

## The

 CHESS REVIEWOfficial Organ of the American Chess Federation

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## EN PASSANT

## ALEKHINE TO VISIT VENEZUELA

Subscriber Julio Garcia advises that the Venezuelan Chess Federation has arranged a tournament to decide the championship of Venezuela for 1938. The following will participate: Dr. M. A. Silva, C. A. Vidal, O. Benitez, C. A. Torres, J. Garcia. The winner will play a match with the present champion, S. L. Paez to decide who will be titleholder for 1938.

The Venezuelan Chess Federation has also invited Dr. Alekhine, World Champion, to visit Caracas. He will arrive on January 14th and is scheduled to give five simultaneous exhibitions, play a few consultation games, and lecture.

## THINGS I NEVER KNEW before <br> (With thanks to JOHN KIERAN of THE NEW YORK TIMES)

"Of course they don't really blindfold those chess masters. They just sit with their backs to the boards and the embattled visiting firemen, and call the play without looking."
"Alekhine, the exiled Russian and domesticated Parisien, has played as many as thirty opponents (32-Editor) by ear. He was simply told their moves and proceeded to check them without mercy."
"Zukertort once stumped Steinitz with a surprise move, and Steinitz never gave any answer. He studied the board in a frenzy, and then walked out of the room, and didn't come back!"
"The earliest known writer on chess was an Arab named Massudi, who jotted down chess chatter about 950 A. D. No one was compelled to read it."
"Chess first appeared in Persia as a threat. A Persian ruler was offered the choice of learning the answer to some chess problems or paying tribute to some powerful Indian potentate. He learned chess. "It was cheaper."
"The moves of the chess masters in tournaments have to be made within time limits. Dr. Lasker once charged that somebody 'fixed his clock' to run faster than the customary speed limit."
"Opponents of Dr. Lasker charged that he used to smoke cigars that threw off a heavy smoke and an odor of burning shoes just to put them off their game."
"King Canute was a chess player, but he made the wrong move when he went to the seashore and ordered the rising tide to retreat!"

## AN ANECDOTE IN MEMORY OF SCHOTTLANDER

The time was the beginning of the World War. I was a student in college and spent my spare time at the chess clubs in Breslau, as young Tarrasch had done a generation before me. There I made the acquaintance of the veteran master, Dr. Rosanes, who had played with the renowned Adolf Anderssen; also of Charles Bergmann, the creator of the Breslau variation in the Ruy Lopez; and of Julius Steinitz, the problemist. All of them have since lost their last game, but in those days they enjoyed life, and from them I heard the story of the great Breslau master, Schottlander.

Once again he was playing with his favorite opponent, who was known only by his nickname of "August, the Giant-Killer". Finally, they arrived at the following position:


Master Schottlander
Schottlander played 1 QxPch and August made the correct reply $1 \ldots K-K 11$; seeing that if he played 1... Q-Kt2 White wins by $2 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Kt1}$; $3 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{R} 6 \mathrm{ch}$, K-R1; 4 B Kt 2 !, Kt-K3; 5 Q-B7, etc. The master then continued 2 B-Kt2, and August replied $2 \ldots$. $B$-R6 threatening mate. (2 ... Q-Kt2; 3 Qx Qch, KxQ; 4 KtxBdis.ch. would have held out much longer but White should win-Editor). White now played 3 Q-R8ch!! and the "GiantKiller" grabbed it off without delay, 3... $K x Q$.

Schottlander, when he saw the innocence of his opponent, decided to have a little fun, and exclaimed, "What have I done? Let me have my Queen back!" But August, feeling sure of a win, kept the $Q$ in his hand, refusing to give it back. Schottlander, loving a good joke, keeps up the pretense for a few minutes. He rises from his chair and endeavors to take the $Q$ away. A chase around the room ensues to the enjoyment of the spectators. Finally, the "Giant-Killer" climbs a chair in self-pro-
tection, raising his right hand to show the $Q$ still clutched in triumph.

At last the master tires of the fun. "August", he exclaims, "for the last time, are you going to return my Q?" "I will not", says August. "Very well then", replies Schottlander, "I shall continue the game."

The two opponents returned to the board, and Schottlander, amid the laughter of the spectators, mated in two (as he naturally had intended): 4 Kt-B7dble.ch., K-Kı1; 5 Kt-R6 mate.
(Hans Cobn in El Ajedrez Americano).

## CAPABLANCA'S SOUVENIR STAMP

Dr. Antonio Barreras, who sent us word of Cuba's preparations for Capablanca Day as described in our last issue, writes: "I imagine you would like to reproduce in The Chess Review the Capablanca Souvenir Stamp, which I have proposed to the Cuban Government. I enclose one several times the actual size for reproduction purposes."

These souvenir stamps will be sent free upon request. Address
Dr. Antonio Barreras, Cuba 19,
Santa Clara, Cuba.


CAPABLANCA 188819 NOV 1938 CINCUENTENARIO DE SU NATALICIO

## SEASON'S GREETINGS

This issue marks the end of our sixth year of publication. We wish to extend to our subscribers, readers, and friends, our heartiest wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

The London Terrace Chess Club, now in its fourth season, meets every Wednesday evening at 470 W. 24th Street, New York City. The Board of Directors consisting of Ernst Woltmann, President; Jerome Barry, Secretary-Treasurer; and Daniel Schenck have arranged a continuous program of chess activity for the membership of approximately 30 .
meet a genulne chess-shire cat
Subscriber Ray Kooyman, whose home state brings to mind vivid pictures of the Bonneville Salt Flats and automobile speed racing at a five or six mile a minute pace says, "You've heard of Chess-shire cats, and you've seen pictures of the 'Siamese' cats Dr. Alekhine used as mascots in his return match with Dr. Euwe, but here is another-the cat that likes chess so well, she sleeps with it!
"While playing a game with a friend a few days ago, the family kitten crawled into the chess-men box for a nap, and before it could get out, I snapped the enclosed picture. A copy of The Chess Review was nearby when I took the picture and I used it as added 'color'.
"I hope you get the same 'kick' out of it that I did."

## WHEN IN DOUBT.... MOVE A KNIGHT!

We get all sorts of letters and are asked all sorts of questions. The following from a reader in the Buckeye State is a case in point.

I don't know if the editors of The Chess Review form a chess information bureau or not, but hope I can get a brief summary of what I want to know after failing to learn it from libraries and individuals. What are some of the most useful systems or general principles that you know of, which apply to chess play? I am thinking of principles which are rather general in application, guiding one through all or nearly all of a normal game, or to the point where one can stop the game from going to the end game stage. (If we could only do that in our own games!-Editor) They should be convenient to apply, having their main idea expressed in just one or two sentences.

I've read the small book, "Common Sense in Chess" by Dr. Lasker, a book by Reti, one by Capablanca, and Mason's "Principles of Chess". I've never been able to find out what the system of Nimzowitsch is though, exactl). (Only a brave man would admit that he has-Editor).

An example of the principles they mention is Lasker's advice to bring knights out before bishops. That principle is specific in application. Mason's advice is more like what I want. I think there are systems still more like it though, although they may not be supported by such good authorities!

From various sources I've seen warnings against almost every kind of a move except most knight and bishop moves "in the opening". But judging from $m y$ experience I wonder if it would be such pery bad advice to say that it's practical to stick to knight and bishop moves nearly all the time as long as there is one minor piece left on the board,-except when some other move is obviously necessary.

For instance, even if White and Black both play P-K4 for their first move, and White plays 2 P-Q4, Black could refuse to play PxP, but move a knight and not be so very bad off. Black could hang back while White advanced queen,

rooks, and pawns, and when hard pressed come in with a knight move (!), perhaps gaining a winning advantage and rendering all White's ambitions and work worse than useless.

In some cases this system would make one deliberately steer clear of bis best move, but it has the advantage of being easy to bear in mind, and keeps one from the common fault of overlooking certain subule knight and bishop moves! Also it saves a player's energy by restricting the number of moves he has to consider, and sometimes tempts the opponent to take a risky course. Finally, it keeps one from all sorts of trouble liable to come from moves of the other pieces!
Small wonder ye editor is rapidly losing his hair!

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## The A. V. R. O. Tournament

During the month of November, the attention of the chess world was centered on the land of dikes and tulips. For Holland, from November 5th to the 27 th was the scene of one of the greatest chess tournaments ever held. There have been other tournaments in which renowned players have vied with one another for supremacy, but none to our knowledge with such concentrated playing strength. No player could afford to let up for a momenteach round was as difficult as the one before or after.

The outstanding feature of the tournament was the triumph of youth. Reuben Fine of the United States and Paul Keres of Esthonia, who shared the first prize, were the two youngest competitors-their ages being 24 and 22 respectively. We can say with complete confidence that their supporters for such high ranking, were few in number. We saw quite a list of pre-tourney guesses as to the final results and not one had either of them slated for the top. The consensus of opinion among America's outstanding stay-at-homes was that it would be a three-cornered fight between Alek. hine, Botwinnik and Reshevsky. Of the three, Botwinnik, who finished third, played the steadiest chess, and aside from his first round set-back by Fine, lived up to expectations.

It is not our intention to delve into tournament statistics here. They are adequately dealt with in a table given elsewhere. But mention must be made of Fine's wonderful first half showing, in which he scored $51 / 2$ points in his first six games, and of Keres' amazing steadiness under fire-not losing a single game! Many chess commentators have expressed amazement at Capablanca's poor showing in finishing seventh, but our own opinion is that there is only a hair's-breadth difference in the playing strength of the contestants. If the final standings had been completely reversed so that Flohr finished first, Capablanca second, and Fine and Keres tied for last-there would be no ground for astonishment.

We wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Haagsche Coursant and De Telegraaf for their reports of the tournament, and to Mr . John B. Snetblage for his invaluable translations from the Dutch text. In this issue will be found all the games from the first four rounds. The notes and comments, unless otherwise stated, are by S. S. Coben.

## THE OPENING CEREMONIES

The official opening of the AVRO tournament took place on November 5 th in the Amstel Hotel in Amsterdam. No games were played, the evening being devoted to opening ceremonials, speeches, and drawing lots for the schedule of rounds. The hall was decorated with the national flags of the participating masters. All players were present, except Capablanca, who was represented by Tournament Director, S. Landau. Mr. G. de Clercq, president of the AVRO, opened the ceremonies with a speech of welcome and stated that his company was very proud to have brought together such a brilliant array of masters. Dr. Euwe, in behalf of the players, thanked him, praised the organization of the tournament, and hoped that the quality of play would prove that all the players were worthy of the honor of participating in the tournament.

Then Dr. Alekhine spoke. He stated that all sorts of rumors were being circulated to the effect that the winner of this tournament would have preference over all others in arranging a match with him for the world championship. These rumors presumably originated because of his contract with the AVRO in which he agrees to play the winner under conditions to be formulated later. He stated that he retained, however, the right to first play for the world title with others and that the AVRO contract clause had not created new rights or preferences. He placed himself on record as believing that a tournament, no matter how strong the players, cannot be a preponderant factor in deciding the question of the world championship. The practical side of the matter is that political conditions in Czechoslovakia have made the proposed match with Flohr impossible, and that he feels free at present to accept a challenge from any recognized master. If, after this tournament, its winner should challenge him formally and should guarantee the organization of a match with acceptable conditions based on similar previous matches, then he would certainly accept the challenge. The winner should, however, not think that he has any preference. As to conditions other than financial, Alekhine said that it is bis right to refuse to play in any country where public opinion is against him; adding however, that at that moment he did not have any particular country in mind. Thus spake Alekbine!

After the speeches the drawing of lots took place. Each player was addressed in his own language by a young lady garbed in the appropriate national costume of his country, and given a bouquet of flowers.
-J.B.S.

[^1]A. V. R. O. 1938



## ROUND 1-NOVEMBER 6th

| S. Flohr --------1/2 | J. R. Capablanca $\ldots-1 / 2$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| A. Alekhine _-_----1/2 | S. Reshevsky -.---1/2 |
| R. Fin | M. Botwinnik -.-.- 0 |
| . Euwe ----------1/2 | P. Ke |

Eight players are seated at four tables on a dias. National flags are in the background with the Russian hammer and sickle next to the stars and stripes. Four giant wall boards with red and black pieces electrically controlled may be seen. It is noon, the tournament director gives a signal . . . . and the greatest tournament in chess history has begun.

The outstanding feature of this round, one which was to prove characteristic of the entire tournament, was the time pressure felt by all the players. As usual, Reshevsky is in time trouble. He has to make 20 moves in 8 min utes . . . . 16 moves in 6 minutes. His opponent, Alckhine, becomes very nervous, gets up and paces restlessly back and forth. Reshevsky, on the contrary, is quiet. He even takes one minute of precious time to tell Alekhine to calm himself! 12 moves to make in 2 minutes! Everyone, players as well as spectators, is jittery, except Reshevsky, who, with lightning rapidity, completes his forticth move on the last second of his allotted time.

Time pressure seems contagious: Keres, 11 moves in 9 minutes; Capablanca, 16 moves in 10 minutes; Botwinnik, 12 moves in 9 minutes; Euwe, ditto, overlooking a win because of it and having to be satisfied with a draw.

A game of great theoretical value. Black's aggressive opening play is refuted so subtly, it is difficult to point out just where be went wrong. Fine, bimself, probably had to depend on intuition. 1.3 R-R4 would seem to be the key move which definitely refutes 7 . . P-QS.
-S.S.C.

## A. V. R. O. Tournament <br> First Round Holland-Nov. 6, 1938 FRENCH DEFENSE

| R. Fine | M. Botwinnik |
| :--- | ---: |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 |
| 2 P.Q4 | P.Q4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 |

This old continuation was originally tried in a game Steinitz-Winawer, Paris, 1867 and revived again by Nimzowitsch. It is considered stronger than the classical $3 \ldots$ Kt-KB3.

## 4 P-K5

Offering better chances than the exchange 4 PxP.
4....
P.QB4

Considered to be the best reply. More usual at one time was $4 \ldots$ P-QKt3, while in a game Botwinnik-Ragosin, (Moscow) 4... PKB3 was tried.

## 5 PxP

$5 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, originated by Bogolubow, is considered better.
5.3

6 Kt.B3 $\quad$| Kt.K2 |
| ---: |
| QKt-B3 |

The development of the QKt to Q2 and the KKt to QB3 deserves consideration here, as played by Stahlberg against Keres.

7 B.Q3
Leading to complications.

$$
7 \text {... P-Q5 }
$$

Sharp play! The Soviet master is out to win, otherwise the safer $7 \ldots$ BxP would have been played.

| 8 | P-QR3 | B-R4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 9 | P-QKt4 | KtxKtP |

A temporary piece sacrifice.

| 10 | PxKt | BxP |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 11 | B-Kt5ch | Kt-B3 |
| 12 | BxKtch | PxB |
| 13 | R-R4! | .... |

Of course not 13 QxP because of the exchange of $Q$ 's followed by BxKtch.

| 13 B-Q2 | BxKtch |
| :--- | ---: |
| 14 | P-B3 |

Black obviously cannot maintain the QP after the exchange of the Bishops.
15 O.O
$0-0$
P×B

Black has won a $P$ but cannot retain it for long.

## 17 Q-K1 <br> P-QR4

In order to place the $B$ on the commanding diagonal QR3-KB8. Offhand Black would seem to have the better position, but shortly the potential strength of White's forces will become apparent.
M. Botwinnik

R. Fine
18 QxP
B-R3
19 KR-R1
B-Kt4
20 R-Q4
....

White avoids the temptation of P grabbing: $20 \mathrm{RxP}, \mathrm{RxR} ; 21 \mathrm{QxR}$ (if 21 RxR then $21 \ldots$. Q-Q8ch; $22 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 7$, etc.), QxQ; 22 RxQ , R-Q1 and Black recovers the $P$ with the better game.

| 20 R.G. | Q-K2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 21 R-Q6 | P-R5 |
| 22 Q-K3 | R-R2 |

Black is in time trouble.

| 23 | Kt-Q2 | P-R6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 24 | P-QB4 | B-R5 |
| 25 | PxP | QxP |

Atter $25 .$. RxP follows 26 Kt -K4 and KtKt5.
26 RxRP
R-K1
27 P.R3
R(R2)-R1
28 Kt -B3
Q-Kt7

## REUBEN FINE IS INTERVIEWED

At the end of the fifth round Dr. Tartakower, who reported the tournament in "De Telegraaf", asked Fine to reveal the "secret of his success" in obtaining $41 / 2$ points out of a possible 5 .

Reuben ascribes his remarkable results to:

1. The theoretical knowledge obtained through his work on a new textbook on the openings which will shortly be published.
2. Abstinence from tournament play during the last 6 months. He felt that he had had too much of it in the previous 2 years.
3. Forcefully withdrawing himself from the enchantment of chess, thus regaining inner restfulness. Earlier this year he had decided to give up Chess as a profession and complete his studies in mathematics. Last May he had asked the AVRO committee to release him, but was forced to live up to his contractual agreement to play. (The same thing happened to Spielmann at Semmering in 1926. He really did not care to play but won first prize!)
4. Playing P-K4 in the first game against Botwinnik. This was selected more by intuition than by reason, and was psychologically in line with the above because it forced him to deal with new and less familiar situations and thus removed overrating and under-estimation of both himself and his opponent from bis calculations.
5. He bad mucb less to lose than bis opponents and this be believes is the main reason for bis success.
(Translated from "De Telegrafi" by J.B.S.)

29 Kt -K5
29 RxKP would also have been good. Black is lost.

| 29 | Q-Kt8ch |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 30 K-R2 | Q-B4 |
| 31 Q-KKt3 | Resigns |

For the threats of $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KB} 3$, and $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7$, among others, are deadly.
(Translated from Haagsche Courant by J.B.S.)

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## SALO FLOHR

 seems determined to see what move DR. ALEKHINE will make against REUBEN FINE

Conrtesy of Tidskrijt

An exciting ending in which Keres overcame a slight positional inferiority with a number of powerful pawn thrusts.

## A. V. R. O. Tournament <br> First Round <br> Holland-Nov. 6, 1938 <br> DUTCH DEFENSE

| M. Euwe |  |  | P. Keres |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White |  |  | Black |  |  |
| 1 | P.Q4 | P-K3 | 12 | B.Kt2 | QR-81 |
| 2 | P-QB4 | B.Kt5ch | 13 | KR-Q1 | P-B4 |
| 3 | Kt-B3 | P.KB4 | 14 | QP×P | KtPxP |
| 4 | Q-Kt3 | Q-K2 | 15 | Q-Q3 | Kt-Kt3! |
| 5 | P-QR3 | BxKtch | 16 | P-Kt5 | KR-Q1 |
| 6 | QxB | Kt-KB3 | 17 | P-QR4! | P-Q4! |
| 7 | P-KKt3 | P-Q3 | 18 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ |
| 8 | Kt-B3 | P-QKt3 | 19 | Q-B2 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Rch}$ |
| 9 | B.Kt2 | B.Kt2 | 20 | QxR | Kt-B5 |
| 10 | 0.0 | QKt-Q2 | 21 | B-QB1 | P-K4 |
| 11 | P-QKt4 | 0.0 | 22 | Q-Kt3 | B-Q4 |

## $36 \mathrm{KP} \times \mathrm{P}$

If $36 \mathrm{KtPxP}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Kt} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ followed by . . . Ktx KP!
$36 . .$.
P-K6!
37 BxKt
. . . .

Not 37 PxP, Q-R6! ; 38 P-K4?, Kt-K6! wins. Also 38 BxKt, QxKtPch; 39 K moves, BxB wins.

| 37 | P-K7 | 40 P.B3 | R-Q8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 38 R-K1 | $Q \times B$ | 41 K-B2 | Drawn |
| 39 Q $\times$ Q | $R \times Q$ |  |  |

Both sides brought up their heavy artillery but no casualties were recorded.

> A. V. R. O. Tournament
> First Round

Holland-Nov. 6, 1938
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
S. Flohr
J. R. Capablanca
White
Black

| 1 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 6 P-K3 | P-K3 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 7 BxP | B-QKt5 |  |
| 3 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-B3 | 8 O-O | $O-0$ |  |
| 4 | Kt-B3 | PxP | 9 | Q-K2 | Kt-K5 |
| 5 | P-QR4 | B-B4 | 10 | Kt-R2 | .... |

The offer of a P by $10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ was tried several times in the last World Championship Match. It gives White excellent attacking chances.

| 10 | B-K2 | 13 KtxB | Kt-R3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | Kt-Kt4 | 14 Kt -B3 | P-R3 |
| 12 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ |  |  |

To prepare a retreat for the Black Kt. 15 P-B4 was threatened.

| 15 | R-Q1 | Kt-R2 | 29 | R-B2 | Kt-B4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | Kt -K5 | Q-B2 | 30 | BxKt | $\mathrm{B} \times 8$ |
| 17 | P-K4 | QR-Q1 | 31 | Kt-K4 | R×P |
| 18 | B.K3 | Kt-Kt5 | 32 | $R \times R$ | P×R |
| 19 | QR-B1 | Kt-B3 | 33 | KtxB | PxKt |
| 20 | P-R3 | Q-R4 | 34 | $R \times P$ | P-Q5 |
| 21 | Q-B4 | Kt-Q2 | 35 | R-Q5 | Q-K3 |
| 22 | Kt-B3 | Kt-Kt3 | 36 | Q-KB3 | Q-QKt3 |
| 23 | Q-Kt3 | Q-R3 | 37 | R-QKt5 | Q-R3 |
| 24 | Kt-K5 | Kt-Q2 | 38 | Q-QKt3 | Q-Q3 |
| 25 | Kt-B4 | Kt-Kt3 | 39 | R-Q5 | Q-K3 |
| 26 | KtxKt | PxKt | 40 | Q-KB3 | Q-QB3 |
| 27 | P-Q5 | KP×P | 41 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | Drawn |
| 28 | PxP | Kt-Q6 |  |  |  |


| 23 | Kt-Q2! | P-K5! | 30 | P-K3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |$\quad$ K-R2

Reshevsky's rabbit foot saved the dayl.

A. V. R. O. Tournament<br>First Round<br>Holland-Nov. 6, 1938<br>NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

| A. Alekhine White |  |  | S. Reshevsky Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 20 | Q-B2 | R-K2 |
| 2 | P-Q84 | P-K3 | 21 | Kt .Kt3 | P.QR4 |
| 3 | $\mathrm{Kt-QB3}$ | B-Kt5 | 22 | P×P | BxP |
| 4 | P-KKt3 | P.B4 | 23 | Q.B3 | BxB |
| 5 | P-Q5 | Kt-K5 | 24 | RxB | R-Kt4 |
| 6 | B-Q2 | BxKt | 25 | QR-Kt1 | Q-Kt1 |
| 7 | BxB | Ktx ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 26 | Kt-Q2 | KR-Kt2 |
| 8 | PxKt | PxP | 27 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | R×R |
| 9 | Pxp | P.Q3 | 28 | Kt -B4 | P-R5 |
| 10 | Kt -B3 | 0.0 | 29 | P.K5! | PxP |
| 11 | B.Kt2 | Kt -Q2 | 30 | P.Q6! | R-Kt8 |
| 12 | 0.0 | Kt-B3 | 31 | QxP | RxReh |
| 13 | Kt -Q2 | R-K1 | 32 | KxR | Q-Kt6 |
| 14 | P-K4 | P-QKt4 | 33 | Q-K2 | P-R3 |
| 15 | R-K1 | R-Kt1 | 34 | K-Kt2 | Q-B6 |
| 16 | P.QR3 | R.Kt2 | 35 | Kt-K3! | P-Kt3 |
| 17 | P-QB4 | P.QR3 | 36 | Kt-Kt4 | K-Kt2 |
| 18 | B-B1 | B-Q2 | 37 | KtxKt | QxKt |
| 19 | P-B3 | Q-B2 |  |  |  |
| S. Reshevsky |  |  |  |  |  |


A. Alekhine

38 Q.Q1?
Q-Q1!
Alekhine missed 38 P-Q7!

| 39 P-Q7 | P-B5 | 51 | Q-Kt2ch | K-Kt1 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 40 QxP | P-B6! | 52 | Q-Kt8ch | K-Kt2 |
| 41 Q-B6 | P-B7 | 53 | Q-K5ch | K-Kt1 |
| 42 Q-B3ch | K-R2 | 54 | K-B2 | Q-R2ch |
| 43 QxP | Q×P | 55 | K-K2 | Q-R3ch |
| 44 Q-R2 | K-Kt1 | 56 | K-Q2 | Q-B5 |
| 45 P-QR4 | Q-B3 | 57 | Q-KB5 | Q-Q5ch |
| 46 P-R5 | Q-R3 | 58 | K-K2 | Q-Kt7ch |
| 47 P-Kt4 | P-Kt4 | 59 K-Q3 | Q-Kt6ch |  |
| 48 K-B2 | Q-Q3 | 60 K-K2 | Q-Kt7ch |  |
| 49 K-B1 | Q-R3ch |  | Drawn |  |
| 50 K-Kt2 | K-Kt2 |  |  |  |

ROUND 2-NOVEMBER 8th
S. Reshevsky -.----
R. Fine 1
J. R, Capablanca ---1/2
A. Alekhine -------1/2
M. Euwe
S. Flohr
0
M. Botwinnik

The center of attraction is the game between Capablanca and Alekhine. Capa, who had objected strenuously to the required traveling between rounds, arrived ten minutes late, having been delayed by a dinner with the Cuban Ambassador. Of this game Dr. Tartakower remarked: "Here two old rivals met. Men who have a great dislike for each other-but who also fear each other. A game between them is rare, and strongly reflects their mutual feelings. At Nottingham, Alekhine lost and during the entire week following was unable to regain his psychological equilibrium. This game (AVRO) had all the earmarks of guerilla warfare: absence of major operations and instead little skirmishes and disturbing tactics in isolated sections of the board. Time pressure became a factor for both, and they were both extremely nervous. When, finally, the signal for adjournment was given, Capa forgot that he had to seal his next move and instead made it over the board. Tournament Director Landau insisted that the move made be the sealed one, thus giving Alekhine the advantage of knowing Capa's sealed move."

Time pressure was this time too much for Reshevsky in a bad position against Fine.

An interesting middle game leads to an ending in which "one dassent and t'other is afraid".
A. V. R. O. Tournament

Second Round
Holland-Nov. 8, 1938 QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

| P. Keres | M. Botwinnik |
| :--- | :--- |
| White | Black |



P. Keres

PAUL KERES in a moment of concentration


Coursesy of Tidskrift

## 12 P-Q6!

The only way to secure equality. 12 PxKt , $\mathrm{BxP} ; 13 \mathrm{BxB}, \mathrm{QxB} ; 14 \mathrm{QxQ}, \mathrm{PxQ}$ and Black's $Q$ side majority must tell in his favor. White may improve on this line by 13 P-K4, B-Kt2; 14 Q-Kt4, R-K1; 15 B-R6, B-KB1; 16 QR-Q1, Q-K2, but Black's win on the $Q$ side has only been delayed, not prevented.

| 12 | BxB | 20 | R-Kt4 | P-KB3 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 13 | P×B | QxKP | 21 | R-R4 | QR-Q1

An interesting struggle which finds both players on their mettle.

> A. V. R. O. Tournament
> Second Round
> Holland-Nov. 8, 1938 QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by Dr. S. G. Tartakower)
J. R. Capablanca

White
A. Alekhine
Black

| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 4 | P-KKt3 | B-Kt2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-K3 | 5 | B-Kt2 | B-K2 |
| 3 | Kt-KB3 | P-QKt3 |  |  |  |

KtKB3 PQKt3
More reserved than 5 ... B-Kt5ch.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6 \text { O-O } \\
& 7 \text { Q-B2 }
\end{aligned}
$$

0.0

In order to play Kt -B3 followed by P-K4 which would give White command of the center. Kt-B3 immediately would be met by . . . Kt-K5. In the game Keres-Botwinnik of the same round $7 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ was tried.

$$
7 \text {.... }
$$

B-K5
Black wishes to prevent White's methodical attack with "guerilla" tactics. After 7 . . . KtK5; 8 KKt-Q2 would be painful for the second player. 7 . . Kt-B3 still appears to be the best, e.g.: 8 Kt -B3, P-Q4!; 9 PxP, Kt-QKt5; 10 Q-Kt3, KtxQP, with about an even game.

Instead of retreating safely with $8 \ldots$. . BKt2, Black continues in a venturesome manner.

## 9 B-K3

Not 9 Kt -B3? because of $9 \ldots$ BxKt and 10 . . KtxP. After 9 QKt-Q2 would follow, as in the text $9 \ldots$ P-Q4.

| 9 | P-Q4 | 12 Q-B3 | P-KR3 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10 QKt-Q2 | PxP | 13 KR-Q1 | R-B1 |  |
| 11 QxBP | B-Q4 |  |  |  |

Indicating future counter action on the QB file.

| 14 | B-B4 | Q-K1 | 19 KtPxP | KtPxP |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 15 | P-QR3 | Kt-QR4 | 20 Q-Kt2 | Kt-QR4 |
| 16 | P-QKt4 | Kt-Kt2 | 21 PxP | RxP |
| 17 | Kt-K1 | BxB | 22 QR-Kt1 | Q-B3 |
| 18 | KtxB | P-B4 |  |  |

A. Alekhine

J. R. Capablanca

Black appears to be master of the situation.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
23 & \text { Kt-K1 } \\
24 & \text { B-K5 }
\end{array}
$$

Kt-Q4
Kt -B6
The exchange further increased the scope for Black's pieces.

| 25 | $B \times K t$ | $R \times B$ | 28 | $P-Q R 4$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 26 | $R(Q)-B 1$ | $R-B 1$ | 29 | $R \times Q$ |
| 27 | $R \times R$ | $Q \times R$ | 30 | $R-K t 1$ |

If instead $30 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$, then . . . R-R8 would win the QRP.

## A. V. R. O. STATISTICS

Fine won the most games: 6; -scored $51 / 2$ points out of his first six games before Keres stopped him in the 7th round-was the leader at the end of the first half-was the only player to take two points from an opponent (against Alekbine of all people!)-had a minus score against only one player: Keres.

Keres was the only player to go through the tournament without defeat-drew the most games:11-held his own or better against every other player-made the unique record of seven straight draws in the second halfwas the youngest participant in the event ( 22 years of age).
Botwinnik lost only one game outright in each half-had a plus score against Alekbine and Capablanca-had never met Keres until this tolurnament.

Alekbine did best against the two former world champions (Euwe and Capablanca) and the present challenger (Flohr)-scoring $11 / 2$ points out of 2 against each. He beat all three with the White pieces and drew against them with Black!

Euwe and Capablanca broke even with each other-each winning with the White pieces. Euwe also had the distinction of being the tallest competitor(!) and the arduous task of playing without stopping bis normal work.

Capablanca, who was in 4th place at the end of the first half and had lost only one game (to Keres), lost three games in the second half (to Botwinnik, Alekhine and Euwe) to drop to seventh place. He was the oldest contestant.

Reshevsky reversed his first half score in the second half (3-4 and 4-3). So did Alekhine ( 3.4 and $4-3$ ), and Euwe ( 2.5 and 5-2) ! He was the shortest competitor.

Flohr lost the most games: 5 -and was the only player not to win a single game.

The turning point! Black threatens 31... R-R6 and ... RxRP, but Capablanca who had to be content with a policy of waiting until now, gets an opportunity. $30 \ldots$ RxR; 31 KtxR, leading to a peaceful draw was prefer able.

| 31 | R-Kt8ch | K-R2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 32 | R-Kt5! | Kt-B5 |
| 33 | KtxKt | R×Kt |
| 34 | R-Kt7 | B-B3 |

With the threat $35 \ldots \mathrm{R}$-B8; $36 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 6$.

| 35 | Kt t-Q3 | R×P |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 36 | R×BP | P-QR4 |
| 37 | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 5!$ | R-R8Ch |
| 38 | $\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt} 2$ | P-R5 |

Black would derive no benefit from $38 \ldots$ P-K4 because of $39 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7$, etc. His only hope to win is bound up in the speed of his passed RP.

| 39 | R-R7 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 40 KtxP | P-R6 |

An important $P$ capture! In the duel between Kt and B, the Kt, in this instance, is the more active.

| 40 | B-Kt7 | 45 | Kt -Q5 | B-Q5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 Kt -B4! | B-Q5 | 46 | R-R8Ch | K-B2 |
| 42 R -R4 | B-Kt7 | 47 | Kt -Kt4 | R-QKt8 |
| 43 P-K4 | P-Kt4 | 48 | Kt -B2 | BxP |
| 44 R-R7ch | K-Kt1 |  | Drawn |  |
| (Translated | om "De | Tel | graaf" | J.B.S.) |

Flobr tried too hard, took too much time, and was outcombined.

## A. V. R. O. Tournament <br> Second Round <br> Holland-Nov. 8, 1938 <br> NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

| M. Euwe |  | S. Flohr |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| White |  | Black |  |  |
| 1 | P.Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 4 | B-Q2 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P.K3 | 5 | P-KKt3 | Kt-B3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | B.Kt5ch |  |  |  |

A new move in this variation. The usual course is $5 \ldots$ P-QKt3; 6 B-Kt2, B-Kt2.
6 B-Kt2
BxBch
7 QKtxB

If $7 \mathrm{QxB}, \mathrm{Q}$-Kt5! forcing the exchange of Queens.

| 7 |  | P-Q3 | 16 | Q-Kt3 | Q-Q2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17 | KR-K1 | B-R6 |
| 9 | P-K4 | P-K4 | 18 | B-R1 | PxP |
| 10 | P-Q5 | Kt-Kt1 | 19 | PxP | Kt.B2 |
| 11 | P-QKt4 | B-Kt5 | 20 | $\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 2$ | BxKt |
| 12 | Q-B2 | P-B3 | 21 | BxB | P-R3 |
| 13 | Kt-R4 | PxP | 22 | Kt-B1 | KR-B1 |
| 14 | KPxP | P-QR4 | 23 | Kt -K3 | Kt-R3 |
| 15 | P-QR3 | Kt-R3 |  |  |  |

S. Flohr


To guard against White's threat of Kt-Kt6. Flohr was in great time trouble, his clock reading 2 hours, 22 minutes at this point. This left him 8 minutes for 15 moves.

| 26 KtxP | Kt×KtP |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 27 P-Q6! | R×R |  |
| 28 | Q $\times$ Pch | K-R2 |
| 29 | R×R | Q×P |
| 30 B-K4ch! | K.R1 |  |

MAX EUWE has to move, but

SAMMY
RESHEVSKY
also finds the
position intriguing


Coursesy of Tidskrift

On $30 \ldots$ KtxB follows 31 Q-B5ch, P-Kt3 (31 . . . K-Kt1?; 32 QxRch, Q-B1; 33 Q-K6ch, etc.) ; 32 Q-B7ch, K-R1; 33 KtxPch wins the Queen.

| 31 Kt-Kt6ch | K-R2 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $32 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ | Resigns |

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## THE CHESS REVIEW

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Reshevsky's rabbit foot fails him this time. Perbaps Fine borrowed it.

## A. V. R. O. Tournament Second Round <br> Holland-Nov. 8, 1938

 QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTEDS. Reshevsky White

| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 5 | Q-R4ch | QKt-Q2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 6 | B.Kt2 | P-QR3 |
| 3 Kt KB3 | P-Q4 | 7 | Kt -B3 | B-K2 |
| 4 P.KKt3 | PxP |  |  |  |
| Not 7 . . . P-QKt4; 8 KtxP! |  |  |  |  |
| 8 Kt -K5 | R-QKt1 | 11 | PxKt | Kt-Q2 |
| 9 QxBP | P-QKt4 | 12 | B-B4 | P-QB4 |
| 10 Q-Kt3 | KtxKt |  |  |  |
| If instead 12 . . P-KKt4; 13 B-K3! |  |  |  |  |
| 13 O-O | Q-B2 | 15 | P×P | PxP |
| 14 P-QR4 | 0.0 | 16 | Kt-K4 |  |
| 16 KtxP is met by . . . Q-Kt3. |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | B-Kt2 | 19 | $R \times R$ | R $\times$ R |
| 17 R-R7 | Q-Kt3 | 20 | RxRch | $B \times R$ |
| 18 KR-R1 | R-R1 | 21 | Q-Q3 | B-QB3 |

R. Fine

S. Reshevsky

22 Kt-Kt5?
A poor move made under time pressure. Reshevsky had to make 18 additional moves in 8 minutes. The natural move would be

22 Kt Q6 with the threat of $23 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 8$ as well as BxB .

| 22 |  | BxKt | 31 | QxKt | P.B6! |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 23 | $B \times B(K t)$ | Q-Kt2 | 32 | P-Kt3 | Q-Kt3ch |
| 24 | P-B3 | P-R3 | 33 | K-B1 | P-B7 |
| 25 | B-K7? | P-B5! | 34 | Q-Kt2 | Q-B4 |
| 26 | Q-B3 | KtxP | 35 | Q-B1 | B-Q4 |
| 27 | B-B5 | Kt-Q2 | 36 | P-B4 | BxBCh |
| 28 | B-Q4 | P.K4! | 37 | K×B | Q.Q4ch |
| 29 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$ | P-Kt5! |  | Resigns |  |
| 30 | Q-Q4 | KtxB |  |  |  |

ROUND 3-NOVEMBER 10th
A. Alekhine -------
R. Fine ---------- $1 / 2$
M. Botwinnik _..-- 1
S. Flohr ----------1/2

Nothing remarkable other than the games themselves occurred during this round. Capablanca and Fine were both in great time trouble.

Reshevsky cannot be recognized in this game. The diagrammed position tells its own mute story. That $R$ should be playing the Black side!!!

## A. V. R. O. Tournament <br> Third Round <br> Holland-Nov. 10, 1938 <br> ENGLISH OPENING <br> S. Reshevsky <br> Black

M. Botwinnik

White

| 1 | P-QB4 | P.K4 | 13 | P-QR3 | Kt-B4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Kt-QB3 | Kt-QB3 | 14 | P-QKt4 | Kt-Q2 |
| 3 | P.KKt3 | P.KKt3 | 15 | Q-Kt3 | Kt-Q5 |
| 4 | B-Kt2 | B.Kt2 | 16 | KtxKt | BxKt |
| 5 | P.K3 | P.Q3 | 17 | QR-Q1 | B.Kt2 |
| 6 | KKt-K2 | KKt-K2 | 18 | KR-K1 | PxP |
| 7 | P.Q4 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 19 | P×P | Kt -B3 |
| 8 | PxP | 0.0 | 20 | P-KR3 | P-KR4 |
| 9 | 0.0 | Kt - $\mathrm{B}^{4}$ | 21 | P.B5! | B-B4 |
| 10 | P-Q5 | Kt-K4 | 22 | Kt-Kt5 | B-Q2 |
| 11 | P-QKt3 | P-QR4 | 23 | P-B6! | P×P |
| 12 | B.Kt2 | Kt-Q2 | 24 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | B-B1? |

S. Reshevsky

M. Botwinnik
$25 \mathrm{Ktx} Q \mathrm{P}$ !
B.K3

Not 25 . . PxKt; 26 P-B7 and 27 BxR.
26 RxB!
P×R
$27 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{B} 5$
Q.K1

Both players were under time pressure. At this point, Botwinnik had to make 13 moves in 18 minutes and Reshevsky 13 moves in 7 minutes!

| 28 | KtxB | $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ | 33 | K-R2 | R-R2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29 | R-Q7ch | R-B2 | 34 | B-K5 | R.KB2 |
| 30 | B-K5! | K-Kt1 | 35 | P-B7 | Kt-Q2 |
| 31 | RxP | R×R | 36 | Q-B2 | R-B1 |
| 32 | BxR | R-R8ch | 37 | P-B8(Q) | Resigns |

An aggressive game by both players. Euwe sacrifices a pawn. Alekbine accepts the gift and then returns it. In the process, however, be builds up a strong positional advantage which leads to victory.

> A. V. R. O. Tournament Third Round Holland-Nov. 10, 1938 QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED


## M. Euwe


A. Alekhine

| 9 P-KKt4! | B-Q2 | 19 | Q-Kt3 | $\begin{aligned} & R \times R, \\ & Q-Q 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Kt2}$ | P-K3 | 20 | P×R |  |
| 11 O.O | P.R3 | 21 | Q.Kt6 | Kt-B1 |
| 12 B-Kt3 | P.KR4 | 22 | Q-B5ch | K-Kt1 |
| 13 KtxB | KtxKt | 23 | R-Kt1 | P-QKt4 |
| 14 PxP | Kt-B3 | 24 | P-R6 | P×P? |
| 15 B-B3 | B-Kt5 | 25 | B-K5! | K-Kt2 |
| 16 R-B1 | K-B1 | 26 | P-QR4 | PxP |
| 17 P-QR3 | BxKt | 27 P-B4! |  | Kt -K2 |
| 18 RxB | Kt.K2 |  |  | Kt-K2 |
| Not 27 | PxP; 28 | BxKtch, KxB; 29 Q. |  |  |
| K5ch, etc. |  |  |  |  |
| 28 PxP | KtxP | 35 | K-Kt2 | Q-KKt3ch |
| 29 K-R1 | R-QB1 | 36 | K-B1 | Q-QKt8ch |
| 30 R-KKt1ch | K-R2 | 37 | K-Kt2 | Q-KKt3ch |
| 31 Q-R3 | R-KKt1 | 38 | B.Kt3 | KtxP |
| 32 P-K4! | RxRch | 39 | $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ | PxB |
| $33 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{R}$ | Q-Kt4 | 40 | QxP | P-KR4 |
| 34 PxKt | Q-Kt8ch | 41 | P-R4 | Resigns |

## SAMMY

 RESHEVSKY takes time off from his own game to watch MIKHAIL BOTWINNIK

Coursesy of Tidskrift

Thrust and countertbrust! A remarkable game -full of dynamite.

## A. V. R. O. Tournament <br> Third Round <br> Holland-Nov. 10, 1938 <br> FRENCH DEFENSE


J. R. Capablanca

R. Fine

The time consumed by both players up to this point was: Fine, 47 minutes-Capablanca, 1 hour.

## 11 B-Kt5

Kt-B2
Not 11 . . . KtxP; 12 KtxKt , QxKt?; 13 Kt Kt6eh!, etc.

| 12 | KtxKt | $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ | $15 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{K} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Kt2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $13 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $16 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Kt} 3 \mathrm{ch}$ | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ |  |
| $14 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |  |  |  |

Now the time read: Fine, 1 hour, 25 minutes -Capablanca, 1 hour, 33 minutes.

17 KtxP
Q-Q2
If instead 17 . . Q-Kt3; 18 Q-Q6ch followed by 19 O-O-O.

| 18 KtxQP | P-K4 | 22 | P-KB4 | B-Kt2! |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 19 Kt-Kt3 | Q-B4 | 23 R-B2 | B-K5 |  |
| 20 Q-Q3 | P-Q5 | 24 Q-Q2 | K-B2! |  |

R-KKt1

Tempting 25 PxP?, RxPch!; $26 \mathrm{RxR}, \mathrm{BxR}$; 27 QxB?, R-KKt1!

| 25 | R-K1 | R-Kt5! | 35 | K-B2 | Q-K6ch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | Kt-B5 | BxKtP! | 36 | K-B1 | Q-K7ch |
| 27 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ | QR-KKt1!! | 37 | K-Kt1 | Q-Q8ch |
| 28 | R-K2 | $P \times P$ | 38 | K-B2 | QxPch |
| 29 | Kt-Kt7! | Q-Q4! | 39 | K $\times$ P | Q-B3ch |
| 30 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathrm{R} \times$ Rch | 40 | K-K2 | QxKt |
| 31 | R-Kt2 | R×Rch | 41 | P-QKt3 | Q-K5ch |
| 32 | $Q \times R$ | P-B6 | 42 | K-Q2 | Q-K4 |
| 33 | Q-R3! | Q-KKt4ch! | 43 | Q-R3 | Drawn |
| 34 | Q-K+3 | Q-B8ch |  |  |  |

A little light fencing-but no serious damage is done.

> A. V. R. O. Tournament
> Third Round
> Holland-Nov. 10, 1938 QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE
S. Flohr

White

| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 13 | KR-Q1 | Kt-B3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P.QB4 | P-K3 | 14 | Kt-Q2 | P-B4 |
| 3 | Kt-KB3 | P-QKt3 | 15 | PxP | QPxP |
| 4 | Kt-B3 | B.Kt2 | 16 | Kt-B1 | KR-Q1 |
| 5 | B-Kt5 | P-KR3 | 17 | Kt-Kt3 | Q-B2 |
| 6 | B-R4 | B-K2 | 18 | P.KR3 | K-B1 |
| 7 | P-K3 | Kt-K5 | 19 | RxRch | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| 8 | B×B | QxB | 20 | R-Q1 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Rch}$ |
| 9 | Q-B2 | KtxKt | 21 | $B \times R$ | Q-Q3 |
| 10 | QxKt | 0.0 | 22 | B-K2 | Kt-K5 |
| 11 | B-K2 | P.Q3 | 23 | KtxKt | BxKt |
| 12 | 0.0 | Kt-Q2 |  | Drawn |  |

ROUND 4-NOVEMBER 12th
M. Euwe
----------0
R. Fine

1
S. Flohr
A. Alekhine
J. R. Capablanca $--1 / 2$
P. Keres
M. Botwinnik
S. Reshevsky ....- 0

This was the first round to be played away from the large cities in western Holland. The show went "on the road", and the masters travelled to Groningen, a provincial town in northern Holland. Flohr and Reshevsky by train on Friday, Alekhine and Fine by train on Saturday. Dr. Euwe, Capablanca, Keres, Botwinnik and tournament director Landau, with their respective wives, by a special airplane made available for that purpose.

The first 7 moves are identical with the Dake-Resbevsky game in the last U.S. Championship Tournament. With 8 R-K1, Keres improves on Dake's play and leads Sammy into what has all the earmarks of a prepared vari. ation.

A. V. R. O. Tournament<br>Fourth Round<br>Holland-Nov. 12, 1938<br>RUY LOPEZ

## P. Keres <br> White

## S. Reshevsky

Black

| 1 | P-K4 | P-K4 | 7 | P-Q4 | KtxP |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 8 R-K1! | P-KB4 |  |
| 3 | B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 9 | PxP | P-Q4 |
| 4 | B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 10 | Kt-Q4 | P-B4 |
| 5 | O-O | P-Q3 | 11 | Kt-K2 | P-B3 |
| 6 | BxKtch | PxB | 12 | Kt-B4! | P-Kt3 |

The threat was 13 Q -R5ch. 13 P-B4! P-Q5
Keres' 13th move had two objectives: to break open the center and give the White Queen access to QR4. Reshevsky avoids the former but cannot prevent the latter.

14 Q-R4
B-QKt2
Not $14 \ldots$ B-Q2; 15 P-K6! 15 P-B3 Kt-Kt4

P. Keres

16 P-R4!
Kt-B2 QxP
Reshevsky must lose a piece and decides to give up the Kt for two pawns. The alternative was $17 \ldots \mathrm{Kt}$-Q3; 18 P-K7!, BxP; 19 Kt-Q5!, Kt-B1; 20 KtxB, KtxKt; 21 B-Kt5!

| 18 | PxKtch | KxP | 26 | Q-Q1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |$\quad$ Q-R3

Reshevsky declines the $P$ offered by Keres (33 .... BxKt; 34 PxB, QxP) because it opens the lines for White's pieces to get into the game.

| 34 | Q-K2 | P-R5 | 40 P.Kt3 | P-R6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | Kt-Q2 | B-Q2 | 41 Q-QKt2 | B-K1 |
| 36 | Kt-Kt3 | B.K1 | 42 Q-R3 | Q-QR2 |
| 37 | Kt-B1 | B-KB2 | 43 Q-R5 | B-K2 |
| 38 | P-QKt3 | B-R4 | 44 B-Q2 | Resigns |
| 39 | Kt-Q3 | K-R3 |  |  |

Fine turns an indifferent middle game position into an advantageous ending. Moves 24 28 are well-timed.

A. V. R. O. Tournament<br>Fourth Round

Holland-Nov. 12, 1938
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| M. Euw |  |  | R. Fin |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P-Q4 | P-K3 | 4 | B-Kt5 | P-KR3 |
| 2 | P-QB4 | K-KB3 | 5 | BxKt |  |
| 3 | Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 |  |  |  |
| Not 5 B-R4, B-Kt5ch!; 6 Kt-B3, PxP!; 7 P K4, P-QKt4 and the gambit pawn can be held |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 QxB 9 KtxP Q-B5  <br> 6 Q-Kt3 P-B3 10 B-Q3 P-K4 <br> 7 QKt-Q2 Kt-Q2 11 O-O! B-K2 <br> 8 P-K4! PxKP    |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

R. Fine


Better than 11 ... PxP; 12 KtxP, B-K2, when White could continue $13 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{KB} 5$ !

| 12 | KR-K1 | PxP | 19 | P-KR4? | P-KR4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | KtxP | 0.0 | 20 | R-B4 | R-K1! |
| 14 | B-B2 | Kt-B3 | 21 | QxR | QxR |
| 15 | QR-Q1 | P-KKt3 | 22 | Kt -B3 | R-Kt1 |
| 16 | KtxKtch | BxKt | 23 | Q-K4 | QxQ |
| 17 | R-K4 | Q-B2 | 24 | BxQ | B-Kt5! |

25 R-Q2
R-K1!
The only way to win, $25 \ldots$ BxKt; 26 BxB , BxRP would only draw because of opposite colored bishops.

| 26 | B-Q3 | R-Q1! |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 27 | P-QKt3 | $B \times K t$ |
| 28 | PxB | $B \times P$ |

White's broken Pawn structure and Black's outside passed Pawn now permits the win in spite of opposite bishops.

| 29 | K-Kt2 | B-Kt4 | 38 | B-B2 | K-K4 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 30 | R-Q1 | B-B5 | 39 | K-Kt2 | B-B2 |
| 31 | K-B1 | P-R5 | 40 | B-Q3 | P-R4 |
| 32 | K-Kt2 | P-KB4 | 41 | B-B2 | P-B5 |
| 33 | K-R3 | K-B3! | 42 | B-Kt6 | K-Q5 |
| 34 | K-Kt2 | R-Q5 | 43 | B-B5 | K-B6 |
| 35 | K-R3 | P-KKt4 | 44 | B-B8 | K-Kt7 |
| 36 | B-B2 | R×R |  | Resigns |  |
| 37 | BxR | B-Q3 |  |  |  |

Neither player is able to gain an advantage. A. V. R. O. Tournament

Fourth Round
Holland-Nov. 12, 1938 QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE
S. Flohr White
A. Alekhine Black

| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 13 | PxP | KtxP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-K3 | 14 | Kt-Kt3 | KKt-K5 |
| 3 | Kt-KB3 | P-QKt3 | 15 | B-K3 | R-B1 |
| 4 | P-KKt3 | B.Kt5ch | 16 | $\mathrm{Kt} \times \mathrm{Kt}$ | BxKt |
| 5 | QKt-Q2 | B-Kt2 | 17 | BxB | R×8 |
| 6 | B-Kt2 | 0.0 | 18 | Q-Kt2 | B-R3 |
| 7 | O.O | P.Q4 | 19 | KR-B1 | Q-B2 |
| 8 | Q-B2 | QKt-Q2 | 20 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | Q $\times$ R |
| 9 | P-QR3 | B-K2 | 21 | Kt-Q4 | R-B1 |
| 10 | P-QKt4 | P.B4 | 22 | B-R3 | Q-B6 |
| 11 | $B P \times P$ | KP×P | 23 | $Q \times Q$ | $\mathbf{R x Q}$ |
| 12 | $Q P \times P$ | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |  | Drawn |  |

Both players maneuver circumspectly. Botwinnik's advantage (2 Bishops) is offset by Capablanca's command of the board.

## A. V. R. O. Tournament <br> Fourth Round <br> Holland-Nov. 12, 1938 <br> GRUENFELD DEFENSE

## J. R. Capablanca White

M. Botwinnik

Black

| 1 | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 14 | B-Q5 | R-Kt1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 15 | P-R3 | P-K3 |
| 3 | Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 16 | B-B3 | P-QR3 |
| 4 | Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 | 17 | Kt $(4)-K 2$ | Kt-Q2 |
| 5 | B-B4 | $0-0$ | 18 | Kt-K4 | Kt-K4 |
| 6 | P-K3 | P-B4! | 19 | R-B1 | B-Q2 |
| 7 | Q-Kt3 | PxQP | 20 | Kt-Q4 | B-R5 |
| 8 | KKtxP | PxP | 21 | Q-B3 | QxQ |
| 9 | BxP | QKt-Q2 | 22 | KtxQ | KtxBch |
| 10 | B-Kt3 | Kt-R4 | 23 | PxKt | B-Q2 |
| 11 | R-Q1 | KtxB | 24 | KR-Q1 | KR-Q1 |
| 12 | RPxKt | Q-R4 | 25 | P-B4 | B-K1 |
| 13 | $O-O$ | Kt-Kt3 | 26 | Kt-K4 | Drawn |

## Would You Have Seen It?

by irving chernev
No. 1
N. Y. International Masters' Ty.-1924
A. Alekhine

F. D. Yates

From the archives of the 1924 N. Y. Masters' Tournament book, the following is brought to life by none other than Frank J. Marshall. A refreshing touch of humor is added to the notes of Dr. Alekhine.

In the diagrammed position, White has just played $26 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 5$. Alekhine remarks of the text move: "Losing a piece. What follows is sheer desperation". Black continued with $26 \ldots$ PB3 after which White hopelessly played 27 RxB and shortly resigned. BUT F. J. M. points out a win for Yates. How?

No. 2
Match, 1890
J. Mieses


Dr. E. Lasker
White to make his 21st move
Here's one that the great Dr. Lasker missed!
Not only he, but all the eminent critics and annotators as well, from the time the game was played, almost fifty years ago, to 1936, when the writer pointed out the quick win to Fred Reinfeld.

Lasker played 21 R -K8 and finally won the game.

Reinfeld's and Fine's "Dr. Lasker's Chess Career" suggests 21 K -B1 as a quicker alternative. What can you see?

No. 3
San Remo, 1930
E. Colle


Dr. S. Tartakower
Black to make his 35th move.
In this interesting position, to obtain which Colle sacrificed a rook, the move played was 35 $\therefore$ Q-R7ch and Black finally won, although White missed a draw. There is a quick win possible.

SOLUTIONS ON PAGE 301

## Cross Country

Tom Sweeney, one of the strongest amateur chess players in the Wheeling district, and a former member of the Yale University chess team, waged a successful campaign in the recent elections, and is now a member of the West Virginia State Senate.

The 25th Special Tourney of the Illinois Correspondence Chess Ass'n, will start the first week in January. This special tourney attracts some of the strongest correspondence players in the country. Fee is $\$ 5.00$ and prizes are $\$ 15.00, \$ 10.00, \$ 5.00$. Seven players in a section. Single round. If interested, write to Roy Wakefield, Tournament Director, Waterman, Ill.

At the annual meeting of the Cincinnati C. C., Dr. H. H. Slutz was elected president, and Mr. Roger Baxter, secretary-treasurer. A tournament for the Southern Ohio championship has been started.


JAMES HURT
1938 Washington State Champion

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A consistent game from start to finish. The ending is well played by the winner, who recently won the Washington State title.

Washington State Championship
September, 1938
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| J. Hurt White |  |  | J. L. Sheets Black |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | P.Q4 | P.Q4 | 22 | B-Kt2 | B-Kt4 |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 23 | KR.K1 | B-Q6 |
| 3 | P.B4 | P.B3 | 24 | Q-Kt2 | KR-K1 |
| 4 | Kt - $\mathrm{P}^{\text {3 }}$ | QKt-Q2 | 25 | B.QB3 | Kt-Q2 |
| 5 | PxP | PxP | 26 | QR.Q1 | B.KB4 |
| 6 | Q-R4 | P.K3 | 27 | R-Q6 | P.B3 |
| 7 | B-B4 | Kt.R4 | 28 | Q-Q2 | K.B1 |
| 8 | B-Q2 | B.K2 | 29 | P-KR3 | Kt-Kt1 |
| 9 | P.K4 | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | 30 | R-Q1 | $\mathbf{R \times R}$ |
| 10 | KtxP | 0.0 | 31 | QxRch | QxQ |
| 11 | B-Q3 | Kt-Kt3 | 32 | $\mathbf{R \times Q}$ | B-B1 |
| 12 | Q.Q1 | Kt-Q4 | 33 | P.Kt5 | K-K2 |
| 13 | P.KKt3 | KKt.B3 | 34 | B.R5 | B.Q2 |
| 14 | 0.0 | B-Q2 | 35 | P-QR4 | B-B1 |
| 15 | Kt.B5 | BxKt | 36 | R.Q2 | P.B4 |
| 16 | PxB | Q. 82 | 37 | B.Kt4 | P-K5 |
| 17 | P.QKt4 | P.K4 | 38 | P-86ch | K-B2 |
| 18 | Kt.Kt5 | QR.Q1 | 39 | P.B7 | Kt-Q2 |
| 19 | Q.B2 | P.KR3 | 40 | B-B1 | P-QKt3 |
| 20 | Kt-K4 | KtxKt | 41 | B-B4ch | Resigns |
| 21 | BxKt | Kt.B3 |  |  |  |

If 41 . . K-Kt3; 42 B-Q5, R-KR1; 43 B-B6, Kt-B3; 44 R-Q8, K-R2; 45 B-K7, R.Kt1; 46 BxKt, RxB; 47 B.Q7, BxB; 48 RxBch, K.R1; 49 R-Q8. Or 41 . . K-B3; 42 B-B3ch, K.Kt3; 43 R-Q6ch, Kt-B3; 44 BxKt, PxB; 45 R-Q8.

## DONALD MacMURRAY $\dagger$

It is with deep regret that we must record the death of Donald MacMurray on December 2nd. "Mac" as he was commonly known amongst his friends, was a lovable character. Inspired with a subtle sense of humor, he was capable of adding a delightfully refreshing touch to the commonplace facts of life. And like a two-edged sword, when the occasion demanded it, he employed this quality to effect virile, biting sarcasm. "The Gentle Art of Annoying", and "A Mathematician Gives an Hour to Chess", previously published in The Chess Review, attest to this.
"Mac" was a strong chessplayer. But this in no way interfered with his many accomplishments. Only two years ago, he was referred to in the headlines of various newspapers as the mental marvel who did four years of college in one. "Mac" was versatile. He loved music, the arts, literature, science, and a good battle over the chessboard.

His untimely passing at the age of 24 has left a vacancy in the hearts of his friends.

## The Horowitz-Kashdan Match

Six games have thus far been completed and the score stands $31 / 2 \cdot 21 / 2$ in favor of I. A. Horowitz. The 4th, Sth, and 6th games are published in this issue. It had been our intention to annotate all the games, but the demands of the A. V. R. O. Tournament for space, made this impossible.

All three games were drawn-and not one of them should have been! Kashdan missed an easy win in the 4th game and a hard win in the 6th game, while Horowitz overlooked a beautiful Queen sacrifice in the 5 th game. As a result, White has still to win a game in this match!

Truthfully speaking, neither player has been seen to advantage. Kashdan appears to be too busy with his work to give of his best, and Horowitz has been too preoccupied with the details of his forthcoming transcontinental tour to concentrate hard enough to capitalize on his opportunities. Since he is leaving New York on New Year's Day, the remaining four games will be completed during the course of this month. Incidentally, although he has thirty definite exhibitions scheduled, clubs desirous of securing his services may still do so, by writing to The Chess Review.

Fifth Game of Match Marshall Chess Club<br>November 19, 1938<br>(Kashdan's Birthday!)<br>ENGLISH OPENING<br>(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)<br>1. A. Horowitz<br>Black<br>1 P-QB4<br>2 Kt -QB3<br>Kt-KB3<br>P.K4

I. Kashdan

White

After 2 . . P-B3 or 2 . . . P-K3 White may steer the opening into an orthodox Q Gambit, or play aggressively with 3 P-K4.


Or 4 P-Q4, P-K5; 5 Kt-KKt5, P-KR3; 6 P-Q5. PxKt ( $6 . . . \mathrm{Kt}$ K4; $7 \mathrm{KKtxP}, \mathrm{KtxKt}$; 8 KtxKt , KtxP; 9 Q-Q4!); 7 PxKt, KtPxP; 8 BxP.

The text move leads to an inverted Sicilian Defense with White having the move in hand.

4 P×P
6 B.Kt2
P.Q4

KtxP
$\mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Kt} 3$
To prevent P-Q4.
If 6 . . B-K3; 7 O-O, B-K2; 8 P-Q4, and after the exchange . . . PxP; 9 KtxP, White continually exerts pressure on the long diagonal.
6... KtxKt; 7 KtPxKt, P-K5; 8 Kt-Kt1 leaves Black with a temporarily free game.

But White is immediately able to challenge and gain command of the center after the move P-KB3, in which case Black's freedom of development is insufficient compensation for White's P center.

| 7 | $0-0$ | B.K2 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 8 | P-Q3 | 0.0 |
| 9 | B-K3 | $\ldots$ |

The basis of White's game is the indirect pressure his KB exerts on the long diagonal. He now plans to move his KKt, bring his QKt to QB5, and concentrate the attack against Black's QKtP.
9
P-B4
10 Kt -QR4
B-B3

The exchange of Kts simplifies to White's advantage. Black's plan is to counteract White's wing attack by counter-pressure in the center.

## $11 \mathrm{Kt}-\mathrm{Q} 2$

Kt-Q5
Necessary at once. Otherwise, after 12 Kt B5, Black's Kt is pinned down to guarding his QKtP.

| 12 Kt-B5 | P.B3 |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 13 | R-B1 | Q-K2 |
| 14 | P-QR4 | $\ldots$. |

To create weaknesses in Black's Q side $P$ formation. The threat is P-R5-6.

| 14 | .... | R-Q1 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 15 | P-R5 | Kt-Q4 |
| 16 QBXKt | P×B |  |
| 17 Kt-B3 | $\ldots$. |  |

A readjustment of his plans as P-R6 can be successfully parried by . . . P-Kt3 and . . . P-B4.

$$
17
$$

P-QKt3
This move, although quite playable, was the source of Black's later annoyances. Thirty-five minutes was spent delving into the intricacies of baring the Kt at Q4 to vicious possible pins. On cold analysis, Black concluded that the move was dangerous. But his judgment was in conflict with the analysis, and hence the move was made. However, the thirty-five minutes, thus spent, told against him on his clock.

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

After 18 Kt -Kt3, P-B4, White is doomed to a policy of watchful waiting.
18
P-B4
19 Kt -Q2
. . .

Threatening to win a P by 20 BxKt , etc.

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
19 \text { P×P } & \text { R-Kt1 } \\
20 \text { PxPtch } & \therefore \cdots
\end{array}
$$

Otherwise the Kt anchors at Kt5 with telling effect.


Attempting to break the P chain.

$$
22 \ldots \quad \text { B-K3 }
$$

If 22 . . . PxP; 23 RxBch, RxR; 24 KtxP, regaining the exchange, and succeeding in fixing the Black Pawns. The text move involves the sacrifice of a P, which if accepted, enables Black to instigate a powerful attack.

PxP
P.KB5!

With White's minor pieces engaged in P grabbing on the $Q$ side, Black is able to effectively shift the scene of action to the $K$ side.

| $25 \mathrm{Kt}(3) \times \mathrm{BP}$ | PxP |
| :--- | ---: |
| $26 \mathrm{RP} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\ldots$ |
| BPxP, B-Kt4! |  |
| $26 \underset{\text { R-Ki }}{ }$ | B-R6 |
| 27 | R-K4 |

Preventing 28 Kt -K4 after which would follow $28 \ldots$ RxKt; 29 PxR, QxP; 30 P-B3, Q-K6ch; 31 K-R2, Q-R3 threatening among other things . . B-Kt4 with an irresistible attack.
28 Q-B2
B-Kt4
29 R-Kt1
R.KB1

If $29 \ldots \mathrm{RxR} ; 30 \mathrm{RxR}, \mathrm{RxP} ; 31 \mathrm{Q}$-B4ch and Black is in difficulties.

## 30 Kt -K4

Apparently consolidating the position, but actually permitting a neat coup. Better was 30 Q-B4ch, K-R1; 31 QxP.

## 30 .... RxKt

In view of the fact that Black was in "time straits", ( 10 moves left, and 1 minute to go) this and the following moves were made on intuition, rather than analysis. Fortunately, it leads at least to a draw.

| 31 P×R | B-K6! |
| :--- | :--- |
| 32 R-KB1 | $\ldots$. |

Better was 32 PxB. In that case Black would only have one move at his command, to draw. 32 . . . Q-B3; 33 Q-Kt3ch, K-R1 ( . . B-K3; R-KB1) ; 34 K-R2, Q-KR3; 35 K-Kt1, Q-B3 and draw by repetition. After 32 PxB Black might have been tempted into . . . Q-K4 or . . . Q-Q3 or . . . Q-Kt4, all of which threats might be met by 33 Q-Kt3ch followed by 34 , PxP, protecting the KKtP with adequate defense.

| 32 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 33 | K-R2 2 | | Q-K4 |
| ---: |
| Q-KR4 |

Black believed that White had no choice but to retreat his K to $\mathrm{Kt1}$, in which case he would have repeated moves to gain time on the clock, and then perhaps continued with 33 . . . BxP which should win. e.g.: 34 K-Kt1, Q-K4; $35 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2, \mathrm{BxP}$; (threatening $36 \ldots \mathrm{Q}$ R4) ; $36 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ (forced), $\mathrm{BxR} ; 37 \mathrm{RxB}, \mathrm{QxPch} ; 38$ QxQ, BxQch; $39 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Kt2}$ and Black is left with two passed Pawns. In this variation, $36 \ldots$ Q-R4 fails on account of 37 P-KKt4!

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34 Q.B5??


1. Kashdan

34
QxQ???
Permitting Black surcease from the threat of forfeit on time, for he observes a clear draw by the subsequent changes.

Instead 34 ... BxRch; 35 QxQ, RxPch; 36 K-R1 (36 K-Kt1, R-B4 discovered check and mate to follow), B-Kt7ch and Black must regain the $Q$ and remain a piece to the good. What a pity to have missed this!

| 35 | KtxQ | BxR | 40 | Kt-B2 | K-K3 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 36 | RxB | RxPch | 41 | KtxB | PxKt |
| 37 | RxR | BxR | 42 | K-Kt2 | K-K4 |
| 38 | Kt-Q3 | B-K6 | 43 | K-B3 | P-R4 |
| 39 | Kt-Kt4 | K-B2 |  | Drawn |  |

Fourth Game of Match New York-November, 1938 RUY LOPEZ


Sixth Game of Match
Manhattan Chess Club-Dec. 4, 1938
ENGLISH OPENING

1. A. Horowitz

White
I. Kashdan

Black

| 1 | P-QB4 | P.K4 | 6 | P.K3 | 0.0 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 | Kt-QB3 | Kt.KB3 | 7 | B-K2 | Kt-K5 |
| 3 | Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 8 | Q-B2 | R.K1 |
| 4 | P-Q4 | PxP | 9 | 0.0 | KKtxKt |

5 KtxP B-Kt5
Black cannot win a pawn by 9... QKtxKt; 10 PxKt, KtxKt; 11 PxKt, BxP; 12 QxB, RxB because of 13 B-K3!

| 10 | PxKt | B-B1 | 29 | Q-B2 | KtxB |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | R.Kt1 | P-QKt3 | 30 | KtxKt | QxP |
| 12 | R-Q1 | B.Kt2 | 31 | B-Q3 | B.K5 |
| 13 | P-B3 | P-Kt3 | 32 | BxB | RxB |
| 14 | P-K4 | Q-K2 | 33 | R-Kt5 | R-KB1 |
| 15 | B-B1 | B-Kt2 | 34 | Q-Q2 | $\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{K})$ - $\mathrm{B}^{5}$ |
| 16 | B.B4 | Kt-K4 | 35 | Q-K2 | R-B7 |
| 17 | B-Kt3 | P-Q3 | 36 | QxPch | QxQ |
| 18 | Q-R4 | P-KR4 | 37 | R×Qch | K-Kt1 |
| 19 | B-B2 | P-R4 | 38 | K-Kt1 | R×RP |
| 20 | K-R1 | Q.B3 | 39 | Kt-K6 | R-B2 |
| 21 | Q-B2 | QR-Q1 | 40 | R.Kt5 | K-R2 |
| 22 | Kt-Kt5 | Q.K2 | 41 | R.Kt3 | B-R3? |
| 23 | Q-Q2 | K-R2 | 42 | R-KB1 | RxRCh |
| 24 | B-K3 | Q-Q2 | 43 | KxR | P-R5? |
| 25 | Q.QB2 | P-KB4 | 44 | KtxP | P-R6? |
| 26 | PxP | KtxKBP! | 45 | Kt-K8! | B-B5 |
| 27 | PxPch | K-R1 |  | Drawn |  |
| 28 | B-Q4? | Q.Kt5 |  |  |  |

## Book Reviews

## LIEDER OHNE WORTE

By F. Chalupetzky \& L. Toth Price 75 c
"Songs Without Words", is the title of this volume containing 100 master games of the year 1937. This little brochure brings together in its 75 pages some of the outstanding parties of recent times.

If it is the first of an annual series, a better beginning could not have been made. The games range from Stockholm and Buenos Aires to Hastings and Moscow. There are not less than 23 from Kemeri and 6 from SemmeringBaden. Best of all there is a diagram for every game. $5 \times 71 / 2^{\prime \prime}$, clear, readable type, paper cover.

## THE MIDDLE GAME IN CHESS

By E. ZNOSko-Borovsky Price $\$ 2.50$
A new edition of this famous work is now ready at a saving of $\$ 1.00$ over the former edition. A standard work for many years it has been unavailable for the past six months. Now it may be obtained at a saving. A word to the wise is sufficient.

## KERES' BEST GAMES

By Fred Reinfeld
Timely, indeed, is this second volume of games of the Esthonian grandmaster. For now, in Holland, another great triumph has been added to his already extensive list of victories. The chess public will find here 53 of the more brilliant games of the youthful hero; and, in a sense, his weapons. For here are discussed his sharp insight into opening play, his thrusts and parries in the mid-game, and to some extent the subtleties and finesses of the endgame, when the opposition has managed to survive for that length of time.

In the annotations, typography, collation, and presentation, Reinfeld has surpassed his usual high standard. We recommend the book whole-heartedly. 103 pages, $11 \times 81 / 2$, clear, readable, multigraphed type. Also available in paper covered edition for $\$ 1.25$.

## My Favorite End-Game Compositions

By Irving Chernev

Black must lose his Queen, but he sees a ray of hope: either he Queens a pawn or wins the opposing Queen! White will then have only a Knight left and "you can't mate with one Knight".

By HERBSTMAN
Black


White
White to play and win.


A brilliant study by one of the greatest of end-game artists. Black's ingenuity enhances the sparkle of this gem.

Part II, 1937 Price $\$ 1.75$




1 P-B7
2 K-Q2!
(If $2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$; 3 Kt -Q8, B-K7ch; $4 \mathrm{~K}-$ B 2 , $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{R} 3$.)

|  | . . | RxPch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 | K-B3 | B-Kt5! |
| 4 | PxB | R-Q2 |
| 5 | K-Kt4 |  |

## Miniature Games

This month we have selected two games won by the World Champion, Dr. Alexander Alekhine. We feel sure our readers will enjoy them.

| RUY LOPEZ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. Alekhine |  |  | Amateur |  |  |
| White |  |  | Black |  |  |
| 1 | P.K4 | P.K4 |  | B.R4 | P.Q3 |
| 2 | Kt-KB3 | Kt.QB3 | 5 | P-Q4 | PxP |
| 3 | B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 6 | QxP | B.Q2 |
| On 6 . . P-QKt4 would come 7 Q -Q5. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | BxKt | BxB | 14 | PxP | KtxP |
| 8 | Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 15 | R-R5! | P-KB4 |
| 9 | B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 16 | P-Kt6 | Q-K3 |
|  | 0.0.0 | -0 | 17 | Kt-K5! ! | PxKt |
|  | P-KR4 | P-KR3 | 18 | QR.R1 | QxP |
| 12 | Kt-Q5! | $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | 19 | Q-B4ch | Q-B2 |
| 13 | KtxBCh | QxKt |  | R-R8 mate |  |
| Plymouth Tournament, 1938 |  |  |  |  |  |
| CARO-KANN DEFENSE |  |  |  |  |  |


| A. Alekhine | R. M. Bruce |
| :---: | :---: |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB3 |
| 2 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 |
| 3 Kt-B3 | PxP |
| 4 KtxP | B.B4 |

Better would have been 4 . . . B.Kt5.

| 5 Kt-Kt3 | B-Kt3? | 9 B-KB4! | P-K3 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6 P-KR4! | P-KR3 | 10 Q-K2 | Kt-B3? |
| 7 Kt-K5! | B-R2 | 11 KtxKBP | KxKt |
| 8 Q-R5 | P-KKt3 | 12 QxPch | Resigns |

# Problem Department 

By R. Cheney

Address all correspondence relating to this department to R. Cheney, 1339 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

## THEME PALAESTRA

A wealth of good things fills our pages this Yuletide-twenty-seven originals of incontestable merit and of a variety of types. Eight self-mates and one help-stalemate are given to furnish entertainment far from the beaten track.

Nos. 1213-16 by P. L. Rothenberg are a series employing an exceedingly unconventional device-shall we call it "chameleon promo-tion"?-which we believe our solvers may sleuth down with the help of this ambiguous term.

Speaking of promotions, No. 1195, by F. Gamage, is a pretty tasker. Dainty concepts by great artists are Nos. 1196, 1197 and 1198.

No. 1204 by A. J. Fink exhibits a quartet of pure mates and a neat avoidance of duals.

No. 1208 was designed to suggest a well known maneuver in football.

No. 1209 by Percy Bowater will be found both delicate and difficult.

No. 1210 by Maxwell Bukofzer is called "The Christmas Tree", and the "gifts" or mates are well hidden among its branches.

No. 1212 is a memorial problem in honor of E. Brunner, who passed away a few months ago. The Brunner Theme, an attractive strategical idea, is illustrated therein.

To all our readers, to our solvers, and composers, and problem friends everywhere, a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year!

## INFORMAL LADDER

J. Hannus 870,75 ; H. Stenzel 744,36 ; 1. Genud 725, -; *i. Kashdan 713, -; H. Medler 702, 93; ***P. Rothenberg 693, 91; \%1. Burstein 589, 78; Bourne Smith 550, 21; ***M. Gonzalez 546, -; Dr. P. G. Keeney 542, 109; Bill Beers 499, 59; E. Korpanty 449, -; *W. Patz 403, -; ***Dr. G. Dobbs 391, 92; 1. Burn 372, 65; W. Jens 363, 39; J. Schmidt 302, -; *A. Sheftel 294, 86; K. Stubbs 278, -; W. Keysor 277, 14; K. Lay 275, -; H. Hausner 264, -; J. Rehr 259, -; *I. Rivise 248, 76; L. Greene 239, -; Dr. M. Herzberger 236, 一; ***H. B. Daly 216, 83; B. M. Marshall 191, 29; *C. Miller 181, 81; W. Jacobs 164, -; A. Grant 152, -; F. Sprenger 150, 49; T. McKenna 147, 51; A. Saxer 133, -; L. Eisner 129, -; G. Plowman 109, 81; Nels Nelson 73, 一; I. \& M. Hochberg 70, 83; W. Neuert 126, -; M. Gershenson 66, -; G. N. Cheney $60,-$ A. Paiwick $56,-;$ H. Sussman 44, -; B. Wisegarver 41, -; G. F. Todd 38, -; O. Wurzburg 34, -; R. Dunbar 29, -; W. Vanwinkle 27, -; W. Towle 22, -; K. S. Howard 17, -; P. Papp 16, -; C. Parmelee $9,-;$ J. Cohen 6, -

## NOTES AND NEWS

Cordial felicitations to J. Hannus, who wins the Ladder Prize, and best wishes for a successful second climb.

Once again a creation or Dr. Dobbs has been chosen for the Honor Prize; No. 1147. It looks as though nothing can keep the Doctor down!

The following diagram is a tour de force published for the benefit of those who wish a delightful exercise with which to while away the holiday hours. It was shown to us by Mr. Georges Koltanowski, blind-fold champion of the world. The solution will appear in February.
ONE OF KOLTANOWSKI'S FAVORITES:
Source?


Condition: Neither Black nor White may capture any Man nor promote a Pawn. White mates in 32 with the Pawn now at C2.

Copies of the splendid problem work, "The Power of the Pieces" by C. S. Kipping (price 50 c postpaid) may be obtained by writing direct to C. S. Kipping, Wednesbury, England of from the Problem Editor of The Chess Review.

Personal: Will Herbert Thorne, Honor Prize Winner for September, please forward his address to the Problem Editor?

## SOLUTIONS

No. 1141 by Dr. G. Dobbs
1 Qd3
My vote-G. Plowman.
No. 1142 by I. \& M. Hochberg
1 Bxd4
Pleasant theme well-executed. Best original two-er.-P, Rothenberg.
Clever, pretty and well constructed.-Dr.
P. G. Keeney.

Many pretty pin mates with graceful set-
ting. -W. E. Keysor.
No. 1143 by Bill Beers
Eight solutions!
${ }_{1}$ Be2ch $1 /$ Be4ch 1 Rd2ch 1 Rg2ch
1 Rh2 1 Re2 1 Rb2 1 Ra2
No. 1144 by Bill Beers
Intention: 1 Pe4
Cooked by: 1 Qxf6ch 1 Sb6ch Qc7

## Original Section

No. 1195
F. GAMAGE

Brockton, Mass.


Mate in 2

No. 1196
OTTO WURZBURG Grand Rapids, Mich.


Mate in 2

No. 1197
c. S. KIPPING \& E. DAVIS Wednesbury, England


Mate in 2

No. 1198
c. S. KIPPING

Wednesbury, England


Mate in 2

No. 1199
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.


Mate in 2

No. 1200
DR. GILBERT DOBBS Carrollton, Ga.


Mate in 2

No. 1201
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.


Mate in 2

No. 1202
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.


Mate in 3

No. 1203
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.


Mate in 3

## Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1204
A. J. FINK

San Francisco, Calif.


Mate in 3

No. 1205
DR. G. ERDOS
Vienna, Austria


Mate in 3

No. 1206
R. E. McGEE

Hamilton, Ontario


Mate in 3

No. 1207
R. J. BERMUDEZ

Aguascalientes, Mexico


Mate in 4

No. 1208
P. L. ROTHENBERG New York City Motto: "Forward Pass"


Mate in 3

No. 1209
PERCY BOWATER
San Marino, Calif.


Mate in 4

No. 1210
MAXWELL BUKOFZER Bellaire, L. I.
Motto: "The Christmas Tree"

. Mate in 4

No. 1211
THOS. S. MCKENNA
Lima, Ohio


Mate in 4

No. 1212
E. M. H. GUTTMANN Schleswig, Germany In Memoriam: E. Brunner


Mate in 5

## Christmas Curios

(Original)
No. 1213
P. L. ROTHENBERG New York City


White Selfmates in 3
(Original)
No. 1214
P. L. ROTHENBERG

New York City


White Selfmates in 3
(Original)
No. 1215
P. L. ROTHENBERG

New York City


White Selfmates in 3
(Original)
No. 1216
P. L. ROTHENBERG

New York City


White Selfmates in 3
(Original)
No. 1217
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.


White Selfmates in 3
(Original)
No. 1218
HANS LANGE
Neuss am Rhein, Germany


White Selfmates in 3
(Original)
No. 1219
HANS LANGE Neuss am Rhein, Germany


White Selfmates in 4
(Original)
No. 1220
G. GOLLER

Schleswig, Germany


White Selfmates in 6
(Original)
No. 1221
R. CHENEY

Rochester, N. Y.


Black Plays and Helps White Stalemate in $S$

No. 1145 by P. Bowater
$1 \mathrm{Pc} 8=\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{KxB} 2 \mathrm{Se} 3 \mathrm{ch}$
Containing some delectable B-S models.
$-P$. Rothenberg.
My selection for the best.-Wm. O. Jens.
No. 1146 by P. Bowater
1 Sg 5 KxS 2 Bc 7 ch
$1 . . . \mathrm{Krf}_{1}^{2} \underset{2}{2} \mathrm{Re} 4 \mathrm{ch}$
The 2 Be7ch variation is of surprising beauty.-P. L. Rothenberg.
No. 1147 by Dr. G. Dobbs
1 Rf6 Pb3 2 Sf 4 ch
1 ... Kc6 2 Sd8ch
$\because \because \mathrm{Kct}{ }_{2}^{2}$ Si4ch
$1 . \because$ else $2 \underset{2}{\operatorname{Sc} / \mathrm{ch}}$
Neat models.-Dr. P. G. Keeney.
Splendid key; lovely variations against potent Black force. My vote.-P. L.
Rothenberg.
Artistic dodging of $\mathbf{S}$ to meet moves of
Q.-My vote.-B. M. Marshall.

No. 1148 by Dr, G. Erdos
Intention: 1 Qf3 Kb5 2 Qb3ch
Cooked by: 1 Qaich Kd3 $\begin{aligned} 2 & \text { Kf3 }\end{aligned}$
No. 1149 by Dr. G. Erdos
${ }_{1}^{1} \mathrm{Sf} 4 \mathrm{KxS} 2 \mathrm{Kg}^{2}$
The ${ }^{\text {Kfuiet }}{ }^{2}$ second move leading to the non-model variation is a sheer delight.
Remarkable minny.-P. L. Rothenberg.
No. 1150 by R. E. McGee
1 Qf6 RxS; 2 Qg7
1... else 2 Qd6ch

This also contains a pleasant, quiet se-
cond move.-P. L. Rothenberg.
No. 1151 by Heniz Brix
No solution as printed.
No. 1152 by F. Sprenger
1 Rh5 Bg8
2 Rh6 Bh7 3 Rb6
${ }^{2}$. B else 3 Rh8ch
$1, \ldots, B c 8 \mathrm{ch} 2 \mathrm{~K} \dot{\mathrm{~b}} \mathrm{~B} \mathrm{~B}$ any 3 Rh8ch

No. 1153 by E. Zepler
$1 \mathrm{Rg} 7 \mathrm{Bb} 7{ }^{2} \mathrm{Rg} 5 \mathrm{Bd} 5{ }^{3} \mathrm{RxB}$
Nice Indian feature.-P. Rothenbers.
No. 1154 by Hans Lange
Intention: 1 Pet
Cooked by: 1 Qb2
1 Qc3ch
No, 1155 by $F$. Gianini
Sf3 Threat
$\begin{array}{lll}1 \ldots \mathrm{Bb} & 2 & { }_{2} \mathrm{Sd} 2 \\ 1 & \mathrm{Sa} 2 \mathrm{ch}\end{array}$
My vote for three-er.-G. Plowman.
Allowing tries galore.-P. Rothenbers.
$\{1 \ldots \mathrm{Be} 2$ is fine.
No. 1156 by J. F. Tracy
$1 \mathrm{Sg} 5 \mathrm{Ke} 5 \quad 2$ Qc7ch
${ }^{1} \ldots \mathrm{Kc} 6{ }_{2} \mathrm{Pe5}$
Cute and not so easy.-Dr. P. G. Keeney.
Tracy mate positions are superb. - P. Rothenberg.

## STAUNTON CHESSMEN

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THE CHESS REVIEW
55 W. 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

No. 1157
Best three-er.-I. \& M. Hochberg.
Intention: 1 Sc1 Be4 2 Qf6ch Kd5 3 Sa2
Cook: Mate in 3 by ${ }^{2}$ Ke3 3 Kc 3
Cook: Mate in 3 by 1 Sc3 Be6 2 Qe7
No. 1158 by G. Goller
Intention: 1 Bf6 Bxb5 2 Bxb5 Kd5 3 Kg5 Ke6 4 Kxf4 Kd5 5 Kxe3
Ke6 6 Kd4 Kf5 (Kf7) 7 Qb8
Ke6 8 Pe4 Kf7 9 Qa7 Ke6
10 Sd8ch Kd6 11 Be8 Pb5 12
Qb6ch BxQ mate.
$1 ., \mathrm{BxB7}{ }^{2} \mathrm{BxB7} \mathrm{Kd7} 3$
Kg7 Ke6 4 Kf 8 Kd7 (Kf5) 5
Qe7 Ke6 6 Ke8 Kf5 7 Kd8
Ke6 8 E8=B Kf5 9 Rh5ch
Ke6 10 Sd4ch Kd6 11 Bc8
Pb5ch 12 Qc7ch BxQ mate
Cooked in 9 by: 1 Rh5 BxS(b5) 2 BxB
Kd5 3 Bxf4ch Ke6 $4 \mathrm{Pe} 8=\mathrm{B}$
Ke7 5 Kh6 Ke6 6 B(8)d7ch
Ke7 or Kf7 7 Qe8ch Kf6 8
RxP BxR 9 Qf8ch BxQ mate.
$1 \ldots \mathrm{BxS}(\mathrm{b} 7) \quad 2 \mathrm{BxB} \mathrm{Kd7}$
3 Bxft Ke6 4 Be8ch KxP 5
Kh6 Kf7 6 Bd 7 Ke 77 Qe 8 ch . etc.
Or 3 ... KxP $4 \mathrm{Kh}_{6} \mathrm{Kd7} 5$ Bd6 Ke6 6 Be8ch Kf7 7 Qg8 ch Kf6 8 Bxb4 BxB 9 Qf8ch $B x Q$ mate.
4 Ke6 5 Bc8ch Ke7 6
Bd6ch Kr7 7 Qg8ch ete.
5... Kf7 $6 \mathrm{Bd7}$ Ke7 7 Qe8 ch etc.
4....Kı7 5 Bc 8 Ke 76 Bd 6
$\stackrel{\mathrm{ch}}{\mathrm{Or}}$
Or 5 Bd6 Ke6 6 Be8ch etc.
We are indebted to Mr. P. L. Rothenberg for the discovery of this cook-a brilliant stroke!
No. 1159 by G. Latzel
1 Ba 2
Apparently cooked by 1 Bes
No. 1160 by G. Legentil
1 Sxc7
No. 1161 by M. Wrobel
1 Kg 7
No. 1162 by L. Schor
1 Kg 5
No. 1163 by J. Neumann
1 Sxb6
No. 2164 by Commadeur
1 Sxb6
No, 1185 by E. Salardini
$1 \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{f} 1) \mathrm{d} 1$
No. 1166 by V. L. Eaton
1 Rds Threat ${ }^{2}$ Re8ch
1 ... Sd5
2
1...Sg6 2 Pf4ch

No. 1167 by K. S. Howard
1 Pd4 Threat 2 Pd5ch
1 ...e4xd4e.p. 2 Pf4

Correction: Several solvers have reported a cook to No. 1099 by F. Palatz as follows: 1 Pd 7 any $2 \mathrm{Pd} 8=\dot{Q}$.

SOLUTIONS TO "WOULD YOU HAVE SEEN IT?"
No. 1:

| 27 Kt-R4 | PxB | 30 KtxRch | BxKt |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 28 | QR-KB1 | Q-Q1 | 31 Q-R5 | Q-K1 |
| 29 Kt-Kt6ch | K-R2 | 32 Q-Kt4 and mate |  |  |
| If 29 | K-Kt1: 30 | cannot be avoided. |  |  |

If 29
K-Kt1; 30 cannot be avoided.
KtxR!
No. 2:
The knock-out blow would have been 21 QB7ch, K-R3; 22 QxKtPch, KxQ; 23 R.KKt3ch, K-R3 (or 23 . . . K-R2, 24 B-Q3ch); 24 Kt-B7ch, K-R2; 25 B-Q3ch, P-B4; 26 BxP mate.

No. 3:
The correct move was 35 . . . B-R7ch, 36 K-R, B-K4ch; 37 K-Kt1, Q-R7ch; 38 K-B1, BxB (threatening $Q \times B P$ mate); $39 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 8$ mate.

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[^1]:    Our last minute news is that Sammy Reshevsky is going from Holland to Russia, while Reuben Fine is on his way back to the United States.

