♖c7
23.♖f8+ 1-0**

Rubinstein in Czechoslovakia 1925

Vlastimil Fiala, in his *Quarterly for Chess History* (volume 11/2004, p. 413) writes:

In 1925 A. Rubinstein visited Czechoslovakia to attend the tournament in Marienbad (Mariánské Lázně). After its termination, he made in June and July,

a tour of simultaneous displays in Czechoslovakia, while visiting 14 towns in the Czech lands, Slovakia and Carpathian Ruthenia. In all Rubinstein gave 15 simultaneous exhibitions (two in Brno) and played 449 games with the score +347, -42, =60. In the Casopis Československých Sachistů no games appeared but fortunately the Czech and Slovak chess columns had many reports and published a great many Rubinstein games played against the local amateurs. A minor selection from our collection follows.

Slovenský Narod (July 19, 1925) is the source for the following table. This was a major exhibition tour with Akiva played 452 games in just over a month scoring 350 wins, 60 draws and 42 losses. Compared to today, when playing in team competitions, teaching and writing all offer the grandmaster “safe” money outside the tournament arena; the old masters had few such opportunities to put bread on the table. Simultaneous exhibitions helped feed the Rubinstein family.

June 6	Brno	+17 -6 =6
June 18	Brno	+ 4 -0 =4
June 21	Trnava	+25 -1 =4
June 22	Uherské Hradiště	+27 -3 =10
June 25	Bratislava	+17 -6 =5
June 27	Trenčianske Teplice	+31 -3 =0
June 28	Žilina	+25 -1 =4
June 29	Košice	+26 -1 =2
June 30	Prešov	+24 -2 =2
July 1	Užhorod	+20 -2 =4
July 3	Turc.Sv.Martin	+35 -1 =3
July 4	Banská Bystrica	+30 -1 =1
July 6	Nové Zámky	+28 -7 =4
July 7	Moravská Ostrava	+17 -7 =11
July 8	Kroměříž	+24 -1 =0

(484) *Briza – Rubinstein*
Brno (Simul) June 18, 1925
King's Gambit [C33]

**1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.♖f3 ♘c6 4.c3
♘f6 5.d4 d5 6.e5 ♘e4 7.♗xf4 f6
8.♘f3 f×e5 9.♘×e5 ♘×e5
10.♗×e5+ ♘e7**

10...♗e7 was correct with equal play but if Rubinstein had offered the exchange of queens, none of the following fireworks would have occurred.

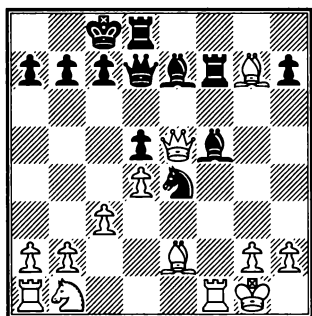
11.♙h6

11.♗×g7 ♙h4+ 12.g3 ♙f6 13.♗h6
♙g4 14.♙g2 does not give Black
enough compensation for the pawn.

**11...♗f8 12.♗×g7 ♙f5 13.♗e5
♗f6 14.♙g7 ♗f7 15.♙e2 ♗d7
16.0-0 0-0-0 (D)**

17.♗×f5?

17.♙g4 was safer, but already Black has good value for the pawn. The text loses.



17...♖×f5

White was hoping for 17...♗×f5 18.♗×f5+ ♖×f5 19.♔g4.

18.♔g4 ♖f1+ 19.♗×f1 ♗×g4 20.g3 ♔f6

20...♗f3+ 21.♗e1 ♗e3+ 22.♗d1 ♗f2+ 23.♗c2 ♗d3+ 24.♗b3 ♗d1 mate.

21.♔×f6 ♖f8 22.♗g2

White had to try 22.♗a3.

22...♗e2+ 23.♗h3 ♗f1+ 24.♗h4 ♗×f6 25.♗a3 ♗f3 26.♗h3 ♖e8 27.♗f4 ♗h5+ 28.♗g2 ♖e2+ 29.♗f1 ♗×h2 30.♗f3 ♖×b2 31.♖e1 ♖×a2 0-1 [Tagesbote, June 19, 1925]

(485) *Rubinstein – Brach*

Brno (Simul) June 18, 1925
Vienna [C28]

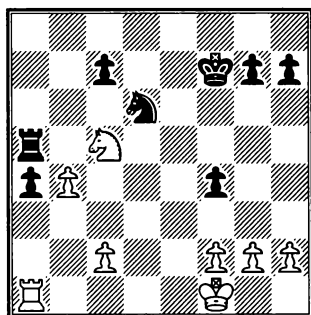
1.e4 e5 2.♔c4 ♗f6 3.d3 ♗c6 4.♗c3 ♔b4 5.♗ge2 d6 6.0-0 ♔g4 7.f3 ♔c5+ 8.♗h1 ♔e6 9.♗d5 ♔×d5 10.e×d5 ♗e7 11.d4 e×d4 12.♗×d4 h6 13.♔b5+ ♗f8 14.c4 a6 15.♔a4 ♗g6 16.♗f5 ♗e5 17.♗e2 ♗×c4 18.♗×c4 b5

19.♔×b5 a×b5 20.♗×b5 ♗×d5 21.a3 ♗e7 22.b4 ♗×f5 23.b×c5 ♗h4 24.♖d1 ♖e8 25.♔b2 ♗g3+ 26.♗g1 ♗e2+ 27.♗h1 ½-½ [Tagesbote, June 20, 1925]

(486) *Kandler – Rubinstein*

Uherské Hradišti (Simul) June 22, 1925
Ruy Lopez [C79]

1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♗c6 3.♔b5 a6 4.♔a4 ♗f6 5.0-0 d6 6.♖e1 b5 7.♔b3 ♗a5 8.d4 ♗×b3 9.a×b3 ♔b7 10.d×e5 ♗×e4 11.e×d6 ♔×d6 12.♗d4 ♗e7 13.♗c3 f5 14.♔g5 ♗d7 15.♖ad1 0-0 16.♔f4 ♖ae8 17.♔×d6 ♗×d6 18.♗e5 ♗e6 19.♗d5 ♔×d5 20.♗×d5 f4 21.♗×e6+ ♖×e6 22.♗d3 ♖ef6 23.♗c5 ♖a8 24.♖e7 ♖f7 25.♖de1 a5 26.♗f1 a4 27.b×a4 b×a4 28.♖×f7 ♗×f7 29.♖a1! ♖a5! 30.b4??



30...a×b3! ½-½ [Moravskoslezský deník, June 29, 1925]

(487) *Rubinstein – Vastatka*

Uherské Hradišti, June 22, 1925
Dutch [A85]

1.d4 f5 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 ♗f6 4.e3 ♔e7 5.f3 0-0 6.♔d3 b6 7.♗ge2 ♔b7 8.0-0 ♗c6 9.e4 f×e4 10.f×e4

**e5 11.d5 ♖c5+ 12.♗h1 ♘d4
13.♘d4 ♖d4 14.♗e2?**

14.♗e2 was equal. Now White falls dangerously behind in development.

**14...♘g4! 15.♘d4 ♗h4! 16.h3
♖f1+ 17.♗f1 e×d4 18.♖d2**

Black's superior mobilization is felt after 18.♗e2 ♘f2+ (or 18...♘e5) 19.♗h2 ♘d3 (19...♖f8) 20.♗×d3 ♖e8.

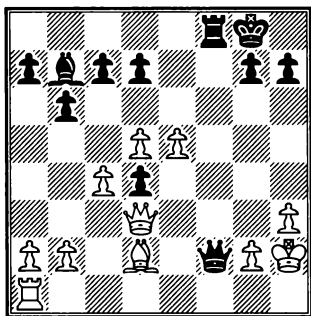
18...♖f8 19.♗e2 ♘f2+!

19...♖f2! 20.♖e1 (20.♗×g4 ♗×g4 21.h×g4 ♖×d2 is a hopeless ending) 20...♖×e2 21.♖h4 ♘f2+ 22.♖f2 ♖f2 was the cleanest way of proceeding.

20.♗h2 ♘d3

Black could even have tried 20...♘h3 21.g3 ♘f4+ 22.g×h4 ♘×e2.

21.♗×d3 ♗f2 22.e5?



This is too ambitious. White had to play 22.♖d1.

22...c6! 23.♖e1?

This is the final mistake. White had to try 23.♖b4 ♖f7 (23...c5 24.♖d2; 23...♗f5 24.♗g3) 24.e6.

**23...♗×b2 24.♖b1 ♗×a2 25.e6
d×e6 26.d×e6 c5 27.♖d2 ♖f2 0-1**
[*Moravskoslezský deník*, August 24, 1925]

(488) *Sauer – Rubinstein*

Uherské Hradiště, (Simul) June 22, 1925
Giuoco Piano C50

**1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♖c4 ♖c5
4.0-0 ♘f6 5.♘c3 d6 6.h3 h6 7.d3
g5 8.♘h2 g4 9.h×g4 ♖g8 10.♖e3
♘×g4 11.♗f3 ♖g7 12.g3 ♘d4
13.♖×d4 ♖×d4 14.♘d5 c6
15.♘×g4 c×d5 16.♘f6+ ♗f8
17.♘d5 ♖g4 18.♗h1 h5 19.c3
♖b6 20.♘b6 a×b6 21.f3 ♖d7
22.♗×h5 ♖×g3+ 23.♗f2 ♖g7
24.♖g1 ♖g6 25.♖×g6 f×g6 26.♗h8+
1-0** [*Casopis Československých
Sachistu* 1925, p. 140].

(489) *Kerekes – Rubinstein*

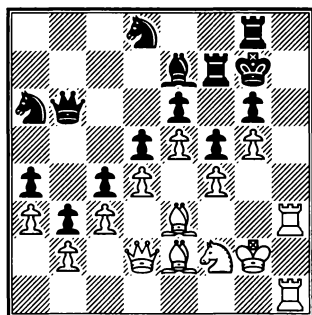
Bratislava (Simul) June 25, 1925
Queen's Gambit Declined [D52]

**1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♘f6 4.♖g5
♘bd7 5.e3 c6 6.♘f3 ♗a5 7.♘d2
d×c4 8.♖f4 b5 9.a4 ♗b6 10.♗c2
♖b7 11.♘ce4 ♘×e4 12.a5 ♗d8
13.♘×e4 ♖b4+ 14.♗e2 0-0 15.a6
♖c8 16.♘g5 ♘f6 17.♖e5 g6
18.h4 ♘d5 19.♘h7! ♗×h7 20.h5
f5 21.h×g6+ ♗×g6 22.g4 ♘f6
23.♖h3 ♗f7 24.g×f5 ♖d6 25.f4
♖g8 26.♖ag1 ♖×g1 27.♖×g1 ♗h8
28.f×e6+ ♖×e6 29.♗g6+ ♗e7
30.♖×e6 ♗×e6 31.f5+ ♘d5
32.♗g2+ ♘e4 33.♖×h8 ♖×h8
34.♖h1 ♖f8 35.♖h4 ♖e8 36.♖×e4
1-0** [*Slovenský Narod*, July 5, 1925]

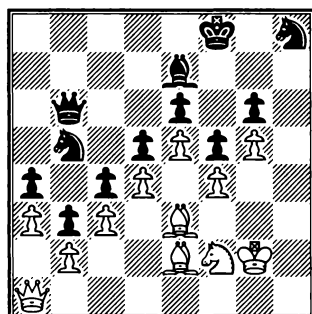
(490) *Rubinstein – Pratsch*

Bratislava (Simul) June 25, 1925
French [C13]

1.d4 e6 2.e4 d5 3.♖c3 ♖f6 4.♙g5
 ♙e7 5.e5 ♖g8 6.♙e3 ♖d7 7.f4
 ♖h6 8.♖f3 a6 9.♙d2 c5 10.♖d1
 b5 11.c3 ♙b7 12.♙d3 g6 13.h3
 ♙b6 14.g4 f5 15.♖f2 c4 16.♙c2
 b4 17.0-0 a5 18.♙h2 0-0 19.♙g1
 ♙h8 20.♙g3 a4 21.a3 b3 22.♙d1
 ♙g8 23.♖g5 ♙af8 24.♙e2 ♙c8
 25.h4 ♖b8 26.♙g2 ♙d7 27.♖f3
 ♖a6 28.g5 ♖f7 29.♙h1 ♙e8
 30.h5 ♙g7 31.♙gh3 ♖d8 32.h×g6
 ♙×g6 33.♖h4 ♙f7 34.♖×g6 h×g6



35.♙h7+ ♙f8 36.♙d1 ♙×h7
 37.♙×h7 ♙g7 38.♙h8+ ♙g8
 39.♙h1 ♖f7 40.♙h7 ♖c7 41.♙a1
 ♙h8 42.♙×h8+ ♖×h8 43.♖d1
 ♖b5 44.♖f2



44...♙×a3! 45.b×a3 ♖×c3 46.♖d1
 ♖×e2 47.♙f2 c3 48.♙×e2 b2
 49.♙b1 c2 0-1

(491) *Rubinstein – Skopal*

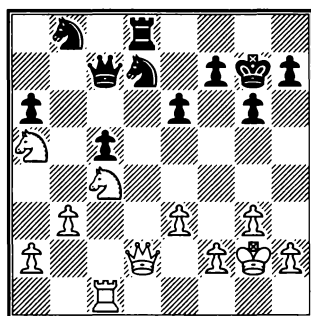
Trenčianske Teplice (Simul) June 26, 1925
 Alekhine's Defense [B03]

1.e4 ♖f6 2.e5 ♖d5 3.d4 ♖c6 4.f4
 e6 5.c4 ♖b6 5.d5 e×d5 7.c×d5
 ♙b4+ 8.♙e2 ♖ce7 9.a3 ♙c5
 10.♖c3 ♙×g1 11.♙×g1 d6 12.♙f2
 d×e5 13.♙b5+ ♙d7 14.d6! ♖7c6
 15.♙e1 0-0 16.♙×c6 ♙h4+
 17.♙g1 ♙×c6 18.d×c7 e×f4
 19.♙f1 g5 20.b4 a6 21.♙d4 ♙×g2
 22.♙f2 ♖c8 23.♙×f4 ♙c6 24.♙f6
 ♙g4+ 25.♙g3 ♙d7 26.♙e1 h6
 27.♙×h6 f5 28.♙d2 f4 29.♙d4
 ♙f7 30.♖d5 ♙f5 31.♙de4 ♖d6
 32.♖e7+ ♙×e7 33.♙×e7 ♖f7 34.♙h5
 f×g3 35.h×g3 ♙f8 36.♙f1 ♙h3
 37.♙f3 ♙c6 38.c8(♙)! ♙×c8 39.♙h5
 ♙d5 40.♙g6+ ♙h8 41.♙e2 1-0
 [Slovensky Narod, July 19, 1925]

(492) *Blazej – Rubinstein*

Moravska Ostrava, (Simul) July 7, 1925
 English [A04]

1.♖f3 e6 2.g3 b6 3.♙g2 ♙b7 4.0-0
 ♖f6 5.b3 g6 6.♙b2 ♙g7 7.♖c3
 0-0 8.e3 c5 9.♖b5 d5 10.d4 a6
 11.♖a3 ♖bd7 12.c4 d×c4
 13.♖×c4 ♙e7 14.♙e2 ♙ac8
 15.♙ac1 ♙fd8 16.d×c5 b×c5
 17.♙fd1 ♖b8 18.♙×d8+ ♙×d8
 19.♖a5 ♙d5 20.♙e5 ♙a7 21.♖d2
 ♙×g2 22.♙×g2 ♖fd7 23.♙×g7
 ♙×g7 24.♖dc4 ♙c7 25.♙d2



25... ♖e5?? 26. ♜c3 f6 27. ♖x e5
 ♜x e5 28. ♜x e5 f x e5 29. ♜x c5 ♜d5
 30. ♜c7+ ♜f6 31. ♖c4 ♖d7 32. ♜a7
 ♖c5 33. ♜x h7 e4 34. ♜a7 ♜d1
 35. h4 ♜a1 36. g4 e5 37. b4 ♖d3
 38. ♜x a6+ ♜e7 39. ♖d2 ♖x b4
 40. ♜x g6 ♜x a2 41. ♖x e4 1-0
 [Moravskoslezský deník, August 24, 1925]

Rubinstein gave numerous simulms in 1925 and it appears that, as in 1924, he spent time in the fall touring Germany. We do not have any results, but the following two games have surfaced.

The first was published in *Italia Scacchistica* (September 1926). Schröder played in a tournament in Italy and showed this game to the editor of the Italian magazine.

(493) *Rubinstein – Schröder*
 Leipzig (Simul) Oct. 11, 1925
 Bishop's Opening [C24]

1. e4 e5 2. ♖c4 ♖f6 3. d3 c6 4. ♜e2
 ♜e7 5. ♖c3 d5 6. exd5 cxd5
 7. ♜b5+ ♜d7 8. ♜xd7+ ♖bxd7
 9. ♖f3 0-0 10. 0-0 ♜e8 11. ♜g5 d4
 12. ♖e4 ♖x e4 13. ♜x e7 ♜x e7
 14. ♜x e4 ♖f6 15. ♜e2 ♖d5
 16. ♜fe1 ♜ac8 17. ♜ac1 f6 18. ♜d2
 ♜b4 19. c3 dxc3 20. bxc3 ♜xc3
 21. ♜b1 ♜g4 22. ♜e4 ♜d7 23. d4
 ♜c4 24. ♜d3 ♜a4 25. dxe5 ♜xe4
 26. ♜xd5+ ♜h8 27. h3 ♜c6
 28. ♜f7 b6 29. ♜xa7 ♜d8 30. ♜xb6
 ♜c1+ 31. ♜h2 ♜f4+ 32. ♜h1
 ♜d1+ 0-1

The following game comes from the little German magazine *Die Ratte* of November 25, 1925. It appeared in Dr. A. Seitz's chess column. White's name is written Heinicke, but it is actually

Heinicke. Herbert Heinicke, born March 14, 1905, in Porto Alegre, Brazil, was at the start of his career in 1925. Later he would develop into a strong player, FIDE awarding him the IM title in 1953.

(494) *Heinicke – Rubinstein*
 Hamburg (Simul.) Oct. 13, 1925
 Vienna [C27]

1. e4 e5 2. ♖c3 ♖f6 3. ♜c4 ♖x e4
 4. ♜h5 ♖d6 5. ♜b3 ♖c6 6. ♖b5 g6
 7. ♜f3 ♖f5 8. ♜d5 ♖h6 9. d3 d6
 10. ♜x h6 ♜e6 11. ♜g5 ♜xd5
 12. ♜xd8 ♜xg2 13. ♜f6 ♜g8
 14. ♖xc7+ ♜d7 15. ♖xa8 ♜h6
 16. f3 ♜e3 17. ♜e2 ♜c5 18. c3
 ♜xa8 19. ♜h4 ♜xh1 20. ♜f2 ♜g2
 21. ♜xc5 dxc5 22. ♜f2 ♜h1
 23. ♖e2 ♜xf3 24. ♜xf3 f5 25. ♜g1
 ♜e7 26. ♖g3 ♜f6 27. ♖f1 ♜d8
 28. ♜e2 b5 29. ♖e3 ♖a5 30. ♜d5
 ♜d6 31. h4 h5 32. ♜g2 f4 33. ♜e4
 fxe3 34. ♜xg6+ ♜e7 35. ♜g5 ♖c6
 36. ♜xc6 ♜xc6 37. ♜xe5+ ♜d7
 38. ♜xh5 ♜c7 39. ♜xe3 ♜e6+
 40. ♜f4 ♜e2 41. ♜xc5+ ♜b6 42. b4
 a5 43. a4! 1-0

(495) *Rubinstein – Lennarz*
 Bielefeld (Simul) August 21, 1926
 Queen's Gambit Declined [D64]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♖c3 ♖f6 4. ♜g5
 ♜e7 5. e3 ♖bd7 6. ♖f3 0-0 7. ♜c1
 c6 8. ♜c2 b6 9. cxd5 exd5 10. ♜d3
 ♜b7 11. 0-0 ♜e8 12. ♖e5 h6
 13. ♜h4 ♖x e5 14. dxe5 ♖d7
 15. ♜g3 ♜h4 16. f4 ♜xg3 17. hxg3
 f6 18. exf6 ♖xf6 19. ♜ce1 c5
 20. ♜f5 ♜c7 21. g4 ♜e7 22. e4 dxe4
 23. ♖x e4 ♜x e4 24. ♜x e4 ♜ae8
 25. ♜c4+ ♜h8 26. ♜g6 ♜xe1 0-1
 [Deutsche Schachzeitung, September 1926]

Rubinstein in America

The *American Chess Bulletin* had been writing about planned Rubinstein visits to the New World since 1910, but it wasn't till 1928 that Akiva made his first and only trip to the United States. This trip was barely mentioned in the

European press and even the *American Chess Bulletin* of 1928 covered it in cursory fashion (two unannotated games and some reports on pages 54-55 of the March issue). Fortunately the columns of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*

February 18	New York (Marshall CC)	+ 20 =2 -2
February 28	New York (Stuyvesant CC)	+24 =5 -5
February 29	New York (Rice Progressive CC)	+ 9 =0 -1
March 7	Brooklyn (Jewish CC)	+14 =2 -0
March ?	Chicago	n/a
March 19	Cincinnati	+ 23 =1 -5
March 22	Montclair, N. J.	+ 23 =2 -2
April 23	Brooklyn (Brooklyn CC)	+11 =2 -2

(Hermann Helms), *New York Sun* (Hartwig Cassel) and *New York Evening Post* (Horace Bigelow), in conjunction with documents from a private collection, allow the story to be pieced together.

Akiva Rubinstein arrived for the first and only time in the New World on February 9, 1928. His visit appears to have been made with little advance notice, as two proposed events in which he was to participate, a strong eight-player round robin and a match with Marshall, were canceled at the last moment. As consolation he gave several exhibitions in New York, made a short tour of the Midwest visiting Chicago and Cincinnati, and finally played a series of individual games against some of America's top players.

Rubinstein and his wife left England on February 1 on board the steamship *Berengaria* of the Cunard line. Delayed by fog, the Rubinsteins finally arrived in New York on February 9 where they

were met by a welcoming committee headed by Capablanca. Enconced at the Hotel Majestic at 72nd St. and Central Park West, Akiva acclimated for a week before jumping into action at the Manhattan Chess Club on February 16. Facing future stars Isaac Kashdan and Israel Horowitz as well as club president Leonard Meyer, Rubinstein drew in thirty-three moves in a carefully played Ruy Lopez.

(496) *Kashdan, Horowitz, Meyer – Rubinstein*

New York (Consultation), February 16, 1928

Ruy Lopez [C97]

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6 4.♙a4 ♟f6 5.0-0 ♙e7 6.♙e1 b5 7.♙b3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 ♟a5 10.♙c2 c5 11.d4 ♜c7 12.d5 ♟e8 13.g4 g6 14.♙h6 ♟g7 15.♟bd2 ♟b7 16.♟f1 ♟d8 17.♟g3 f6 18.♜h2 ♟f7 19.♙e3 ♙d7 20.♙g1 ♜h8 21.♜e2 ♜b7 22.♟d2 ♙g8 23.♙g2 ♙af8 24.♙ag1 ♜c8 25.f3 ♙d8 26.b3 ♙e8 27.♜d3

♙e7 28. ♖e2 ♜c7 29. ♜d3 ♝c8 30. c4 b4 31. h4 a5 32. h5 g5 33. a4 ½-½ [*American Chess Bulletin*, March 1928, p. 54.]

Two days later Rubinstein made his first appearance at New York's other great club, the Marshall. That evening at 8 pm the Polish champion faced 24 players who had paid \$2 apiece for the privilege of having a crack at the legend. No quarter was given, as Rubinstein was forced to concede two losses and two draws along with his twenty wins. This does not seem like a very impressive score until one discovers that such well-known players as Reinfeld, Santasiere and Bigelow were among the victims.

Reinfeld wrote about the experience many years later on page 27 of his book *How to Play Chess Like A Champion* (New York, 1956):

If you had ever met Akiva Rubinstein, you would never have thought of him as the artistic type. He was short, thickset, broad-shouldered, with undistinguished features and conservative clothes. Yet Rubinstein was famous for his uncanny mastery of the most delicate technical details as well as his exceptional skill in playing beautiful combinations.

Many years ago I played in a simultaneous exhibition against Rubinstein. Knowing his fame as a player of great artistry, I naively expected him to have long, tapering fingers. Instead they turned out to be short and stubby. I was disappointed, but not for long as I noticed Rubinstein's peculiar way of moving the Knight. Instead of lifting them from square to square, as most players

do, Rubinstein would push them ahead with his index finger and ring finger close together. This sounds awkward; but it was actually very graceful and quietly menacing, giving an impression of dynamic stored-up power which might explode at any moment.

A curious feature of Rubinstein's personality was that, unlike most chess masters, he was strangely inarticulate. He wrote very little, and the secrets of this strangely aloof figure have remained an enigma to this day. In conversation Rubinstein was equally inarticulate. Without being unfriendly he remained taciturn and withdrawn.

And so Rubinstein speaks to us only through his masterpieces. But this is no small achievement, for few masters have equaled the artistry that lights up Rubinstein's games.

Among those to defeat Rubinstein in the exhibition at the Marshall Chess Club was Erling Tholfsen, who represented the U.S. later in the year at the Hague Olympiad. Rubinstein also lost to G. A. Hennell and drew with Milton Hanauer and Rudolf Smirka.

(497) **Rubinstein – Tholfsen**
New York [Marshall CC (Simul)],
February 18, 1928
Queen's Indian [E14]

1. d4 ♟f6 2. c4 e6 3. ♟f3 b6 4. e3 ♜b7 5. ♜d3 ♟e4 6. 0-0 f5 7. ♟fd2 ♟xd2 8. ♟xd2 ♜f6 9. ♜e2 ♟c6 10. b3 ♜d6 11. f4? ♟xd4 12. ♜f2 ♟c2 13. ♜xc2 ♜xa1 14. ♟f3 ♜f6 15. ♜d3 ♜c5 16. ♜b2 ♜xe3 17. ♜xe3 ♜xb2 18. ♝f2 ♜f6 19. ♟e5 d6 20. ♟f3 0-0 0-1 [*New York Sun*, March 2, 1928]

Club Champion Abraham Kupchik used the home-court advantage to good effect in making a draw with the visiting GM in a special exhibition game at the Manhattan Chess Club.

(498) *Kupchik – Rubinstein*

New York (Exhibition), February 19, 1928
Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1.♠f3 d5 2.d4 c5 3.c4 dxc4 4.e3
e6 5.♗xc4 ♠f6 6.0-0 a6 7.♗e2
♠c6 8.a3 cxd4 9.exd4 ♗e7
10.♠c3 0-0 11.h3 ♜c7 12.♗e3
♠d8 13.♜c2 ♗d7 14.♠ac1 ♗e8
15.♠fd1 ♠ac8 16.b4 ♜b8 17.♜b3
h6 18.d5 ♠xd5 19.♠xd5 ♠xd5
20.♠xd5 exd5 21.♜xd5 ♗f8
22.♜e4 ♠e7 23.♗d3 g6 24.♠d4
♠xc1 25.♗xc1 ♜d8 26.♗b2 ♗g7
27.♗c4 ½-½ [*American Chess Bulletin*, March 1928, p. 54]

Rubinstein's visit to the Rice Progressive Chess Club was covered by Herman Helms in the *American Chess Bulletin* (March 1928, p. 56) and the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* (March 1, 1928). The following account merges these two reports.

Rice Progressive Chess Club Acclaims Akiva Rubinstein

Hailed as one of the greatest chess players of all time, Akiva Rubinstein, champion of Poland, was fittingly honored last night at a dinner at the headquarters of the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club of Manhattan, attended by close upon 100 members and guests, including representatives of all the leading chess organizations of the city. Morris Rothenberg, president of the club, acted as toastmaster and, in the course of his introductory remarks,

spoke feelingly of Oscar Chajes, who was buried yesterday afternoon.

The list of speakers, in the order they were called upon, included Charles Jaffe, Frank J. Marshall, J. Kahn, Hermann Helms, Albert B. Hodges, Arthur Hirschberg, Dr. Oscar I. Lamberger, Ludwig B. Frey and Jacob Bernstein.

Noach Nachbush of the Vilna Troupe brought down the house with a humorous recitation. The dinner committee responsible for the very complete arrangements consisted of J. Kahn, S. Bikeles, A. Simchow and S. Baumblatt.

Pole Wins From Nine

At the conclusion of the dinner, Rubinstein played simultaneously against ten opponents, winning nine games and losing one to A. Simchow.

His other opponents were Dr. Leo H. Schlesinger, S. Baumblatt, N. Clompoos, Dr. F. Ackerman, Boris Steinberg, M. Stern, M. Dalu and E. Farago. [Note only eight names are given.]

Among those present last night were the following: Dr. F. Ackerman, S. Blaumblatt, J. Bernstein, S. Bekeles, N. Clompoos, M. Cohen, M. Dalu, Otto Deck, Dr. S. Dietz, I. Eckstein, E. Farago, Ludwig B. Frey, Charles Geist, Dr. H. Gottlieb, D. Greenberg, L. Halger, H. Helms, A. Hirschberg, A. B. Hodges, Dr. H. Horowitz, Charles Jaffe, Dr. Is. Keidanz, J.A. Kogan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kupchik, Dr. Oscar I. Lamberger, Miss Regina Luzzatti, S. Lubowsky, Mr. and Mrs. F.J. Marshall, Leonard B. Meyer, M. Mishook, Dr. L.

Mosky, Noach Nachbush, Dr. I. Nadle, N. Pearlman, M. Rothenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Akiva Rubinstein, Dr. L.H. Schlesinger, Dr. S. and Mrs. Schneider, A. Simchow, Boris Steinberg, M. Stern, Morris P. Stern and J. Zeaman.

Rubinstein was kept active during his stay in New York. Here are accounts of two other simul.

In his exhibition at the Stuyvesant Chess Club Tuesday night Rubinstein was pitted against 34 opponents, winning 24, drawing 5 and losing 5. The winners were Dr. Joseph M. Zellermyer, O. Wollman, A. Juschus, L. Miller and F. Dunst. Those who drew were S. Katz, L. Millstein, J. Janiger, N. Lessing and P. Geschwindt. [Brooklyn Daily Eagle, March 1, 1928]

After giving a simultaneous exhibition at the Brooklyn Jewish Center Club on Wednesday evening [March 7] against sixteen players, winning fourteen and drawing two, with Harry Zirn and Benjamin Buss, in two and a quarter hours, Akiva Rubinstein left for Chicago, intending to give a simultaneous exhibition at the Chicago Chess Club. He will stay in that city two or three days to give similar exhibitions in two other clubs and on the 17th of this month he will star at the Cincinnati Chess Club. It is, however, possible that he will also play in some other cities on his way back East. If a match or some other tournament can be arranged, he will prolong his visit in this country, otherwise he will return early to Europe. [New York Sun, March 29, 1928]

One unsolved mystery regarding Rubinstein's visit to the United States

is whether he ever made it to Chicago. The available evidence would seem to say yes. More than one New York newspaper wrote of the upcoming visit to Chicago and Cincinnati. We know without a doubt he was in the latter city and with that fact and the information on his earlier activities can pin down his visit to Chicago to somewhere between March 9th and 17th. We even know that he was due at the Chicago Chess Club and that one of its members, Samuel Factor, not only knew Rubinstein but had played with him in their native Poland and the Netherlands.

Unfortunately no concrete evidence has been discovered that shows that Akiva was in Chicago. None of the New York chess columns reported on any Rubinstein activities in the Windy City (or Cincinnati for that matter). The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* column, which gave games from the Cincinnati exhibition, has nothing to say regarding a Chicago stop. The matter is complicated by the lack of an Illinois chess magazine at the time (the *Illinois State Chess Association Monthly Bulletin* would not start until 1934). Ken Whyld's *Chess Columns* has no Chicago chess columns being published in 1928 and the great American chess historian Frank Skoff, who lived in Chicago for much of his life, was of the opinion that Rubinstein never visited. Still, we believe the odds are likely that Rubinstein visited Chicago and may well have engaged in some chess activity. We see him spending several days in Chicago and then heading back to New York, stopping in Cincinnati along the way.

Rubinstein's visit to Cincinnati was covered in the *Cincinnati Post* of March

19 and the *Cleveland News* of April 8 and June 7.

The article in the *Post* gave the following account but no games.

The mezzanine floor of the Sinton Hotel provided the venue for the March 19 simultaneous exhibition in the Queen City. The Polish great was given a rough reception in the exhibition which started at 8 p.m. He lost five and drew one game out of twenty-nine. Those winning were Meyers Zeligs, captain of the University of Cincinnati chess team, William Harris, Richard Martinez, former Lorain county chess champion, Mr. Radspinner of Aurora, Indiana, and Professor C. M. Hutchings of the University of Cincinnati, with Desire Danczowski obtaining a draw.

The following four games come from the chess and checkers column of the *Cleveland News* which was edited by Irving Spero.

(499) **Rubinstein – Hutchings**

Cincinnati (Simul), March 19, 1928
Queen's Gambit Declined [D63]

1.d4 e6 2.c4 ♟f6 3.♟f3 d5 4.♟g5
♟bd7 5.e3 ♟e7 6.♟c3 0-0 7.♞c1
b6 8.cxd5 exd5 9.♟d3 ♟b7
10.♟e5 ♟xe5 11.dxe5 ♟e4
12.♟f4 ♟c5 13.♟e2 ♟e6 14.♟g3
♟c5 15.0-0 d4 16.exd4 ♟xd4
17.♟d3 ♞g5 18.♟e4? ♟xe4
19.♟xe4 ♞xc1 20.♞xc1 ♟e2+
21.♞h1 ♟xc1 22.♞xc1 ♟d4 23.b3
♞ac8 24.h4 f5 25.exf6 ♟xf6
26.♞h2 c5 27.♞h3 ♞cd8 28.f3 h5
29.♟d6 ♞f7 30.b4 cx b4 31.♟xb4
♟e5 32.♟d2 ♟f4 33.♟xf4 ♞xf4

34.♟g5 ♞a4 35.♞c7 ♞e8 36.♞c2
b5 37.♟e4 ♞d8 38.♞g3 ♞c4
39.♞e2 b4 40.♞f4 a5 41.♞e5 a4
42.♞e6 b3 43.axb3 axb3 44.♞b2
♞b8 0-1 [*Cleveland News*, April 8,
1928]

(500) **Martinez – Rubinstein**

Cincinnati (Simul) March 19, 1927
Scotch [C45]

1.e4 ♟c6 2.♟f3 e5 3.d4 exd4
4.♟xd4 ♟c5 5.♟e3 ♟b6 6.♟c3
♟ge7 7.♟c4 ♟a5 8.♟e2 d5 9.♟f3
c5 10.b4 cx d4 11.bxa5 dxe3
12.axb6 exf2+ 13.♞xf2 ♞xb6+
14.♞e2 dxe4 15.♟xe4 0-0 16.♞e1
♟e6 17.♞f1 ♟f5 18.♞b1 ♟c4+
19.♟e2 ♟e3+ 20.♞g1 ♞d4
21.♟f2 ♞fe8 22.♟xc4 ♞xc4
23.♞xb7?? ♞ab8 24.♞xe3 ♞ec8
25.♞ae1 h6 26.♞xa7 ♞xc2
27.♞d7 ♞xa2 28.♞e8+ ♞xe8
29.♞xe8+ ♞xe8 30.♞xe8+ ♞h7
31.♞e1 f5 32.h3 ♞c2 33.♞e5
♞b1+ 34.♞h2 ♞c2 35.♟h1 g5
36.♟g3 f4 37.♟f5 ♞g6 38.♞g7+
1-0 [*Cleveland News*, January 20,
1929]

(501) **Rubinstein – Radspinner**

Cincinnati (Simul), March 19, 1928
Queen's Gambit Declined [D63]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.c4 e6 4.♟g5
♟bd7 5.e3 ♟e7 6.♟c3 0-0 7.♞c1
♟e4 8.♟xe7 ♞xe7 9.cxd5 ♟df6
10.dxe6 ♟xe6 11.♟d3 ♟xc3
12.bxc3 ♞ad8 13.0-0 ♞d5 14.c4
♞h5 15.♟e5 g6 16.♞e2 ♟e8 17.
f4 ♞h4 18.g3 ♞h3 19.♞c2 f6
20.♟f3 ♟d6 21.e4 ♞e8 22.c5 ♟f7
23.♟c4 ♟c8 24.e5 ♞f8 25.♞d2
fxe5 26.♟xe5 ♟h6 27.d5 ♟g4
28.♞c3 ♟xh2 29.♞g2 ♟xf1

30. ♖xf1 ♜h1+ 31. ♜f2 ♜ex5
32. ♜g1 ♜xd5 33. fxe5 ♜f5+
34. ♜e1 ♜xe5+ 0-1 [Cleveland
News, June 17, 1928]

(502) **Harris – Rubinstein**
Cincinnati (Simul), March 19, 1928
Queen's Gambit Declined [D60]

1. d4 e6 2. c4 d5 3. ♘c3 ♘f6 4. ♖g5
♘bd7 5. e3 ♖e7 6. ♘f3 0-0 7. ♖d3
dxc4 8. ♖xc4 a6 9. a3 c5 10. 0-0 b5
11. ♖d3 ♖b7 12. ♖c2 ♜c8 13. ♜c1
♜b6 14. ♘e5 cxd4 15. ♘xd7 ♘xd7
16. ♖xe7 ♜fe8 17. ♜d3 g6 18. ♖b4
dxc3 19. ♖xc3 ♘c5 20. ♜d4 e5 21.
♜h4 ♜e6 22. ♜cd1 ♘a4 23. ♖xa4
♜c4 24. ♖b3 ♜xh4 25. ♖xe6 ♜xe6
26. ♜d8+ ♜g7 27. f4 ♖e4 28. ♜d7
g5 29. ♖xe5+ ♜g6 30. g3 1-0
[Cleveland News, June 17, 1928]

Simultaneous Play by Rubinstein

In his simultaneous exhibition of chess play against a combined team of 27 representing the Montclair and Leonia Chess Clubs at The Crescent in Montclair, N. J., on March 22, Akiva Rubinstein defeated twenty-three, drew with two and lost to two. John W. Brunnemer of Westwood, a member of the Leonia Chess Club, and holder of the New Jersey State championship, was the first to win from the noted European master in 25 moves. The other victory scored against the master was by Montclair Chess Club president W. N. Witt of Montclair. The drawn games were scored by Dr. Paul Truesdell of Montclair and A. E. Cowdrey of Bloomfield. Prizes were awarded to these four and also G. P. Sanborn and M. Ferber, both of Montclair, who held out the longest. [Note M. Ferber of

Montclair is given as J. H. Faerber from Palisade Park in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* of March 29.] [*American Chess Bulletin*, 1928, p. 76]

(503) **Rubinstein – Brunnemer**
Montclair (Simul), March 22, 1928
King's Gambit Declined [C30]

1. e4 e5 2. f4 ♖c5 3. ♘f3 d6 4. ♘c3
♘f6 5. ♖c4 ♘c6 6. d3 ♖g4 7. h3
♖xf3 8. ♜xf3 ♜e7 9. f5 h6 10. ♘e2
0-0-0 11. c3 ♜d7 12. b4 ♖b6 13. a4
a5 14. bxa5 ♘xa5 15. ♖a2 d5
16. ♖e3 dxe4 17. dxe4 ♖xe3
18. ♜xe3 ♜b8 19. ♜f2 ♜d3
20. ♘g3 ♜c2+ 21. ♜g1 ♜d2
22. ♜f3 ♜hd8 23. ♜h2 ♜f2
24. ♜hc1 ♜xc1 25. ♜xf2 ♜xa1 0-
1 [Brooklyn Daily Eagle, March 29,
1928]

(504) **Rubinstein – Witt**
Montclair (Simul), March 22, 1928
Chigorin [D07]

1. ♘f3 ♘c6 2. d4 d5 3. e3 ♘f6 4. c4
♖g4 5. ♜b3 ♜b8 6. cxd5 ♖xf3
7. gxf3 ♘xd5 8. ♘c3 ♘xc3 9. bxc3
e6 10. ♖d3 ♜d5 11. e4 ♜xb3
12. axb3 a6 13. f4 g6 14. ♖e3 ♖g7
15. h4 h5 16. b4 ♘a7 17. ♜e2 ♘b5
18. ♜d2 c6 19. e5 ♜d8 20. ♖e4
♜d7 21. c4 ♘c7 22. ♜c2 ♜a8
23. ♜hd1 ♖f8 24. ♜b3 ♖e7 25. d5
cxd5 26. cxd5 exd5 27. f5 gx f5
28. ♖xf5+ ♜e8 29. ♜ac1 ♘e6
30. ♜xd5 ♖xh4 31. ♜d6 ♖d8
32. ♖xe6 fxe6 33. ♜xe6+ ♜f7
34. ♜d6 h4 35. f4 h3 36. ♜c4??

A miscalculation on the part of the master. The rook is needed to stop Black's h-pawn – Helms.

36...♖c8+ 37.♙c5 b6 38.f5 bxc5 39.bxc5 h2 40.♖h1 ♙e7 41.♗d7 ♖xc5+ 42.♙d4 ♖h4+ 0-1 [Brooklyn Daily Eagle, March 29, 1928]

Rubinstein's next public appearance, on April 23, was at the Brooklyn Chess Club at 106 Montague street. There an exhibition, held under the auspices of the New York Commercial League, saw Rubinstein score eleven wins, two losses and two draws. One of the two defeats was to young Sydney Bernstein.

Helms said in his column of April 26:

The names of Rubinstein and Bernstein have been coupled together on a number of occasions. In 1907 Rubinstein and Ossip Bernstein shared first place at Ostende. At Carlsbad 1923 Jacob Bernstein distinguished himself winning a nice game against Rubinstein. On Monday evening Sydney Bernstein, the youngest member of the Brooklyn Chess Club (age 16), continued the tradition.

(505) **Rubinstein – S. Bernstein**

New York, Brooklyn CC (Simul), April 23, 1928
Alekhine [B04]

1.e4 ♘f6 2.e5 ♘d5 3.d4 d6 4.♗f3 ♘c6 5.c4 ♘b6 6.e6 fxe6 7.♗g5 e5 8.d5 ♘d4 9.♙e3

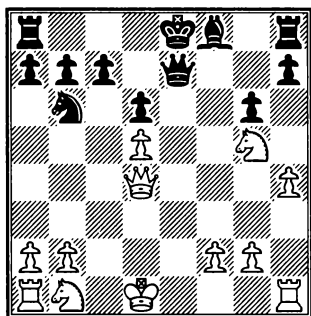
The immediate 9.♙d3 is preferable.

9...e6 10.♙d3 g6 11.h4 exd5 12.cxd5 ♙f5 13.♙xd4 ♙xd3 14.♙xd3

More complicated, but, as we shall see, better was 14.♙xb6 ♙xb1 15.♗e6.

14...exd4 15.♙xd4 ♙e7+ 16.♙d1

After 16.♗e6, Black has at his disposal 16...♖g8 17.0-0 ♙g7, or 16... ♘xd5!? 17.♙xh8 (17.♙xd5 ♙d7 or 17...♙f7) 17...♙xe6+, and 18...0-0-0.



16...0-0-0! 17.♗e6

If 17.♙xh8 ♙g7 18.♙xh7 ♙f6 19.h5 ♖h8, and Black wins – Helms.

17...♙h6 18.♗xd8 ♙g7 19.♙g4+ ♙xd8 20.♖e1 ♙f7 21.♗c3 ♙xf2 22.♖e2 ♙f1+ 23.♖e1 ♙d3+ 24.♙c1 ♙h6+ 0-1 [Brooklyn Daily Eagle, April 26, 1928]

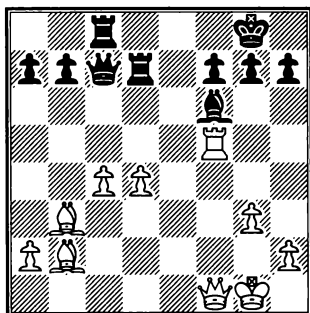
Having succeeded in winning the exchange from Akiva Rubinstein in Monday night's exhibition at the Brooklyn Chess Club, Dr J. Enrique Garcia, President of the Philidor Chess Club, offered a draw to his famous opponent and this was promptly accepted. The offer was a magnanimous one, as Black was winning.

(506) **Rubinstein – Garcia**

New York (Simul) April 23, 1928
Semi-Slav [D45]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 d5 4.e3 ♙e7 5.♗f3 c6 6.♗e5 ♘bd7 7.f4

0-0 8. Qd3 dxc4 9. Qxc4 Qb6
10. Qb3 Qbd5 11. 0-0 Qxc3
12. bxc3 Qa5 13. c4 Qd8 14. Qc2
c5 15. Qb2 cxd4 16. exd4 Qd7
17. Qae1 Qac8 18. f5 exf5
19. Qxd7 Qxd7 20. Qe5? Qc7
21. Qexf5 Qg4 22. g3 Qe3 23. Qf2
Qxf1 24. Qxf1 Qf6 ½-½ [Brooklyn
Daily Eagle, April 26, 1928]



Pole Meets Resistance

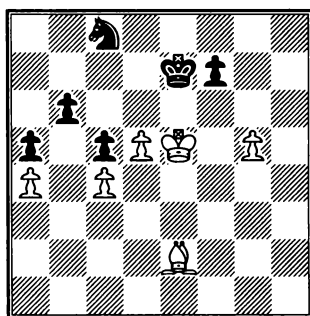
Two hard-fought games in the Rubinstein exhibition at the Brooklyn Chess Club were those of K. H. Burns and T. A. Dunst, out of which the Polish champion scored 1½ points. Burns had defended valiantly for 62 moves and had a draw in hand, when compelled to move rapidly, he made a slip that cost him the game. Dunst, on the other hand, reached an ending with bishops of opposite colors and obtained a well-earned draw. Rubinstein's final score was eleven wins, two losses (one of the winners was A. Rosz), and two draws.

(507) Rubinstein – Burns

Brooklyn (Simul), April 23, 1928
Ruy Lopez [C66]

1. e4 e5 2. Qf3 Qc6 3. Qb5 d6 4. d4
Qd7 5. Qc3 Qf6 6. 0-0 Qe7 7. Qe1
a6 8. Qf1 0-0 9. b3 exd4 10. Qxd4

Qxd4 11. Qxd4 Qe8 12. Qb2 c5
13. Qd2 Qc6 14. Qad1 Qc7
15. Qf4 Qad8 16. Qe3 Qc8
17. Qd5 Qxd5 18. exd5 Qg4
19. Qxg4 Qxg4 20. Qg3 Qf6 21. c4
Qd7 22. Qe1 Qf8 23. Qd3 Qh5
24. Qge3 h6 25. Qc2 Qdd8 26. b4
Qg5 27. Qxe8+ Qxe8 28. Qxe8+
Qxe8 29. bxc5 dxc5 30. Qf5 b6
31. Qc8 a5 32. g3 Qf6 33. Qc1 Qe5
34. Qg2 Qd8 35. Qf5 Qf6 36. Qf3
Qc7 37. Qe2 Qd8 38. f4 Qd4
39. a4 Qe8 40. g4 Qd6 41. Qd3
Qe7 42. h4 Qf8 43. g5 hxg5
44. fxg5 g6 45. Qf4 Qe7 46. Qf3
Qd7 47. Qg4 Qe7 48. Qf3 Qd7
49. Qe3 Qxe3 50. Qxe3 Qe7
51. Qf4 Qf8 52. Qe5 Qe7 53. Qe2
Qc8 54. h5 gxh5 55. Qxh5 Qd6
56. Qe2 Qc8



57. d6+!! Qxd6 58. Qd5 Qd7
59. Qg4+ Qc7 60. Qh3 Qe8
61. Qe5 Qd6 62. Qf6 Qd8 63. Qg2
Qc7 64. Qd5 1-0 [Brooklyn Daily
Eagle, May 24, 1928]

(508) Rubinstein – Dunst

Brooklyn (Simul), April 23, 1928
French [C10]

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. Qc3 dxe4
4. Qxe4 Qd7 5. Qf3 Qgf6
6. Qxf6+ Qxf6 7. Qd3 c5 8. 0-0
Qe7 9. dxc5 Qxc5 10. Qg5 0-0

11. ♖e2 h6 12. ♙h4 ♙e7 13. ♖ad1
 ♖c7 14. ♖fe1 ♙d7 15. ♙e5 ♖ad8
 16. c3 ♙c6 17. ♙xc6 ♖xc6 18. ♙b1
 g6 19. h3 ♖xd1 20. ♖xd1 ♖d8
 21. ♖xd8+ ♙xd8 22. ♖e3 ♖d5
 23. ♖d3 ♙e7 24. ♙xf6 ♖xd3
 25. ♙xd3 ♙xf6 26. ♖f1 ♖f8
 27. ♖e2 ♖e7 28. ♙b5 ♙g5 29. ♖d3
 ♙f4 30. a4 ♙c7 31. b4 ♙b6 32. f3
 ♙d8 33. a5 ♙c7 34. a6 b6 35. ♙c6
 ♙d6 36. ♖c4 ♙e5 37. ♙a4 f5
 38. ♙c2 ♖d6 39. ♙a4 g5 40. ♙e8
 ♙f6 41. g4 f4 42. ♙g6 ♙g7
 43. ♖d3 ♖c6 44. c4 ♙f8 45. ♙e8+
 ♖c7 46. ♖e4 ♖d8 47. ♙f7 ♖e7
 48. ♙g8 ♖f6 49. c5 bxc5 50. b5 c4
 51. b6 ♙c5 52. b7 ♙d6 53. ♖d4 e5+
 54. ♖xc4 ♖e7 55. ♖d5 ♙b8 ½-½
 [Brooklyn Daily Eagle, May 24, 1928]

Proposed International Tournament in New York

How far along were the Manhattan Chess Club organizers in planning New York 1928 till financial problems caused it to collapse? They were quite far advanced. The site was to be the same as New York 1927 – the Hotel Manhattan Square. The eight invitees scheduled to play included Capablanca, Marshall, Rubinstein, Maróczy, Edward Lasker, N. T. Whitaker, Kupchik, and J. S. Morrison with Kashdan and Tholfson as reserves. The dates of play were to be April 6-16 with the rounds held from 8:30 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. daily, except Sundays when they were to be 2:30 to 6:30 p.m. The time control was set for 35 moves in two hours with Dr. Norbert Lederer serving as secretary and tournament manager, Julius Finn as referee, and L. B. Meyer as judge of special prizes. Prizes were \$500 for first, \$300 for second, and \$200 for

third with \$30 per point for non-prize winners.

Unfortunately, the event never came to pass. Norbert Lederer, who was a big supporter of Capablanca, gives his opinion why in the following letter to the Cuban dated March 2, 1928.

Dear Capa,

Just a line to tell you that the proposed little tournament is off, as it is quite impossible to work with these masters on any rational basis.

Rubinstein asked for living expenses and \$500 for traveling expenses from Europe and back, which, however, he was then willing to reduce to a flat guarantee of \$500, including his prize.

Marshall writes as per copy enclosed which needs no comment.

Kupchik likewise needs about \$150 and Whittaker claims, with some justification, that he should receive his cash outlay for the tournament. Under these conditions there is no possible chance of raising the funds and personally I am so far too disgusted with their various attitudes, especially Marshall's, to proceed any further in the matter.

I suppose that you have heard that Chajes died.

*Kindest regards,
Norbert Lederer*

The *American Chess Bulletin* of March 1928, p.56, repeats in public Lederer's claim that "the hitch came when he and Marshall could not reach an agree-

ment.” As a former world champion, Capablanca, understandably, was to receive the best financial guarantees for the tournament. However, it is a little strange that only he would receive any expense money. Lederer, in an earlier letter to Capablanca, had made a \$2000 tournament budget that broke down as follows:

Prizes	\$1,000
Non-prize winners	\$300
Capablanca’s stay	\$200
Incidentals	\$100
Expenses of the playing room	\$400

The failure to hold the proposed New York International led to attempts to hold a rematch between Rubinstein and Marshall. Twenty years earlier they had played a match in Warsaw. The April 1928 issue of the St. Louis publication *The Gambit* (and the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* of March 29) had this to say about the match:

Plans are afoot for a series of eight to ten match games between Frank J. Marshall and Akiva Rubinstein to be played at several of the clubs in New York, if the proper conditions can be financed. Play may begin within two or three weeks. The principals have agreed to have afternoon and evening sessions and to play under a time limit of 30 moves for the first two hours and 15 moves thereafter.

Julius Finn of 80 Maiden Lane, Manhattan, has consented to act as treasurer of the fund which it is necessary to raise.

An extract from a letter sent by Lederer to Capablanca, dated April 6, sheds some light on why this match did not come off:

Dear Capa,

Thanks for your letter of March 31st. I have, of course, returned the money already collected for the tournament and now they are trying to get up a match between Rubinstein and Marshall; I have not only refused to co-operate, but have also so informed my friends who say they will not contribute. Nemerov and Leonard Meyer have likewise refused to have anything to do with the matter, and I have written to Kuhns that I am through with tournaments and that I therefore could not accept the Chairmanship of the Tournament Committee.

The April 25 *New York Evening Post* reported that the proposed Rubinstein-Marshall match, slated to take the place of the international, also fell through. Instead, in its place, a series of exhibition games against some of the top players of the Manhattan Chess Club was held. Rubinstein started strongly scoring wins in his first two games, but was unable to convert several favorable positions in his remaining encounters and finished an undefeated 4-2.

The first three games, while not part of the exhibition series, were also played under tournament-like conditions in New York.

(509) **Rubinstein – Tenner**

New York (Exhibition #1), April 28, 1928
Vienna [C26]

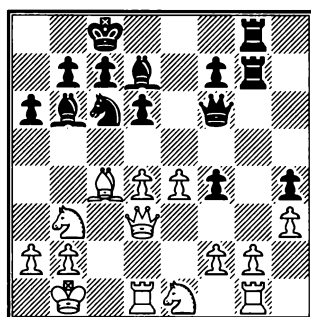
1.e4 e5 2.♙c4 ♘c6 3.♘c3 ♘f6
4.d3 ♙b4 5.♘ge2 d5 6.exd5
♘xd5 7.0-0 ♙xc3 8.bxc3 0-0 9.f4
♙g4 10.♖e1 ♙xe2 11.♖xe2 ♘xc3

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

Feb. 16	Rubinstein-Kashdan+Horowitz+Meyer	½-½
Feb. 19	Rubinstein-Kupchik	½-½
April 9	Rubinstein-Jaffe (match)	1-0
April 28	Rubinstein-Tenner	1-0
April 29	Beihoff-Rubinstein	0-1
May 1	Rubinstein-Kashdan	½-½
May 3	Steiner-Rubinstein	½-½
May 5	Rubinstein-Phillips	½-½
May 6	Kupchik-Rubinstein	½-½

12. ♖e1 b5 13. ♖xc3 bxc4 14. ♔e3
 ♗d5 15. dxc4 ♖e4 16. ♖ae1 ♗f5
 17. fxe5 ♖xe5 18. ♖xe5 ♗xe5
 19. ♔f4 ♗xc4 20. ♔xc7 ♖fe8
 21. ♖xe8+ ♖xe8 22. ♖f4 ♗e3
 23. ♖a4 ♗xc2 24. ♖xa7 f5 25. ♗f2
 ♗b4 26. a4 ♗d3+ 27. ♗f3 g5
 28. ♖a5 ♗e1+ 29. ♗f2 ♗d3+
 30. ♗f3 ♗e1+ 31. ♗g3 ♖e2
 32. ♖xf5 ♖xg2+ 33. ♗h3 h6 34. a5
 ♗h7 35. a6 ♗g6 36. a7 ♖g1
 37. a8(♖) g4+ 38. ♗h4 ♗xf5
 39. ♖d5+ ♗f6 40. ♔d8+ ♗g6
 41. ♖e6+ 1-0

a6 18. ♔c4 h4 19. h3 ♖hg8 20. d4
 ♖g7 21. ♖d3 ♖dg8 22. ♗e1 exd4
 23. cxd4



George J. Beihoff shared the title of New York state champion with Leonard Meyer in 1913.

(510) *Beihoff – Rubinstein*

New York (Exhibition #2), April 29, 1928
 Giuoco Piano [C53]

1. e4 e5 2. ♗f3 ♗c6 3. ♔c4 ♔c5
 4. c3 ♖e7 5. d3 ♗f6 6. ♔g5 h6
 7. ♔h4 d6 8. ♗bd2 g5 9. ♔g3 ♗h5
 10. ♖c2

Not 10. ♗xe5? ♗xg3 11. ♗xc6 ♖f6, and Black wins.

10... ♗f4 11. ♖g1 ♖f6 12. ♔xf4
 gxf4 13. ♗b3 ♔b6 14. 0-0-0 ♔d7
 15. ♖e2 0-0-0 16. ♗b1 h5 17. ♔b5

23... d5! 24. ♔xd5 ♗b4 25. ♖f3
 ♗xd5 26. exd5 ♖e8 27. ♗c5 ♔b5
 28. ♖c3 ♖f5+ 29. ♗ed3 f3
 30. ♖de1 ♖xe1+ 31. ♖xe1 f×g2
 32. ♗e4 ♖xe4 33. ♖xe4 g1(♖)+
 34. ♗e1 ♗b8 35. a4 ♔xa4 36. d6
 cxd6 37. ♖b4 ♖g6 38. d5 ♔b5 39.
 ♗a2 ♔c5 0-1 [Brooklyn Daily Eagle,
 May 3, 1928]

(511) *Rubinstein – Kashdan*

New York (Exhibition #3), May 1, 1928
 Queen's Gambit Declined [D65]

1. c4 ♗f6 2. d4 e6 3. ♗c3 d5 4. ♔g5
 ♗bd7 5. e3 c6 6. ♗f3 ♔e7 7. ♖c1
 0-0 8. ♖c2 a6 9. cxd5 exd5 10. ♔d3
 ♖e8 11. 0-0 ♗f8 12. ♗d2 ♗g6
 13. ♖fe1 ♗g4 14. ♔xe7 ♖xe7



Isaac Kashdan and his sons Howard (older) and Richard around 1950.

15. $\Delta f1$ $\Delta d7$ 16. $f3$ $\Delta f6$ 17. $\Delta a4$
 $\Delta ad8$ 18. $\Delta c5$ $\Delta c8$ 19. $b4$ $\Psi c7$
20. $a4$ $\Delta e7$ 21. $b5$ $a \times b5$ 22. $a \times b5$
 $\Delta de8$ 23. $b \times c6$ $b \times c6$ 24. $\Delta a6$ $\Delta \times a6$
25. $\Delta \times a6$ $\Delta e6$ 26. $\Delta d3$ $\Delta a8$
27. $\Psi c3$ $\Delta d6$ 28. $\Delta e2$ $\Delta e7$ 29. $\Delta b1$
 $\Delta dd8$ 30. $\Delta eb2$ $\Delta a7$ 31. $\Delta d2$ $\Delta da8$
32. $\Delta b3$ $\Delta d7$ 33. $\Delta c5$ $\Delta \times c5$
34. $\Psi \times c5$ $g6$ 35. $g3$ $\Delta a5$ 36. $\Psi c3$
 $\Delta a1$ 37. $\Delta \times a1$ $\Delta \times a1$ + 38. $\Delta f2$ $\Psi a7$
39. $\Psi b4$ $f6$ 40. $\Psi b8$ + $\Psi \times b8$
41. $\Delta \times b8$ + $\Delta f7$ 42. $\Delta b1$ $\Delta e6$ 43. $g4$
 $\Delta a6$ 44. $\Delta e2$ $\Delta f7$ 45. $h4$

Contemporary reports indicate that Kashdan, in a moment of abstraction, completely forgot that his clock was ticking alongside. Before he made his 45th move, his third hour had expired (the time control was 30 moves in two hours followed by 15 in an hour), but Rubinstein sportingly agreed to continue.

45... $\Delta a7$ 46. $h5$ $\Delta g7$ 47. $\Delta f2$ $\Delta h6$
48. $\Delta e8$ $g \times h5$ 49. $g \times h5$ $f5$ 50. $\Delta f8$
 $\Delta g7$ 51. $\Delta e8$ $\Delta h6$ 52. $\Delta g3$ $\Delta \times h5$
53. $\Delta f4$ $\Delta g6$ + 54. $\Delta \times f5$ $\Delta f7$ +

55. $\Delta e6$ $\Delta \times f3$ 56. $\Delta d7$ $\Delta f6$
57. $\Delta c2$ $\Delta g4$ 58. $\Delta a4$ $\Delta f8$ + 59.
 $\Delta e7$ $\Delta e6$ + 60. $\Delta \times f8$ $\Delta \times e8$ +
61. $\Delta \times e8$ $\Delta f3$ 62. $\Delta e7$ $\Delta \times e3$
63. $\Delta d6$ $\Delta \times d4$ 64. $\Delta \times c6$ $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
[*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 10, 1928]

(512) *H. Steiner – Rubinstein*

New York (Exhibition #4), May 3, 1928
Queen's Gambit Accepted [D28]

1. $d4$ $d5$ 2. $c4$ $d \times c4$ 3. $e3$ $\Delta f6$ 4. $\Delta f3$
 $e6$ 5. $\Delta \times c4$ $c5$ 6. $0-0$ $a6$ 7. $\Psi e2$ $\Delta c6$
8. $\Delta d1$ $\Psi c7$ 9. $a3$ $c \times d4$ 10. $e \times d4$
 $\Delta e7$ 11. $\Delta c3$ $0-0$ 12. $\Delta g5$ $h6$
13. $\Delta h4$ $\Delta d8$ 14. $\Delta ac1$ $\Delta d7$
15. $\Delta \times f6$ $\Delta \times f6$ 16. $d5$ $\Delta e5$ 17. $d \times e6$
 $\Psi \times c4$ 18. $\Psi \times c4$ $\Delta \times c4$ 19. $\Delta \times d7$
 $\Delta \times d7$ 20. $e \times d7$ $\Delta d8$ 21. $\Delta e4$ $\Delta \times d7$
22. $g4$ $\Delta \times b2$ 23. $\Delta \times f6$ + $g \times f6$
24. $\Delta h4$ $\Delta d3$ 25. $\Delta d1$ $b5$ 26. $\Delta f5$
 $\Delta h7$ 27. $\Delta e3$ $a5$ 28. $\Delta b1$ $\Delta b7$
29. $\Delta c4$! $\Delta c7$ 30. $\Delta \times a5$ $\Delta c2$
31. $\Delta \times b5$ $\Delta \times f2$ 32. $\Delta b4$ $\Delta h3$ +
33. $\Delta f1$ $\Delta \times h2$ 34. $a4$ $\Delta a2$ 35. $\Delta c6$
 $\Delta g6$ 36. $a5$ $\Delta g5$ 37. $\Delta d8$ $\Delta \times a5$
38. $\Delta \times f7$ + $\Delta g6$ 39. $\Delta g2$ $\Delta g5$ 40.
 $\Delta d6$ $\Delta a2$ + 41. $\Delta g3$ $\Delta a3$ + 42. $\Delta g2$
 $\Delta f3$ 43. $\Delta g3$ $\Delta e1$ + 44. $\Delta h2$ $\Delta d3$
45. $\Delta d4$ $\Delta e5$ 46. $\Delta g2$ $\Delta g5$ 47. $\Delta c4$
 $\Delta a5$ 48. $\Delta \times e5$ $\Delta a2$ + 49. $\Delta g3$ $f \times e5$
50. $\Delta e4$ $\Delta a3$ + 51. $\Delta f2$ $\Delta f6$ 52. $\Delta e2$
 $\Delta e6$ 53. $\Delta b2$ $\Delta d3$ 54. $\Delta b6$ + $\Delta d6$
55. $\Delta b5$ $\Delta f6$ 56. $\Delta e3$ $\Delta a6$ 57. $\Delta c5$
 $\Delta a3$ + 58. $\Delta f2$ $\Delta a1$ 59. $\Delta e3$ $\Delta e6$
60. $\Delta b5$ $\Delta a3$ + 61. $\Delta f2$ $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ [New
York Evening Post, May 1928]

(513) *Rubinstein – Phillips*

New York (Exhibition #5) May 5, 1928
Queen's Pawn [D05]

1. $d4$ $e6$ 2. $\Delta f3$ $\Delta f6$ 3. $e3$ $d5$ 4. $b3$
 $b6$ 5. $\Delta b2$ $\Delta e4$ 6. $\Delta d3$ $\Delta b7$ 7. $0-0$
 $\Delta d7$ 8. $\Delta bd2$ $f5$ 9. $c4$ $c6$ 10. $\Delta c1$

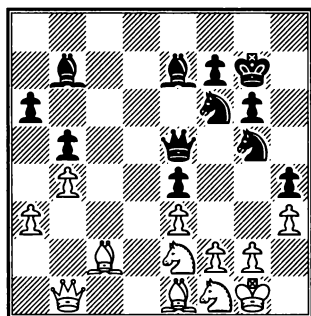
♖c8 11.♜e2 ♕d6 12.♖c2 0-0
13.♖fc1 ♜e7 14.♟f1 ♕a3
15.♕x3 ♜x3 16.♜e1 ♜e7 17.b4
c5 18.a3 a6 19.♟e5 ♟x5 20.dxe5
dxc4 21.♕xc4 b5 22.♕e2 c4 23.f3
♟g5 24.a4 ♟f7 25.f4 ♕e4 26.♖a2
♜b7 27.♟g3 ♕d5 28.♕f1 ♖fd8
29.♟e2 ♖a8 30.♟d4 g6 ½-½
[*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 10, 1928]

The last of the players to encounter Akiva Rubinstein in the series of exhibition games at the Manhattan Chess Club was Abe Kupchik, the club champion. As was to have been expected, the visiting master had his hands full. After 33 moves Rubinstein complicated matters by offering the sacrifice of a knight, which Kupchik did not see fit to take. At this stage the Polish Champion had a slight edge on the position, but was unable to make anything out of it. A draw was recorded after 67 moves.

(514) *Kupchik – Rubinstein*
New York (Exhibition #6), May 6 and
12, 1928
Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

Notes by Helms from the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 17, 1928.

1.♟f3 d5 2.d4 c5 3.c4 dxc4 4.e3
e6 5.♕xc4 ♟f6 6.0-0 a6 7.♟c3 b5
8.♕b3 ♕b7 9.dxc5 ♟bd7 10.c6
♕xc6 11.♟d4 ♕b7 12.♜e2 ♟c5
13.♕c2 ♖c8 14.a3 e5 15.♟f5 g6
16.♟g3 ♜c7 17.♕d2 ♕e7
18.♖ac1 ♜b6 19.b4 ♟e6 20.♖fd1
0-0 21.♕b3 h5 22.h3 h4 23.♟f1
♖fd8 24.♟h2 ♜g7 25.♟f3 e4
26.♟h2 ♖d3 27.♕e1 ♖cd8
28.♕c2 ♖xd1 29.♖xd1 ♖xd1
30.♜xd1 ♜c7 31.♟f1 ♜e5
32.♜b1 ♟g5 33.♟e2



33...♟f3+ 34.♜h1

If 34.gxf3 exf3 35.♟f4 ♜g5+ 36. ♜h1
♕d6, and Black wins.

34...♟xe1

Instead, 34...♟d5 might have been
played here with effect.

35.♜xe1 ♕d6 36.♟d4 ♕d5
37.♕d1 ♕c7 38.♕e2 ♟e8 39.♜c3
♕b7 40.♜g1 ♟f6 41.♜c1 ♕d6
42.♟c6 ♜e8 43.♟d4 ♜e5 44.♟c6
♜e8 45.♟d4 ♜e7

Helms writes that the game was ad-
journd at this point and resumed on
May 12. This makes sense, since the
time controls were at moves 30, 45, and
60. Other sources have the game being
adjourned at move 49 which is also
possible, because that may have been
when the six hours of play had elapsed.

46.♟b3 ♟d7 47.♜d1 ♜e5
48.♜d4 ♜xd4 49.♟xd4 ♟e5
50.♟d2 f5 51.♟f1 ♟f6 52.♜e1
♟c6 53.♟2b3 ♜e5 54.♟xc6+
♕xc6 55.♜d2 ♕d7 56.♟d4 g5
57.f3 ♕c7 58.fxe4 fxe4 59.a4
bxa4 60.♕xa6 ♕b6 61.♟c2 ♕e6
62.♟a3 ♕a7 63.♕e2 ♕d5

64. ♖d1 ♜b3 65. ♗e2 ♜d5
66. ♖d1 ♜b3 67. ♗e2 ½-½

Horace Bigelow, in his column in the *New York Evening Post* of May 16, reports that Rubinstein was active right up to the eve of his departure.

A proposed three-game match with Charles Jaffe of the Isaac L. Rice Progressive Chess Club, scheduled for May 9, 11, and 13 had to be cancelled after one game because of the illness of C.J. In the only game contested Rubinstein was winning at adjournment when Jaffe was forced to discontinue play.

Rubinstein and his wife set sail for Europe on the steamship *Olympic* of the White Line, leaving New York on the evening of May 18. While Rubinstein was in the United States, Capablanca made his famous proposal to change the rules of chess. Here is Rubinstein's reply.

***Rubinstein Opposes Change
Advocated by Capablanca
by Hermann Helms***

Akiva Rubinstein, the chess champion of Poland, now in this country and who will play serious chess here for the first time during his career when he conducts one side of a consultation game at the Manhattan Chess Club this evening, took a hand yesterday in the discussion which is raging around the startling proposition put forward by Jose R. Capablanca of Havana to make radical changes in the ancient pastime which has stood the test of centuries of practice and made him what he is to-day-one of Cuba's favorite sons-as a result of his being so pre-eminent in the field of chess.

The consensus as expressed in interviews printed in the first two of a series of articles in The Eagle Tuesday and yesterday was overwhelmingly in favor of retaining the game in its so-called European form, as distinguished from the several Oriental games from which it was evolved. At present the conservatives are presenting a strong front in defense of the game they love so well.

It remains to be seen what the liberals, not to mention the "hypermoderns," have to say about it. They are a bit slow in making themselves heard. Most of them are doubtless stunned by the suggestion, which is so radical that no one will blame them.

At the best one must stop to gather his wits when faced with the idea of introducing more complications into a game that still mystifies the great army of chess devotees, with the exception only of such supermen as Dr. Alekhine, Capablanca and Dr. Lasker, to mention only three of the greatest. And even they, much as they know, are not invincible, for they, too, have been known to lose at this most exasperating of games.

Rubinstein, who is staying with his wife at the Hotel Majestic in Manhattan, smiled good-naturedly when told about Capablanca's latest whim. The Polish expert is on excellent terms with the former world champion. Be it known, however, that, although he has not risen quite so high as Capablanca, he has no reason to play second fiddle to anyone when it comes to comparing records. Against the Cuban he has played four times in tournaments, making a score of one win (at San Sebastian) and three draws. If this

counts for anything at all, it entitles him to speak with authority.

"As I understand it," said Rubinstein last night, "Capablanca believes that chess theory has advanced so far that it is time to change its fundamental laws. He proposes to increase the number of squares on the board. His reason for this radical suggestion is that it has become too easy even for ordinary players to draw against opponents of the first rank. For my part I cannot endorse that idea and am inclined to question the validity of his logic.

"In the first place, chess as now played is good enough for the millions who love it and myself, too. Secondly, I have not been able to find in the decades during which I devoted myself to an intensive study of chess theory that the memorizing of variations of itself insured success in play over the board.

"In the third place, a certain Dr. Mach of Hamburg has for years experimented with an invention of his known as "dimensional" chess and made efforts to popularize it. In this he failed."

"I notice," added the distinguished visitor in conclusion, "that in the international tournament at Berlin today only two of the seven games were drawn. That is less than 30 percent, which is quite a contrast to the sixty percent in the last New York tournament. One must, of course, make due allowance for the difference in the strength of the masters engaged. The present leader at Berlin was the third prize winner in New York." [Brooklyn Daily Eagle, February 16, 1928]

Exhibitions 1929-1946

According to the chess column of the newspaper *Bohemia* (Prague), Rubinstein gave a simul in Maribor on September 7, 1929. Unfortunately no other information is presently available.

Rubinstein's exhibition at the Schaakclub Maccabi in Antwerp in the beginning of 1930 was one of the larger ones of his career with 39 players. Akiva scored +29, -2 (Bleicher and Wachtel), =8 (Lewin, Ratzedorfer, Stil, Jacobs, Feinstein, Censor, Ringer and Kornreich) in the 5½-hour event.

(515) **Rubinstein – Bleicher**
Antwerp (Simul) February 2, 1930
King's Gambit [C31]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 d5 3.exd5 ♖xd5
4.♗c3 ♗e6 5.♗f3 exf4+ 6.♗f2
♙d7 7.d4 ♗c6 8.♙xf4 0-0-0
9.♗b5 ♗f6 10.c4 ♗e4 11.♗c1
♗g4+ 12.♗g1 ♗xd4! 13.h3

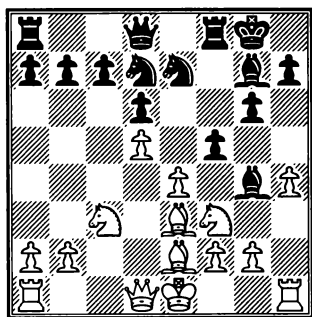
Black wins after 13.♗fxd4 ♙xb5
14.♗xb5 ♙c5+, or 13.♗bxd4 ♙c5
14.♗d2 ♙a4!.

13...♗xf3+ 14.gxf3 ♗xf3 15.hxg4
♙c5+ 16.♗h2 h5 17.g5 ♗f2+ 0-1
[De Schelde, March 2, 1930]

(516) **Rubinstein – Kleim**
Antwerp (Simul) February 2, 1930
Benoni [A40]

1.c4 g6 2.d4 ♙g7 3.♗c3 e6 4.e4 ♗e7
5.d5 exd5 6.cxd5 d6 7.♗f3 0-0 8.h4
♙g4 9.♙e2 ♗d7 10.♙e3 f5?! (D)

11.♗g5! ♙xe2 12.♗xe2 ♗c5
13.h5



Rubinstein would never have missed the crushing 13. Qxc5 dxc5 14. Qe6 in a tournament game.

13... Qd7 14. f3 !

Error follows error: 14. Qxc5 dxc5 15. hxc6 hxc6 16. Qe6 was still very strong.

14... fxe4 15. fxe4 Bae8 16. g4 ?

White's intentions are completely clear: Qh2 next move and mate in a couple of moves, but Rubinstein has grossly underestimated Black's counterplay. He had to play 16. Qxc5 .

16... Qe5 17. Qg2 ? Qc8 ?

Ouch! 17... Qd3+ 18. Qe2 Bf2+ ! was winning for Black. White can try 18. Qd1 , but Black is still winning after 18... Qxc3 19. bxc3 Qxd5 .

18. Qh3 Qg7 ?

The strange comedy of blunders continues. Black was still winning after 18... Qd3+ .

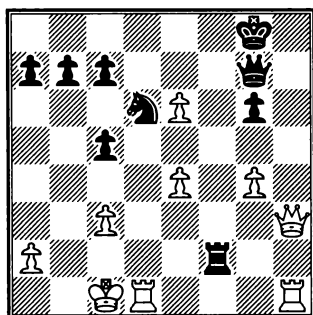
19. Qxc5 dxc5 20. hxc6 hxc6 21. 0-0-0??

20. Qe6 ! wins

21... Qxc3 ??

The momentum changes hands one last time. Black could have won a piece free and clear with 21... Qf4+ 22. Qb1 Qxg5 . Now Rubinstein finishes nicely.

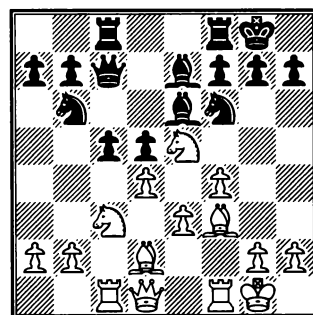
22. bxc3 Qd6 23. Qe6 Bxe6 24. dxe6 Bf2



25. Bxd6 cxd6 26. Qh8+ ! Qxh8 27. Bxh8+ Qxh8 28. e7 1-0 [*De Standaard*, March 2nd, 1930]

(517) *Rubinstein – Jacobs*
Antwerp (Simul) February 2, 1930
Queen's Gambit Declined [D45]

1. d4 d5 2. Qf3 Qf6 3. c4 e6 4. Qc3 c6 5. e3 Qbd7 6. Qe5 Qc7 7. f4 c5 8. cxd5 exd5 9. Qe2 Qe7 10. 0-0-0 11. Qf3 Qb6 12. Qd2 Qe6 13. Bc1 Bac8



14. b3 !?

14.dxc5! looks more to the point, as 14... ♖xc5 is met by 15.b4, and 14... ♖c4 by 15. ♖xd5 ♖xd5 16. ♖xc4 ♖xc5 17. ♖xd5 ♖xd5 18. ♗f3, with a healthy pawn up for White.

14...a6?!

Black had a chance to get his queen off the c-file with 14... ♗b8 but allows White a second opportunity.

15.g4?!

Which he misses – 15.dxc5!

15... ♖fd7?!

Why not 16... ♗d6 getting the queen out of trouble and protecting the d-pawn?

16.a4?!

More energetic were 16.f5 ♖xe5 17.dxe5, or 16. ♖xd7 ♖xd7 17.dxc5 ♖xc5 18.b4. In both cases White wins material.

16... ♖xe5 17.dxe5 d4 18.exd4 cxd4 19. ♖d5 ♗d8 20. ♖xc8?!

20. ♖xe7+ ♗xe7 21.a5 ♖a8 22.f5 ♖d7 23. ♖xc8 ♖xc8 24. ♖f4 still looked very good for White.

20... ♖xc8 21. ♖xe7+ ♗xe7 22.f5 ♖d7 23. ♖e1

23. ♖f4 looks better.

23... ♖c6 24. ♖xc6 bxc6 25. ♗f3 ♗c5 ½-½

White is much better here, with 26. f6, 26. ♖c1 and 26. ♗d3 all leaving him pleasant possibilities... [*De Standaard*, March 2nd, 1930]

Rubinstein gave at least one exhibition in Holland during his stay there in June, 1930. Besides playing matches with Van den Bosch and Landau, Akiva faced 31 players at the chess club Discendo Discimus in The Hague, scoring 26 wins, two losses and three draws. W. G. Belinfante and H. F. Henrichs won, while Dr. J. Kahn, P. Hund and L. Weytlandt drew.

Rubinstein in Poland

Rubinstein and Najdorf, along with Tartakover, are the giants of Polish chess, but the following game is the only time they faced each other that we have the score. Najdorf was only 21 and still going by Mieczyslaw when this game was played. Rubinstein was long retired by the time Don Miguel reached his top form.

Najdorf, in an interview given to one of the authors (J.D.) at the Manila Olympiad, mentioned that he played and lost to Akiva in a skittles game played at Rubinstein's home, sometime after Groningen 1946. Krzysztof Pytel, in his book on Rubinstein, quotes an interview that GM O'Kelly de Galway gave to *Le Soir* in 1979. O'Kelly says that he accompanied Yanofsky and Najdorf on their visit. Both played friendly games with Rubinstein – Yanofsky a draw and Najdorf losing to a positional exchange sacrifice. O'Kelly says they visited after Groningen, which ended on September 7, 1946. Yanofsky pegs the date as sometime in February 1947.

We do not know the conditions under which the following game was played but the level of opposition was strong.

Izaak Towbin (1899-1941) was a Polish master and organizer who is perhaps best remembered for being one of the fifteen delegates who signed the proclamation act of FIDE at Paris 1924 that marked this organization's start. Like so many Polish strong players of the 1920s and 30s he was a victim of the Holocaust.

(518) Rubinstein – Najdorf, Elper and Towbin

Warsaw 1931

Queen's Pawn [D05]

Notes by I. Towbin (T)

1.d4 ♟f6 2.♟f3 e6 3.♟bd2 d5 4.e3 c5 5.a3

[A move used frequently by Rubinstein, leading to the Queen's Gambit Accepted with opposite colors. See, for example, his games against Capablanca (Berlin 1928), Monticelli (Budapest 1929), Spielmann (San Remo 1930) and Sultan Khan (Hamburg Olympiad 1930).]

5...cxd4?!

[Recent theory prefers 5...♟bd7 6.dxc5 ♟xc5 7.b4 ♟e7 8.♟b2 0-0 9.c4 b6.]

6.exd4 ♟bd7?!

[A forgotten and probably weak continuation. ECO's examples are only with 6...♟c6.]

7.♟d3 ♟d6 8.0-0 0-0 9.♟e1 ♟c7 10.♟e2 b6 11.♟e5 ♟b7 12.f4 ♟ac8 13.c3 ♟fd8? 14.♟df3

(T) Threatens 15.♟xf7 ♟xf7 16.♟g5+, winning.

14...♟f8 15.♟g5 ♟ce8 16.♟c2 ♟e4!

(T) Because White wins after 16...h6 17.♟gxf7 ♟xf7 18.♟xf7 ♟xf7 19.♟g6+, and if 16...g6, White may begin strong attack by h2-h4, Black decides to sacrifice a pawn with the idea to decrease the pressure against the king's wing.

17.♟xd7 ♟xd7 18.♟xe4 dxe4 19.♟xe4 ♟xe4 20.♟xe4 f6 21.a4 e5 22.fxe5 fxe5 23.♟e3 ♟f5 24.d5 ♟f6 25.h3 ♟ef8 26.a5 ♟g6 27.axb6 axb6 28.♟h2 ♟e7 29.c4 ♟h4 30.b4 ♟g3+ 31.♟h1

(T) In case of 31.♟g1 ♟f4! 32.♟xf4 exf4 33.♟e2 (if 33.♟a8? ♟xg2+! 34.♟xg2 ♟g6+) 33...♟f6 34.♟f1 ♟d4+ 35.♟ef2 f3, Black has a better game.

31...♟h6! 32.c5?

(T) Rubinstein misjudges Black's attack. After 32.♟c1!, White maintains good winning chances.

32...♟8f6! 33.cxb6??

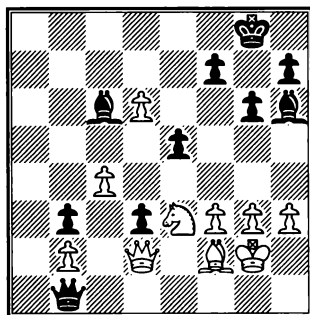
(T) The decisive mistake. White should play 33.♟a8+, and draw by perpetual check.

33...♟xh3+! 34.gxh3 ♟xh3+ 35.♟g1 ♟f2+ 0-1

Rubinstein made an extensive tour of his native land in February and March of 1931. Here is the table of results as it appeared in *Swiat Szachowy* in 1931.

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

Warsaw 25	(+14, -7, =4)
Łódź	(+13, -4, =9)
Katowice 31	(+16, -6, =9)
Krol. Huta 25	(+20, -1, =4)
W. Hajduki 23	(+17, -4, =2)
Sosnowiec 25	(+11, -8, =6)
Krakow 31	(+19, -6, =6)
Tarnopol 25	(+21, -1, =3)
Lvov 31	(+8, -8, =15!)
Częstochowa 25	(+18, -2, =5)
Lublin 22	(+12, -3, =7)
Warsaw 23	(+17, -4, =2)



42...♙xf3+10-1 [Głos Poranny, April 4, 1931]

Note that the table does not include two exhibitions in Poznań, where Rubinstein scored +13, -8, =4 and +2, -0, =1 and a very strong six-board clock simul in Łódź where he made only +1, -4, =1.

(519) Rubinstein – M. Krakowski

Łódź (Simul) February 21, 1931

Ruy Lopez [C84]

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6
4.♙a4 ♘f6 5.d3 d6 6.c3 ♗e7 7.0-0 0-0 8.♙e1 b5 9.♙c2 ♗g4
10.♘bd2 ♙e8 11.♘f1 ♙f8
12.♘e3 ♙d7 13.h3 ♘e7 14.a4 c5
15.♙h2 ♙c7 16.d4 ♙ad8 17.a×b5
a×b5 18.d×e5 d×e5 19.♙e2 ♙c6
20.♘d2 ♘g6 21.g3 ♘f4! 22.♙f1
♘e6 23.♘g4 ♘d7 24.♙e2 ♘b6
25.♘f1 b4 26.♘ge3 c4! 27.♘f5 b3
28.♙b1 ♙a8 29.♙×a8 ♙×a8 30.f3
♙a1 31.♙e3 ♙b5 32.♙f2 g6
33.♘5e3 ♘c5 34.♘d5 ♘×d5
35.e×d5 ♘d3 36.♙×d3 c×d3
37.♙d2 ♙a5 38.♙×a1 ♙×a1
39.♘e3 ♙h6 40.d6 ♙b1 41.c4
♙c6 42.♙g2

The following two games are from a six-player clock simul against the best players of the Chess Club Łódź. Rubinstein faced very strong opposition in Regedziński, Appel, Danuszewski, Rosenbaum, Hirschbein and A.Friedmann and clearly bit off more than he could chew, scoring only one win and one draw, while losing four. This event, like the ones in Poznań, is not listed in the table which leads one to believe that Rubinstein might have given even more exhibitions during his stay in Poland.

(520) Rubinstein – Regedziński

Łódź (Clock Simul) February 22, 1931

Queen's Gambit Declined [D31]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.e3 ♘f6 4.♘c3 e6
5.f4 c5 6.♘f3 ♘c6 7.♙e2 ♙e7
8.0-0 0-0 9.b3 b6 10.♘e5 ♙b7
11.c×d5 e×d5 12.♙h1 ♙e8 13.♙f3
♘e4 14.♘×e4 ♘×e5 15.♘×c5
♘×f3 16.♘×b7 ♙c7 17.♙×f3
♙×b7 18.♙d2? ♙ac8 19.♙ac1
♙a3! 20.♙×c8 ♙×c8 21.f5 f6

22. ♖e1 ♜c2 23. ♙g3 ♜xa2 24. h3
 ♜c2 25. ♙f4 ♜c3 26. ♜b1 a5
 27. ♜h2 b5 28. g4 ♙e7 29. ♜g3 b4
 30. h4 ♜d7 31. h5 h6 32. ♜g2 ♜h7
 33. ♜h4 ♜c6 34. ♜a2 ♙d8
 35. ♜g2 ♙c7 36. ♜b2 ♙b6 37. ♜f1
 a4 38. bxa4 ♜xa4 39. ♜g2 ♜b5
 40. ♜e2 ♜xe2 41. ♜xe2 b3 42. ♜b2
 ♜g8 43. ♜g3 ♙xd4 44. ♜f2 ♜xe3
 0-1 [*Głos Poranny*, March 8, 1931]

(521) *Rubinstein – Daniuszewski*

Łódź (Clock Simul) February 22, 1931
 Queen's Gambit Declined [D45]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♘c3 ♘f6 4. ♘f3
 ♙e7 5. e3 c6 6. ♜c2 ♘bd7 7. ♙d2
 ♜c7 8. cxd5 exd5 9. ♙d3 ♙d6 10. h3
 ♘f8 11. 0-0-0 ♘e6 12. ♜b1 ♙d7
 13. ♜c1 a6 14. ♘a4 0-0 15. g4 ♜fe8
 16. ♙c3 ♘e4 17. ♙xe4 dxe4 18. ♘e5
 ♙xe5 19. dxe5 b5 20. ♜xe4 bxa4
 21. ♜xa4 c5 22. ♜c2 ♙c6 23. ♜he1
 ♜b7 24. e4 ♘g5 0-1 [*Głos Poranny*,
 March 29, 1931]

(522) *Kwasniewski – Rubinstein*

Poznań (Simul) March 15, 1931 (+13-
 8=4)
 Ruy Lopez [C79]

1. e4 e5 2. ♘f3 ♘c6 3. ♙b5 a6
 4. ♙a4 ♘f6 5. 0-0 d6 6. ♙xc6+
 bxc6 7. d4 ♘xe4 8. dxe5 d5
 9. ♘bd2 ♘xd2 10. ♙xd2 c5?
 11. ♙g5 ♜d7 12. e6! ♜d6 13. exf7+
 ♜xf7 14. ♜e1 ♙g4 15. ♘e5+ ♜xe5
 16. ♜xg4 ♜d6 17. c4! ♜ab8
 18. cxd5 h6 19. ♜f5+ ♜g8 20. ♙f4
 g6 21. ♜g4 h5 22. ♜g3 h4 23. ♜g4
 ♜f6 24. ♙xc7 ♜xb2 25. ♙e5
 ♜xf2+ 26. ♜h1 ♜b6 27. ♜f1 ♜c2
 28. ♙xh8 1-0 [*Dziennik Poznański*,
 March 17, 1931]

Also in Poznań, Rubinstein played
 three exhibitions games with a score
 +2-0=1. Rubinstein won against
 Gaworski and scored +1-0=1 against
 Wojciechowski.

(523) *Rubinstein – Wojciechowski*

Poznań (Exhibition Game) 1931
 French [C17]

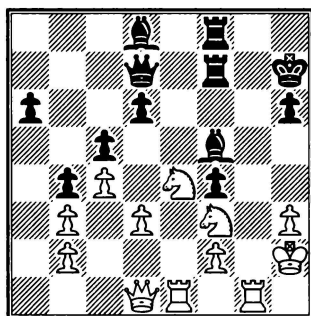
1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. ♘c3 ♙b4 4. e5
 c5 5. ♙d2 cxd4 6. ♘b5 ♙e7 7. ♜g4
 g6 8. ♘xd4 ♘c6 9. ♘gf3 ♜b6
 10. ♙c3 ♘h6 11. ♜f4 ♘f5 12. 0-0-
 0 g5 13. ♜d2 ♘fxd4 14. ♘xd4
 ♙d7 15. h4 gxh4 16. f4 ♜g8 17. a4
 ♘xe5 18. a5 ♜c7 19. ♘xe6 fxe6
 20. ♙xe5 ♜xe5 21. fxe5 ♙g5
 22. ♜xh4 ♙xd2+ 23. ♜xd2 ♜h8
 24. ♙d3 h6 25. ♜f2 0-0-0 26. g4
 ♜dg8 27. ♙e2 ♜g5 28. ♜h5 ♜hg8
 29. ♜f6 ♜8g6 30. ♜d2 ♜xh5
 31. gxh5 ♜xf6 32. exf6 ♙e8
 33. ♜e3 ♜c7 34. c4 dxc4 35. ♙xc4
 ♜d6 36. ♙e2 ♜e5 37. b4 ♜xf6
 38. ♜d4 ♜g5 39. ♜e5 ♙xh5
 40. ♙f1 ♙f3 41. ♜xe6 ♘f4 42. b5
 h5 43. ♜d6 h4 44. ♜c7 ♜g3 45. a6
 bxa6 46. bxa6 ♙g2 47. ♙xg2
 ♜xg2 48. ♜b8 h3 49. ♜xa7 h2
 50. ♜b8 h1(♜) 51. a7 ½-½ [*Dziennik
 Poznański*, March 27, 1931]

(524) *Wojciechowski – Rubinstein*

Poznań (Exhibition Game) March 14, 1931
 Ruy Lopez [C79]

1. e4 e5 2. ♘f3 ♘c6 3. ♙b5 a6
 4. ♙a4 ♘f6 5. 0-0 d6 6. ♜e1 b5
 7. ♙b3 ♘a5 8. c3 ♘xb3 9. axb3 c5
 10. ♘a3 ♙b7 11. d3 g6 12. c4 b4
 13. ♘c2 ♙g7 14. ♘e3 0-0 15. ♙d2
 ♙c8 16. ♜c1 h6 17. h3 ♜h7
 18. ♘f1 ♘g8 19. ♘g3 f5 20. exf5
 gx f5 21. ♜c2 f4 22. ♘e4 ♙f5

23.♖h2 ♘f6 24.g4 f×g3+
 25.♘×g3 ♙g6 26.♞e3 ♘h5
 27.♞g1 ♘f4 28.♘e4 ♞a7 29.♞g3
 ♞af7 30.♞d1 ♙f5 31.♙c1 ♙f6
 32.♞e1 ♞d7 33.♙×f4 e×f4
 34.♞gg1 ♙d8



35.♘fg5+? h×g5 36.♞h5+ ♖g8
 37.♘×g5 ♞g7 38.♘e6 ♞×e6
 39.♞×e6 ♙×e6 40.♞e1 ♙f5
 41.♞f3 ♞h7 42.♞d5+ ♖g7
 43.♞×d6 ♞×h3+ 44.♖g1 f3

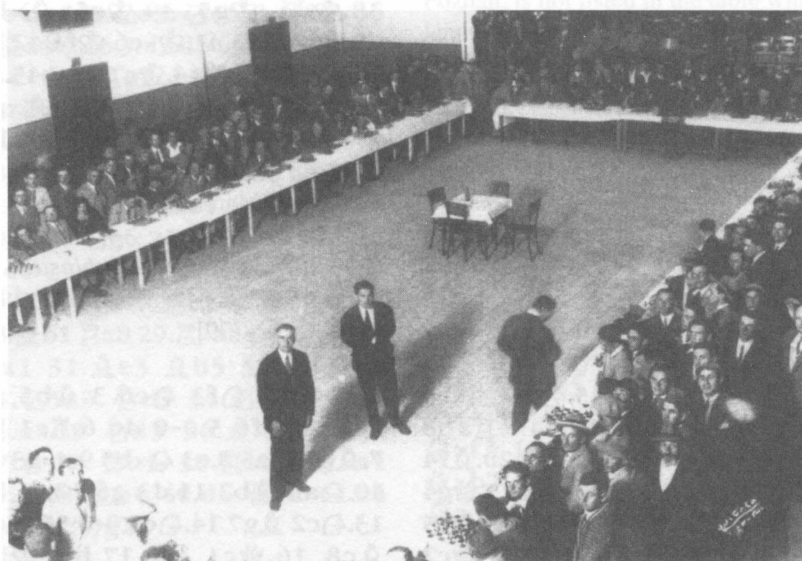
45.♞c6 ♞fh8, 0-1 [*Dziennik
 Poznański*, April 10, 1931, p. 6]

Rubinstein in Palestine

In the spring of 1931 Akiva Rubinstein traveled to Palestine for a simultaneous tour. Never a great traveler – like Alekhine or Kostić for example – Rubinstein made only two trips outside of Europe during his life, to the United States in 1928, and this one.

The following material is based on work done by Mr. Eli Hiltch. We are indebted to him for locating and translating the following material from Menahem Manmonosh's column in the Tel Aviv paper *Davar*.

Among the first chess players to come to the Land of Israel was Menahem Manmonosh (1903-1980). A skilled and knowledgeable player, Manmonosh



Rubinstein giving a simultaneous exhibition during his visit to Palestine.



A living chess game held during Rubinstein's visit.

made a simultaneous tour around the country in 1926, playing more than forty simultaneous exhibitions and nine hundred games with a positive score of ninety-five percent. Inspired by the enthusiasm that he saw during his trip he founded a chess club named after Akiva Rubinstein. It was this club that invited Rubinstein to Palestine, and here is his response.

To Mr. S. Wilson,

I received your letter of September 25th this year. Many thanks to your honor. I remember Mr. W. from Bialystock, the time we played and enjoyed together. For your pleasant company, I thank you again. I consider it a great honor that you found me worthy enough to establish a chess club in Tel Aviv bearing my name.

To my regret I feel unable to write for you, as my Hebrew is poor. At one time I wrote two articles for Ha-Shahmat,

but this is apparently unripe fruit and needs improvement and connection. It is hard for me at present, for various reasons, to fulfill your honor's request concerning chess articles.

If in due time I will manage a nice game, I will send it to you with comments. Your honor's offer concerning simultaneous games I accept with thanks. If you can organize at least five simultaneous performances, then I will set my face to the road.

With feelings of honor and greetings of friendship,

A. Rubinstein

The simultaneous exhibition of A. Rubinstein in Tel Aviv, is also his first public appearance in the Land of Israel. The number of player facing him was 45, while several hundred spectators witnessed the games.

The exhibition took place in the middle of the spacious and well-lighted Ohel

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

Record of Rubinstein's Simuls in Palestine

Tel Aviv	April 16	(+32-7=6)
Haifa	April 22	(+38-5=8)
Jerusalem	April 25	?
Petach-Tikva	April 29	?
Rehovot	?	(+27-3=2)
Tel Aviv	May 6	(+28-4=11)
Hedera?	May 10	?

Total of 290 games with the score +235-28=27

[*Davar*, May 29, 1931]

Shem hall where a giant hollow rectangle was formed by tables covered with tablecloths. Around the rectangle sat the 45 players, Tel Aviv's best, each one with three or four companions on his right, on his left and directly behind him. Inside this wide cage Rubinstein went from board to board, silent and mute, all of him introspection.

The exhibition went (9:00 p.m. till 5:00 a.m.) with a few short intermissions. The final result was 32 wins, 7 losses (Dobkin, Riz, Finegold, Nachtigel, Wizel, Topelberg and Dr. Mandelberg) and six draws.

The toughness of the field could be judged by the fact that one of the winners, Yosef Dobkin (1909-1977),



Rubinstein, cigar in hand, intently studying a position during a simultaneous exhibition in Palestine.

played for the Palestine (British Mandate) team in the 1935 Warsaw Olympiad and later for Israel at Moscow 1956. Among those Akiva defeated was Victor Winz, who also played at Warsaw Olympiad. He later represented the Palestine (British Mandate) team at Buenos Aires 1939 and liked many others chose to remain in Argentina when World War II broke out.

(525) *Rubinstein-Nosdorf (9 year old boy)*
Tel Aviv (Simul) April 16, 1931
King's Gambit Declined [C30]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 ♖c5 3.♟f3 d6 4.♟c3
♟c6 5.♖c4 ♟f6 6.d3 ♖g4 7.h3
♖xf3 8.♜xf3 ♟d4 9.♜g3 ♟xc2+?

The superior 9...♜e7 was played in
Rubinstein-Hromádka, Mährisch
Ostrau 1923 (game 111).

10.♜d1 ♟xa1 11.♜xg7 ♜f8
12.fxe5 d5 13.exd5 ♜g8 14.♜xf6
♜xf6 15.exf6 ♜xg2 16.♜e1+ ♜d7
17.♟e4 ♖b4 18.♖d2 ♖d6
19.♟xd6 ♜xd6 20.b4 ♜ag8
21.♖f4+ ♜d7 22.♜e7+ ♜c8
23.♜xc7+ ♜d8 24.♜xf7 ♜f2
25.♜g7 1-0 [Davar, May 8, 1931]

(526) *Rubinstein – Grintz*
Tel Aviv (Simul) May 6, 1931
Queen's Gambit Declined [D52]

1.c4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♟c3 ♟f6 4.♖g5
♟bd7 5.e3 c6 6.♟f3 ♜a5 7.cxd5
cxd5 8.♖d3 ♖b4 9.♜c2 ♖xc3+
10.bxc3 b5 11.0-0 ♟b6 12.♜ab1
a6 13.♟e5 ♖b7 14.f4 ♜c8 15.♜b3
♟e4 16.♖xe4 dxe4 17.♜e2 ♖d5
18.f5 ♟c4 19.♜g4 ♟xe5 20.dxe5
exf5 21.♜xf5 0-0 22.♖f6 gxf6
23.exf6 ♜h8 24.♜xd5 ♜xa2
25.♜xb5 ♜e2 26.♜b7 ♜xe3+
27.♜h1 ♜d3 28.♜f5 ♜xc3 29.h3
♜e2 30.♜f4? ♜e1+ 31.♜h2 ♜g3+
32.♜g1 e3 33.♜e7 ♜g8 34.♜g4
♜c1+ 0-1 [Davar, May 29, 1931]

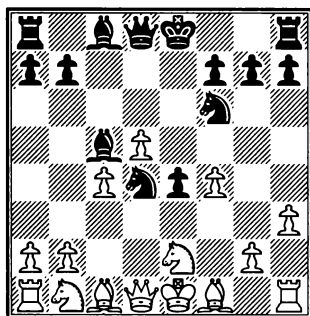
Rubinstein in the Netherlands

In December 1931 Rubinstein went to the Netherlands to play two tournaments in Rotterdam – a double round-robin and a consultation event, both with Tartakover, Colle and Landau. Before and after these tournaments he made two simultaneous tours around the country. The first part took place from December 11 to 22, the second from January 23 (or 24) to February 1, 1932.

Rubinstein in The Netherlands, December 1931-January 1932

Utrecht	December 11	(+27 =3 -3)
Nijmegen	December 14 (or 15)	(+26 =4 -1)
Rotterdam	December 17	(+25 =5)
Amsterdam	December 21	(+21 =5 -6)
Ermelo	December 22	(+37 =9 -4)
Leeuwarden	January 23 or 24	(+28 = 5 -3)
Amsterdam	January 25	(+32 = 5 -1)
The Hague (Discendo Discimus)	January 26	(+21 = 9 -1)
The Hague (Sociëteit De Witte)	January 27	(+18 = 2 -6)
The Hague (Westerkwartier)	January 28	(+27 = 5 -1)
The Hague (Van te Werve)	January 29	(+22 = 9)
Amsterdam	January 30	(+25 =7 -1)
Maastricht	February 1	(+16 =4 -3)

Euwe writes in the November 1931 issue of *Tijdschrift van den NL-Indischen Schaakbond* that the Rubinstein family is living in poverty and that Akiva has been especially invited to the Netherlands for a series of exhibitions to earn some money. The December issue of the Dutch magazine reports that Rubinstein had given five simulms and plans to return in January of 1932.



The strong Dutch amateur player J.H.O. van den Bosch played Rubinstein during both tours. This might seem strange, as Van den Bosch had already played Rubinstein a match and two tournament games. We asked Van den Bosch when he was 88-years old, why he was invited to play in the simul. He speculated that it was to win and prevent a walkover for Rubinstein. Another explanation may be that the chance to face strong opposition was not common and all opportunities were grabbed, never mind the conditions. For Van den Bosch it was not so strange to play a simul against a grandmaster. On August 8, 1931, he drew against Capablanca.

Newspapers of the day report that Dr. Lasker was present at the exhibition in Utrecht, closely observing the games.

(527) **Rubinstein – Van den Bosch**
Utrecht (Simul) December 11, 1931
King's Gambit [C31]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 d5 3.e×d5 e4 4.d4 ♟f6
5.c4 c6 6.d×c6 ♟×c6 7.d5 ♔c5
8.h3 ♟d4 9.♟e2 (D)

9...♟×d5 10.♟×d4 ♜h4+ 11.♜e2
♟×f4+ 12.♔×f4 ♜×f4 13.♟c3
♔e6 14.♟d5 ♔×d5 15.c×d5 0-0

16.♜c1 e3 17.♟f3 ♜ac8 18.♜c3
♔b6 19.♜d3 ♜fd8 20.a3 ♜c5 0-1
[Graaf van den Bosch, bankier en
schaker, p. 142]

Usually simulms are forgotten soon after they are played but the following account in *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant* of December 18, 1931, captures a moment in time. The following translation by Xander Wadman first appeared in *Quarterly for Chess History* #6, pp. 439-440.

Last night (Thursday, 17th December 1931) Polish chess master A. Rubinstein gave a simultaneous display. He took on thirty numbers and invitees of the New Rotterdam Chess Club. Mostly with one hand in his jacket, sometimes smoking a cigarette, he walked slowly around the inner circle of his opponents' tables. His personal concerns of the past did not diminish his good looks, but more seriousness is visible in his eyes than before.

Rubinstein has always been a silent man, a thinker; he goes his own way, his feats are well known. He is one of the principal experts on openings. The moves and the finesses in the openings connected with his name are not easy to refute.

From the moment that his name became well known in the chess world – now about thirty years ago – he has been one of the strongest players in the world and when in shape, he is a contender to count with, even for Alekhine and Capablanca. Rubinstein's style is not particularly aggressive; he is a mine layer rather than a cavalry man. He does not risk much but is always improving his position and tries to gain more space. He tries to limit the possibilities open to his opponents and as soon as he is sure to win, he launches his attack. The cautiousness in his character is reflected in his chess style.

In the simultaneous display there was a majority of d4 openings, more than ten, some irregular, and at least eight, perhaps ten, e4 openings. Many times his opponents refrained from the Ruy Lopez and Sicilian Defense; there was one King's Gambit. When someone erred in the opening, Rubinstein took his chance immediately. One game finished after ten moves.

After two hours Rubinstein had defeated ten opponents and was at least equal in twenty-two encounters. In one game he was a pawn down. Play did not advance quickly. At 11:30 eighteen games were still going on, due to the careful but by no means dull play of the master, and to the strong opposition. The Rotterdam players offered strong resistance, deliberated quite a lot and did not resign easily, some of them pretty late. When in these circumstances one is a piece down in a hopeless condition, it is time to resign.

Moreover this does not unnecessarily delay the conclusion of the event. Partly

because it leaves less time for the contenders who are still in action and this may increase the number of their mistakes. At midnight nine games were still in play and a half an hour later everything was over. His games against Mr. Oskam (in consultation with Father v. Rijn), M.v.d. Vlught, M.W. Frankel and Z. Lagerwaard were drawn and he won all the others. Here is Rubinstein's game against one of the best Rotterdam players.

(528) Rubinstein – Visser

Rotterdam (Simul) December 17, 1931
King's Gambit [C39]

**1.e4 e5 2.f4 e×f4 3.♟f3 g5 4.h4 g4
5.♟e5 h5 6.♙c4 ♜h7 7.d4 f3
8.g×f3 ♙e7**

A search of the ChessBase MegaBase 2008 database reveals that this position has been reached at least nine times, with Adolf Anderssen involved in eight of the games (seven as Black) and losing everyone! All those games featured 8...d6 The text appears to be a novelty.

**9.♙e3 ♙×h4+ 10.♜d2 d6 11.♟d3
g×f3 12.♜×f3 ♙g4 13.♜f4 ♜g7
14.♟c3 ♙g5 15.♜f2 ♙×e3+
16.♜×e3 ♜g5?!**

Visser would have done better to stay in the middlegame with 16...♟c6.

**17.♜×g5 ♜×g5 18.♜af1 ♙e6
19.♟d5?!**

Rubinstein had a stronger continuation in 19.♙×e6 f×e6 20.♟f4 immediately going after the weak pawns on h5 and e6.

**19...♜d7 20.♜hg1 ♜×g1 21.♜×g1
♟c6 22.♙b3 ♟ce7 23.c4 ♟×d5**

**24.cxd5 ♠g4 25.♙e3 ♚e7 26.♚f2
f5 27.e5?!**

This move turns out to be successful but, 27.♚xg4 f×g4 28.♖h1 was objectively stronger with a draw likely after 28...♗g8 (28...♖h8 29.♙d1) 29.♖×h5 g3 30.♖h1 ♚g6 31.♗g1 (31.♙f3? ♚h4+!).

27...d×e5?!

Undoubling the pawns asks for trouble so it was safer to play 27...♚g6.

**28.d×e5 ♚g6 29.♚d3 ♖e8 30.♙d4
♚h4 31.♙a4+ c6 32.♚c5+?**

32.d×c6+ b×c6 33.♙c5 ♖c8 34.♚f4 offered equal chances as Rubinstein's active pieces would fully compensate for his material deficit.

32...♙c7?

This allows the pawns to advance with tempo. The cold-blooded 32...♙c8 might have proved successful. For example, 33.♖f1 (33.♙d1 ♙×d1 34.♖×d1 ♚f3+) 33...♖d8 34.d6 ♚f3+ 35.♖×f3 ♙×f3 36.♙b3 b6 37.♚e6 ♖g8 38.♚f4 ♖g4! 39.♙e3 ♙d5!

33.d6+ ♙b8 34.e6 ♚f3+ 35.♙c3 ♚e5

As 35...♚xg1 is met by 36.d7.

36.d7 ♖h8 37.♖e1 ♚g6 38.e7 1-0
[*Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, December 18, 1931 and *Quarterly for Chess History* #6, pp. 440-441]

The following game must be a strong candidate for the shortest loss Rubinstein ever suffered. Future grandmaster Lodewijk Prins

remembered the game well when we wrote to him in the early 1990s.

It was at the Amsterdam Schaakclub that A. Rubinstein gave an ordinary simultaneous exhibition in which he lost a game in twelve moves when I trapped his queen. The taciturn maestro was suffering from a bad cold and uninterruptingly using a handkerchief. I suggested that he take back his fatal last move; he shook his head, murmuring 'Ich bin doch Großmeister' (I am the Grandmaster) and I seem to remember that I then offered a draw in vain. He shuffled on along the remaining twenty-nine boards and I never saw him again."

(529) **Rubinstein – Prins**

Amsterdam (Simul) December 21, 1931
Queen's Pawn [A40]

Notes by M.Euwe

1.d4 ♚c6 2.c4 e5 3.d5 ♚d4

Authors note: This very dubious move is missing in *ECO*.

4.g4

As often happen in a simultaneous display, Rubinstein tries to refute Black's last move tactically.

4...♙b4+ 5.♚c3 d6 6.e3

Better was 6.a3.

6...♙×g4!

Now begins a very interesting combination

7.♙×g4 ♚f6

Unfortunately for Black 7...♖c2+ 8.♗d1 ♖xa1 does not work because of 9.♗xg7.

8.♗d1 ♖e4 9.♙d2?

Naturally White should play 9.exd4.

9...♙xc3 10.♙xc3 ♗f6!! 0-1

White is lost. 11.f3 is met by 11...♗h4 mate, or 11.♖h3 ♖f3+ 12.♗e2 ♖fg5!, with decisive advantage, for example 13.♖xg5 ♗xf2+ 14.♗d3 ♖c5 mate. [*Tijdschrift van den NL-Indischen Schaakbond*, February 1932]

The following report and game come from the *Algemeen Handelsblad* of December 23, 1931. This was surely one of the most unusual exhibitions Rubinstein ever gave.

The simul in Ermelo on Thursday was a big attraction for both players and spectators. Rubinstein played against 50 players (!) from the following towns: Ermelo 14, Appeldoorn 10, Haderwijk 11, Nijkerk 8, Nunspet 6, Putten 1. The exhibition began at 8p.m. and after 5 hours only 21 moves had been played with the result that the 40 games still going were decided by adjudication!

The final result for Rubinstein was +37, -4, =9. The winners were C.L. Beck, B. Tromp, C. Beelen and E. Hoeksema. Those drawing were A.M. v.d. Zee, M. Top, H.C. Beck, D. Boterenbrood, L. Huberts, J. Köhler, A. v.d. Saag, J. Koelenrijn and H. Bieger.

(530) **Rubinstein – Beck**

Ermelo (Simul) December 22, 1931
English [A31]

1.c4 c5 2.♖f3 ♖c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.♖xd4 ♖f6 5.♖c3 e5 6.♖db5 d6 7.♙g5 a6 8.♖a3 ♙e7 9.♖c2 e4 10.h3 ♖e5 11.b3 b5 12.cxb5 axb5 13.e3 ♖b8 14.♖xb5 d5 15.♖bd4 ♗a5+ 16.♗d2 ♖d3+ 17.♙xd3 ♗xd2+ 18.♗xd2 exd3 19.♗xd3 ♙a6+ 20.♗c3 ♖e4+ 21.♗b2 ♖xg5 0-1 [*Algemeen Handelsblad* and *Het Vaderland*, both December 23, 1931]

(531) **Rubinstein – Bergsma**

Leeuwarden (Simul) January 23 (or 24), 1932
Semi-Slav [D45]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.e3 ♖f6 4.♖c3 e6 5.♖f3 ♖bd7 6.♖e5 ♖xe5 7.dxe5 ♖d7 8.f4 f6 9.cxd5 cxd5 10.♙d3 g6 11.exf6 ♖xf6 12.0-0 ♙g7 13.♗e2 0-0 14.e4 d4 15.♖d1 e5! 16.fxe5 ♖g4 17.♙c4+ ♗h8 18.♖xf8+ ♗xf8 19.e6 ♖e5 20.♙d5 ♗e7 21.♖f2 ♙xe6 22.♙f4 ♖d8 23.♖e1 d3! 24.♗d2 ♖c4 25.♙g5? ♖xd2 26.♙xe7 ♖e8 27.♙b4 ♙xd5 28.♙xd2 ♙xa2 29.♖a1 ♙c4 30.♖xa7 ♙a6 31.♙c3 ♙xc3 32.bxc3 d2 33.g4 ♖f8 0-1 [*Tijdschrift van den NL – Indischen Schaakbond*, March 1932.

(532) **Rubinstein – Van den Bosch**

The Hague (Simul) January 26, 1932
Grünfeld [D71]

1.c4 g6 2.d4 ♖f6 3.♖c3 d5 4.cxd5 ♖xd5 5.g3 ♙g7 6.♙g2 ♖xc3 7.bxc3 c5 8.e3 0-0 9.♖e2 ♖c6 10.0-0 cxd4 11.cxd4 ♙f5 12.♙a3 ♗d7 13.f4 ♖fc8 14.♖c1 ♖a5 15.♙b4 ♖xc1 16.♗xc1 ♖c8 17.♗a3 ♖c4 18.♗b3 ♙g4 19.♖e1 ♖xe3 20.♗xe3 ♙xe2 21.♙c5 ♖xc5 22.♗xe2 ♙xd4+ 23.♗h1

Qf6 24. ♖e4 ♖d2 25. h4 ♖f2
26. ♖f3 ♖xe1+ 0-1

The following two games are from a thirty-three board simul played on January 30, 1932, in Amsterdam at the Verenigd Schaakgenootschap. His only loss was to Mr. Veerkamp.

(533) **Rubinstein – Selman**

Amsterdam (Simul) January 30, 1932
 Queen's Gambit Declined [D34]

1. d4 d5 2. ♘f3 ♘f6 3. c4 e6 4. ♘c3
c5 5. cxd5 exd5 6. g3 ♘c6 7. ♙g2
♙e7 8. 0-0 0-0 9. b3 ♙e6 10. ♙b2
♖d7 11. ♖c1 ♖fd8 12. dxc5 ♙xc5
13. ♘a4 ♙e7 14. ♘c5 ♖c8 15. ♘d4
♖b8 16. ♘cxe6 fxe6 17. ♙h3 ♖h8
18. ♘xe6 ♙e8 19. ♘g5 ♖c7
20. ♙e5! 1-0 [*Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, February 1, 1932]

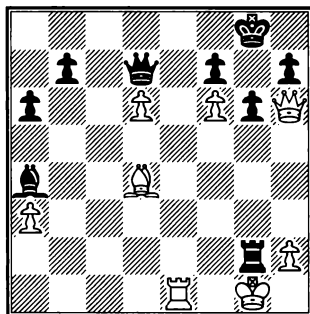
(534) **Rubinstein – Bottenheim**

Amsterdam (Simul) January 30, 1932
 French [C11]

1. e4 e6 2. d4 d5 3. ♘c3 ♘f6 4. e5
♘fd7 5. f4 c5 6. ♘f3 cxd4 7. ♘xd4
♙c5 8. ♙e3 a6 9. ♖d2 ♙xd4
10. ♙xd4 ♘c6 11. ♙f2 0-0 12. a3
♘b6 13. b3 ♙d7 14. ♙d3 ♘e7
15. 0-0 ♘g6 16. ♙d4 ♘c8 17. ♘d1
♘ce7 18. ♘e3 ♘f5 19. ♙xf5 exf5
20. ♘xd5 ♙c6 21. ♘e3 ♙e4
22. ♘c4 ♙xc2 23. ♘d6 ♙xb3
24. ♘xf5 ♖c8 25. ♖ac1 ♖d7
26. ♘d6 ♖xc1 27. ♖xc1 ♙a4 28. f5
♘e7 29. ♖f4 ♘c8 30. f6 ♘xd6
31. exd6 ♖c8 32. ♖e1 ♖c2 33. ♖g5
g6 34. ♖h6 ♖xg2+ (D)

35. ♖xg2?

Missing a problem-like win with 35. ♖h1, for example 35... ♖g1+ 36. ♖xg1 ♙c6+ 37. ♖g2 ♙xg2+ 38. ♖g1!.



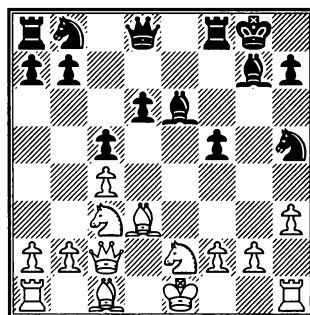
35... ♖g4+ 36. ♖f2 ♖xd4+ 37. ♖g3
♖xd6+ 38. ♖f4 ♖xa3+ 39. ♖e3
♖c5 ½-½ [*Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, February 1, 1932]

Rubinstein treats an early version of the Benoni in brutal fashion in the following game. We do not know the details of this exhibition which might be the last Rubinstein gave before World War II. The game score came to our attention when it was published in the *Quarterly for Chess History*, Volume 9, pp. 385-386, which believes the exhibition was played in February 1934 in Antwerp.

(535) **Rubinstein – Van Seters**

Antwerp (Simul) 1934
 Benoni [E70]

1. d4 ♘f6 2. c4 g6 3. d5 ♙g7 4. ♘c3
d6 5. e4 c5 6. ♙d3 0-0 7. ♘ge2
♘h5 8. h3 f5 9. exf5 gxf5 10. ♖c2
e5 11. dxe6 ♙xe6



12.g4! f×g4 13.♙×h7+ ♖h8
14.h×g4 ♙×g4 15.♙g6 ♜f6 16.♙e3
♜e5 17.♙×h5 ♙×h5 18.♙g3 1-0
[Neptune, February 18, 1934]

Rubinstein's last public appearance was in the Belgian city of Liège. There, on March 24, 1946, he gave a thirty-board simul which lasted 4½ hours. His final score was 24 wins, 4 draws and 2 losses. Those winning were Wayaffe and Anderkerke, with Lalevitch, Gillain, Laschet, and Schwitjens drawing.

(536) *Rubinstein – Wayaffe*

Liège (Simul) March 24, 1946
Queen's Gambit Declined [D63]

1.d4 d5 2.♘f3 ♘f6 3.c4 e6 4.♙c3
♙e7 5.♙g5 ♘bd7 6.e3 0-0 7.♞c1
c5 8.c×d5 c×d4 9.♙×d4 ♙×d5
10.h4 ♙×c3 11.b×c3 ♙f6
12.♙d3 h6 13.♙f4 ♜d5 14.f3
♜×a2 15.♙c2?

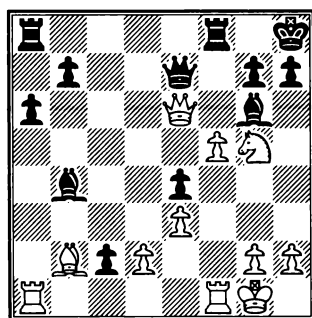
15.♞c2 was a better try.

15...♜a5! 16.♜d3 ♞d8! 17.♜f2 e5
18.♞a1 ♜c5 19.♙g5 e×d4
20.♙×f6? d×e3+ 0-1 [Cahier de
l'Echiquier Belge 1946, pp. 72-74]

(537) *Rubinstein – Vincent*

Liège (Simul) March 24, 1946
Bird [A03]

1.f4 d5 2.♘f3 c5 3.e3 ♘f6 4.b3 e6
5.♙b2 ♙e7 6.♙e2 ♙c6 7.0-0 ♙d7
8.♜e1 ♜c7 9.♙c3 a6 10.♙d1?
♙b4! 11.♙d3 c4 12.b×c4 d×c4
13.a3 c×d3 14.a×b4 d×c2 15.♙c3
♙×b4 16.♜g3 0-0? 17.♙e4 ♙h5
18.♜g5 f5 19.♜×h5 ♙e8 20.♜h3
f×e4 21.♙g5 ♙g6 22.♜×e6+ ♜h8
23.f5 ♜e7



24.f6! ♜×e6 25.f×g7+ ♜g8 26.
g×f8(♜)+ ♙×f8 27.♙×e6 ♙b4
28.♙c3 ♙×c3 29.d×c3 1-0

Training Games: Akiva Rubinstein
vs. Sammy Rubinstein, 1946-1948

The material in this chapter comes from a small notebook that Sammy Rubinstein gave to Simon Constam of Hamilton, Ontario. Sammy, the younger of Akiva's two sons, never reached the Olympian level of his father, but he was of master strength for much of his life. Some of the credit for that undoubtedly goes to the training sessions father and son engaged in the years right after World War II.

The training primarily consisted of opening analysis and sparring games where they systematically tested certain lines over and over. In some cases, as in the Bishop's Opening with ♜f3, the games that have been preserved suggest that Akiva had lost none of his zeal for trying to get to the truth as he and his son repeatedly butted heads.

When looking at the choice of openings the Rubinstein's tested one immediately is reminded of the stories of how Albéric O'Kelly visited Akiva in the

1940s. A few games between the two have been preserved but Sammy's little notebook provides definite proof that their association must have been close. Among the openings that the Rubinstein's examined in depth were the Symmetrical Defense in the Queen's Gambit Declined (1.d4 d5 2.c4 c5), the Classical Variation of the Ruy Lopez (1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 ♗c5) and the line of the Sicilian that bears O'Kelly's name (1.e4 c5 2.♟f3 a6). These are not lines that Akiva Rubinstein ever played in tournaments but they were three favorites of O'Kelly that he played repeatedly in the late 1940s.

The notebook gives no clue as to the time control for the games. In some cases the game score stops with no indication it was ever resumed. The quality of play is uneven but the skilled hand of the great Akiva can still be felt from time to time.

Salomon ("Samy, Sami or Sammy") Rubinstein was taught to play chess not by Akiva but his older brother Jonas. We discussed the tragedies that befell the Rubinstein family during World War II in the Introduction, particularly the sad fate of Sammy who survived a year in the concentration camp of Mechelen/Malines before being reunited with his family in the fall of 1944.

Sammy caught the chess bug bad and made rapid progress in the years 1945-48 when he studied and trained extensively with his father. This led to his winning the Brussels Championship in March of 1949. Later that year Sammy went to the United States where he played at the Marshall Chess Club in New York. Memories of his time there

are preserved in the memories of Gerd Stein – *From Beat Scene Poet to Psychedelic Multi-Media Artist in San Francisco and Beyond: 1948-1978* (UC Berkeley 2001)

We were living on 101st Street and Columbus Avenue in a railroad flat, and for a long time we had someone living with us whose name was Sami Rubinstein – no relation to that other Rubinstein. Sami was from Belgium, and he was the son of a world-famous chess player named Akiva Rubinstein. He also was a chess player. He didn't have any money, but he would go down to the Marshall Chess Club and play and come home with a few dollars all the time. He was not his father's equal, but he was tops.

He was an artist; he drew like Rembrandt – and I do not mean to put them on an equal level. By "like Rembrandt," I mean that he drew in that style. He knew all Rembrandt's work, particularly the drawings. He would draw portraits of you in that style, and they were fantastic...

Sammy returned to Belgium in 1951 and studied art at the *École des Beaux Arts*. In 1954 Sammy's mother Eugénie died and he spent two or three years in a psychiatric institution. He started to play in tournaments again in 1956 and would continue to do so for the rest of his life playing at around the 2200-2300 level. In 1980 and 1985 he won the *Championnat individuel de la Francophonie*.

Sammy died in Brussels, aged 75, after collapsing in front of his easel. He is buried, along with his parents, at the

cemetery of Etterbeek located in Wezembeek-Oppem.

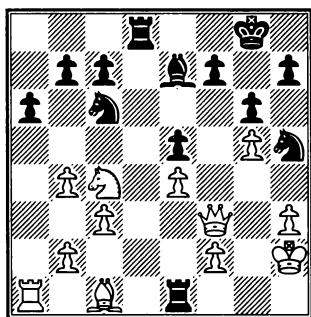
Bishop's Opening with ♘f3 and c3

(538) *Rubinstein, A. – Rubinstein, S.*
Brussels (training game) December 1945
Bishop's Opening [C24]

1.e4 e5 2.♖c4 ♘f6 3.♙f3

As we will see Akiva Rubinstein had a great interest in this scheme of development with ♖c4, ♙f3, ♘d2, ♘e2 and pawns on c3, d3, e4 and often h3 and g4. He and his son Sammy tested it in many training games.

3...♘c6 4.c3 d6 5.d3 ♖e6 6.♘d2
d5 7.♖b3 ♖e7 8.h3 0-0 9.♘e2
♙d7 10.0-0 ♖ad8 11.♘g3 d×e4
12.d×e4 ♖×b3 13.a×b3 ♙d3 14.b4
a6 15.♘f5 ♖fe8 16.♘e3 ♖d7
17.g4 g6 18.♖d1 ♖ed8 19.g5 ♘h5
20.♘dc4 ♙×d1+ 21.♘×d1 ♖×d1+
22.♙h2 ♖e1

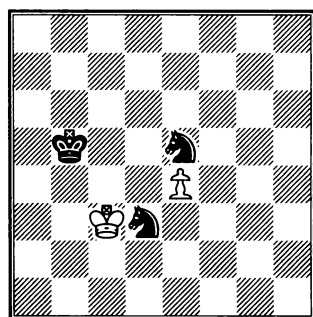


23.h4?

23.♙g4 ♖dd1 24.♙c8+ was the only chance to resist.

23...♖dd1 24.b5 a×b5 25.♖a8+
♙g7 26.♖d2 ♖h1+ 27.♙×h1

♖×h1+ 28.♙×h1 b×c4 29.♙g2
♖d6 30.♙f3 ♘f4 31.♖e3 ♘d3
32.♖a2 f5 33.g×f6+ ♙×f6
34.♖g5+ ♙g7 35.♖e3 b6 36.♙g4
♘a5 37.h5 h6 38.f3 ♖c5 39.♖×c5
♘×c5 40.f4 g×h5+ 41.♙f3 e×f4
42.♙×f4 ♙f6 43.♖a1 ♘d3+
44.♙e3 ♘c6 45.♖f1+ ♙e7
46.♖h1 ♘ce5 47.♖×h5 b5 48.♙d4
♙f7 49.♖×h6 ♙e7 50.♖h7+ ♙d6
51.♖h6+ ♙d7 52.♖h7+ ♙c6
53.♖h6+ ♙b7 54.♖e6 ♘c6+
55.♙e3 ♘×b2 56.♖h6 ♘d3
57.♖h5 ♘ce5 58.♙d4 c5+ 59.♙e3
♙b6 60.♖h8 b4 61.c×b4 c×b4
62.♙d4 c3 63.♖c8 ♙b5 64.♖×c3
b×c3 65.♙×c3



The game appears to have stopped at this point with neither the result nor date indicated. Endgame tablebases say Black wins in 35 moves!

(539) *Rubinstein, A. – Rubinstein, S.*
Brussels (training game) September 23, 1946
Bishop's Opening [C24]

1.e4 e5 2.♖c4 ♘f6 3.♙f3 ♘c6
4.c3 ♖c5 5.d3 d6 6.h3 ♖e6 7.♘d2
d5 8.♖b3 ♙d7 9.♘e2 ♖d8 10.g4
d×e4 11.d×e4 0-0 12.♘g3 ♘a5
13.♖c2 ♘c4 14.♘b3 ♖b6 15.♘f5
a5 16.a4 ♘×b2 17.0-0 ♖×b3
18.♖×b3 ♙d3 19.♘h6+ g×h6



Akiva in his later years as seen by his son Sammy.

20. ♖×f6 ♗g3+ 21. ♖h1 ♖×h3+
22. ♖g1 ♗d6 23. ♗f5 ♗g6 24. g5
♗g3+ 25. ♖h1 ♗h4+ 26. ♖g2 ♗d3
27. ♗h1 ♖×f2+ 28. ♖×f2 ♗×f2
29. ♗×h6 ♗×c1 30. ♗×g6+ h×g6
31. ♗×c1 ♗e3 32. ♗d1 ♗×g5 33. ♗d7
♗d8 34. ♖g3 ♖g7 35. ♗c4 ♖f6
36. ♖g4 b6 37. ♗d5 g5 38. ♖f3 ♖g6
39. ♖g4 f6 40. ♗e6 ♗h8 41. ♗f5+
♖h6 42. c4 c6 43. ♗f7

The game score ends here with no result indicated.

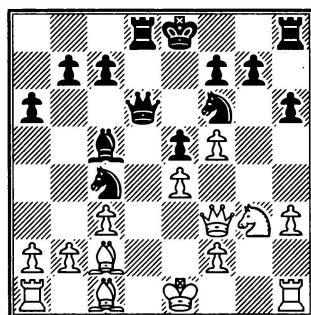
(540) *Rubinstein, A. – Rubinstein, S.*
Training Game Brussels, 1946
Bishop's Opening [C24]

1. e4 e5 2. ♗c4 ♗f6 3. ♗f3 ♗c6
4. c3 ♗c5 5. d3 d6 6. h3 ♗e7 7. ♗e2
a6 8. ♗b3 ♗e6 9. ♗d2 ♗d8 10. g4

h6 11. ♗f1 d5 12. ♗fg3 d×e4
13. d×e4 ♗a5? 14. ♗c2?

14. ♗×e6 and b4 wins a piece.

14... ♗c4 15. ♗f5 ♗×f5 16. g×f5
♗d6 17. ♗g3?



17... ♗×b2! 18. 0-0 ♗c4 19. ♗e2 b5
20. ♖h2 0-0 21. ♗g1 ♗a3 22. ♗h5
d×h5 23. ♖×h5 ♗×c1 24. ♗a×c1

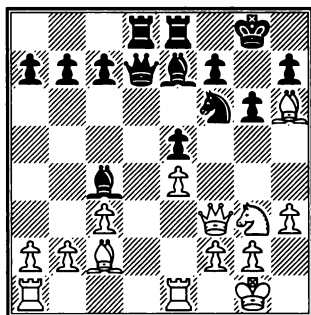
**♚d2 25.♖cf1 ♜e3 26.f6 ♜xf1+
27.♙h1 ♚f4 0-1**

(541) *Rubinstein, A. – Rubinstein, S.*
Brussels (training game) March 15, 1947
Bishop's Opening [C24]

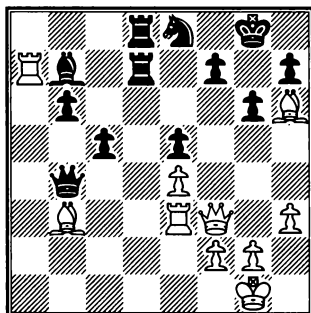
1.e4 e5 2.♘c4 ♘f6 3.♙f3 ♘c6
4.c3 d6 5.d3 ♘e6 6.♘d2 d5 7.♘b3
♘c5 8.♘e2 0-0 9.h3 ♘a5 10.♘c2
d×e4 11.d×e4 ♘c4 12.♘f1 ♙d6
13.g4 ♙b6 14.♘fg3 ♘ad8 15.g5
♘e8 16.♘f5 ♘×b2 17.♙b1 ♘a3
18.0-0 ♘×a2 19.♙a1 ♙e6 20.c4
♙×c4 21.♙×a3 ♙×c2 22.♙×a2
♙×e2 23.♙×b2 ♙×e4 24.♘e7+
♙h8 25.♘g6+ h×g6 26.♙×f8+
♙h7 27.♙b4 ♘d6 28.♙×d6 c×d6
29.♙×e4 f5 30.♙b4 b6 31.♙d1
♙c8 32.♘a3 ♙c3 33.♙a4 ♙×h3
34.♙×a7 ♙h5 35.f4 ♙h4 36.♘×d6
exf4 37.♘e5 1-0

(542) *Rubinstein, A. – Rubinstein, S.*
Brussels (training game) March 16, 1948
Bishop's Opening [C24]

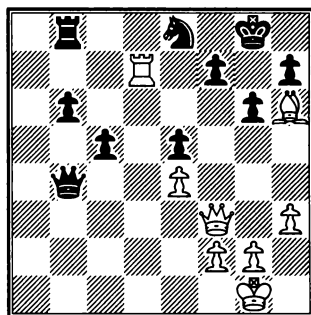
1.e4 e5 2.♟c4 ♘f6 3.♜f3 ♚c6
4.c3 ♙e7 5.d3 0-0 6.♞d2 d6 7.h3
♙e6 8.♙b3 d5 9.♞e2 ♜d7 10.0-0
♞a5 11.♙c2 d×e4 12.d×e4 ♞c4
13.♞×c4 ♙×c4 14.♞e1 ♞ad8
15.♞g3 g6 16.♙h6 ♞fe8



17. ㉞f5! ㉞c6 18. ㊦x e7+ ㉞x e7
19. b3 ㊦a6 20. a4 ㉞ed7 21. c4 b6
22. a5 ㊦b7 23. axb6 axb6 24. ㉞a7
㊦e8 25. b4 ㉞xc4 26. ㊦b3 ㉞xb4
27. ㉞e3 c5



28. ♖e6 ♜c7 29. ♖d5 ♜b8
30. ♜xb7 ♜cxb7 31. ♖xb7 ♜xb7
32. ♜d3 ♜b8 33. ♜d7



33...f6?? 34.♔d3 1-0

There is no defense to ♔d5-f7.

(543) **Rubinstein, A. – Rubinstein, S.**
Brussels (training game) April 2, 1947
Bishop's Opening [C24]

1.e4 e5 2.♞c4 ♞f6 3.♜f3 ♞c6
4.c3 d6 5.d3 ♞e6 6.♞d2 d5 7.♞b3
♞e7 8.♞h3 h6 9.0-0 ♜d7 10.♜e3
0-0-0 11.f4 ♞xh3 12.♜xh3 ♜xh3
13.gxh3 dxe4 14.♞xe4 ♜xh3
15.♞xf6 ♞xf6 16.♞xf7 ♜d8

17.♖g2 ♜e7 18.♙g6 ♞d6 19.♙e3 b6
20.♞a61 ♙h4 21.♙e4 ♙×e1 22.♞×e1
♞f8 23.f5 ♞fd8 24.♜f3 ♜f6 25.♞g1
♜e7 26.♜g4 ♞d1 27.♞g3 ♞f1
28.♞g2 ♜×f5 29.♙f2 ♞d2 30.♙g3
♞×g2 31.♙×g2 ♜e3+ 0-1

(544) *Rubinstein, A. – Rubinstein, S.*
Brussels (training game) June 15, 1947
Bishop's Opening [C24]

1.e4 e5 2.♙c4 ♜f6 3.♞f3 ♜c6
4.c3 d5 5.exd5 e4 6.♞e2 ♜e5
7.♙b5+ ♙d7 8.d4 ♙×b5 9.♞×b5+
♞d7 10.♞×d7+ ♜exd7 11.c4 b5
12.c×b5 ♜×d5 13.♜c3 ♜b4
14.♜d1 ♜d3 15.♜h3 ♜f6
16.♜c2 0-0-0 17.♙e3 ♙d6

17...♜b4+ had to be played.

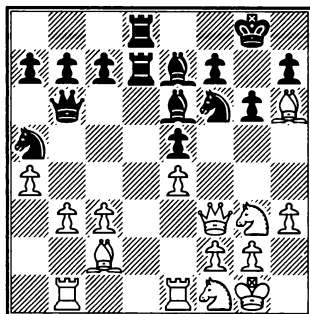
18.a3 ♞he8 19.♜×e4 ♞×e4
20.♜×d3 ♙c5 21.♜g5 ♞g4 22.h3
♞×g2 23.♜×f7 ♞d5 24.♜c4 ♙f8
25.♜e5 1-0

(545) *Rubinstein, A. – Rubinstein, S.*
Brussels (training game) August 6, 1947
Bishop's Opening [C24]

1.e4 e5 2.♙c4 ♜f6 3.♞f3 ♜c6
4.c3 d6 5.d3 ♙e7 6.♜d2 0-0 7.h3
♙e6 8.♜e2 d5 9.♙b3 ♞d7 10.0-0
♞ad8 11.♙c2 ♜a5 12.♞e1 d×e4
13.d×e4 ♜c4 14.♜f1 ♞b5
15.♜eg3 g6 16.a4 ♞b6 17.b3 ♜a5
18.♞b1 ♞d7 19.♙h6 ♞fd8 (D)

20.♜f5! ♙f8 21.♙g5 ♙×f5
22.exf5 ♙e7 23.f×g6 h×g6 24.♜e3
♞d6 25.b4 e4 26.♙×e4 1-0

(546) *Rubinstein, A. – Rubinstein, S.*
Brussels (training game) 1947
Bishop's Opening [C24]



1.e4 e5 2.♙c4 ♜f6 3.♞f3 ♜c6
4.c3 d5 5.exd5 e4 6.♞e2 ♜e5
7.♙b5+ c6 8.d×c6 b×c6 9.d4 c×b5
10.d×e5 ♙g4 11.f3 exf3 12.♜×f3
♜d7 13.♙e3 ♙e7 14.♜bd2 0-0
15.♙d4 f6 16.exf6 ♜×f6 17.♞×b5
♞b8 18.♞c4+ ♜d5 19.0-0 ♞×b2
20.♜e5 ♙e6 21.♜c6 ♜f4
22.♜×d8 ♙×c4 23.♜×c4 ♞×g2+
24.♜h1 ♞g6 1-0

(547) *Rubinstein, A. – Rubinstein, S.*
Brussels (training game) March 2, 1948
Bishop's Opening [C24]

1.e4 e5 2.♙c4 ♜f6 3.♞f3 ♜c6
4.c3 ♙e7 5.d3 0-0 6.♜d2 d6 7.h3
♙e6 8.♙b3 ♞d7 9.♜e2 d5 10.0-0
♜a5 11.♙c2 ♞ad8 12.♞e1 d×e4
13.d×e4 ♜c4 14.♜f1 ♞c6
15.♜eg3 g6 16.♙h6 ♞fe8 17.♜f5
♙×f5 18.exf5 ♞×f3 19.g×f3 ♙f8
20.♙g5 ♜g7 21.♜g3 h6 22.♙c1
♜d5 23.f×g6 f×g6 24.♙b3 ♜cb6
25.a4 ♜f4 26.♙×f4 exf4 27.♞×e8
♞×e8 28.♜e4 ♜d7 29.a5 ♜e5
30.♜g2 ♞d8 31.a6 b6 32.♙a4 c6
33.♙d1 ♜c4 34.b4 ♙e7 35.♙a4
♜e5 36.♜f1 g5 37.♜e2 ♜g6
38.♙c2 ♜h5 39.♜d2 ♞f8 40.♙e4
♜h4 41.♜b3 ♞f6 42.♞h1 c5
43.b5 ♞d6 44.♜a1 ♙f6 45.♜b3
♜c4 46.♙c6 ♙e5 47.♙e4 ♜a3
48.♙c6 ♙×c3 49.♞c1 ♙b4 0-1

Queen's Gambit Declined Symmetrical Variation

(548) *Rubinstein, S. – Rubinstein, A.*
Brussels (training game) June 16, 1946
Queen's Gambit Declined [D06]

1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 c5 3.c4 ♟f6 4.cxd5

4.dxc5 ♜xd5 5.♜xd5 ♟xd5 6.a3 e5
7.b4 a5 8.♞b2 ♟c6 9.e4 ♟f6 10.♞b5
♞d7 11.♞xc6 ♞xc6 12.f3 ♟d7 13.♟c3
b6!! 14.b5 ♟xc5, with advantage to
Black – Rubinstein [though in fact
15.bxc6 ♟d3+ 16.♞e2 ♟xb2 17.♟b5
looks rather good for White].

If 6.e4 then 6...♟b4 7.♟a3 e5 8.♟f3
f6 9.♞e3 ♞e6 10.♞b5+ ♟d7 11.♞e2
♞c8 12.♞hd1 ♞xc5 [12...a6? 13.♞xd7+
♞xd7 14.♞ac1!] 13.♞ac1 b6 14.♟c4
♞e7 should be okay for Black – analy-
sis by Akiva Rubinstein.

**4... cxd4 5.♟xd4 ♟xd5 6.e4 ♟b4
7.♞e3**

7.♜a4+ ♟c6 8.♟xc6 ♟xc6 9.♞e3 ♞d7
10.♟c3 e6 11.♞e2 ♞e7 12.0-0 0-0
13.♞fd1, with a pleasant advantage for
White - *ECO* Volume D, second edition.

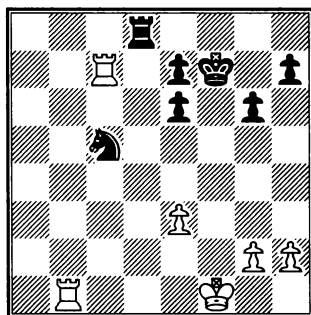
**7... ♟8c6 8.a3 ♟xd4 9.axb4 e5
10.♟c3 ♞xb4 11.♞c4 0-0 12.0-0
♞e6 13.♟d5 ♞c8 14.♜d3 ♞c5
15.♞fc1 a6 16.b4 ♞a7 17.b5 axb5
18.♞xa7 bxc4 19.♞xc4 ♞xd5
20.♞xc8 ♜xc8 21.exd5 ♜c5
22.♞xd4 ♜xd5 23.♜g3 ♜xd4 0-1**

(549) *Rubinstein, S. – Rubinstein, A.*
Brussels (training game) June 3, 1947
Queen's Gambit Declined [D06]

**1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 c5 3.c4 cxd4 4.cxd5
♟f6 5.♟xd4 ♟a6**

5...a6 6.♜a4+ b5 7.♟xb5 ♞d7 8.♟1c3
♟xd5 9.♟xd5 ♞xb5 10.♜d1, a ♞d
White is winning (Browne-Sosonko,
Surakarta/Denpassar 1982).

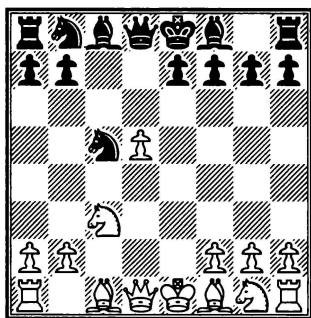
**6.e4 ♟xe4 7.♞b5+ ♞d7 8.0-0
♞xb5 9.♟xb5 ♜d7 10.♜e2 ♜xd5
11.♞d1 ♜e6 12.♟1c3 ♟xc3
13.♜xe6 fxex6 14.bxc3 g6 15.♞e3
♞g7 16.♟xa7 ♞xc3 17.♞ab1
♞b4 18.a3 ♞xa3 19.♞xb7 ♟f7
20.♞a1 ♞hd8 21.♟f1 ♟c5 22.♞c7
♞b2 23.♞b1 ♞d4 24.♟c6 ♞xe3
25.♟xd8+ ♞xd8 26.fxe3**



**26... ♟e4 27.♞bb7 ♞e8 28.♜e2 e5
29.♟d3 ♟d6 30.♞b6 ♜e6 31.e4
♞a8 32.♜e3 ♞a3+ 33.♟f2 h5
34.♞cc6 g5 35.♞a6 ♞d3 36.♞c7
♞b3 37.h3 g4 38.hxg4 hxg4
39.♞aa7 ♟f6 40.♞a4 g3+ 41.♜e2
♟b5 42.♞a6+ ♜g5 43.♞c4 ♟d4+
44.♟d1 ♟f4 45.♞c5?? ♞b1+ 0-1**

(550) *Rubinstein, S. – Rubinstein, A.*
Brussels (training game) February 23, 1948
Queen's Gambit Declined [D06]

**1.d4 d5 2.c4 c5 3.cxd5 ♟f6 4.e4
♟xe4 5.dxc5 ♟xc5 6.♟c3**



6...e5

6...e5 7.b4 ♜f6 8.♜c2 ♝ca6 9.a3 exd5 10.♜xd5 ♜e5+ 11.♜e3 ♜e6 12.♜b2 ♜c7 13.♜b5+ ♜c6 14.♜f3, and White is winning (Bondarevsky-Lipiniks, corr. 1958/59) is the main line in the second edition of *ECO*, volume D. The text, 6...e5, has been played only a handful of times but with reasonable success. Rubinstein had the right idea of how to handle this position for Black over sixty years ago!

7.♜f3

7.♜e3 ♜d6 8.♜b5 0-0 9.♜c1 b6 10.♜f3 ♜b7 11.♜c4 a6 12.♜xd6 ♜xd6 13.0-0 ♜bd7 14.♜d2 ♜f6 15.♜xc5 bxc5 16.♜b1 ♜fd8 17.♜c3 ♜xd5 18.♜xd5 ♜xd5 19.♜e1 ♜b6 ½-½. Martz-Bisguier, New York 1972.

7...♜d6 8.♜e2

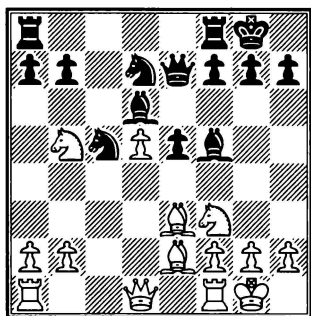
8.♜g5 f6 9.♜e3 0-0 10.♜c2 g6 11.♜xc5 ♜xc5 12.0-0-0 ♜a6 13.d6 ♜e6 14.♜d2 ½-½. Gyimesi-Wippermann, Germany 2005. Shutting down a 2600-level player with Black so quickly is always impressive.

8...0-0 9.0-0 ♜f5 10.♜e3 ♜bd7 11.♜b5 ♜e7



Sammy Rubinstein and relatives.

11...♜b8 12.♜c1 a6 13.♜xc5 ♜xc5 14.♜xc5 b6 15.♜c6 axb5 16.a3 ♜e4 is equal.



12.♜h4!

Akiva was usually too strong for Sammy, but not always. With this modern-looking move Sammy prepares to trade off both Black's bishops for his knights.

12... ♜g6 13.♜xg6 hxg6 14.♜c1 a6 15.♜xd6 ♜xd6 16.♜c2 ♜ac8 17.b4 ♜e6 18.♜xc8 ♜xc8 19.♜xc8+ ♜ef8 20.♜fc1 ♜xb4 21.♜d8 ♜b2 22.♜f1 ♜xa2

23. ♖c5 ♜xc5 24. ♜xc5 g5 25. d6
 ♜d2 26. ♜xf8+ ♜h7 27. ♜d8 f6
 28. d7 e4 29. ♜h8+ ♜xh8 30. ♜c8+
 ♜h7 31. d8 ♜ ♜e1 32. ♜g8+ ♜g6
 33. ♜c7 e3 34. ♜f7+ ♜f5 35. ♜c5+
 ♜g4 36. h3+ ♜f4 37. g3+ 1-0

Sicilian O'Kelly Variation

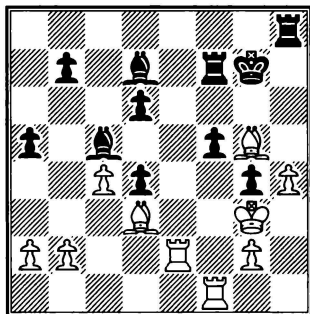
(551) *Rubinstein, S. – Rubinstein, A.*
 Brussels (training game) March 16, 1948
 Sicilian [B28]

1. e4 c5 2. ♜f3 a6 3. c4 ♜c6
 3... e6 4. d4 cxd4 5. ♜xd4 ♜f6 6. ♜c3
 ♜c7 7. ♜e2 b6 8. 0-0 ♜b7 9. f3 ♜d6,
 and Black has no problems –
 Rubinstein.

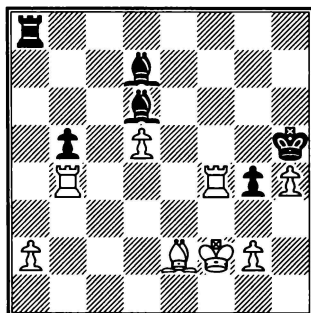
4. d4 cxd4 5. ♜xd4 ♜f6 6. ♜c3 e5
 7. ♜c2 ♜c5 8. ♜e2 d6 9. 0-0 0-0

9... ♜e6 10. ♜g5 h6 11. ♜xf6 ♜xf6
 12. b4 ♜b6, with equality – Rubinstein.

10. ♜g5 h6 11. ♜h4 g5 12. ♜g3
 ♜d4 13. ♜xd4 exd4 14. ♜d5 ♜xe4
 15. ♜d3 f5 16. ♜h5 ♜g7 17. ♜ae1
 ♜f6 18. ♜xf6 ♜xf6 19. f4 ♜d7
 20. f×g5 h×g5 21. h4 g4 22. ♜f4
 ♜f7 23. ♜h2 a5 24. ♜g3 ♜af8
 25. ♜e2 ♜h8 26. ♜g5+ ♜×g5
 27. ♜×g5



27... d5 28. cxd5 f4+ 29. ♜xf4 ♜xf4
 30. ♜xf4 ♜d6 31. ♜ee4 ♜f8
 32. ♜xd4 ♜h6 33. ♜e2 ♜h5
 34. ♜de4 b5 35. b4 a×b4 36. ♜×b4
 ♜a8 37. ♜f2



37... ♜×a2!

The best try, though White is still winning. If 37... ♜xf4, then 38. ♜xf4 ♜xa2 39. ♜f7 ♜c8 40. g3, while 37... ♜xb4 is met by 38. ♜xb4 ♜xa2 39. ♜e3. In both cases, White has an easier time collecting the point.



Sammy Rubinstein in his later years.

38.g3 ♖d2

Or 38...♙xb4 39.♖xb4 ♖d2 40.♜e3 ♖xd5 41.♖d4 ♖xd4 (41...♖e5+ 42.♜f4 ♖xe2 (42...♖e7 43.♖d5+ ♜h6 44.♖d6+ ♜h5?? 45.♖d7, and White is winning) 43.♖d5+ ♜g6 44.♖xd7+-) 42.♜xd4 ♜g6 43.♜c5 ♜f5 44.♙xb5 ♙c8 45.♜d4, winning.

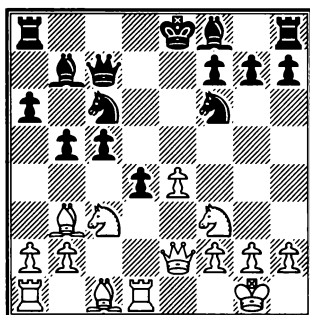
39.♜f7 ♙xb4 40.♖xd7 ♙c3 41.♜e3 ♜g6 42.♙xb5 ♖g2 43.♜f4 ♙e1 44.♖d6+ ♜g7 45.♜g5 ♖xg3 46.♖d7+ ♜f8 47.d6 ♖e3 48.h5 g3 49.♖d8+ ♜g7 50.h6+ ♜h7 51.♖d7+ ♜h8 52.♜g6 1-0

A nicely played ending by Sammy!

Queen's Gambit Accepted

(552) *Rubinstein, S. – Rubinstein, A.*
Brussels (training game) September 12, 1947
Queen's Gambit Accepted [D28]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c5 3.♟f3 dxc4 4.e3 ♟f6 5.♙xc4 e6 6.0-0 ♟c6 7.♖e2 a6 8.♟c3 b5 9.♙b3 ♙b7 10.♖d1 ♜c7 11.d5 exd5 12.e4! d4



One of the first victims to appreciate the strength of 12.e4 was O'Kelly: 12...dxe4 13.♟xe4 ♟xe4 14.♜xe4+ ♜e7 15.♜f4 ♟d8 16.♖e1 ♟e6 17.♜g4 c4

18.♙g5, and White was much better in Kotov-O'Kelly, Groningen 1946.

13.e5?

13.♟d5! is the reason this line has been dismissed for Black: 13...♟d5 (13...♜d8 looks like a better try). 14.exd5+ ♟e7 15.a4 c4 16.♟xd4 ♙xd5 17.axb5 cxb3 18.♟f5 ♖d8 19.bxa6 f6 20.♖xd5 ♖xd5 21.a7 ♖d8 22.♟xe7 ♜xe7 23.♜b5+ ♜f7 24.a8♜ ♜e1+ 25.♜f1 ♜xf1+ 26.♜xf1 ♖xa8 27.♖xa8 ♖g8 28.♖b8 ♙d6 29.♖xb3 leaves a White a pawn up in the ending (Gipslis-Klasup, Latvian Championship, 1954).

13...0-0-0 14.exf6 dxc3 15.♙g5

Or 15.a4 ♖xd1, where White stands better (Barden-Clough, York 1959).

15...g6

15...c4 looks better as 16.♖xd8+ ♟xd8 and 16.fxg7 ♖xd1+ 17.♖xd1 ♙xg7 both looks fine for Black.

16.bxc3 c4 17.♙c2 ♙d6 18.♙e4 ♖he8 19.a4 ♖e6 20.♜c2 ♖de8 21.♙d5

The game score ends here with White standing better.

English: Reversed Maróczy Bind

(553) *A. Rubinstein – S. Rubinstein*
Brussels (training game) September 23, 1946
English [A15]

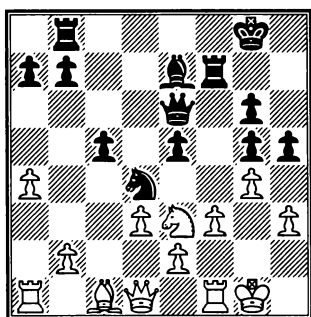
1.c4 ♟f6 2.g3 c5 3.♙g2 d5 4.cxd5 ♟xd5 5.♟f3 ♟c6 6.0-0 e5 7.d3 ♙e7 8.♟bd2 0-0 9.♟c4 f6 10.♜b3 ♖b8?

10...♖h8 was more prudent.

11. ♖e3

11.e4! b5 12.♖cd2 c4 13.dxc4 ♖a5
14.♗d1 ♖b4 15.cxb5 ♗xb5 16.a3 ♖d3
17.b4 leaves White a safe pawn up.

11...♖e6 12.♖g5 f×g5 13.♖xd5
♖f7 14.♖xf7+ ♗xf7 15.a4 ♖d4
16.♗d1 ♗d7 17.♖c4 ♗f5 18.f3
h5 19.♖e3 ♗e6 20.g4 g6 21.h3



21... ♗bf8

21...c4! 22.dxc4 ♖c5! looks more dynamic (A. Rubinstein).

22.♖d2 ♖d6 23.♗f2 h×g4
24.h×g4 ♗d7

Or 24...e4! 25.dxe4 ♖b3 26.♗b1 ♖f4 to activate Black's pieces (A. Rubinstein).

25.♗c1 ♖e6 26.♖c4 ♖c7 27.♖e3
b6 28.♖d2 ♖f4 29.♖e4

If 29.♗h2 then 29...♖d5 30.♖xg5 e4!? may have been Black's idea.

29...♖h3+ 30.♗g2 ♖xf2 31.♖xf2 1-0

Black may have lost on time.

The Rubinsteins did not confine themselves to playing only training games.

They also analyzed various openings and sometimes individual games, particularly key moments. The following analyses are some of the highlights of their work. The authors have added some comments to show how theory has developed since the late 1940s.

Queen's Gambit Declined: Rubinstein Attack

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♖c3 ♖f6 4.♖g5
♖e7 5.♖f3 ♖bd7 6.e3 0-0 7.♗c1
c6 8.♖d3 dxc4 9.♖xc4 ♖d5
10.♖xe7 ♗xe7 11.0-0 ♖xc3
12.♗xc3 e5 13.dxe5 ♖xe5
14.♖xe5 ♗xe5 15.f4

Rubinstein's Attack appears to have been first been played in Mason-Davies, Auckland 1914, and Treybal-Hromádka, Bad Pistyan 1922, but it was Akiva's using the move against Lasker (game 467) and von Gottschall (game 190) that brought it to the attention of the chess world.

15... ♗e4

15...♗e7 was played by Lasker against Rubinstein in their famous "Living Chess" exhibition game in 1924.

16. ♗e2 ♖f5

White stands better after 16...♖e6
17.♖d3 ♗b4 18.a3 ♗b6 19.f5 ♖d5
20.f6 g6 21.♖h1! h6 22.e4 ♖e6
23.♗d2.

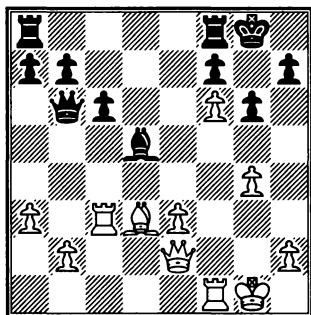
17.g4 ♖e6?!

17...♖d7! 18.♖d3 ♗e7 19.e4 ♗fe8
20.♖b1 ♖ad8 21.f5 c5 22.f6 ♗e5
23.f×g7 Qg5 offered equal chances in R. Hernandez-Raicevic, Novi Sad 1974.

18. ♖d3 ♜b4 19. a3

White has to take time out for this move as 19. f5 is met by 19... ♖xa2.

19... ♜b6 20. f5 ♖d5 21. f6 g6



22. ♜f2!!

The idea is e4 and ♜d2.

22. ♜f2 ♜fe8 23. ♖b1 ♜e6 24. ♜f4?? ♜h8?? (24... ♜xb2 25. ♜c2 ♜xa3) 25. ♖xg6! ♜xb2 26. ♜c2 ♜b3 27. e4 hxg6 28. exd5 ♜xd5 29. ♜cf2 ♜e4 30. ♜g3 ♜f8 31. h3 ♜e5 32. ♜xe5 ♜xe5 33. ♜d1 ♜e3 34. ♜d7 ♜xa3 35. ♜g2 ♜e3 36. ♜xb7 was the exciting last round draw between Euwe and H. Steiner from Hastings 1945/46. The following is analysis by the Rubinsteins.

22... h6

Sammy and Akiva believed that 22... ♜fe8 23. e4 ♜d4 24. ♜f3 ♖e6 (24... ♖xe4? 25. ♜f4 ♜h8 26. ♜h6 ♜g8 27. ♖xe4 ♜xe4 28. ♜xh7+) 25. ♜f4 ♜h8 26. ♜g5 (26. ♜h6 ♜g8 27. ♖e2 (27. ♖c2 ♖xg4) 27... g5) 26... ♜d6 (26... ♖ad8? 27. ♜h6 ♜g8 28. ♖e2 g5 29. ♜d3) 27. e5 ♜f8, with finely balanced chances for both sides was best play.

23. e4 ♖e6 24. ♜d2 ♜h7 25. ♜f4 ♖ad8 26. ♖c2

White, who is planning ♜h3, has a clear advantage.

Queen's Gambit Declined Exchange Variation

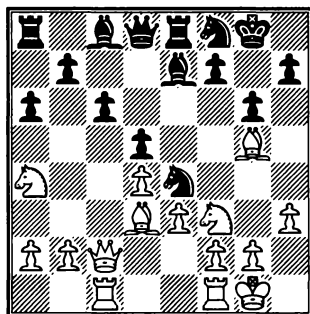
1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♖c3 ♖f6 4. ♖g5 ♖e7 5. e3 ♖bd7 6. ♖f3 0-0 7. ♜c1 c6 8. ♜c2 a6 9. cxd5 exd5 10. ♖d3 ♜e8 11. 0-0 ♖f8 12. h3

This looks like the modern way of treating the Exchange Variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined but with ♜ac1 and ...a6 thrown in. The text takes away the use of the g4-square for Black's pieces (...♖g4 or meeting ♖e5 with ...♖g4) as well as giving White options to place his bishop on f4 in certain situations as a retreat square on h2 is now available.






12... g6!

This move and the plan behind it, to develop Black's bishop (sometimes with ...♖e6-g7 and ...♖f5), is often attributed to Eliskases.

13. ♖a4 ♖e4

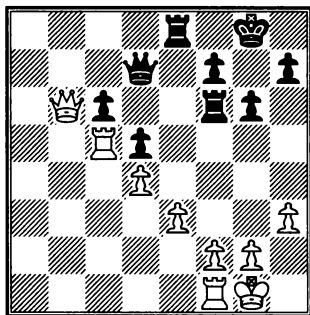


13...♔d6 14.♖b3 ♕e6 15.♗h4 ♖e7
16.♗b6 ♜b8 17.♕e5 (G.Mohr-Borges
Mateos, Belgorod 1990), and 13...♕e6
14.♗h4 ♕h5 15.♗xe7 ♖xe7 16.♗b6
♜b8 17.♕e5 (Sunye Neto-Leitao, Sao
Paulo 1999) both see White with an-
noying small pull.

14. f4 d6 15. x d6 x d6
16. c5

16. ♗xe4 ♖xe4 17. ♕c5 looks like a better try for the advantage.

16... $\text{Q}\times\text{c5}$ 17. $\text{B}\times\text{c5}$ Bf6 18. Qe5
 Qf5 19. $\text{Q}\times\text{f5}$ $\text{B}\times\text{f5}$ 20. Bb6 Be7
 21. b4 Ba8 22. a4 Qd7 23. $\text{Q}\times\text{d7}$
 $\text{B}\times\text{d7}$ 24. b5 $\text{a}\times\text{b5}$ 25. $\text{a}\times\text{b5}$ Be6
 26. $\text{b}\times\text{c6}$ $\text{b}\times\text{c6}$ 27. Bc5 Bf6



With equal chances.

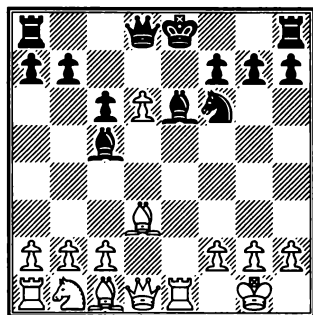
Akiva invariably met the Ruy Lopez with 3...a6 in his tournament games, but as we saw in his training games with O'Kelly (games 455-457) in 1945 and 1946 the two examined this line quite closely. The Classical Variation became one of O'Kelly's main weapons against 1.e4 after World War II and he played it frequently from 1946-1953, enjoying considerable success with it. We would not be surprised to learn that the following analysis was done not only by the Rubinsteins but O'Kelly as well.

Ruy Lopez – Classical ♖c5

1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♚c6 3.♞b5 ♞c5 4.0-0 ♟f6 5.♟x e5 ♟x e5 6.d4 c6 7.d x e5 ♟x e4 8.♞d3 d5 9.ex d6 ♟f6

If Black recaptures with the knight on d6 (9...♞xd6), he must not answer 10.♖e1+ with 10...♙e6?? on account of 11.♖xe6+.

10.♖e1+ ♜e6



11. Ag5

(a) 11. f5 0-0 12. xe6 fxe6.

(a1) 13.♖e6 ♗d7 14.♗e7 ♜f5 15.♙e3
 ♙x d6 16.♖b7 ♘g4 17.♙d4 ♙x h2+
 18.♜h1 ♙e5 19.♙x e5 ♘xf2+ 20.♜g1
 ♗x e5 21.♗d2 ♖ad8 0-1 (Vlagsma-
 O’Kelly, Beverwijk 1946).

(a2) 13. ♖e3 ♗e3 14. ♖×e3 ♖d5
15. ♖e2 ♗g5 16. g3 ♖f4 17. ♖d2 ♖×e2+
18. ♗×e2, with excellent play for the
exchange (analysis by Akiva and
Sammy);

(b) 11. ♖c3 ♗d6 12. ♗f3 0-0-0 13. ♙f5!
(13. ♙f4 ♗d7 14. ♙e3 ♙xe3 15. ♗xe3
♗d4 ½-½ (Marcelin-Winants, France
2003) 13... ♗d7 (13... ♗he8 14. ♙g5;
13... ♙d7 14. ♙f4 ♗f8 15. ♙e5 and

White is better) 14.♖xe6 fxe6 15.♗e3 ♖xe3 16.♜xe3 ♜b8 17.♜xe6, with advantage to White (Fedorowicz-Kaidanov, Long Beach (USCh) 1993).

11...♖xd6 12.♗d2

12.♗c3 ♜c7 13.♖xf6 gxf6 14.♜h5 0-0 0 15.♗e4 ♖b4! 16.♞e2 ♜f4 17.g3 ♜hg8 led to a tense but balanced position in Sigurjonsson-Taulbut, Brighton 1981.

12...♜c7 13.♖xf6 gxf6

With an equal game.

Rubinstein-Salwe Matches

The discovery of early Rubinstein games in the pages of the *Neue Łódźer Zeitung* has to be of the most exciting developments in the past few years for fans of Akiva. They show his early development and emphasize the key role Salwe had in helping him become a world class player.

The following games and text add to the material that was published several years ago in *Uncrowned King*.

1903 Match (Rubinstein-Salwe 7-7)

(1) The match was played between April 26 and June 7; (2) Winner was the first to reach 7 points; (3) Games were played three times a week, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays; (4) Adjournments were played on Fridays; (5) Games were played at the Łódź Chess Club; and (6) The winner qualified for the All Russian Championship

There must have been some interruptions in the schedule as the following

reconstruction shows that if they had played straight through the match would have ended May 26.

Though we do not have the last game we can guess it was a draw as both players participated in the Russian Championship in Kiev later in the year.

Game 1: Rubinstein-Salwe April 26

Game 2: Salwe-Rubinstein (1-0, 30 moves, B57) April 28

Game 3: Rubinstein-Salwe (1-0, 32 moves, D05) April 30

Game 4: Salwe-Rubinstein May 3

Game 5: Rubinstein-Salwe May 5

Game 6: Salwe-Rubinstein May 7

Game 7: Rubinstein-Salwe May 10

Game 8: Salwe-Rubinstein May 12

Game 9: Rubinstein-Salwe May 14

Game 10: Salwe-Rubinstein May 17

Game 11: Rubinstein-Salwe May 19

Game 12: Salwe-Rubinstein May 21

Game 13: Rubinstein-Salwe May 24

Game 14: Salwe-Rubinstein (draw – score unavailable) June 7

1904 Match (Rubinstein-Salwe 5½-4½)

(1) The match was played between September 25 and October 28; (2) Winner was the first player to reach 5 ½ points; (3) Games were played three times a week, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 7:30 to 11:30 and then adjourned; (4) Adjournments were played Saturdays; (5) The final score was + 4, -3, =3 in Rubinstein's favor.

Game 1: Rubinstein-Salwe (0-1, 31 moves, D53) Sept 25

Game 2: Salwe-Rubinstein Sept 27

Game 3: Rubinstein-Salwe (1-0, 37 moves, D53) Sept 29

Game 4: Salwe-Rubinstein Oct 2

Game 5: Rubinstein-Salwe (0-1, 40 moves, D00) Oct 4

Game 6: Salwe-Rubinstein (0-1, 50 moves, B25) Oct 6

Game 7: Rubinstein-Salwe (1-0, 46 moves, C25) Oct 9

Game 8: Salwe-Rubinstein

Game 9: Rubinstein-Salwe

Game 10: Salwe-Rubinstein October 28

The players stuck to the schedule for the first seven games but then fell behind. From a report in the *Neue Łódźer Zeitung* it is clear that game ten finished on October 28.

(554) **Rubinstein – Salwe**

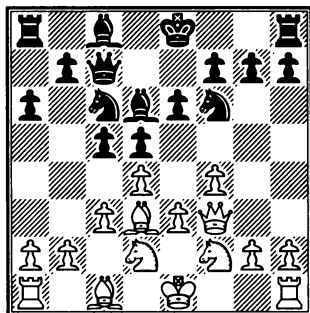
Łódź (5) October 4, 1904

Queen's Pawn [D00]

1.d4 d5 2.e3 e6 3.♘d3 ♘f6 4.f4 c5 5.c3 ♘c6 6.♘d2

This could just be a transposition of moves with ♘f3 coming next but in fact Rubinstein has a less common scheme of development in mind.

6...♙d6 7.♖f3 ♖c7 8.♘h3 a6 9.♘f2?



This is a bit too much as it weakens f4. Better was 9.0-0.

9...cxd4!

This idea, played precisely because White cannot recapture with the e-pawn or put a knight on c3, is now well-known in part because of the similarly themed encounter Van Vliet-Znosko-Borovsky, Ostende 1907, the first game in Irving Chernev's classic *Logical Chess Move by Move*.

10.cxd4 ♘b4 11.0-0 ♘xd3 12.♘xd3 0-0 13.♘e5 ♙d7 14.♘xd7

This might look illogical as White trades a knight that has moved four times for a bishop that has just entered the game but it is hard to suggest a constructive plan.

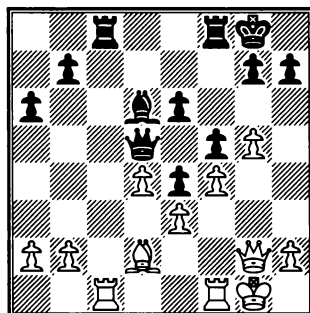
14...♖xd7 15.g4

This is not so much an attacking move as a defensive one. White wants to trade off the knight on f6 or remove its control of e4.

15...♖c6 16.g5 ♘e4 17.♘xe4 dxe4 18.♖g2 f5 19.♙d2

19.gxf6 was of equal value. In either case White's position is not pleasant to play.

19...♞ac8 20.♞ac1 ♖d5



21.a3

The text places the last of White's pawn on the same color as his bishop but there really wasn't a choice as 21.b3 a3 cedes the c-file.

21...♟b3 22.♞xc8

On 22...♞c3 Black has 22...♞xa3.

22...♞xc8 23.♞c1 ♞c6

23...♞xc1+ 24.♞xc1 a5 followed by ...b5 is another way to squeeze White.

24.♞xc6 bxc6

Now Black has an additional way to open the position with ...c5.

25.♞c1 c5 26.dxc5

On 26.♟d2 Black can start bringing his king to the center beginning with 26...♟f7.

26...♞xc5 27.♟d2 ♟f7 28.♟d7+ ♞e7 29.♟d4

If 29.♞d2 then 29...♟d1+ 30.♟f2 (or 30.♟g2 h6!) 30...♟h1.

29...a5

Now bad but even stronger was the surprising 29...e5! as 30.♟xe5 is met by 30...♟d1+ and 30.fxe5 by 30...♞xg5. If 30.♟d7 then 30...♟e6.

30.♞d2 ♟d1+

30...e5 was still a consideration as 31.♟d7 ♟e6 32.♟xe6+ ♟xe6 33.♞xa5 can be met by 33...♞c5.

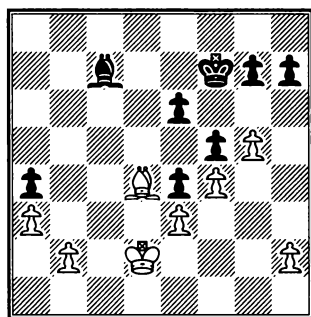
31.♟f2 a4

Bringing the battle to both flanks with 31...h6! looks more enterprising.

32.♞c3?

The losing move. White is worse and 32.♟g2 ♟g6 provides no relief, but 32.h4 meeting 32...♟g4 with 33.♞c3 looks much more stubborn.

32...♟xd4 33.♞xd4 ♞d6 34.♟e2 ♞c7 35.♟d2



35...e5! 36.fxe5 ♟e6 37.♟c3 ♞xe5 38.♞xe5? ♟xe5 39.b4 axb3 40.a4 f4 0-1 [Neue Łódźer Zeitung, 1904, #44]

(555) *Salwe – Rubinstein*
Łódź (6) October 6, 1904
Sicilian [B25]

1.e4 c5

Rubinstein usually answered 1.e4 with 1...e5 or the French but he dabbled with the Sicilian.

2.♞c3 ♞c6 3.g3 g6 4.♞g2 ♞g7 5.♞ge2 d6 6.d3 ♞d7 7.♞e3

White's move order suggests he did not want to face 7.0-0 ♟c8 with ...♞h3 and ...h7-h5-h4 in the offing.

7...♖d4

Now 7...♗c8 could be met by 8.d4

8.h3 e6 9.♗d2 ♖e7 10.♖d1 0-0
11.c3

Today White would play 11.♖c1 first and then evict the knight with c3. This would prevent Black from having the opportunity to trade knights and avoid losing time.

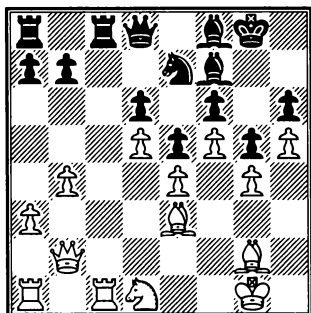
11...♖x e2 12.♗x e2 h6?! 13.h4
♖c6 14.h5 g5 15.f4 f6 16.♖f2
♗a5 17.0-0 ♖e8 18.♗fc1

Black had arranged his pieces to deter d4 – 18.d4 cxd4 19.cxd4 gxf4 20.gxf4 ♖xh5.

18...♖f7 19.a3 ♗c7 20.b4

White is grabbing more space wherever he can find it.

20...♖e7 21.g4 e5 22.f5 ♗fc8
23.♗b2 ♖f8 24.d4 cxd4 25.cxd4
♗b6 26.♖d1 ♗d8 27.d5



27...♖e8 28.♖f1 a6 29.♖c3 b6
30.a4 ♗cb8 31.b5 a5 32.♖d1 ♗c8
33.♗f2 ♗xc1

Black might consider 33...♗c5 in view of what happens, but White could ignore the immediate offer and improve his position with 34.♖b2 capturing on c5 when he chooses.

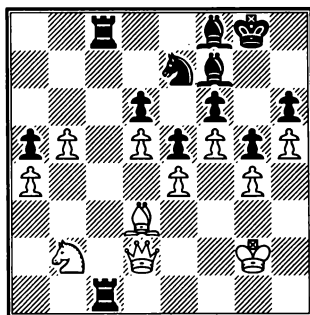
34.♖x b6?

This is criminal! Having completely outplayed Rubinstein strategically Salwe cashes in his chips too cheaply. Instead 34.♗xc1 ♗b8 35.♖b2 ♖c8 36.♗c6! is very powerful. White is in total control and playing for only two results. After 36...♖xc6 37.dxc6 he has two strong plans: placing his queen and bishop along the a2-g8 diagonal and/or placing his bishop on e6 and knight on c4.

34...♗xa1

Now Rubinstein has chances to win after suffering for so long.

35.♖x d8 ♗x d8 36.♖b2 ♗c8
37.♗g2 ♗ac1 38.♖d3 ♖f7
39.♗d2



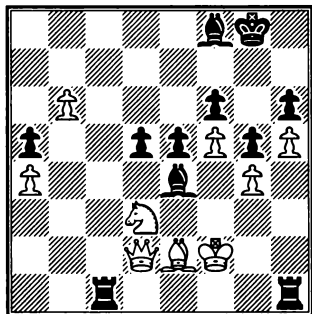
39...♖xd5! 40.exd5 ♖xd5+
41.♗f2 ♗h1 42.♖e2 ♖e4

42...♗h2+ 43.♗e1 ♖e4 intending ...♗c2 and ...d5 activating Black's dark-squared bishop was decisive.

43.b6 d5

43...♖h2+ 44.♔e1 d5 still did the job.

44.♘d3 ♜cc1??



44...♜b1 45.♜xa5 ♜c2 46.♔e3 ♜b3 still won. The text is the start of a mutual hallucination.

45.♜xa5??

45.♘xc1 ♜c5+ 46.♔g3 ♜g1+ 47.♔h2 ♜h1+ is a draw by perpetual check.

45...♜c2??

45...♖h2+ 46.♔e3 ♜c2 47.♙f1 ♙h1 leaves White defenseless.

46.♔e3??

46.b7 ♖h2+ 47.♔f1 ♖h1+ is only a perpetual after 48.♔f2 and 47...♖hxe2 48.b8♜ ♖h2 49.♜xf8+ ♜xf8 50.♜d8+ also allows White to split the point.

46...♖h2! 47.♙f1 ♙h1 48.♘xe5 fxe5 49.b7 d4+ 50.♔d3 ♙xb7 0-1 [Neue Łódźer Zeitung 1904, #47, page 375]

(556) *Rubinstein – Salwe*
Łódź (7) October 9, 1904
Three Knights Game [C25]

1.e4 e5 2.♘c3 ♙c5 3.♘f3 d6 4.d4 exd4 5.♘xd4 ♘c6 6.♙e3 ♘xd4 7.♙xd4 ♙xd4 8.♜xd4 ♜f6 9.♜d2 ♙e6 10.♘b5 ♜c8 11.0-0-0 a6 12.♘d4 ♘e7 13.f4 0-0 14.♙e2 ♜fd8 15.g4?!

This is not precise. Correct was 15.♔b1 intending to meet 15...c5 with 16.♘xe6 ♜xe6 17.♖he1 with a small advantage as 17...d5 is strongly met by 18.♙c4!.

15... c5! 16.♘f5

Now Black could have answered 16.♘xe6 ♜xe6 17.♔b1 with 17...d5!.

16...♙xf5 17.gxf5 ♘c6

17...d5 would have provoked 18.e5 and after 18...♜xf5 19.♙d3 or 19.♖hg1 would have given White compensation for the sacrificed pawn but nothing as tangible as the attack he develops in the game.

18.♖hg1 ♘d4 19.♙g4 b5 20.c3 ♘c6 21.♖g3 c4

This looks too slow. Instead 21...b4 had to be tried. Black needs to open the b-file and get d4 for his knight to generate counterplay.

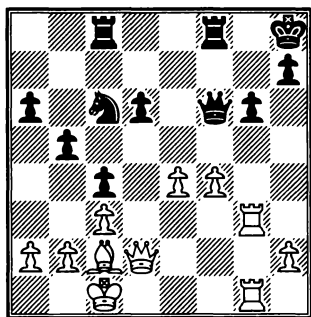
22.♖dg1 ♔h8 23.♙d1 g6

This is playing with fire. Keeping lines closed on the kingside with 23...♖g8 was considerably safer.

24.fxg6 fxg6 25.♙c2 ♜f8 (D)

26.♖g4

26.f5! gxf5 (26...♘e5 27.fxg6 ♘xg6 28.♖xg6 27.♖g6 ♜e7 28.♜h6 ♖g8 29.exf5 ♖xg6 30.♖xg6 was decisive.



26... ♖e7 27. ♗g2 ♜c5 28. f5 ♞e5
29. ♗h3 ♞g8 30. ♞h4 ♞g7 31. ♞h6
♜g8 32. a3 a5 33. ♜b1 ♞f7 34. ♞h4
♜h8 35. ♞hg4 ♜g8 36. ♗h6 ♞g7
37. h4 b4 38. a×b4 a×b4 39. c×b4
♞b5 40. ♗d2 ♜c6 41. ♞a4 c3
42. ♗×c3 ♗×c3 43. b×c3 ♞b6
44. ♞×c6 ♞×c6 45. ♜b2 ♞gc7
46. ♞1g3 1-0

[*Neue Łódźer Zeitung* 1905 #29 p.15]

1907 Match (Rubinstein 16-6 Salwe)

The third and final match between Rubinstein and Salwe started on February 27th at the Łódź Chess Club which sponsored the match. The players competed for a purse of 500 rubles to be divided 60 percent to the winner and 40 percent to the loser. The match was to be 25 games, played one game a week on Thursdays starting at 5pm.

Game 1 Salwe-Rubinstein February 27

Game 2 Rubinstein-Salwe March 7

Game 3 Salwe-Rubinstein

Game 4 Rubinstein-Salwe March 28

Game 5 Salwe-Rubinstein

Game 6 Rubinstein-Salwe

Game 7 Salwe-Rubinstein

Game 8 Rubinstein-Salwe

Game 9 Salwe-Rubinstein

Game 10 Rubinstein-Salwe

Game 11 Salwe-Rubinstein

Game 12 Rubinstein-Salwe

Game 13 Salwe-Rubinstein October 29

Game 14 Rubinstein-Salwe

Game 15 Salwe-Rubinstein

Game 16 Rubinstein-Salwe

Game 17 Salwe-Rubinstein

Game 18 Rubinstein-Salwe

Game 19 Salwe-Rubinstein

Game 20 Rubinstein-Salwe

Game 21 Salwe-Rubinstein

Game 22 Rubinstein-Salwe

We know what the playing schedule was supposed to be but clearly the outside world intervened. The marathon Ostende and Carlsbad tournaments, in which both players competed, would have taken up much of the summer. Tony Gillam believes the game dated March 7th (game 2) must be correct but suspects that the date for game 4 is a printing error for March 28th and that the schedule had already fallen behind by one week. A lot more research needs to be done on this match.

(557) *Salwe – Rubinstein*

Łódź (1) February 27, 1907

Giuoco Piano [C50]

1. e4 e5 2. ♖f3 ♜c6 3. ♞c4 ♞c5
4. ♜c3 ♜f6 5. d3 d6 6. ♞e3 ♞b6

Rubinstein does not want to capture on e3 which would strengthen White's center and give him the use of the f-file. This leaves Black two choices. Here Akiva retreats his bishop to obtain the use of the a-file for his rook should Salwe trade. Later in his career,

in similar situations – for example 1.d4 d5 2.♟f3 ♟f6 3.c4 c6 4.e3 ♟f5 5.♟c3 e6 6.♟d3 - Akiva would play 6...♟e7 – inviting the trade on f5 which could potentially give Black a pawn structure with doubled f-pawns and an isolated d-pawn. This was just the sort of setup Alekhine used to defeat Rubinstein at Carlsbad 1923 (game 91).

7.0-0 ♟g4 8.♟d5 ♟x♟d5 9.♟x♟d5 0-0 10.h3 ♟h5 11.g4!?

This is a committal advance. Salwe could have played more modestly with 11.♟e2 and later c3 followed by action in the center.

11... ♟g6 12.♟g2 ♟h8

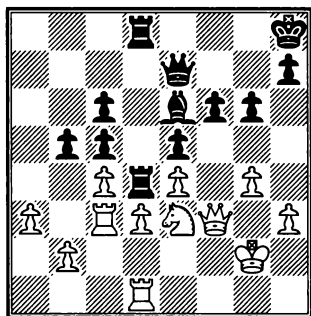
Game 13 of the match continued 12...♟h8 13.♟e2 14.a4 (see the second edition of *Uncrowned King* game 144, pp.109-110).

13.c3 ♟e7 14.♟xc6 bxc6 15.♟xb6 axb6 16.♟e2 ♟fe8 17.♟d2 d5 18.f3 f6 19.♟fd1 ♟f7 20.a3 ♟ed8 21.♟f1 dxe4

Black has more space but the closed nature of the position makes it difficult to increase his advantage. Here 21...c5, looking to play ...c4 or ...d4 as circumstances dictate, would be more flexible.

22.fxe4 c5 23.c4 ♟d7 24.♟e3 c6 25.♟ac1 g6 26.♟c2 ♟d4 27.♟f2 ♟ad8 28.♟c3 ♟e6 29.♟f3 b5?

This move is positionally desirable but tactically suspect. Rubinstein wants to show his rook on d4 is usefully placed but in fact it would have been better to play it back to d7 or d8. Ideally Black



would like to play something like 29...♟g7 but note the idea of ...♟h8 and ...h5 would be difficult to realize. The king on g7 invites ♟g3 planning ♟f5+ and the rook going to h8 encourages ♟b3 attacking b6.

30.♟c2?!

30.cxb5 cxb5 31.♟xc5! was the reason that 29...b5? was premature: 31...♟xd3 (31...♟xc5 32.♟xf6+) 32.♟xd3 ♟xd3 33.♟xb5 ♟d8 34.♟b8 ♟xb8 35.♟xf6+ ♟g8 36.♟xe6+ ♟g7 37.♟e7+ ♟g8 with a draw by perpetual check.

30...♟4d6?!

30...♟4d7! would have left c5 guarded.

31.♟f1?

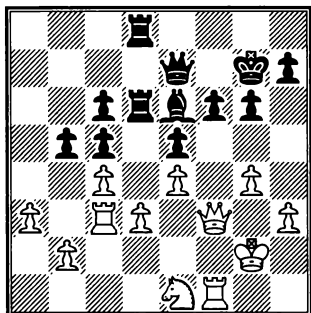
Salwe misses the chance to escape from his troubles with 31.cxb5 cxb5 32.♟xc5 ♟xd3 33.♟xd3 ♟xd3 34.♟c8+!

31...♟g7

Akiva could have opened the d-file with 31.bxc4 which looks promising. He may have decided to defer the exchange as after 32. dxc4 White would potentially have the opportunity of bringing

the rook on c3 to f3. The text ups the ante by preparing to start operations on a second front with ...h5.

32. ♖e1?!



Salwe had to trade on c5. The text invites serious trouble.

32... b4?!

Black misses 32...bxc4 33.dxc4 h5! 34.gxh5 ♖h8 with a winning position.

33. ♖c2

The rook hurries to the f-file to generate counterplay.

33.. ♖a8 34. ♖cf2 ♕g8

White has sufficient counterplay after 34...bxa3 35.bxa3 ♖xa3 36.♗xf6+ ♗xf6 37.♖xf6.

35. ♗e3 bxa3 36. bxa3 ♖a5 37. ♖f3 h6 38. ♗f2 ♖e6 39. ♗b2 ♖a8 40. ♖c2 ♖f8 41. ♗b6 ♗d6 42. ♖b1 ♖e7 43. a4 f5?!

The long-term advance of White's a-pawn provokes Rubinstein to initiate action but Salwe is well-placed to meet it.

44. gxf5 gxf5 45. ♖e3 ♕h7 46. ♗h2 ♗h8 47. ♖xf5 ♕xf5 48. ♖xf5 ♖g8

48...♖xf5 49.♗b8+ ♗xb8 50.♖xb8+ would lead to a drawn rook ending.

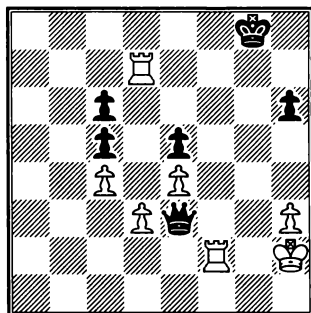
49. ♖f3 ♖eg7 50. ♗b2 ♖g6 51. a5 ♗c7 52. ♗f2 ♖g2+ 53. ♗xg2 ♖xg2+ 54. ♗xg2 ♗xa5

Black looks to be in trouble but it appears he can still hold due to the exposed position of the White king.

55. ♖b7 ♗g8 56. ♖d7

The newspaper score gives 56.♖b7 again. We believe this is how the game actually continued.

56... ♗d2+ 57. ♖f2 ♗g5+ 58. ♗h2 ♗e3



59. ♖f5

59.♖a2 ♗f4+ 60.♗g1 ♗c1+ 61.♗f2 ♗f4+ 62.♗g2 ♗g5+ leads to perpetual check. A more serious winning try is 59.♖g2+ ♗f8 60.♖a2 with the point that after 60...♗f4+ 61.♗g2 ♗g5+ 62.♗f1 the checks are ending. After 62...♗e8 White has the pretty looking

63. Bg7 but this only leads to a drawn king and pawn ending after 63... Bg7 64. Ba8+ Bf7 65. Ba7+ Bg6 66. Bxg6+ Bxg6 .

59... h5 60. Bff7 Bd2+ 61. Bg3 Be1+ 62. Bg2 h4 63. Bf3 Bg3+ $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ [*Neue Lódzer Zeitung* 1907, # 11, page 87]

(558) **Rubinstein – Salwe**

Lódz (4) March 28, 1907

King's Gambit Declined [C30]

1. e4 e5 2. f4

Rubinstein, even at the beginning of his career, played the King's Gambit in a positional way.

2... Ac5 3. cf3 d6 4. c3 Ab6 5. Ac4

Normally White follows 4. c3 with 5. d4 though grandmasters Jon Arnason and Jonny Hector have experimented with 5. cf3 . The text should be met by a quick ... d5 .

5... cf6 6. d3 cf6

Here 6... exf4 7. Axf4 d5! 8. exd5 cxd5 is a clean equalizer.

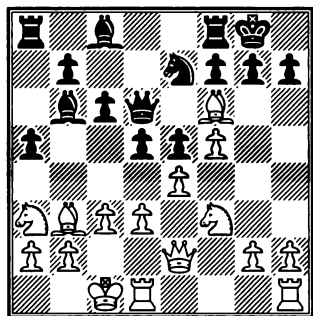
7. Be2 0-0 8. $\text{f5!?$ d5 9. Ab3

Now Rubinstein is not obliged to capture on d5 and matters are much less clear.

9... Bd6 10. cf3 cf6 11. Ag5 c6 12. 0-0-0 a5 13. Ax6 (D)

13... gxf6?!

Salwe decides to avoid losing time with his queen but at the cost of giving White

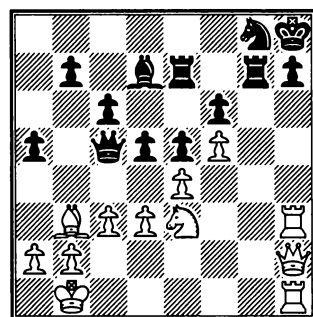


a permanent target on the kingside. The normal recapture, 13... Bxf6 , looks better when 14. exd5 is met by 14... Ax5 15. Bxe5 Bxe5 16. cxd5 cxd5 17. Ax5 with equal chances, Black's two bishops counterbalanced by White's better pawn structure and potential use of the d4 -square. One possible continuation might be 18. Bhf1 Ae6 19. cf5 f6 20. cf3 Ad7 21. cf4 Bfe8 .

14. h4 Bh8 15. g4 Ad7 16. g5 Bg8 17. cf2 Bg7

Salwe could have tried 17... a4 18. Ac2 Ac5 19. cf1 a3 but after 20. b3 it is hard to see how to continue as he lacks a target compare to his doubled f -pawns.

18. cf4 cf8 19. Bh3 Be8 20. cf1 Ad8 21. Bdh1 fxf5 22. hxf5 Ag5+ 23. cf2 f6 24. Bb1 Ax2 25. Bxd2 26. Bh2 Bc5 27. cf3



27...♟ef7?

Fritz 12 and Rybka 3.0 are in agreement that this is the losing move as it allows White to bring his last piece (his bishop) into the attack with a tempo. Salwe has to try 27...b5 28.exd5 (28.♙d1 ♙e8) 28...a4 mixing things up. Now Rubinstein finishes up quickly.

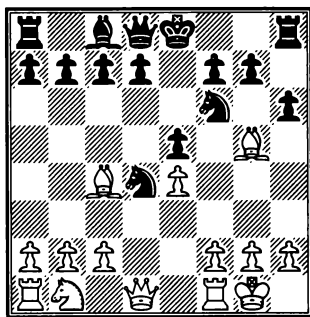
28.♙d1 ♙c8 29.♙h5 ♟c7 30.♙g6 ♟e7 31.exd5 h6 32.♟xh6+ ♘xh6 33.♟xh6+ ♟h7 34.♙xh7 ♟g7 35.♙g6+ ♟xh6 36.♟xh6+ ♟g8 37.♘g4 ♙d7 38.♟h7 1-0 [*Neue Łódźer Zeitung*, 1907 #39]

(559) *Langleben + Salwe – Goldfarb + Rubinstein*

Łódź (Consultation) March, 1903
Giucoco Piano[C50]

This game was played to celebrate Langleben's move from Warsaw to Łódź.

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙c4 ♙c5 4.0-0 ♘f6 5.d4 ♙x♘d4 6.♘x♘d4 ♘x♘d4 7.♙g5 h6



8.f4!?

8.♙h4 g5 9.f4 d5 is the more commonly played sequence in this double e-pawn sideline.

8...d6

Black has two satisfactory alternatives in 8...h×g5 9.f×e5 d5 10.♟x♘d4 (10.exd5 ♘x♘d5 11.♟x♘d4 ♙e6=) 10...d×c4 11.♟x♘d8+ ♟x♘d8 12.exf6 g×f6 13.♘c3 ♙e6 14.♟x♘f6 ♟e7; and 8...♘e6 9.♙x♘e6 f×e6 10.♙x♘f6 ♟x♘f6 11.♟h5+ g6 12.♟x♘e5 ♟x♘e5 13.f×e5 b6 14.♟f6 g5 15.♘d2 ♙a6 16.c4 ♟e7 17.♟af1 ♟af8.

9.♙x♘f6 g×f6

9...♟x♘f6 10.f×e5 ♟x♘e5 11.♙x♘f7+

10.c3

10.♘c3 ♙e6 11.♙x♘e6 f×e6 12.♟h5+ ♟d7 does not help White as Black's king is well-protected behind its sturdy pawn center.

10...♙e6 11.♙d3 ♘c6 12.f5 ♙d7 13.♘a3 ♟e7

13...0-0 14.♟h5 ♟h7 15.♙c4 followed by ♟f3-h3 leaves Black defenseless.

14.b4 ♟f8

14...0-0 15.♘c4 ♟h7 (15...♟d8 16.♟h5 ♟h7 17.♘e3 ♘e7 18.♘g4 ♘g8 19.♟f3 is crushing.) 16.♘e3 and Black is not in time to contest ♘d5.

15.♘c2 h5

Black aims to meet ♟f3 with ...h4 – stopping ♟g3 – but exactly where his king will find safety is unclear.

16.♘e3

16.♟f3 would be answered by 16...h4

16...♖e7 17.a4 ♜h6 18.♜f3 ♜c8?

This does not look right. Correct was 18...♜g8 19.b5 h4 20.a5 h3 21.g3 ♜f8 with approximately equal chances. The text does nothing to generate play on the kingside or bring Black's king to safety.

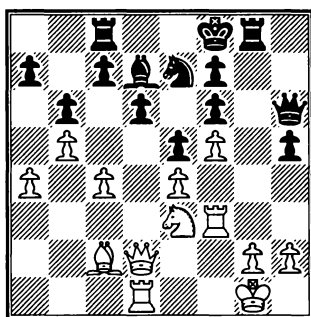
19.♙c2

The immediate 19.b5 was also possible. The text overprotects the e4-pawn to allow ♖d5 in the future.

19...♜h7 20.b5 ♜h8 21.♜d2

21.♖d5 ♖x d5 22.♜x d5 ♜b8 23.c4 with c5 coming was also strong.

21...♜g8 22.♜d1 ♜f8 23.c4 b6



24.♜h3

24.c5! bxc5 25.♜a5 h4 26.♜h1 – getting out of the way of ...h3 – followed by ♜xa7 leaves Black with no good way to defend against the advance of the a-pawn.

24...♖g6?

24...h4 was objectively better though the text offers more practical chances.

25.fxg6?

25.♖d5! leaves Black the choice between an untenable middlegame – 25...♖f4 26.♖x f4 e x f4 (26...♜x f4 27.♜x f4 e x f4 28.♜x h5) 27.♜f1 – or a losing endgame after 25...♜x d2 26.♜x d2.

25...♙x h3 26.gxh3 fxg6

Chances are now about equal. Normally two pieces are better than a rook and pawns in the middlegame but here White's bishop's mobility is severely limited.

27.♜h1 ♜g7 28.♜g1 ♜h8 29.♜f2 ♜cf8 30.♖d5 ♜g7 31.h4 g5?!

This creates a terrible hole on f5. More natural looking is 31...f5 32.ex f5 gx f5 33.♜x g7 ♜x g7 34.♙x f5 e4 35.♖e3 ♜e5 with equal chances.

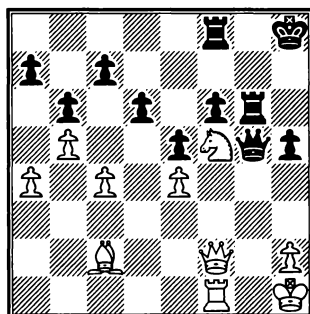
32.♖e3 gxh4 33.♜f1

In such positions with two pieces for rook and pawns it usually helps the attacker to preserve as much material as possible.

33...♜g5 34.♖f5 ♜gg8 35.♖x h4 ♜g7?!

35...♜g4 36.♖f5 ♜g5 keeps White from transferring his bishop to attack the Black h-pawn.

36.♖f5 ♜g6



37. ♖d1!

Suddenly Rubinstein and Goldfarb have no answer to h4 and ♖xh5. The end comes quickly.

37...h4 38. ♖xh4 ♖h6 39. ♖f5 ♖h3 40. ♖g1 ♗f4 41. ♗g2 ♖h7 42. ♖h5 ♗g5 43. ♗xg5 f×g5 44. ♖xg5 ♖f6 45. h4 ♖d7 46. ♖e8 ♖d8 47. ♖c6 ♖f7 48. ♖d5 ♖h7 49. h5 1-0 [*Neue Łódźer Zeitung*, 1903, week 13]

(560) *Salwe – Rubinstein*

Łódź, March 26, 1903

Giuoco Piano [C50]

1.e4

This game is not a part of the first match as it was played a month before it started.

1...e5 2. ♖f3 ♖c6 3. ♖c4 ♖c5 4. ♖c3 d6 5. d3 ♖f6 6. 0-0?

Premature. 6. ♖g5 h6 7. ♖xh6 is the main line as seen in Tartakover-Rubinstein, Budapest 1929. 6. ♖d5 was tried in Robatsch-Reshevsky, Maribor 1967, but after 6...♖xh6 7. ♖xh6 ♗f6 8. h3 h6 9. ♖e3 ♖e7 10. ♖b3 ♖g6 Black was doing just fine.

6...♖g4 7. ♖e3 ♖b6 8. ♗h1?!

8. ♖d5 is much better as tested via the move order 6. ♖e3 ♖b6 7. 0-0 in the first and third games of their 1906 match and again in the 1907 match. Salwe and Rubinstein did much to develop the theory of this variation.

8...♗d7 9. a3?!

9. ♖d5 was still indicated.

9...♖d4 10. ♖b1?!

White could have kept his disadvantage to a minimum by exchanging pieces: 10. ♖xh6 ♖xh6 11. ♖d5 ♖xh6 12. ♖xh6 ♖xh6 13. c3 ♖xh6 14. ♖xh6 ♗xh6 15. ♖c1; or 10. ♖d5 ♖xh6 11. ♖xh6 ♖xh6 12. ♖xh6 leading to the same thing.

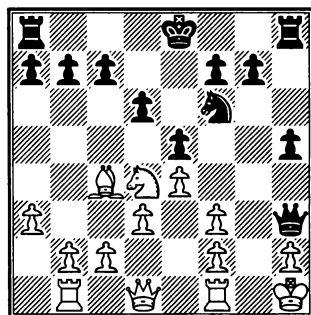
10...h5

10...0-0-0 was also good.

11. ♖xh6 ♖xh6 12. ♖e2?

12. ♖d5, making sense of 10. ♖b1 (the b-pawn is guarded) was still the way to play.

12...♖xh6 13. g×f3 ♗h3 14. ♖xh6??



White overlooks Black's next move. Instead 14. ♖g1 ♗h4 15. ♗d2 g5 leaves Black with only a small advantage. Note that 15...♖g4? 16. f×g4 h×g4 is strongly met by 17. h3!.

14...♖g4 0-1 [*Neue Łódźer Zeitung*, 1903 #14]

(561) *Rubinstein – Salwe*

Łódź, 1904

Vienna [C25]

1.e4 e5 2.♟c3 ♟c6 3.f4 ♞c5

3...exf4 is usually played here. The text does not enjoy the best of reputations but should be fine if followed up correctly.

4.fxe5

4.♟f3 is more popular but the text also requires accurate play by Black.

4...♞e7?

The gambit continuation 4...d6 is indicated. Hector-M. Pavlovic, Cannes 1989, continued 5.exd6 ♞xd6 6.♟f3 ♞g4 7.d3 0-0-0 8.♞e2 f5 9.♞g5 ♟f6 10.♞d2 when instead of the game's 10...fxe4? better was 10...♞he8 meeting 11.0-0-0 with 11...fxe4, equalizing.

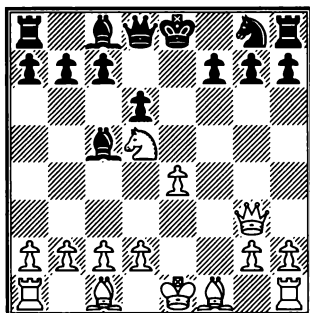
5.♟f3

The immediate 5.♟d5?? runs into 5...♞h4+ but now Black has no way to avoid losing time with his queen.

5...♟xe5 6.♟d5 ♟xf3+ 7.♞xf3 ♞d8 8.♞g3

This is pretty strong but there was a knockout blow with 8.d4! ♞xd4 9.♞f4 d6 10.0-0-0 ♞f6 (10...♞e5 11.♞xe5 dxe5 12.♞c3) 11.e5! ♞xe5 12.♞xe5 dxe5 13.♞c3.

8...d6



9.♟xc7+?

Rubinstein's idea is good but his execution is faulty. He should have first played 9.c3! when Black has nothing better than 9...c6 and only then 10.♟c7+ when the value of the inclusion of c3 is soon revealed. 10...♞xc7 11.♞xg7 ♞e7 12.♞xh8 ♞xe4+ (or 12...♞h4+ 13.♟d1 ♞g4+ 14.♟c2 – the point of c3 which allows the king a safe haven! – 14...♞xe4+ 15.♞d3) 13.♞e2 ♞xg2 14.♞f1.

9...♞xc7 10. ♞xg7 ♞e7 11.♞xh8

This loses on the spot. Rubinstein had to play 11.♞b5+ ♟d8 12.d3 ♞e5 13.♞f8+ ♟c7 14.♞xf7+ ♞e7 15.♞f1 ♞e6 16.♞xe7+ ♟xe7 when Black's extra piece is worth more than White's three pawns but the position is still very much full of fight.

11...♞h4+ 12.♟d1 ♞g4+ 13.♞e2

The king cannot come to c2 - see 9.c3!

13...♞xe2+ 14.♟xe2 ♞xe4+ 15.♟f1 ♞f5+ 16.♟e1 ♞f2+ 17.♟e2 ♟f8 18.♞c3 ♞e8+ 19.♟d1 ♞e4 0-1 [*Neue Łódźer Zeitung*, 1904, #39]

Addendum

The following last-minute additions are due to the generosity of Toni Preziuso of Switzerland. Mr. Preziuso, who has researched Rubinstein's career for over twenty years, plans to publish a purely biographical work devoted to him in the future and would appreciate hearing from readers who might be able to contribute information. Please write him at tpreziuso@bluewin.ch.

The following game was one of four missing from the match won by Rubinstein 3½-2½. Thanks to Peter Anderberg, who wrote a detailed article for the German magazine *KARL* (2/2009), we not only have this game but a pretty good idea that barring a small miracle no other complete scores will be found for this match. Mr. Anderberg and Mr. Preziuso both spent considerable time searching through Viennese newspapers for the missing three games without success.

(562) *Teichmann – Rubinstein*

Vienna (3) May 5-6, 1908

King's Gambit Declined [C30]

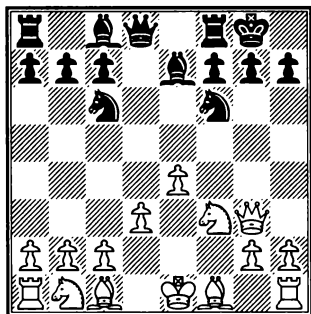
1.e4 e5 2.f4 ♖c5 3.♗f3

This move is not likely to replace 3.♗f3 as the regular continuation in the King's Gambit Declined.

3... d6 4.f×e5 d×e5 5.♗g3 ♗f6!

This natural, classical continuation, makes White's early use of his queen look suspicious. Charousek faced 5...♗f6 twice in 1896 against Showalter (Nürnberg) and Marco (Budapest).

6.♗×e5+ ♖e7 7.♗f3 0-0 8.d3 ♗c6 9.♗g3



9... ♖g4

Rubinstein overlooks a more energetic continuation that would have cast doubt on Teichmann's opening play – 9...♗g4! 10.h3 (10.♖e2 ♖d6 11.♖f4 ♗e3) 10...♖d6 11.♖f4 ♗e3. Black will follow with ...f5, opening the game.

10.c3 ♖e8 11.♖f4 ♗d7 12.h3 ♖f5 13.♗bd2 ♖g6 14.♖e2 ♖c5 15.♗e5 ♗×e5 16.♖×e5 ♗a4?

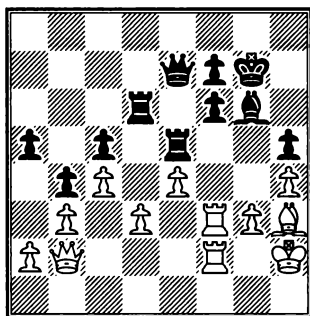
Akiva wants to activate his queen and stop White from castling queenside but allowing his kingside to be opened up is a high price to pay. He might have tried 16...♖d6 planning to meet 17.♖×d6 c×d6 18.0-0-0 with the concrete line 18...d5 19.e5 ♗f5.

17.♖×f6 g×f6 18.h4 ♖d6 19.♗f2 h5 20.0-0 ♖e6 21.♗c4

There was nothing wrong with 21.d4 followed by ♖c4 when Black would be hard pressed to save himself. White's later failure to play d4 and being forced into the positionally horrible c4 provides Rubinstein the compensation he needs.

21... ♖ae8 22.♗×d6 ♖×d6 23.♖fe1 b6 24.♖f1 c5 25.♖e3 ♗d7 26.♖ae1 ♖de6 27.b3 ♗d6 28.g3 ♖e5 29.♖h3 ♗g7 30.♗h2 b5 31.♗f4 a5 32.♖f1 b4 33.c4 ♖d8 34.♖ef3 ♗e7 35.♖1f2 ♖d4 36.♗c1 ♖d6 37.♗a1 ♗c7 38.♗b2 ♗b8 39.♗a1 ♗c7 40.♗b2 ♗b8 41.♗a1 ♗c7 42.♖f1 ♖ee6 43.♖h3 ♖e5 44.♖g2 ♗e7 45.♗b2 ♖ee6 46.♖h3 ♖e5 (D)

47.♖f1 ♖ee6 48.♖h3 ♖e5 49.♗a1 ♗c7 50.a3 ♗b8 51.a×b4 a×b4



52. Bxa2 Bxe8 53. Baf2 Bxd8 54. Qf1 Bxe7 55. Bxa2 Bxd8 56. Ba7 B8d7 57. Bxd7 Bxd7 58. Bf2 Bxd4 59. Bxc1 Bxd7 60. Bb2 Bxd4 61. Ba1 Bxe5 62. Bxc1 ½-½ [*Neue Freie Presse*, May 14, 1908]

(563) *Dürsch – Rubinstein*

Nürnberg (Simul) April 30, 1912
Ruy Lopez [C80]

Rubinstein gave a simul on April 12, 1912, in Nürnberg at the Chess Club Tarrasch, finishing with a score of +22, -2, =5 after 4 hours. His losses were to Dürsch and Thurnauer, and his draws with Eismann, Kirschbaum, Müller, Rothbarth and Steinlein.

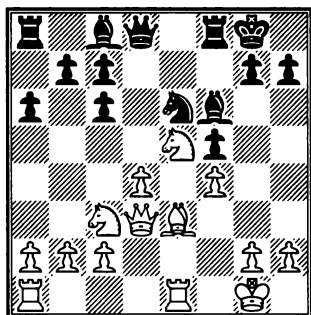
1.e4 e5 2.d3 c6 3. Bb5 a6
4. Bxa4 d6 5.0-0 Bxe4 6. Be1

The theoretical and strongest continuation is 6.d4 but the text is not bad with White's quick development and good central control compensating for Black's two bishops.

6... d5 7. Bxc6 dxc6 8. dxe5 Bxe7 9.d4 e6 10. Be3 0-0
11. dxc3 f5?!

Black should first drive away the knight with 11...f6 and only then play ...f5.

12.f4 Bf6 13. Bxd3



The immediate advance 13.d5 is met by 13...cxd5 14. Bxd5 Bxd5 15. dxd5 Bxe5 16.fxe5 f4 17. Bf2 b6 18. Bxd1 Bb7 with equal chances.

13...g6?

This is a serious mistake. Rubinstein was skating on thin ice after his opening imprecision (11...f5?!) and he had only a narrow path to equality with: 13...Bxe5 14.fxe5 (14.dxe5 Bxd3 15.cxd3 b6 16.d4 Bb7 17. Bxd1 Bxd8) 14...f4 15. Bf2 f3 16.gxf3 d5 17. Be3 d4 18. Bf1 d4 19. Bxd2 Bb7 20. Bg1 d5 21. Bxd3 d4.

14. Bxd1

14.d5! cxd5 15. dxd5 Bxe5 16.fxe5 f4 17. Bf2 was even stronger.

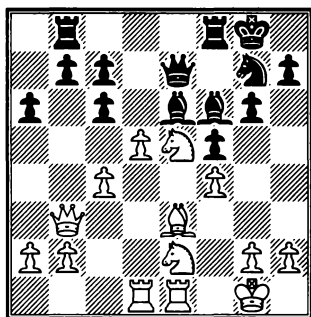
14...d5 15. dxe2

Again 15.d5! was strong as shown by the continuation 15...cxd5 16. dxd5 Bxe6 17. dxf6+ Bxf6 18. Bc3 Bxc8 19. Bxd4 with a clear advantage.

15...Bxe6 16.c4 Bxe7 17. Bb3

17.d5! was still powerful.

17...♖ab8 18.d5!

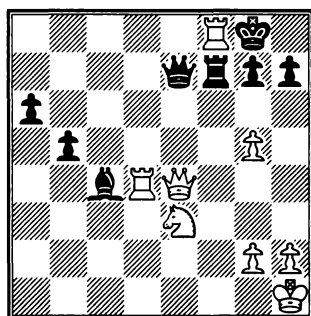


Better late than never! Now Rubinstein's position collapses as Dürsch finishes up nicely.

18...cxd5 19.cxd5 ♔f7 20.♔a7 ♖bd8 21.♖xb7 ♔xe5 22.♗c3 ♖d7 23.♖xe5 ♖d8 24.♔c5 ♖e8 25.♖c6 ♗e6 26.♖xd7 ♖xd7 27.dxe6 ♖c6 28.exf7+ ♖xf7 29.b4 ♖xe5 30.fxe5 a5 31.a3 axb4 32.axb4 g5 33.♖e1 f4 34.e6+ ♖e8 35.♗e4 1-0 [*Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, May 10, 1912]

(564) *De Bruijn – Rubinstein*
Scheveningen (Simul) March 4, 1920

“In the game against Mr. de Bruijn – where Rubinstein had a clear winning position – the grandmaster made a big blunder”:



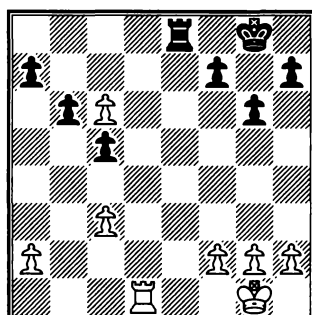
1...♖xf8??

1...♖xf8

2.♖a8+ ♖e8 3.♖d8 1-0 [*Het Vaderland*, March 5, 1920]

(565) *Rubinstein – Fick*
Scheveningen (Simul) March 4, 1920
Queen's Gambit Declined [D60]

1.c4 e6 2.♗c3 b6 3.d4 d5 4.♗f3 ♗f6 5.♔g5 ♔e7 6.e3 ♗bd7 7.cxd5 ♗xd5 8.♔xe7 ♖xe7 9.♔b5 ♗xc3 10.bxc3 0-0 11.0-0 ♗f6 12.♔c6 ♖b8 13.e4 ♔b7 14.♔xb7 ♖xb7 15.♖e2 c5 16.♖ad1 ♖c7 17.♗e5 ♖fc8 18.d5 exd5 19.exd5 ♗e8 20.♖fe1 ♖d8! 21.♗c6 ♖xe2 22.♖xe2 ♖xc6 23.♖xe8+ ♖xe8 24.dxc6 g6



25.♖f1

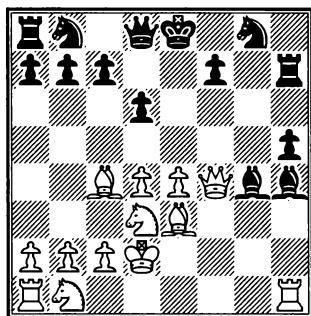
25.c7 ♖g7!

25...♖c8 26.♖d7 ♖xc6 27.♖xa7 ♖e6 28.♖b7 g5 29.h3 h5 30.g3 ♖g7 31.♖g2 ♖g6 32.♖f3 f5 33.h4 g4+ 34.♖g2 ♖f6 35.♖h7 ♖g6 36.♖h8 ♖f6 37.f4 ♖d6 38.♖b8 ♖g7 39.♖f2 ♖d2+ 40.♖e3 ♖xa2 41.♖xb6 ♖g2 42.♖b7+ ♖g6 43.♖b6+ ♖g7 ½-½ [*Het Vaderland*, March 5, 1920]

(566) *Rubinstein – Oskam and Spanjaard*

Scheveningen (Simul) March 4, 1920
Bishop's Opening [C24]

1.e4 e5 2.♘c4 ♘f6 3.d3 c6 4.f4 d5
5.exd5 cxd5 6.♘b5+ ♘d7 7.fxe5
♘xb5 8.exf6 ♖xf6 9.♘f3 ♘c5
10.♘c3 ♘c6 11.d4 ♘d6 12.0-0-0
0 13.♘g5 ♖f5 14.♖d2 f6 15.♘h4
♖g4 16.♘e2 ♘b5 17.h3 ♖h5
18.a4 ♘a6 19.b4 ♘c4 20.♘g3
♘xg3 21.♘xg3 ♖g6 22.♘e2
♘xe2 23.♖xe2 ♘c6 24.c3 ♖ac8
25.♖b5 ♖f7 26.♘e1 ♘d8 27.♖f3
♖e8 28.♘d3 ♘c6 29.♘c5 ♘d8
30.♖af1 b6 31.♘d3 ♖xc3 32.♘e5
♖xf3 33.♘xf7 ♖xf1+ 34.♖xf1
♘xf7 35.♖f5 ♖d8 36.♖f2 ♘g5
37.♖e3 ♖f7 38.♖d3 g6 39.♖f4
♖d7 40.b5 ♘e4 41.g4 ♖g7 42.g5
♖d6 43.gxf6+ ♖xf6 44.♖c7+ ♖f7
45.♖d8 ♘f6 46.♖c8 ♖d7 ½-½ [*Het
Vaderland*, March 5, 1920]



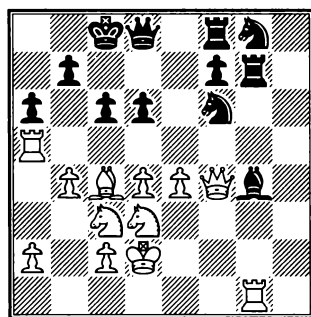
Anderssen (on the White side this time but also losing!) – Dufresne, 1851, saw the great German master try the radical 14.♖h4?! which didn't pan out after 14...♖xh4 15.♘c3 ♘c6 16.d5 ♘ce7 17.♘b5+ when 17...♖f8 was even more convincing than the game continuation 17...♖d8.

14... ♘g5 15.♖f2 ♘xe3+ 16.♖xe3 c6 17.♖af1 ♘d7 18.♖g3 ♖e7 19.♖h5 0-0-0 20.♖a5 a6 21.♖f4 ♖f8 22.♖g1 ♖d8 23.b4 ♘df6

(567) *Rubinstein – Visser*

Rotterdam (Simul) March 15, 1920
King's Gambit [C39]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.♘f3 g5 4.h4 g4
5.♘e5 h5 6.♘c4 ♖h7 7.d4 d6
8.♘d3 f3 9.gxf3 ♘e7 10.♘e3
♘xh4+ 11.♖d2 gxf3



Even in Rubinstein's time this variation, dating back to the 1850s, was ancient news. Black's other choice here is 11...♘g5. MegaDatabase 2010 gives five games of Adolf Anderssen where he tried the move – losing all of them!

12.♖xf3 ♘g4 13.♖f4 (D)

13...♖g7 14.♘c3

24.d5

24.♘f2! was the first of many winning chances that Rubinstein missed in the next 25 moves of this sloppily played game.

24...♘h5 25.♖e3 ♖d7 26.dxc6+ ♖xc6 27.♘d5 ♖d7 28.♖b6 ♖xb6 29.♘xb6+ ♖c6 30.♘d5 ♘hf6

31.b5+ ♖d7 32.bxa6 bxa6
 33.♙xa6 ♜xe4+ 34.♜e3 ♜gf6
 35.♙a7+ ♜e6 36.♜e7+ d5
 37.♜f4+ ♜d6 38.♜xd5 ♜xd5+
 39.♜fxd5 ♜c5 40.c4 ♜e8 41.♜d4
 ♜g5 42.♙b1 ♜e6+ 43.♜e3 ♜e5+
 44.♜d3 ♜e2+ 45.♜c3 ♜e4
 46.♜f5+ ♜e5 47.♜fe3 ♜f4
 48.♜d2 ♜xc4 49.♜xc4+ ♜xd5 ½-½ [Wereldkroniek, April 17, 1920]

(568) *Rubinstein – van Kooy*
 The Hague (Simul) March 20, 1920
 King's Gambit Declined [C30]

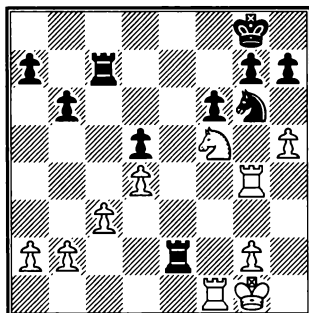
1.e4 e5 2.f4 ♜c5 3.♜f3 d6 4.♜c3
 ♜c6 5.♜c4 ♜f6 6.d3 ♜g4 7.h3
 ♜xf3 8.♙xf3 exf4 9.♜b5

The idea is to stop ...♜d4. If 9.♜xf4 ♜d4
 10.♙d1 0-0 with ...c6 and ...d5 to follow.

9...♜d7 10.♜xc6 bxc6 11.♜xf4 ♜e5

11...0-0 12.g4 ♙h4+ 13.♙g3 was
 Rubinstein-Rosselli Del Turco, Meran
 1924 (game 132).

12.♙g3 ♜g6 13.♜e3 ♜b6
 14.♜xb6 cxb6 15.0-0 0-0 16.♙f5
 ♙e7 17.♙af1 ♙ad8 18.♜e2 ♜c8
 19.♜d4 ♙d8 20.♙h5 ♙c7 21.♜f5
 ♜cd8 22.♙g5 f6 23.♙g4 ♙d7
 24.d4 d5 25.♙xc7 ♙xc7 26.exd5
 cxd5 27.c3 ♜e8 28.h4 ♜e2 29.h5



29...♜f8?

This mistake should cost the game.
 Black had to play 29...♜h8 30.♙g3
 ♜d7 (not 30...♙b2?? 31.♙e1 ♜f8
 32.♙ge3) to keep his disadvantage to a
 minimum.

30.♜h6+ ♜h8 31.♙xf6 ♜e8
 32.♙f7 ♙xf7 33.♜xf7+ ♜g8
 34.♜e5 ♜e6 35.♙f4 h6 36.♜f2
 ♜h7 37.♜e3 ♜f6 38.♜d3?

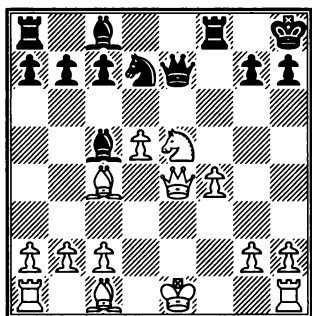
Rubinstein blunders back – remember
 it was a simul! Of course 38.g4 kept
 everything under control. Now Akiva
 has to win the game again.

38...♜xh5 39.♙f3 b5 40.b3 ♜f6
 41.♙f1 ♙a6 42.♙f2 ♜e4 43.♙c2
 ♙a3 44.♜d7 ♜d6 45.♜c5 a5
 46.♜e2 b4 47.♜a6 bxc3 48.♜xc3
 ♜b5+ 49.♜b2 ♙xa2+ 50.♜xa2
 ♜c3+ 51.♜a3 ♜xe2 52.♜c7
 ♜xd4 53.♜xd5 ♜f7 54.♜b6 g5
 55.♜c4 h5 56.♜xa5 g4 57.♜c4
 ♜e6 58.♜b2 h4 59.♜e3 h3
 60.gxh3 gxh3 61.♜f1 ♜e5
 62.♜c3 ♜e4 63.b4 ♜c6 64.b5
 ♜b8 65.♜d2 ♜f3 66.♜e1 ♜d7
 67.♜h2+ ♜g3 68.♜f1+ ♜g2
 69.♜e2 ♜b6 70.♜e3+ ½-½ [Nieuwe
 Courant, March 21, 1920]

(569) *Rubinstein – Walkate, H*
 The Hague (Simul) March 20, 1920
 King's Gambit [C32]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 d5 3.exd5 e4 4.d3 ♜f6
 5.dxe4 ♜xe4 6.♜f3 ♜c5 7.♙e2 f5
 8.♜c3 ♙e7 9.♜xe4 fxe4 10.♜e5
 ♜d7 11.♙xe4 0-0 12.♜c4 ♜h8 (D)

13.♜e3??



White had to try 13. d2 e5 14. e5 f2+ 15. d1 g4+ 16. c1 as the text drops a piece.

13... e5 14. f5 e5 d3 15. d3

15. e3 e4+

15... f2+ 16. e2 f5 17. f3 e5+ 18. d2 g6 19. h3 d5 20. a1 g5+ 21. c3 a5+ 22. b3 f7+ 23. c4 b6+ 24. c2 g6 25. xg6 xg6+ 26. d3 xg2 27. b1 d4 0-1 [Nieuwe Courant, March 21, 1920]

(570) Jobst – Rubinstein

Dresden (Simul) July 12, 1924

Queen's Gambit Declined [D54]

1. f3 d5 2. d4 e6 3. c4 e6 4. c3 d5 5. g5 c6 6. e3 a5 7. d2 dxc4 8. xf6 e6 9. xc4 c7 10. d3

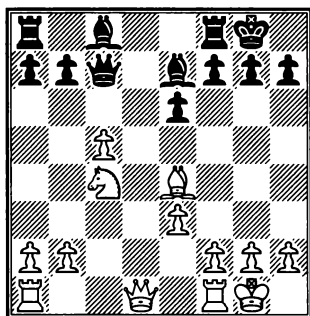
This looks natural but the bishop can be a little clumsy here. Normally it is developed on e2 (with access to f3) or g2.

10... e7 11. 0-0 0-0 12. e4?!

Trading pieces is not in the interest of the player with more space. A more

typical continuation is 12. c1 d8 13. e2 d7 intending ...Be8. White has more control of the board while Black is solid and has the bishop pair.

12... e4 13. e4 c5 14. dxc5



14... e4?!

Black's clean road to equality was via 14... e4 15. c1 d8 16. c2 f5 17. a3 (17. f3 e7) 17... fxe4 18. xc5 xc5 19. xc5 b6 20. c7 a6 Now the Black queen quickly finds itself exposed.

15. c1 f5 16. f3 b8 17. b3 f6?

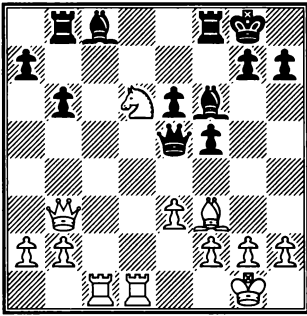
17... d7 18. d6!? e5 Black does better to decline the gift – (18... xd6 19. fd1 a4 20. xa4 with a clear advantage and a very easy position to play.) 19. c4 b5 keeps White's advantage to a minimum.

18. fd1 b6

18. e7 19. e4!

19. d6 e5 (D)

20. c4



White is content to split the point with his famous opponent but it wasn't that hard to find 20.♖c6! ♜xb2 (20...♙a6 21.♜a4 ♙b7 22.♙xb7 ♖xb7 23.♖xe6) 21.♖xc8 ♜xb3 22.♖e8 winning.

20...♜c5 ½-½ [*Dresdener Anzeiger*, July 20, 1924]

(571) **Rubinstein – Krug**

Dresden (Simul) July 12, 1924

Queen's Gambit Declined [D33]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♗f3 c5 4.cxd5 exd5 5.♗c3 ♙e6?

The standard move-order in the Tarrasch is 5...♗c6 The text can definitely wait until Black has his kingside developed but probably allows White no more than a normal advantage.

6.g3 ♗c6 7.♙g2 ♗f6 8.0-0 h6?

This definitely loses time and cannot be right and yet it is not entirely without sense. Certainly 8...h6?!, once recommended by Lasker, stops White's ♙g5 but there is another point. Black may affect other typical White continuations by not committing his dark-square bishop right away. Similar though ts to maintain flexibility may

have influenced Capablanca to try 8...♖c8?! against Rubinstein at San Sebastian 1911 (see game 278, *Uncrowned King*).

The normal way of treating the position would be 8...♙e7 followed by castling. This was seen in Rubinstein-Salwe, Łódź 1908, where White emerged with an advantage after 9.0-0 10.♖c1 cxd4 11.♙xd4 ♙xd4 12.♜xd4 ♜d7! 13.e4! (see game 214, *Uncrowned King*). Black has better in 12...♜a5 as Rubinstein played himself against Marshall earlier in the triangular event, Łódź 1908.

9.♙f4

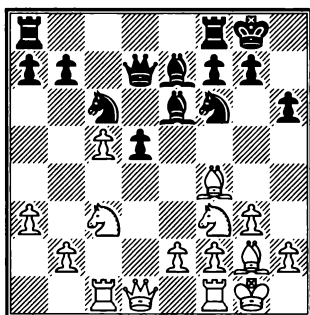
This looks logical since ♙g5 and dxc5 followed by ♙g5 have been taken away. Another plan is 9.dxc5 ♙xc5 10.♙a4 ♙e7 11.♙e3 ♙e4 12.♖c1 0-0 when Black has gotten ...h6 in for free as he didn't lose a tempo playing ...♙f8-e7xc5 (...♙f8xc5). Granted the inclusion of h6 may not be that relevant and ...♙e6 is not considered the most aggressive counter to White's setup – think ...♙g4 instead. Still it is interesting to see what Boris Avrukh has to say borrowing his comments on the analogous line 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 c5 4.cxd5 exd5 5.♗f3 ♗c6 6.g3 ♗f6 7.♙g2 ♙e7 8.0-0 0-0 9.dxc5 ♙xc5 10.♙a4 ♙e7 11.♙e3 ♙e4 12.♖c1 ♙e6 13.♙d4 ♙xd4 14.♙xd4 ♜a5 15.a3 ♖ac8 16.♗c3 ♙xc3 17.♙xc3 ♜b5 (Narcisco-Kalod, Badalona 2005) and now GM Avrukh gives his recommendation 18.♜d2 h6 19.e3 with the assessment “this gives White a decent edge.” We would not argue with this except to note that if White tried to adopt this continuation against Krug's

mover-order he would be a tempo down! After 18.♖d2 Black would get to move again as he already has ...h6 in. No one is suggesting that 5...♙e6?! and 8...h6?! be repeated but sometimes second rate moves are not all that bad. Certainly in the game Rubinstein did not succeed in refuting Black's opening play.

9...♙e7 10.♞c1 0-0 11.a3 ♜d7?

Why not 11...c4? It looks particularly appropriate here as 11.a3 has made a future b3 less effective.

12.dxc5?!



Rubinstein has the right idea but executes his plan in the wrong sequence. He certainly would have found 12.♗e5! in a tournament game when Black has no adequate response. For example 12...♗xe5 (12...♜d8 is met by 13.dxc5 ♙xc5 14.e4! (14.♗xc6 bxc6 15.♗a4 ♙d6 16.♞xc6 ♙xf4 17.gxf4 is not bad but 14.e4 leaves no glimmer of hope.) 14...dxe4 (14...d4 15.♗xc6 bxc6 16.♗a4 when 16...♙d6 is no longer possible.) 15.♗xe4 ♗xe4 16.♙xe4 and Black's queenside is getting strafed by White's bishops.) 13.dxe5 ♗h5 14.♗xd5 and White wins a pawn free and clear.

12...♙xc5 13.♗e5 ♗xe5?!

13...♜e7 was better.

14.♙xc5 ♗g4 15.♙d4

15.♗xd5 ♙xf2+ 16.♞xf2 ♗xe5 17.♞c7! (the point of White's previous play). 17...♜d8 18.♞xb7 with a clear material advantage.

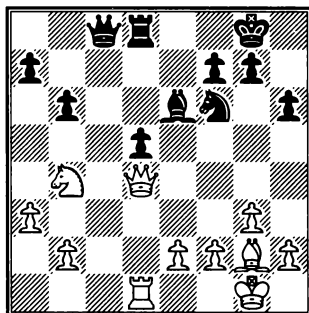
15...♙xd4 16.♜xd4 ♗f6 17.♞fd1 ♞fd8 18.♗a2

18.e3 and 18.♜a4 were two alternative plans. 18.e4 looks promising at first sight but 18...♗xe4 19.♗xe4 dxe4 20.♜xd7 ♞xd7 21.♞xd7 ♙xd7 22.♙xe4 ♞c8! is just a draw.

18...b6?!

More logical was 18...a5 trying to cut across White plan of repositioning the knight on b4.

19.♗b4 ♞ac8 20.♞xc8 ♜xc8



21.e4! ♙g4 22.f3 ♙e6 23.e5 ♗e8 24.f4 ♗c7 25.♞c1 ♜d7 26.a4!?

26.♗c6! ♞a8 27.♜b4! intending ♜d6 is very strong.

26...♗e8 27.b3 f6 28.♞c6 a5 29.♞xe6?

This was completely unnecessary. 29.♖xb6! picking up a second pawn would have decided things on the spot.

29...♗xe6 30.♙xd5 ♖h8

30...♗f8!

31.♙xe6 ♖xd4 32.♙c6 ♖d1+ 33.♗g2 ♙c7 34.♙c4 fxe5 35.fxe5 ½-½

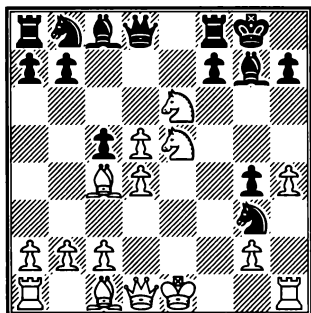
Black is better after 35...♖d2+ 36.♗h3 g6 followed by ...♗g7. [*Dresdener Anzeiger*, July 20, 1924]

(572) **Rubinstein** – NN
Dresden (Simul) July 12, 1924
King's Gambit [C39]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.♙f3 g5 4.h4 g4 5.♙e5 ♙f6 6.♙c4 d5 7.exd5 ♙g7 8.d4 ♙h5 9.♙c3 0-0 10.♙e2 c5 11.♙xf4 ♙g3

Dr. Christof Jobst, the chess columnist for the *Dresdener Anzeiger*, gives a question mark to Black's move pointing to a continuation given by Cordel: 11...♙xf4 12.♙xf4 ♙d7.

12.♙e6?!



Jobst, impressed by Rubinstein's memory, gives this move an exclamation mark in his column, mentioning that this attack is given in Bilguer's *Handbuch* in a position with ...♖f8-e8 played instead of ...c7-c5. Unfortunately the Silicon Oracles, as is often the case, do not smile kindly on the days of old and believe the piece sacrifice is unsound.

12...♙xe6?

12...fxe6 13.dxe6 ♖h8! – Fritz 12.

13.dxe6 fxe6?

Why not now 13...♙xh1? – Fritz 12.

14.♗xg4 ♙xh1?!

14...♗h8 had to be tried.

15.♗xe6+ ♖h8 16.♗g8+! 1-0
[*Dresdener Anzeiger*, July 20, 1924]

(573) **J. Dunkelblum** – **Rubinstein**
Antwerp (Simul) April 2, 1925
Queen's Gambit Declined [D52]

1.d4 d5 2.♙f3 ♙f6 3.c4 e6 4.♙c3 ♙bd7 5.♙g5 c6 6.e3 ♗a5 7.♗c2 ♙e4

There is a reason 7.cxd5 and 7.♙d2 are the main lines of the Cambridge Springs – they address the pin introduced by 6...♗a5. Now White is dropping a pawn for insufficient compensation if he isn't careful.

8.♙f4?!

8.cxd5 was forced.

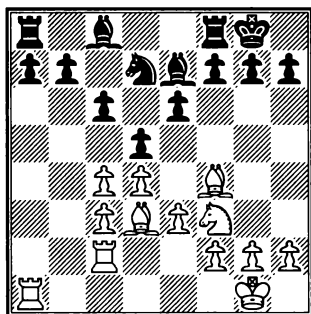
8...♙b4 9.♞c1?!

9.a3 ♖xc3 (9...♙xc3+ 10.bxc3 ♖xc3 11.♖d2 (11.♙d2? ♖f6) 11...♖e4 12.♙d3 ♖xd2 13.♙xd2 ♙xd2+ 14.♙xd2 f6 and White has some compensation for the pawn – Panczyk and Ilczuk, *Cambridge Springs* (Gambit 2002) 10.♙b3! (a real computer move!) 10...♖a2+ 11.axb4 ♙xb4+ 12.♙xb4 ♖xb4 leaves Black a pawn up but White with some compensation in his two bishops and development advantage

9...♙xa2 10.♙d3 ♖xc3 11.bxc3 ♙xc2 12.♞xc2 ♙e7

Black is a pawn up and White does not have any compensation with the two bishops.

13.0-0 0-0 14.♞a1

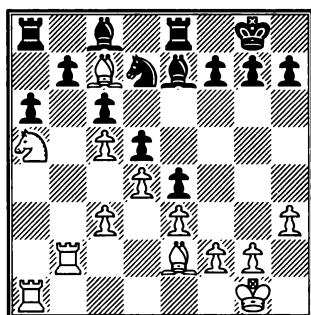


14...♖f6

This has to be a crucial position. Black is a solid pawn up but White has some annoying compensation in his lead in development and potential pressure with his rooks on the a- and b-files. The game continuation does not turn out well for Rubinstein so what should he do? Probably he had to try to utilize his trumps on the queenside right away by

playing: 14...dxc4 15.♙xc4 b5 16.♙d3 a5 17.c4 ♙a6 (17...b4 18.♞ca2) 18.cxb5 ♙xb5 19.♙xb5 cxb5 20.♞c7 ♞fd8 when the queenside passers look ready to start running. White's potential compensation can be seen in the line 14...b6 15.cxd5 exd5 16.c4 dxc4 17.♞xc4 ♙b7 18.♙e4 ♞fc8 19.♙f5 ♞d8 20.♙c7 ♞dc8=, when neither side should avoid the draw by repetition.

15.c5 ♖h5 16.♙c7 ♙d7 17.♞b2 ♙c8 18.h3 ♖f6 19.♞ba2 a6 20.♞b2 ♖d7 21.♖d2 e5 22.♖b3 e4 23.♙e2 ♞e8 24.♖a5



Dunkelblum Senior, likely the father of future IM Arthur Dunkelblum (who also played in this exhibition), looks like he is the grandmaster and not Rubinstein in this game!

24...♖f8

Black could temporarily cling to his extra pawn by playing the awkward 24...♞a7, but after 25.c4, White opens the game to his advantage.

25.♖xb7 ♞a7 26.♖d6 ♙xd6 27.♙xd6 ♖d7 28.♞ba2 f6 29.c4!

Insult to injury! White could win a pawn free and clear by 29.♙xa6 but

prefers to further increase his advantage before cashing in any chips.

29...♙f7 30.cxd5 cxd5 31.♙xa6
♙xa6 32.♖xa6 ♖xa6 33.♖xa6
♖c8 34.♙g3 g5 35.♖d6 ♗f8
36.♖xd5 h5 37.h4 ♙e6 38.♖d6+
♙f5 39.♖a6 ♗e6 40.hxg5 f×g5
41.c6 h4 42.♙d6 ♗c7 43.♖a5+
♙g4 44.♙e7 ♗e6 45.d5 ♗g7
46.d6 ♗f5 47.d7 1-0 [Neptune,
April 1925]

Rubinstein was rarely beaten in an exhibition so comprehensively as he was in this game. Dunkelblum Senior, who was strong enough that he played in a pair of international matches for the Antwerp club Cercle D'Anvers against the English club Hampstead in 1926-27, should perhaps have been assigned the black pieces in this simul!

(574) *Censer – Rubinstein*
Brussels (Simul) April 4, 1925
Queen's Gambit Declined [D40]

1.d4 d5 2.♗f3 ♗f6 3.c4 e6 4.e3 c5
5.♗c3 a6

Rubinstein is again a man ahead of his time. There is certainly nothing wrong with 5...♗c6, but there is something to be said for the uncompromising 5...a6, pioneered by GMs Suba and Seirawan. Black takes advantage of his lead in information and chooses to break the symmetry at the time of his choosing. His reasoning is that White's knight could be misplaced in some Queen's Gambit Accepted variations and in some lines where Black opts for an early ...c4 and ...b5. White has another tough nut to crack in 5...dxc4 heading for a Queen's Gambit Accepted where

the knight on c3 can stand out like a sore thumb.

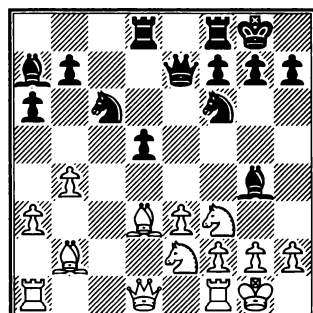
6.dxc5 ♙xc5 7.cxd5 exd5 8.♙d3?!

The bishop belongs on e2.

8...♗c6 9.0-0 ♙g4 10.a3 0-0
11.b4 ♙a7 12.♙b2 ♙e7

12...d4 13.exd4 ♗xd4 14.♗e4 would have offered Rubinstein a slight advantage but he prefers to play for something more substantial.

13.♗e2 ♖ad8



14.♙c2?

This is asking for trouble. The natural looking 14.♗g3 is met by the thematic 14...d4! when Black retains a pleasant advantage despite the simplification that occurs after 15.e4 ♗e5 16.♙e2 d3 17.♙xe5 dxe2 18.♙xe2 ♙xe5 19.♗xe5 ♙xe2 20.♗xe2 ♗xe4.

14...♙xf3 15.gxf3 ♗e5?!

15...d4!

16.♙xe5 ♙xe5 17.f4 ♙e7 18.♖ac1
g6 19.♖fe1 ♖fe8 20.♗g3 ♙d7

Rubinstein could have tried the tricky 20...d4 when 21.h3 dxf2 (21...dxe3 22.fxe3 dxe3+ 23.g2 g4 leads to the same thing.) 22.gxf2 dxe3+ 23.g2 g4 24.fcd1 gxf4 when he would have three pawns for the piece, but after 25.g2, White's chances are not worse.

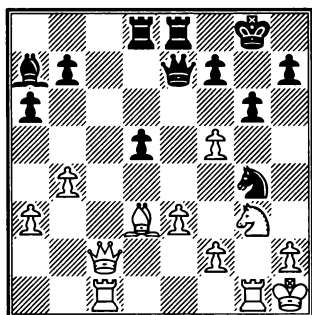
21.f5 g2 22.g2 h1?

White envisions launching an attack after g1 but this is way too ambitious. He should be thinking of something more like 22.g2 preparing to bring his queen to f3 to bolster his kingside.

22...d4

Black had another good choice in 22...d4 meeting 23.e4 with 23...d4.

23.g1??



23.g2 was forced. The text should lose on the spot.

23...g2 h4?

23...c8! 24.gxc8 dxf2+ 25.g2 fxc8 (25...dxd3 is possibly even stronger) 26.fxc8+ g7 27.fxg6 fxg6 28.f5+

gxf5 29.gxf2+ g6 30.g3 f4 looks pretty convincing.

24.g2 d4

24...dxf2+ 25.fxf2 dxe3 26.fcf1 fc8 27.g2 dxf2 28.gxf2 fc7 was certainly possible but clearly Black has missed his big opportunity.

25.fxg6 hgx6 26.dxg6 dxe3 27.gf5 fc7 28.fxc8 dxf2+?

Rubinstein is the first to snap. Fritz 12 and Rybka 3.0 assess the tactical mess reached after 28...b6 29.fxe3 dxe3 30.fcd2 fxc8 31.gxc8+ g7 32.d2 as equal.

29.fxf2 exf2 30.fxd8+ g7 31.g2 1-0 [L'Etoile Belge, April 8, 1925]

(575) Rubinstein – Louvian and Zalsrupine

Brussels (Simul) April 5, 1925
King's Gambit Declined [C28]

1.e4 e5 2.d4 cf6 3.d3 dc6 4.d3 de7

While 4...c5; 4...b4 and 4...a5 are all more common, the text is hardly unknown, having been played hundreds of times, including by some GMs. Black is heading for a King's Gambit Declined albeit with his bishop more modestly placed on e7 than the normal c5.

5.f4 d6 6.f5

6.f3, maintaining the tension, is the main line and the choice of Kasparov and Topalov when they reached this position in simul. Rubinstein always showed a preference for f5 followed by a kingside pawn storm in such positions.

6...♖a5 7.♗f3 c6 8.g4 h6 9.h4
♜d7 10.♗g3 ♜xc4 11.dxc4

Rubinstein, as he did many times in his career, takes doubled-pawns in return for a firm grip on the center.

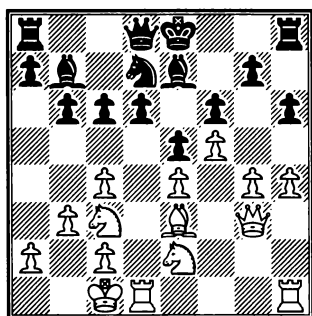
11...♜b6 12.b3 f6?!

This is unnecessarily passive. Black would have a fine position after 12...d5.

13.♙e3 ♜d7?

Moving the knight back and forth loses valuable time and it is not surprising that White should soon launch a decisive attack.

14.♜ge2 b6?! 15.0-0-0 ♙b7



16.g5 h×g5 17.h×g5 ♜×h1
18.♜×h1 f×g5 19.♗g4! ♜f8

19...♜f6 20.♗×g5

20.♗h5+ ♜d7 21.♗f7! ♗e8
22.♗×g7 1-0

Black has no answer to the threats of 23.f6 and 23.♜h8. [*L'Etoile Belge*, April 8, 1925]

(576) *Rubinstein – Varlin and Tackels*
Brussels (Simul) April 5, 1925
Queen's Gambit Declined [D53]

Unlike Capablanca who was a simul player par excellence, Rubinstein sometimes stumbled. The following game is one such example. (Varlin was the *nom de guerre* of Marcel Barzin.)

1.c4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♜c3 ♜f6 4.♙g5
♙e7 5.e3 ♜e4 6.♙×e7 ♗×e7
7.♗c2 f5 8.♜f3 c6 9.♙e2 ♜d7
10.0-0 0-0 11.♜fd1 ♗h8 12.♜e5
♜×e5 13.d×e5 g5 14.f3 ♜×c3
15.♗×c3 f4 16.♗h1 ♙d7 17.c×d5
c×d5 18.♗c7 ♜fc8 19.♗×b7 ♜ab8

Having recovered from a somewhat dodgy opening Black should have settled for 19...f×e3.

20.♗×a7 ♜×b2 21.♙d3 ♜cb8
22.♜ab1

22.e×f4 g×f4 23.♜ab1 ♜×b1 24.♙×b1
would have left White a clean pawn up but the text is not bad.

22...♜×b1 23.♙×b1

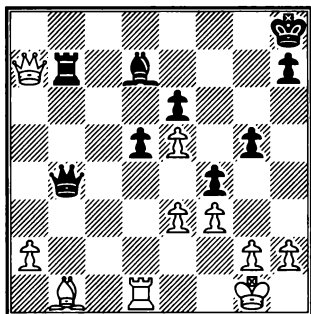
Essential as 23.♜×b1? would have been strongly met by 23...♜×b1+ 24.♙×b1 ♗b4.

23...♗b4 24.♗g1?

Making *luft* for the king with 24.h3 was indicated.

24...♜b7 25.♗a8+ ♜b8 26.♗a7
♜b7 (D)

27. ♖a6?



Rubinstein could have made a draw with 27. ♖a8+ as 27... ♖b8 is forced (27... ♔g7 28. ♖d8!) but as the Maestro understandably feels an obligation to play on. 27. ♖d4 was the right way to do this with equal chances after 27... ♖a4 or 27... ♖a4.

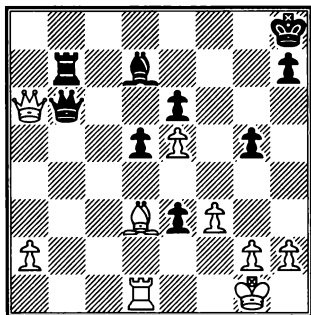
27... fxe3?

Black can exploit White's overloaded pieces with 27... ♖a4! 28. ♖xa4 (28. ♖e2 ♖b5 29. ♖d3 ♖x d3 30. ♖xd3 fxe3) 28... ♖xa4 29. ♖e1 fxe3.

28. ♖d3?

28. ♖d3! would have turned things around.

28... ♖b6?



28... ♖c5! would have taken advantage of the looseness of Rubinstein's position. After 29. ♔f1 ♖b2 30. ♖a8+ ♖c8 31. ♖e2 d4, White is hard-pressed to stop the threat of ... ♖xe2.

29. ♖e1?

The final mistake. The ending could not be avoided, but a much superior version could be reached after 29. ♖xb6 ♖xb6 30. ♔f1 ♖b2 (Black cannot advance his d-pawn with success – 30... d4 31. ♖c4 ♖b4 32. ♖xd4 ♖xc4 33. ♖xd7) 31. ♖b1 Now White remains with back rank problems and Black is able to win without encountering serious resistance.

29... ♖xa6 30. ♖xa6 ♖a7 31. ♖f1 d4 32. ♖d1 ♖a4 33. ♖c1 ♖xa2 34. h3 e2 35. ♖xe2 ♖xe2 36. ♖d1 ♖xe5 37. ♖xd4 ♖d5 38. ♖b4 ♔g7 0–1 [*L'Etoile Belge*, April 8, 1925]

(577) *Rubinstein – Weingarten and Silberschatz*

Brussels (Simul), April 5, 1925
King's Gambit Declined [C30]

1. e4 e5 2. f4 ♖c5 3. ♖f3 d6 4. ♖c3 ♖c6 5. ♖c4 ♖f6 6. d3 a6

The text, preparing an escape for the bishop in the event of ♖a4, is popular today. Previously more common was 7... ♖g4 as played by Hromádka (game 111) and Rosselli del Turco (game 132).

7. f5

There is no consensus as to White's strongest continuation here with 7. ♖d5 and 7. ♖f1 having also been tested by several GMs. The text was played several times

by Chigorin and more recently by Nigel Short. Now Black must choose between preventing ♖g5 or chasing after the bishop pair with ...♗a5.

7...♗a5 8.♖e2 ♗xc4 9.dxc4 ♖d7 10.♖g5 ♖b4 11.♖d2 ♖xc3 12.♖xc3 ♖c6 13.♗d2 h5

Black wants to prevent Rubinstein from expanding on the kingside with g4 but starts to limit the number of safe havens for his king.

14.a4 h4?

This continues the plan started the previous move but with hindsight, 14...a5! would have cut across Rubinstein's plan of expanding on the queenside.

15.b4 b6 16.0-0 ♗h5 17.b5 ♖b7 18.bxa6 ♖xa6 19.a5 bxa5 20.♖xa5 ♖b7

The consistent 20...♗f4 is strongly met by 21.♖g4 with ♖xf4 in the cards.

21.c5! ♖xa5 22.♖xa5 ♖c6 23.♖a6 ♖d7?

This is the losing move. Black should have sought salvation with simplification: 23...♖d7 24.♖a7 0-0 25.♖xc7 ♖xc7 26.♖xc7 dxc5 27.♖xe5 ♖e8 28.♖d6 ♖xe4 29.♗xe4 ♖xe4 30.♖xc5 ♖c4 31.♖e7 h3 with an easy draw in the pawn-down ending.

24.cxd6 0-0 25.♗f3 ♖c8 26.♖c4?

26.dxc7 won another pawn as 26...♖xa6 27.cxd8 ♖xd8 28.♖xd8 ♖xf1 29.♖xf1 leaves White a piece up.

26...♖xd6 27.♖xc7

27.♖xc7 ♖a3 with threats of ...♖a6 and ...♖e3+ grants Black good counterplay.

27...♖xc7 28.♖xc7 f6

This is the right idea but with the wrong move-order. Correct was 28...♖b7 threatening ...♖c8 as well as ...♖xe4. Then 29.♖e1 f6 30.♗h4 ♖c8 would have offered Black enough counterplay to draw.

29.♗h4 ♖b7 30.♗g6 ♖a8

Black no longer has ...♖c8.

31.♖e1 ♗f4 32.♗xf4 exf4 33.e5??

33.♗xf4 ♖a4 recovers the pawn with excellent drawing chances; 33.♖f2 ♖c8 34.♗xf4 ♖xc2+ 35.♖f3 consolidates White's two-pawn-up winning endgame.

33...♖c8 34.e6 ♖f8??

34...♖xc7 35.e7 ♖c6 36.e8 ♖+ ♖xe8 37.♖xe8+ ♖f7 38.♖e4 (38.♖e2 ♖c5) 38...♖xc2 easily draws. Objectively this was Black's last chance to save the game.

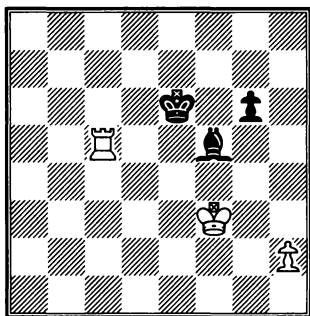
35.♖d6+ ♖e8 36.♖b1 ♖e4 37.♖b5 ♖d8 38.♖xf4 ♖xc2 39.♖c5 ♖e4 40.g4 g6 41.g5! f×g5 42.♖xg5 ♖xf5

Black chooses his poison – 42...♖a8 43.f6 would have fared no better.

43.♖xd8?

Rubinstein is still winning after the text but 43.♖c7 ♖a8 44.♖f6 with ♖h7 to follow was much simpler.

43...♖×d8 44.♖f2 ♔e7 45.♖f3
♖×e6



46.♖f4

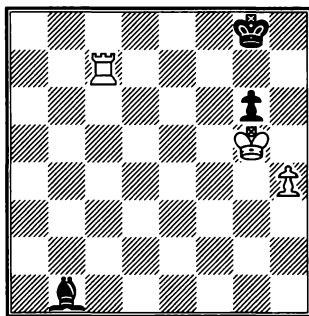
This is at least the third time in his career Rubinstein found himself in the technical ending rook and pawn versus bishop and pawn. His win against Salwe (Prague 1908) was analyzed at length in *Uncrowned King* (game 180) and his draw on the inferior side against Tartakover from Vienna 1922 is game 76 of this volume.

The present position is highly favorable for Rubinstein. While the black bishop is the right color for having the king on h8 (the rook versus bishop ending is drawn) and similar endings are drawn even without the pawn on g6 (positions where White has a rook against light-squared bishop but his h-pawn is on h5 or h6 denying him the idea of cutting off the black king on the f-file and playing ♖g5, ♖h6-h5-g4) the present position is lost as White's king immediately reaches g5. Were Black's king on g7 he could draw on the move by playing ...♖h6 (stopping ♖g5) and playing his bishop between f5 and c2. The critical position is W – ♖f4, ♖a8, ph4; B – ♖h6, ♖c2, pg6 when 1.♖h8+ ♖g7

2.♖c8 is met by 2...♖f5 hitting the rook followed by ...♖h6.

The following analysis draws heavily on the Nalimov Endgame Tablebases. We are grateful to IM Jack Peters for his help in clarifying several points in this delicate ending.

46...♖f7 47.♖g5 ♖g7 48.♖c7+
♖g8 49.h4 ♖b1



50.♖f6?!

This position is not simple. As we shall soon see Bobby Fischer himself made more than one mistake in his analysis of this ending which cannot have been a common occurrence.

50.♖h6!

White's correct plan is to chase Black's king from the corner and get his own king to g7. Then he can sacrifice his rook at g6.

50...♖e4 51.♖c5 ♖d3 52.♖g5!

A dual purpose move. White threatens h4-h5×g6, and the rook blockades the g-pawn so that White's king can go to h7 without allowing ...g6-g5+.

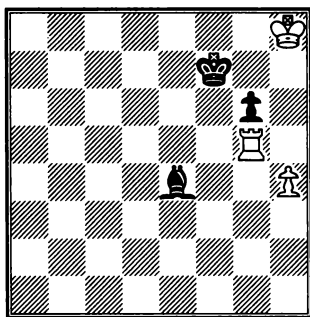
52...♖f7

Black should not go willingly to the corner: 52...♖h8? 53.♙d5 ♖c4 54.♙d8+ ♖g8 55.♙c8 g5 56.♙xg8+! ♖xg8 57.hxg5 ♖h8 58.g6 ♖g8 59.g7 ♖f7 60.♖h7 winning.

53.♖h7 ♖f5

53...♖e4 is slightly inferior, as White can get his rook to the f-file more easily.

54.♖h8



Bobby Fischer reached this position, with colors reversed, when analyzing the eleventh and final game of his match against Reshevsky, in *My 60 Memorable Games*.

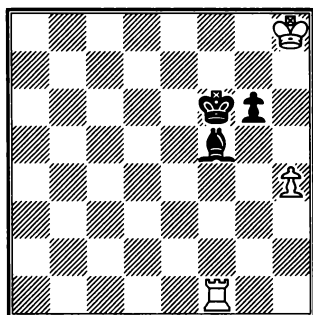
The most straight forward win is 54.♙g4! ♖f5 55.♙f4 ♖f6 (55...♖f8 56.h5 and 55...♖e6 56.♖g7 ♖e5 57.♙f2 ♖d3 58.♙f6 also see White realize his plan.) 56.♖h6 ♖e5 (likewise 56...♖e6 57.♖g7 and 56...♖f7 57.h5). 57.♖g5 ♖d3 58.♙f6.

54...♖f6

If Black tries to keep White's king stuck in the corner with 54...♖f8, White

should bring it back to h6. 55.♙g1 ♖f7 56.♙f1+ ♖f5 57.♖h7! ♖f6 58.♖h6 ♖e6 59.♖g7 ♖c2 60.♙e1+! (and not 60.♙f6+ ♖e7 61.♙xg6?? ♖xg6 62.♖xg6 ♖f8 drawing) 60...♖d6 61.♖f6 ♖d7 62.♙c1! ♖e4 63.♙g1.

55.♙g1 ♖f5 56.♙f1?



Fischer mistakenly claimed a win with this idea. White needs to move his king to f8 before his rook leaves the g-file.

The correct plan was 56.♖g8! ♖e6+ 57.♖f8 ♖f5 58.♙a1 ♖e6 59.♙f1+ ♖f5 60.♙f2 (zugzwang) 60...g5 (60...♖e5 61.♖g7) 61.h5 g4 62.h6 g3 (62...♖g6 63.♙xh6 ♖xh6 64.♖f7 g3 65.♙f3) 63.h7 gxf2 64.h8♖+ ♖e6 65.♖g8+ ♖f6 66.♖g2.

56...♖f7?

Following Fischer's faulty analysis. Black could have drawn with 56...g5! 57.h5 g4 58.h6 ♖g5 59.h7 g3 60.♖g7 ♖xh7 61.♖xh7 ♖g4.

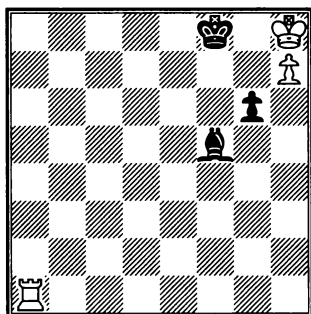
57.h5?

White could still return his King to h6 and use zugzwang to get it to g7. After the premature advance of the h-pawn, White cannot force a win. Correct was

57.♖h7! ♕f6 58.♖h6 returning to the winning plan.

57...♕f6 58.h6 ♖f7 59.h7 ♕f8 60.♖a1

It makes no difference whether the black king is on f8 or f7 when the white rook goes to the a-file. The position should be drawn.



60...♖f7??

Losing. Instead, Black can draw by getting his bishop to the a2-g8 diagonal, even if he drops his g-pawn. For example, 60...♖e4 61.♖a6 ♖d5 62.♖xg6 ♖f7 63.♖g4 ♖b3 64.♖f4+ ♖g6 draws as do 60...♖e6 and 60...♖d3.

61.♖a7+ ♖f8 62.♖a6 ♖f7 63.♖f6+!

Fischer's point and an idea worth remembering.

63...♖x6 64.♖g8 ♖e6+ 65.♖f8 wins in style. Now back to the wisdom as revealed by Tablebase.

One wonders if Bobby ever consulted Nalimov's child and if so what he thought of it. Fischer Random Chess was all about forcing players to think from move one to avoid computer

preparation in the opening but here the silicon oracle is working from the other direction. Would Fischer have loved the possibility to learn the absolute truth or have been horrified by computers creeping deeper into his beloved game?

54.♖h8

There is still time to go wrong – 54.h5?? ♕f6 55.♖xg6+ ♖f7 is a draw!

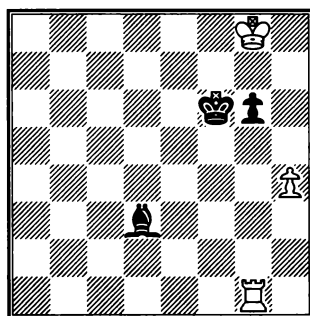
54...♖d3 55.♖g1

Other rook retreats (55.♖g3 and 55.♖g4) also win.

55...♕f6

There is no better move as 55...♖c2 56.♖f1+ ♖f5 57.♖h7! ♕f6 58.♖h6 and 55...♕f8 56.♖d1 ♖c2 57.♖f1+ ♖f5 58.h5 ♖f7 59.♖h7 ♕f6 60.hxg6 also win for White.

56.♖g8!



White heads for the all-important f8-square.

56...♖c4+ 57.♖f8 ♖d3 58.♖d1 ♖e2 59.♖d2 ♖g4 60.♖f2+ ♖f5 61.♖f1 g5

Otherwise White's king gets to g7.

62.h5 g4

The other try, 62...♖e5, loses to 63.h6 ♘d3 64.♙f3 ♘b1 65.♖g7 g4 66.♙b3 ♘c2 67.♙b4.

63.h6 ♖g6 64.♙xf5 ♖xh6 65.♖f7 g3 66.♙f3 and White finally wins!

50...♘d3 51.♙g7+ ♖h8 52.♙e7 ♘b1 53.♙g7 ♘c2 54.♖f7 ♘d3 55.♖f8 ♘c2 56.♙c7 ♘f5 57.♙g7 1-0

The position was likely adjudicated a win for White. There is nothing to stop him from playing ♖f8-f7-f6, ♙a7, ♖g5-h6 and then implementing the winning plan outlined above. [*L'Etoile Belge*, April 8, 1925]

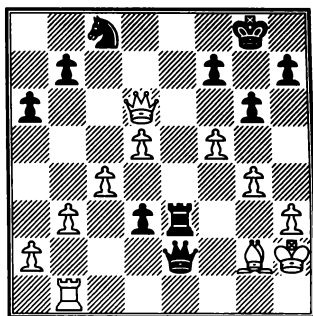
Rubinstein scored +27, =4, -3 in an exhibition held August 20, 1926 in Bielefeld.

(578) **Rubinstein – Braun**
Bielefeld (Simul) August 20, 1926
King's Indian [E60]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 ♘g7 4.♘g2 0-0 5.e4 d6 6.♘e2 c5 7.0-0 ♖c7 8.d5 ♘bd7 9.f4 e6 10.♘bc3 ♘b6 11.b3 exd5 12.exd5 a6 13.h3 ♘f5 14.g4 ♘e4 15.♘xe4

15.g5 ♘xg2 16.gxf6 ♘xf1 17.fxg7 ♖xg7 18.♖xf1 was more of a test of Black's idea.

15...♘xe4 16.♙b1 ♙fe8 17.♖d3 ♖e7 18.♘g3 ♘d4+ 19.♖h2 ♘xg3 20.♖xg3 ♖e2 21.♘b2 ♙e3 22.♙f3 ♙ae8 23.♘xd4 cxd4 24.f5 d3 5.♙xe3 ♙xe3 26.♖xd6 ♘c8



27.♖c7

This is a very tricky position. At first glance it would appear Rubinstein correctly clears the way for the d-pawn but choose the wrong square for his queen, that he needed to have e5 under constant control and 27.♖c5 would have done this as it takes away the resource ...♖e5+: 27.♖c5 d2 (27...♙e8 28.d6) 28.♖xc8+ ♙e8 29.♖c7 d1♖ (29...♖e1 30.♖f4 ♖xb1 31.♖xd2) 30.♙xd1 ♖xd1 31.♖xb7 with too many pawns for the exchange. Unfortunately the trapper is trapped after 31...♖d4! 32. ♖c7 ♙e5!, cutting the white queen off from the defense of its king.

Another possible line is 27.♖f4 d2 28.f6 ♖e1 29.♙d1 h5 30.gxh5 ♙xh3+ which appears to lead to an interesting bishop versus knight ending.

The position is complicated to explain the horrible blunder that Rubinstein soon commits.

27...♙e8 28.♖f4

28.d6 ♖e5+ is the saving point for Black.

28...d2 29.♖f3?? ♖e5+ 30.♖g1 ♖e1+ 31.♖f1 ♖xb1 0-1
[*Westfälische Neueste Zeitung* 1926]

(579) **Rubinstein – Müller**

Rotterdam (Simul) December 17, 1931
 Sicilian [B45]

1.e4 c5 2.♖c3 e6 3.♗ge2 ♘c6 4.d4
 cxd4 5.♗xd4 ♗f6 6.♗xc6 bxc6 7.e5
 ♗d5 8.♗e4 ♗e7 9.a3 0-0 10.c4 ♗c7
 11.♗d3 d5?? 12.exd6 ♗xd6 13.♗xd6
 ♗xd6 14.♗xh7+ 1-0 [*Algemeen
 Handelsblad*, December 18, 1931]

(580) **Rubinstein – Frijda**

Amsterdam (Simul) December 21, 1931
 Dutch [A84]

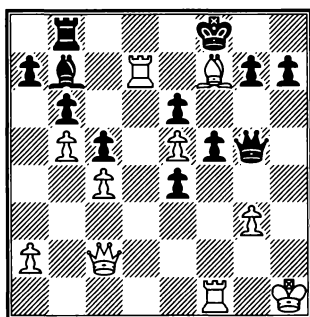
1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♗f3 c6 4.e3 f5
 5.♗e5 ♗f6 6.♗c3 ♗d6 7.f4 0-0
 8.♗e2 ♗bd7 9.0-0 ♗e4 10.♗c2
 ♗f6 11.g4 ♗xe5 12.dxe5 ♗g6
 13.g5? ♗xg5! 14.♗h1 ♗e4

Rubinstein would have been in serious
 trouble after 14...♗h3!.

15.♗xe4 dxe4 16.♗d2 ♗e7 17.b4
 b6 18.♗ad1 ♗b7 19.♗e1 c5 20.b5
 ♗xe5? 21.fxe5 ♗g5 22.♗g3 ♗xe3
 23.♗d7 ♗b8? 24.♗h5

Interpolating 24.♗d1! h6 would have fin-
 ished off Black quickly: 25.♗h5 ♗g5
 26.♗d8+ ♗xd8 27.♗xd8+ ♗h7 28.♗f7.

24...♗xg3 25.hxg3 ♗g5 26.♗f7+ ♗f8



27.♗xb7?

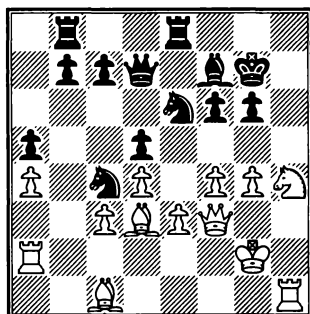
27.♗d1 e3+ 28.♗h2 ♗h6+ 29.♗h5
 was still winning.

27...♗xb7 28.♗xe6 ♗h6+ 29.♗g2
 ♗xe6 30.♗xe4 ♗f7 ½-½ [*De
 Telegraaf*, December 31, 1931]

(581) **Rubinstein – Dresler**

Łódź (Simul) February 21, 1931
 Nimzo-Indian [E40]

1.c4 ♗f6 2.d4 e6 3.♗c3 ♗b4 4.e3
 d5 5.♗f3 ♗bd7 6.a3 ♗xc3+
 7.bxc3 0-0 8.cxd5 exd5 9.♗d3
 ♗e8 10.0-0 ♗f8 11.♗e5 ♗b6d7
 12.f4 f6 13.♗f3 ♗b6 14.♗b3 ♗e6
 15.a4 a5 16.♗a2 ♗d7 17.h3 h5
 18.♗h4 ♗ab8 19.♗d1 ♗f7 20.g4
 h×g4 21.h×g4 g6 22.♗g2 ♗g7
 23.♗h1 ♗c4 24.♗f3 ♗e6



25.e4?

25.f5! ♗g5 26.♗f4 is very strong for
 White.

25...dxe4 26.♗xe4?

26.♗h3 would have still have kept
 White in the game as 26...exd3?? allows
 27.♗f5+ with mate soon to follow.

26...♗d6?

26...♗xd4! 27.cxd4 ♗xe4 was needed.

27. ♖xg6 ♜xd4! 28. cxd4 ♖xa2
29. ♖c2??

29. ♜f5+ ♜xf5 (29... ♜g8 30. ♖h7 ♜xf5
31. ♖xd7 ♜h4+ 32. ♜g3 ♜xf3 33. ♖xe8
♜xe8 34. ♜xf3) 30. ♖h7+ ♜g8 31. ♖xd7
♜h4+ 32. ♜g3 ♜xf3 33. ♖xe8 ♜xe8
34. ♜xf3 with an equal ending, Fritz 12.

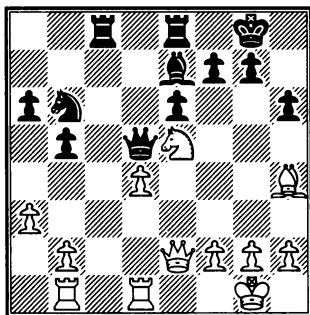
29... ♜e60-1 [Głos Poranny, May 3, 1931]

(582) *Podplomyk – Rubinstein*

Częstochowa (Simul) 1931

Queen's Gambit Declined [D60]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♜f3 ♜f6 4. ♖g5
♜bd7 5. e3 ♖e7 6. ♜c3 0-0 7. ♖d3
a6 8. a3 h6 9. ♖h4 dxc4 10. ♖xc4
b5 11. ♖d3 c5 12. 0-0 ♖b7 13. ♜e5
♜c8 14. ♖b1 cxd4 15. exd4 ♜e8
16. ♜c2 ♖e4 17. ♜e2 ♖xb1
18. ♜axb1 ♜b6 19. ♜fd1 ♜fd5
20. ♜xd5 ♜xd5



This allows White to force a draw, while
20... ♜xd5 keeps the game in play.

21. ♜h5 ♖xh4

21... f6 22. ♜f7+ ♜h7 23. ♜g6+ leads to
the same thing.

22. ♜xf7+ ♜h7 23. ♜g6+ ½-½
[Gazeta Częstochowa, September 24,
1974]

(583) *Teichmann – Rubinstein*

Katowice (Simul) 1931

Queen's Gambit Declined [D66]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♜c3 ♜f6 4. ♖g5
♜bd7 5. e3 ♖e7 6. ♜f3 0-0 7. ♜c1
c6 8. ♖d3 ♜e8 9. 0-0 h6 10. ♖f4 a6
11. cxd5 exd5 12. ♖b1 ♜f8

Rubinstein has learned his lesson –
12... ♜h5? 13. ♜xd5! is a trick he fell into
twice.

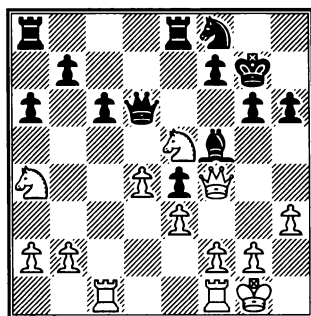
13. h3 ♖d6 14. ♖xd6 ♜xd6
15. ♜a4 ♜e4 16. ♜e5 ♖f5 17. ♜f3

17. ♖xe4 ♖xe4 18. ♜c5 was another
option. White does not play like a typi-
cal club player in a simul in this game
but like his famous namesake!

17... g6?!

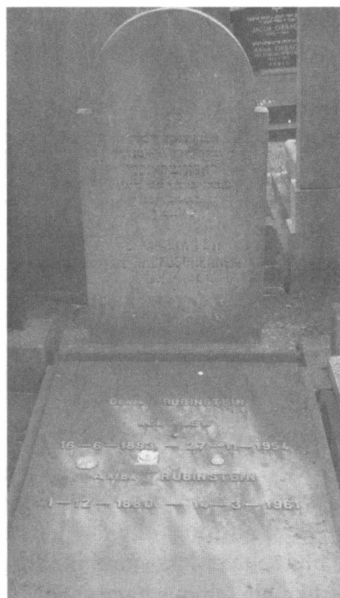
17... ♖e6 was definitely a better to get
the bishop out of harm's way.

18. ♖xe4 dxe4 19. ♜f4 ♜g7?



19... h5 was forced.

20. ♜xh6+ ♜xh6 21. ♜xf7+ ♜g7
22. ♜xd6 ♜e7 23. g4 ♜d8
24. ♜xb7 ♜xb7 25. gxf5 gxf5
26. ♜xc6 ♜g6 27. ♜c5 1-0
[Szachistica 9/1996, page 274]



*The grave of Akiva Rubinstein
Etterbeek Municipality,
Wezembeek, Belgium.*

Photo courtesy of Ronald Cools

Missing Rubinstein tournament games 1921-31

We believe that the best chances of finding missing Rubinstein games are from earlier in his career but one can always hold out hope. Here is a checklist of Akiva's missing tournament games from 1921-1931:

Göteborg 1920/21: Appelberg.
Triberg 1921: Selezniev-R (rd 4) and Spielmann-R (rd 6)
Hastings 1922/23: Yates and E.G. Sergeant. .
Southport 1924: Wright.
London 1925: both games with Thomas.
Łódź 1927: Kohn, Blass and Friedman.
Warsaw 1927: Makarczyk
Rogaška Slatina 1929: Maróczy, and Hönlinger.
Prague Olympiad 1931: Erdelyi, E. Steiner, and Grünfeld
Antwerp 1931: Baert, De Mey, and Perquin.
Warsaw (?) 1931: match with Friedman ???

Note this list does not contain Rubinstein games for which we have only part of the score. There are a fair number of cases including:

Colle and Selezniev, Meran 1924
Matisons, Budapest 1926
Marshall, Berlin 1928

Tournament and Match Record, 1921-1932

Tournament and Match Record, 1921-1932

Year	Tournament	W	D	L	Place
1920/21	Göteborg	8	2	0	1
1921	The Hague	6	1	2	3
	Triberg	7	2	3	1
1922	London	8	5	2	4
	Hastings	5	4	1	2
	Teplitz-Schönau	6	4	3	5
	Vienna	9	5	0	1
1922/23	Hastings	5	3	1	1
1923	Carlsbad	4	7	6	12
	Mährisch Ostrau	2	7	4	10
1924	Meran	5	6	2	3
	Southport	11	0	0	1
	Berlin	2	3	1	2
1925	London	3	0	1	1
	Baden-Baden	10	9	1	2
	Marienbad	9	4	2	=1
	Breslau	4	6	1	=3
	Moscow	7	5	8	=12
1926	Semmering	7	6	4	=6
	Dresden	6	1	2	3
	Budapest	6	6	3	=3
	Hannover	5	2	0	2
	Berlin	4	4	1	2

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

Year	Tournament	W	D	L	Place
1927	Łódź	10	3	1	1
	Warsaw	0	2	1	4
1928	Bad Kissingen	4	5	2	=3
	Berlin	4	2	6	=5
1929	Ramsgate	3	4	0	=2
	Carlsbad	7	13	1	4
	Budapest	7	5	1	2
	Rogaška Slatina	9	5	1	1
1930	San Remo	9	2	4	3
	Scarborough	4	6	1	3
	Hamburg Olympiad	12	4	0	
	Liège	3	4	4	=8
1931	Prague Olympiad	6	7	3	
	Antwerp	5	0	1	=1
	Rotterdam	2	0	4	4
1932	Rotterdam Consultation	2	1	0	1

Matches

1922	vs. Kagan	1	0	1
1930	vs. Van den Bosch	3	0	0
	vs. Landau	2	1	0
1931	vs. H. Friedmann	1	0	1

Bibliography

Space limitations have forced us to confine ourselves to only a partial listing of sources. The following proved to be the most helpful of the many books and periodicals consulted.

Rubinstein Game Collections

- Baca-Arus, J. and Lopez, J. R., *Rubinstein* (Havana, 1922)
DeArman, J., *Rubinstein's Games of Chess: A very incomplete collection of the match and tourney games of a great master* (Pasadena, 1912)
Ganzo, J., *La Partida De Ajedrez (Rubinstein)* (Madrid, 1988)
Glatman, V., *Akiba Rubinstein's Chess Academy* (Moscow, 1992)
Knoch, H., *Rubinstein Gewinnt!* (Vienna, 1933)
Knoch, H., *Rubinstein's Chess Masterpieces* (New York, 1941)
Korcz, W., *Akiba Rubinstein* (Warsaw, 1989)
Pytel, K., *Akiba Rubinstein* (Warsaw, 1987)
Razuvaev, Y. and Murakhveri, V.I., *Akiba Rubinstein* (Moscow, 1980)
Wenz, H., *Akiba Rubinstein. Ein Leben für das Schach* (Berlin, 1966)

Other Game Collections

- Coles, R.N., *H.E. Atkins: Doyen of British Chess Champions* (London, 1952)
duMont, J., *R.P. Michell: A Master of British Chess* (London, 1947)
Kasparov, G., *My Great Predecessors, Part 1* (London, 2003)
Kirilovs, V., *Pari Savam Laikmetam* (Riga, 1994)
Lissowski, T. and Czaruszyn, V., *Daniszewski: Niezany Rywal Alechina* (Warsaw, 1999)
Marin, M., *Learn from the Legends – Chess Champions at Their Best* (Göteborg, 2004)
Pritchett, Craig, *Chess Secrets: Heroes of Classical Chess* (London, 2009)

General Reference

- Daniszewski, D., *Księga Jubileuszowa Łódzkiego Towarzystwa Zwolenników Gry Szachowej 1903-1938* (Łódź, 1938)
Di Felice, G., *Chess Results 1931-1935* (Jefferson, N.C., 2006)
Elo, A., *The Rating of Chess Players, Past and Present* (New York, 1978)
Gage, J., *Chess Personalia: A Biobibliography* (Jefferson, N.C., 1987)
Gage, J., *Chess Tournament Crosstables Vol. IV (1921-30)* (Philadelphia, 1974)
Golombek, H., *The Encyclopaedia of Chess* (New York, 1970)
Hooper, D. and Whyld, K., *The Oxford Companion to Chess* (Oxford, 1987)
Karpov, A., *Shakhmaty Encyclopedia Slovar* (Moscow, 1990)
Kuiper, Dr. P.F., *Hundert Jahre Schachturniere: 1851-1950* (Amsterdam, 1964)
Kuiper, Dr. P.F., *Hundert Jahre Schachzweikämpfe: 1851-1950* (Amsterdam, 1967)
Litmanowicz, W. and Gizycki, J., *Szachy od A do Z Vol. I (A-M)* (Warsaw, 1986)
Litmanowicz, W. and Gizycki, J., *Szachy od A do Z Vol. II (N-Z)* (Warsaw, 1987)

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

- Matanović, A. *et al*, *Encyclopedia of Rook Endings: Part 2* (Belgrade, 1986) Soltis, A., *Chess Lists* (Jefferson, N.C., 2002)
Soltis, A., *The 100 Best Chess Games of the 20th Century, Ranked* (Jefferson, N.C., 2006)
Sunnucks, Anne, *The Encyclopedia of Chess* (New York, 1970)
Vesely, J., Kalendovsky, J. and Formanek, A. B., *Mala encyklopedie sachu* (Prague, 1989)
Wilson, F., *A Picture History of Chess* (New York, 1981)
Wolsza, T., *Arcymistrzowie, mistrzowie, amatorzy - Słownik biograficzny szachistów polskich* vol. 3 (Warsaw, 1999)

Periodicals

- American Chess Bulletin*
British Chess Magazine
Chess Notes
Chess Review
Chess Life
Chess Life and Review
Deutsche Schachzeitung
The Field
Funkschach
Inside Chess
Kagans Neueste Schachnachrichten
L'Echiquier
L'Italia Scacchistica
Magyar Sakkvilág
Shakhmaty v SSSR
Shakhmatny Byulletin
Swiat Szachowy
Szachista Polski
Tidskrift för Schack
Wiener Schachzeitung

Tournament Books

- Adams, Jimmy, *Baden Baden 1925 International Chess Tournament* (Yorklyn, Delaware, 1991)
Alekhine, A., *San Remo 1930* (Dallas, 1973)
Bogoljubow, E., *Das Internationale Schachturnier Moskau 1925* (Berlin/Leipzig, 1927)
Chalupetzky, F. and Toth, L., *Die Schacholympiade von Hamburg* (Kecskemet 1931)
Evans, L., *Vienna International Tournament, 1922* (New York, 1948)
Gillam, A.J., *Amsterdam 1929, Lake Hopatcong 1926, Berlin 1926* (Nottingham, 1997)
Gillam, A.J., *Hastings 1922/23, Margate 1923, Liverpool 1923* (Nottingham, 1999)
Gillam, A.J., *Meran 1924* (Nottingham, 1998)
Gillam, A.J., *Paris 1929, Rogaška Slatina 1929* (Nottingham, 1999)
Gillam, A.J. *Ramsgate 1929 and the Tinsley Notebooks* (Nottingham, 1994)
Golombek, H., *1930 Scarborough International Tournament* (London, 1962)

Bibliography

- Gunsberg, I., *Kongressbuch des Internationalen schachturniers zu Marienbad* (Berlin, 1925)
- Kagan, B., *Erstes Internationales Schachmeisterturnier im Haag* (Berlin, 1921)
- Kagan, B., *3rd Internationales Schachmeisterturnier in Karlsbad*. (Berlin, 1923)
- Kagan, B., *Internationale Schachmeisterturnier zu Mährisch-Ostrau* (Berlin, 1923)
- Kramer, A., *Der 24. Kongress des Deutschen Schachbundes in Breslau, 1925* (Berlin, 1925)
- Lachaga, M.A., *Liège 1930* (Martinez, Argentina, 1976)
- Laseker, R., *Das Internationale Schachmeisterturnier im Grandhotel Panhans am Semmering 1926* (Mährisch Ostrau, 1934)
- Lissowski, T., *Four Polish Championships* (Nottingham, 2003)
- Louma, J. and others, *Šachová Olympiada V Praze 1931* (Prague, 1932)
- Nimzowitsch, A., *Carlsbad International Chess Tournament* (New York, 1981)
- Palitzsch, F. and Wiarda, G., *Der Jubiläumsschach-Kongress zu Dresden 1926* (Berlin/Leipzig, 1927)
- Richter, K., *Das Internationale Schachmeisterturnier* (Berlin, 1928)
- Schorr, J., *Schachkongress Teplitz-Schönau 1922* (Teplitz-Schönau, 1922)
- Tarrasch, S., *Internationale Schachturnier zu Baden-Baden 1925* (Berlin, 1925)
- Tartakower, S., *Das Grosse Internationale Schachmeisterturnier in Bad Kissingen* (Bad Kissingen, 1928)
- Tartakower, S., *Das internationale Szein-Memorialturnier zu Budapest, 1929* (Kecskemet, 1930)
- Watts, W. H., *The Book of the London International Chess Congress 1922* (London, 1922)
- Watts, W. H., *The Book of the Hastings International Masters Chess Tournament 1922* (London, 1923)

Player Index
(Numbers refer to games)

- Abrahams, G.** 465, 481
Ahues, C. 270, 369, 395, 407, 422
Ahlberg, A. 10
Alekhine, A. 20, 43, 47, 52, 78, 91, 172, 228, 243, 382, 464
Allies 460
Amateur 475
Antze, O. 262
Apšenieks, F. 403
Araiza, J. 372
Atkins, H. 37
Aurell, H. 3
- Balaban, J.** 472
Baratz, A. 405
Batley, W. 476
Beck, C. 530
Becker, A. 191, 341
Beihoff, G. 510
Bergsma 531
Bernstein, J. 93
Bernstein, S. 505
Blake, J. 90
Blazej 492
Bleicher 515
Blümich, M. 196, 241
Bohatirchuk, F. 212
Bogoljubow, E. 21, 23, 25, 28, 41, 48, 53, 72, 105, 112, 164, 193, 203, 277, 297, 337, 371, 433
Bottenheim, M. 534
Boyce, C. 474
Brach 485
Braun, Dr. 578
Brinckmann, A. 349, 365
Briza 484
Brooks, C. 470
Brunnemer, J. 503
Bryson, J. 469
Burns, K. 507
- Canal, E.** 338, 350, 367
- Capablanca, J.** 45, 205, 293, 306, 312, 324, 355
Carls, C. 161
Censer, I. 483, 574
Chajes, O. 92
Christoffersen, H. 429
Chwojnik, M. 283
Cockinos, T. 483
Colle, E. 126, 168, 250, 271, 330, 352, 373, 401, 418, 447, 450-453
Conde, A. 88
- Daniszewski, D.** 281, 521
Davidson, J. 13, 232
De Bruijn, W. 564
Dresler, J. 581
Drewitt, J. 89, 134
Duffield, C. 142
Duhm, H. 267
Dunkelblum, J. 573
Dunst, T. 508
Dürsch 563
Dus-Chotimirsky, F. 216
- Eerelid** 462
Elper 518
Euwe, M. 16, 42, 116, 295, 342
Eva, A. 479
Ezel (Oskam) 462
- Fairhurst, W.** 474
Fick, L. 565
Flohr, S. 364, 413, 437
Fridlitzius, J. 1
Frijda, A. 580
Fröber 468
Frydman, P. 284
- Garcia, E.** 506
Geiger, H. 358
Gibson, W. 145
Gilg, K. 229, 329

- Goldfarb, J.** 559
Golmayo, M. 435
Gothilf, S. 204
Grau, R. 375
Grintz 526
Gromer, A. 415
Grünfeld, E. 61, 71, 97, 109, 123, 166, 187, 197, 208, 237, 255, 272, 326, 356, 400
Haida, A. 181
Hamel, H. 471
Harris, W. 502
Havasi, K. 252, 353
Heath, C. 135
Heinicke, H. 494
Herzog, R. 11
Hirschbein, M. 286
Horowitz, I. 496
Hromádka, K. 111
Hutchings, C. 499
Ilyin-Zhenevsky, A. 211
Jacobs 517
Janowsky, D. 186, 235
Jeansén, T. 2
Jobst, C. 570
Jovanovic, K. 359
Johner, H. 434
Johner, P. 62, 149, 152, 245, 273, 336
Kagan, B. 30, 31
Kandler 486
Kashdan, I. 404, 441, 496, 511
Kerekes 489
Kleczyński, J. 285
Kleim 516
Kmoch, H. 82, 223, 256, 374, 410
Kohn, S. 289
Kolski, J. 288
Koltanowski, G. 128, 444
König, I. 75, 362
Kostić, B. 17, 69
Krakowski 519
Kremer, L. 280
Krogdahl, A. 408
Krug 571
Kupchik, A. 498, 514
Kwasniewski 522
Lafora, C. 414
Landau, S. 388-90, 445, 448, 451-453
Langleben, S. 559
Larsson, A. 5
Lasker, E. 118, 206, 467
Lennarz 495
Levenfish, G. 218
List, P. 274
Louviau 575
Łowcki, M. 287
Lundgren, E. 4
Makarczyk, K. 278
Marco, G. 15
Maróczy, G. 19, 35, 57, 77, 100, 333, 380, 396, 402
Marotti, D. 38
Marshall, F. 163, 185, 217, 301, 307, 313, 327, 428
Martinez, R. 500
Matisons, H. 257, 325, 436
Menchik, V. 340, 397
Meyer, L. 496
Michel, W. 236
Michell, R. 177, 318, 391
Mieses, J. 14, 63, 148, 151, 160, 265, 291
Mikenas, V. 440
Miliani, L. 121
Monticelli, M. 248, 354, 376
Moore 477
Moritz, B. 192
Morrison, J. 33
Moses, G. 139
Müller, G. 579
Müller, O. 140
Nagy, G. 261
Najdorf, M. 518

- Nimzowitsch, A.** 103, 171, 184, 200, 227, 242, 264, 298, 305, 311, 323, 378, 420
NN 572
Norman, G. 85
Nosdorf 525
- O’Kelly, A.** 454-457
Olsen, A. 411
Opočenský, K. 133, 183
Oskam, G. (Ezel) 462, 566
- Patay, G.** 131
Petersén, R. 8
Phillips, H. 513
Pirc, V. 363
Pléci, I. 423
Podplomyk, H. 582
Pokorný, A. 113
Pratsch 490
Price, B. 474
Price, H. 319
Prins, L. 529
Prokeš, L. 259, 351
Przepiórka, D. 122, 175, 343, 360, 425
- Rabinovich, I.** 159, 210
Radspinner 501
Rahm, I. 417
Ranfors, I. 6
Regedziński, T. 279, 520
Reinbot 461
Réti, R. 32, 58, 81, 87, 95, 117, 174, 179, 198, 214, 224, 249, 299, 302, 309
Rhodes, H. 138
Richter 7
Richter, K. 459
Romanovsky, P. 207
Romi, M. 370
Rosselli del Turco, S. 132, 162, 230, 431
Rotenstein, S. 459
Rožič, K. 357
Rubinstein, S. 538-553
- Salwe, G.** 554-561
Sämisch, F. 64, 83, 107, 157, 176, 199, 202, 240, 266, 276, 328, 368
Sapira, E. 443
Sauer 488
Schofield, F. 141
Schröder 493
Selezniev, A. 9, 20a, 24, 27, 119, 129
Selman, J. 533
Sergeant, E. 320, 393
Sergeant, P. 86, 143
Shernetsky, D. 442
Siegheim, B. 84
Silberschatz 577
Singer, L. 366
Skopal 491
Soultanbéieff, V. 421
Spanjaard, E. 566
Spencer, E. 146, 469, 482
Spielmann, R. 22, 26, 29, 65, 80, 94, 114, 127, 158, 180, 220, 226, 269, 294, 304, 310, 332, 381
Ståhlberg, G. 406, 438
Steiner, E. 254, 345
Steiner, H. 512
Steiner, L. 124, 246
Sultan Khan, M. 392, 412, 424, 430
Sutcliffe, W. 480
- Tackels** 576
Takács, S. 70, 125, 260, 361, 384
Tarrasch, S. 50, 55, 66, 73, 99, 110, 130, 169, 194, 221, 292, 303
Tartakover, S. 12, 44, 68, 76, 106, 108, 165, 178, 219, 225, 244, 247, 282, 290, 300, 308, 314, 334, 344, 383, 426, 446, 449, 451-453
te Kolsté, J. 173
Teichmann, R. 59, 104, 147, 150, 459, 562
Teichmann, V. 583
Tenner, O. 509
Tholfsen, E. 497
Thomas, A. 136

Player Index

- Thomas, G.** 51, 56, 96, 156, 188, 321, 317, 339, 377, 394
 335, 346, 399, 419
Thomas, W. R. 469
Thorvaldsson, E. 416
Torre, C. 167, 182, 215
Towbin, I. 518
Treybal, K. 60, 98, 155, 231, 322
Tylor, T. 315
- Vajda, A.** 234, 258, 347
van den Bosch, J. 348, 385-387, 409, 527, 532
van Kooy, W. 568
van Seters, F. 535
Varlin (Barzin, M.) 576
Vastatka 487
Verlinsky, B. 213
Verschueren, E. 466
Vidmar, M. 40, 222, 331, 379, 439
Vincent 537
Visser, J.E. 528, 567
von Gottschall, H. 190, 268
von Holzhausen, W. 239, 263, 275
Vukovic, V. 74
- Wagner, H.** 195
Wahlutuch, V. 34
Walkate, H. 569
Walter, M. 115
Watson, C. 36
Watts, W. 137
Wayaffe 536
Weenink, H. 427, 432
Weingarten 577
Wenman, F. 463
Whitehead 478
Whitworth, J. 473
Winter, W. 316, 398
Witt, W. 504
Wojciechowski, A. 523, 524
Wolf, H. 67, 79, 101, 120
- Yanofsky, D.** 458
Yates, F. 18, 46, 49, 54, 102, 144, 153, 154, 170, 189, 209, 233, 238, 253, 296,

Opening Index (Numbers refer to games)

- Alekhine** 20a, 220, 233, 238, 445, 491, 505
- Benoni** 26, 291, 479, 516, 535
- Benko** 80
- Bird** 4, 227, 537
- Bishop's Opening** 493, 538-547, 566
- Blumenfeld** 68
- Bogo-Indian** 222
- Budapest** 281, 300
- Caro-Kann** 13, 137, 483
- Center Counter** 58, 115
- Chigorin** 383, 504
- Dutch** 50, 57, 63, 82, 105, 151, 157, 212, 218, 247, 285, 308, 364, 487, 580
- English** 106, 149, 174, 194, 198, 199, 201, 242, 265, 279, 313, 338, 361, 376, 378, 470, 492, 530, 553
- Evans Gambit** 12
- Four Knights Game** 48, 55, 67, 73, 75, 77, 89, 100, 110, 133, 158, 200, 257, 268, 278, 349, 380, 403
- French** 9, 74, 122, 259, 261, 264, 395, 472, 480, 490, 508, 523, 534
- Giuoco Piano** 121, 146, 231, 275, 344, 387, 461, 488, 510, 557, 559, 560
- Grünfeld** 72, 76, 78, 97, 109, 124, 126, 134, 159, 167, 224, 348, 464, 532
- King's Fianchetto** 179
- King's Gambit** 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 17, 49, 130, 135, 147, 462, 473, 475, 484, 515, 527, 528, 567, 569, 572
- King's Gambit Declined** 15, 29, 31, 111, 132, 463, 465, 503, 525, 558, 563, 568, 575, 577
- King's Indian** 32, 56, 86, 90, 140, 161, 196, 241, 246, 315, 420, 444, 578
- King's Indian Attack** 282, 311
- Larsen** 323, 426
- Nimzo-Indian** 35, 59, 61, 70, 192, 202, 210, 230, 262, 270, 274, 276, 283, 292, 296, 298, 305, 336, 337, 343, 345, 346, 350, 352, 384, 389, 391, 398, 402, 404, 418, 422, 443, 450, 451, 454, 581
- Old Indian** 92, 117, 175, 254, 469
- Owen** 360
- Pirc** 24
- Queen's Fianchetto** 186, 197, 208
- Queen's Gambit Accepted** 101, 113, 152, 165, 166, 178, 183, 191, 205, 235-237, 245, 284, 293, 297, 299, 302, 388, 390, 397, 399, 405, 411, 413, 417, 428, 434, 437, 439, 498, 512, 514, 552
- Queen's Gambit Declined** 2, 11, 20-22, 27, 33, 37, 40, 47, 52, 62, 66, 69, 71, 84, 85, 91, 94, 99, 107, 136, 142, 143, 150, 154, 172, 182, 187, 188, 190, 215, 217, 221, 223, 226, 239, 249, 255, 260, 267, 273, 286, 288, 290, 295, 303, 307, 309, 314, 318, 319, 321, 327, 329, 331, 332, 334, 335, 339, 340-342, 347 353, 355, 357, 359, 367, 371, 374, 377, 382, 400, 406, 427, 441, 442, 448, 449, 459, 466, 467, 482, 489, 495, 499, 501, 502, 511, 517, 520, 521, 526, 533, 536, 548-550, 565, 570, 571, 573, 574, 576, 582, 583
- Queen's Indian** 171, 176, 216, 228, 252, 497
- Queen's Pawn** 7, 19, 34, 36, 42, 44, 45, 64, 83, 88, 93, 116, 131, 139, 144, 155, 163, 181, 184, 185, 214, 232, 240, 243, 244, 250, 251, 256, 271, 272, 287, 289, 294, 306, 310, 312, 317, 324, 326, 328, 330, 351, 354, 356, 358, 362, 368, 372, 373, 375, 381, 386, 401, 410, 412, 416, 424, 425, 429, 430, 435, 438, 447, 452, 453, 468, 481, 513, 518, 529, 554
- Réti** 95, 125, 213, 280
- Ruy Lopez** 10, 25, 30, 46, 51, 54, 60, 79, 81, 87, 96, 98, 102, 112, 114, 118, 127, 141, 153, 156, 164, 168, 170, 177, 189, 193, 195, 207, 209, 211, 225, 248,

ECO Index

253, 277, 304, 320, 322, 325, 365, 369, 385, 392, 393, 407, 409, 415, 419, 423, 432, 446, 455-457, 460, 477, 478, 486, 496, 507, 519, 522, 524, 563	Semi-Slav 23, 28, 104, 123, 206, 229, 234, 258, 301, 316, 363, 366, 370, 379, 394, 396, 408, 414, 431, 433, 440, 506, 531
Scotch 65, 108, 148, 160, 269, 333, 421, 500	Three Knights Game 556
Sicilian 14, 16, 18, 38, 39, 41, 103, 120, 173, 180, 551, 555, 579	Slav 43, 53, 119, 128, 129, 138, 169, 204, 263, 458, 474
	Vienna 145, 162, 203, 219, 266, 436, 471, 476, 485, 494, 509, 561

ECO Codes Index (Numbers refer to games)

A00 179	A36 106, 198
A03 4, 537	A40 516, 529
A04 492	A43 26, 479
A05 323, 426	A46 34, 36, 93, 294, 310, 324, 328, 429
A06 227, 280, 311	A47 184, 214, 232, 243, 244, 251, 287, 326, 358, 360, 362, 368, 375, 410, 424, 425, 453
A07 282	
A09 95, 125, 213	A48 42
A15 553	A50 186, 197, 208
A20 194, 199	A52 281, 300
A28 149, 265	A53 117, 254
A29 470	A54 92, 469
A30 338, 376	A55 175
A31 530	A57 80
A32 313, 378	A60 291
A33 279	A80 285, 364
A34 174, 201, 242, 361	A81 105

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

A84 57, 157, 212, 218, 247, 308, 580	B84 41
A85 487	C00 264
A90 50, 151	C01 9, 122, 261, 395, 480
A91 82	C10 472, 508
A95 63	C11 259, 534
B00 360	C12 74
B01 58, 115	C13 490
B02 233, 238	C17 523
B03 491	C24 493, 538-547, 566
B04 20a, 505	C25 471, 556, 561
B05 220, 445	C26 476, 509
B07 24	C27 162, 266, 494
B13 13, 137, 483	C28 203, 219, 485, 575
B23 14	C29 145, 436
B25 555	C30 15, 29, 31, 111, 132, 463, 465, 503, 525, 558, 562, 568, 577
B28 551	C31 462, 515, 527
B29 16, 18	C32 147, 569
B32 103	C33 484
B38 38, 173, 180	C34 473, 475
B45 579	C36 1, 3, 5, 8, 17, 30
B56 120	C39 6, 49, 135, 270, 528, 567, 572
B83 39	C45 108, 160, 421, 560

C47 65, 148, 269, 333	C90 177, 207, 209, 211, 407
C48 133, 158, 200, 257, 278, 349, 380, 403	C91 54, 170, 189
C49 48, 55, 67, 73, 75, 77, 89, 100, 110, 268	C97 496
C50 231, 275, 344, 461, 488, 557, 559, 560	C98 112, 156, 164, 193, 277
C51 12	D00 7, 163, 185, 351, 554
C53 387, 510	D02 44, 45, 64, 83, 144, 240, 289, 306, 438, 468, 481
C54 121, 146	D04 131, 181, 447
C64 455-457	D05 19, 88, 116, 139, 155, 250, 256, 271, 272, 312, 317, 330, 354, 356, 372, 373, 381, 386, 401, 412, 416, 430, 435, 452, 513, 518
C66 507	D06 182, 239, 249, 303, 340, 548-550
C68 30, 225, 325	D07 383, 504
C72 320, 385, 393	D10 53, 169, 458
C73 365	D12 129
C75 322, 369	D13 119
C77 51, 96, 114, 253, 392	D15 128, 138, 204
C79 46, 79, 87, 98, 102, 118, 127, 153, 195, 248, 409, 415, 423, 432, 460, 486, 522, 524	D16 263, 274
C80 563	D19 43
C83 10, 477, 478	D20 113, 166, 284, 293, 299, 428
C84 168, 519	D21 245, 397
C86 81, 304, 419, 446	D26 434
C88 60	D27 101, 152, 165, 178, 183, 191, 205, 302, 399, 405, 413, 417, 437, 439, 498, 514

The Life & Games of Akiva Rubinstein: The Later Years

D28 235-237, 411, 512, 552	D60 37, 273, 335, 357, 359, 502, 565
D29 297, 388, 390	D61 314, 441, 442
D30 85, 172, 223, 226, 331, 482	D63 27, 318, 321, 327, 329, 342, 353, 371, 374, 382, 499, 501, 536
D31 20, 62, 69, 143, 187, 301, 363, 370, 521	D64 2, 47, 71, 84, 91, 107, 286, 319, 341, 495
D32 52	D65 142, 154, 260, 511
D33 94, 571	D66 295, 448
D34 66, 99, 533	D67 255
D36 217, 347, 427	D69 190, 467
D37 21, 188, 332, 339, 367, 406, 449	D71 224, 532
D40 33, 377, 574	D74 348
D41 150, 334, 400	D75 76
D45 258, 316, 366, 379, 394, 396, 408, 414, 431, 433, 446, 506, 517, 521, 531	D78 109
D46 23, 28, 229, 466	D85 464
D47 104, 206	D94 72, 78, 97, 167
D48 123, 234	D95 124, 126, 134, 159
D52 136, 215, 221, 307, 309, 459, 489, 526, 573	E10 68
D53 576	E11 222
D74 570	E14 252, 497
D55 11, 22, 40, 288, 290	E15 171, 216
D56 355	E16 228
D58 267	E18 176
	E20 35, 454

E22 59	E44 210, 230, 343, 404
E28 61, 450	E46 202, 296, 391
E32 70, 283, 298, 305	E60 161, 578
E34 262, 346, 352, 389	E61 56
E35 345, 350	E62 241
E36 337	E67 315
E38 192, 274, 276, 292, 336	E68 32, 420
E39 270	E69 140
E40 398, 418, 581	E70 535
E41 443	E72 86, 90, 196, 444
E42 384, 402, 422, 451	E91 246

Annotator Index

(Numbers refer to games)

- | | |
|--|--|
| Alekhine, A. 20, 43, 47, 50, 54, 91, 172,
228, 243, 369, 378, 459 | Louma, J. 433 |
| Authors 20a, 27, 28, 37, 56, 76, 78-
80, 135, 156, 162, 177, 206,
226, 233, 245, 259, 260, 327,
349, 368, 373, 388, 393, 400,
463, 465-467, 473, 516-518,
528, 550-61, 562, 563, 570,
571, 573-78, 581 | Łowcki, M. 289 |
| Becker, A. 13, 16, 223 | Marin, M. 132 |
| Bernstein, J. 93 | Maróczy, G. 32, 35, 42-44 |
| Blake, J. 87, 138, 140, 143, 315 | Marshall, F. 217 |
| Blümich, M. 418 | Mieses, J. 22 |
| Bogoljubow, E. 15, 21, 27 | Nimzowitsch, A. 9, 10, 227, 242, 322,
326 |
| Botvinnik, M. 307, 418 | Pirc, V. 363 |
| Burn, A. 87 | Reinfeld, F. 227 |
| Chernev, I. 72 | Réti, R. 302 |
| Euwe, M. 386, 418, 529 | Romanovsky, P. 381 |
| Grünfeld, E. 58, 123, 326 | Rubinstein, A. 10, 47, 51, 63, 155, 165,
175, 178, 189, 224, 281, 283,
291, 298, 300, 305, 308, 332,
340, 367, 402, 411, 425, 440,
441 |
| Golombek, H. 58 | Sämisch, F. 263 |
| Helms, H. 514 | Spielmann, R. 158 |
| Keres, P. 369 | Takács, S. 125 |
| Kmocho, H. 15, 16, 66, 67, 78, 80, 99,
110, 111, 123, 160, 176, 223,
226, 237, 260, 273, 303, 325,
338, 364, 379, 433 | Tarrasch, S. 99 |
| König, I. 362 | Tartakover, S. 12, 20, 68, 110, 111,
123, 219, 253, 283, 286, 290,
412, 418 |
| Kostić, B. 69 | Teichmann, R. 14 |
| Lasker, Em. 24, 156, 190 | Torre, C. 193 |
| Levenfish, G. 158 | Towbin, I. 518 |
| | Wiarda, G. 240 |
| | Wolf, H. 236, 237 |
| | Yanofsky, D. 458 |

The Great Rubinstein

Volume Two

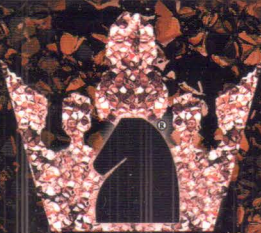
Akiva Rubinstein occupies a unique position in chess history. One of the greatest artists ever to sit down at a chessboard, Rubinstein was also the strongest player never to get an opportunity to play for the title of World Champion.

This greatly enlarged second edition chronicles the second half (1921-1961) of the Polish grandmaster's life. Dozens of archival photographs, photographs and approximately 40% more material finish off this splendid work, completing the journey begun in volume 1.

About the Authors:

International Master John Donaldson is one of America's most popular chess authors. His most recent release is the second edition of *A Legend on the Road*, about Bobby Fischer's 1964 transatlantic exhibition tour.

International Master and three-time champion of Bulgaria Nikolay Minev is well-known for his books and articles on tactics, although his most recent work, *A Practical Guide to Rook Endgames*, has been well received by chessplayers worldwide.



Russell Enterprises Inc.

\$34.95
ISBN 978-1-936490-39-4
53495 >



9 781936 490394