# The International Chess Congress St. Petersburg, 1909

EDITED WITH THE CO-OPERATION
OF THE TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE
BY
DR. EMANUEL LASKER
WORLD'S CHESS CHAMPION

#### **Preface**

This is a book in which analysis is accurate.

The games in this book show the working of the mind of the master, and the commentary has been intended to guide the thought of him who plays over these games so that he may perceive weakness and merit. Notes have been made solely for that purpose. The glossary was meant to be both necessary and sufficient. Nowhere will it be found lacking in supplying explanation needed, but it has no superfluities.

The work has been translated from German, all but the early part, by Mr. R. Teichmann, and some valuable advice has been given to me by Mr. Teichmann, for which I beg to thank him here.

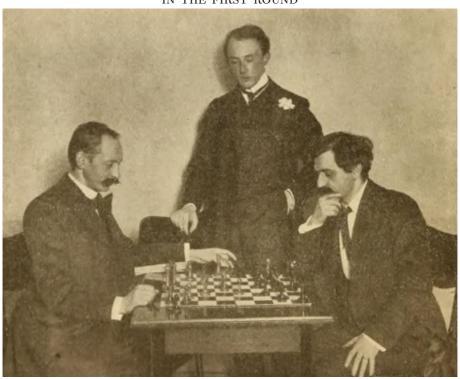
EMANUEL LASKER.

New York. May 10, 1910.

# Programme of the tournament

- 1. The number of participants in the tournament is limited to twenty, of whom one half are Russian players.
- 2. Every participant meets every one of his competitors in one game. A game won counts Plus One, a game lost counts Naught, and a draw one half a point.



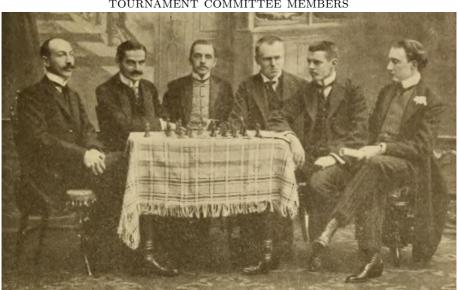


C. SCHLECTER

DR E. LASKER

3. No entrance fee is necessary, but a deposit of 10 Rbls. is demanded. It shall be paid before the commencement of the tournament and

- is repaid provided the participant has stayed in the tournament until the end.
- 4. Ten prizes: I, 1000 Rbls. (a little more than \$500.00 or £100); II, 750 Rbls.; III, 550; IV, 400; V, 280; VI, 190; VII, 120; VIII, 80; IX, 50; X, 30.



#### TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

B. MALJUTIN, O. SOSSNITZKY, S.ZNOSKO-BOROVSKY, P. P. SABUROV, E. A. ZNOSKO-BOROVSKY, V. TSCHUDOWSKI

- 5. All participants receive also an honorary of 10 Rbls. for each game they win and 5 Rbls. for each game they draw.
- 6. Furthermore, each competitor receives a fixed compensation. Every Russian Master 50 Rbls., and every foreign participant 100 Rbls.
- 7. If the scores are equal the prizes are equally divided, except that two participants compete for the two first prizes. The two competitors

- agreeing, they can decide the first prize by a match of tour games. If the result should be equal the two prizes are divided.
- 8. Time for playing is five times a week, from 11 o'clock A.M. until 9 o'clock P.M. with an interval from 4 to 6 o'clock P.M. Before the adjournment the player whose turn it is to move must give his move in a closed envelope to the director of the tournament. The sixth day is reserved for the termination of adjourned games. Adjourned games may also be played, the two opponents agreeing, on any evening after the termination of other games which they might have to play. One day a week is an off day.



DR E. LASKER

A. K. RUBINSTEIN

9. There is a time limit of two and one half hours for thirty-seven moves, after that one and one half hours for twenty-three moves, and further on fifty moves an hour. A player transgressing on the time limit loses the game. At the commencement of the game the clock is set in motion. In case a player does not come before the control of time his game is counted as a loss to him.



J. MIESES

DR O. S. BERNSTEIN

If a participant fails to appear for the playing of three consecutive games he is removed from the tournament. If such a player has finished less than one half of his games they are not counted; but if he has played more than half of his games, those that he has played are counted and those that he has failed to play are credited to his opponent.

Note to paragraphs 8 and 9: The time of adjournment and the moment of controlling the time can be changed if the majority of participants so desire (As a matter of fact no change was requested.)

10. Either of the players has to carefully write his game and to deliver his manuscript immediately after termination or adjournment of his game to the director of the tournament. All games of the tournament are the property of the St. Petersburg Chess Club.

- 11. The participants are forbidden to analyse the games in progress.
- 12. The tourney is played according to the Chess Year Book by Berger. None of the participants has a right to pardon transgression of these rules by his opponent. Players who do not obey the rules of the tournament, or those who do not complete the tournament, lose every claim to prize, compensation, and their deposit. All differences are settled by the Court of Referees. This Court is composed one half by the participants and one half by the members of the committee. In case the votes are evenly divided, that of the president decides.



AMOS BURN R. TEICHMANN

13. On Sunday, the 14th of February, 1909, at 8 o'clock in the evening, the guests will be officially bidden welcome and lots will be drawn for the tournament. The commencement of the tournament is on Monday, the 15th of February, at 11 o'clock A.M.



M. VIDMAR

S. N. VON FREYMANN

- 14. Offers to participate have to be directed no later than the 28th of January, 1909, to the president of the committee of the St. Petersburg Chess Club, Mr. P. P. Saburow, St. Petersburg, Mochowaja 27.
- 15. Participants who desire to have board and lodging at moderate prices are asked to address themselves to the member of the Committee, Mr. Julius Sossnitsky, St. Petersburg, Ertelew Perulok 2.

These were the Masters who competed and the countries which they represented: 1. America, Dr. E. Lasker; 2. Germany, E. Colin, J. Mieses, R. Spielmann, R. Teichmann; 3. England, A. Burn; 4. Holland, A. Speijer; 5. Austria, Dr. J. Perlis, C. Schlechter, S. Tartakower, M. Vidmar; 6.

Russia, Dr. O. S. Bernstein, F. J. Dus-Chotimirski, S. N. von Freymann, W. J. Nenarokov, A. K. Rubinstein, G. F. Salwe, Eugene A. Znosko-Borovsky; (Carl Rosenkranz retired from the tournament in order to enable Dr. Perliswho was by chance at St. Petersburg, to participate); 7. Bohemia, O. Duras; 8. Hungary, L. Forgács.

His Majesty the Czar Nikolaus deigned to give 1000 Rbls. to strengthen the means at the disposal of the Congress and to donate also a magnificent vase of the Imperial porcelaine manufacture as a first prize tor the all Russian Minor Tournament. The whole amount needed for the Congress, 10,500 Rbls., was gotten together in the way of voluntary contributions.



O. DURAS A. SPEIJER

# Tournament Crosstable

Znosko-Borovsky	von Freymann	Speijer	Vidmar	Burn	Forgács	Dus-Chotimirski	Tartakower	Mieses	Schlecter	Salwe	E. Cohn	Dr. Perlis	Teichmann	Dr. Bernstein	Spielmann	Duras	Rubinstein	Dr. Lasker	Names of the players
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0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	1/2	0	_	1/2	0	_	_		_	<u> </u>	Duras
0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	<u> </u>	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	_		0	$\vdash$	1/2	Spielmann
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0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2		0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1/2	1/2	$\vdash$	Dr. Perlis
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							0												Forgács
<u> </u>	1/2	1/2	0		1/2	1/2	1/2	$\vdash$	1/2	1/2	0	_	_	0	1/2	$\vdash$	1/2	<del></del>	Burn
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1							<u> </u>												von Freymann
	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1	1/2	_	_	_	1	1	1/2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1	$\vdash$	Znosko–Borovsky
57	$5^{1/2}$	6	7	7	$7^{1/2}$	∞	81/2	$81/_{2}$	9	9		2		2			2	2	Totals
						Special Prize			Titzes divided	Prizes divided	VIII IX & X	VII. Prize	VI. Prize	V. Prize	Prizes divided	III. & IV.	Prizes divided	I. & II.	ls Prizes

# The openings classified

# Queen's Gambit and Queen's Pawn Opening.

- 1. 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 \( \tilde{\Omega} \)c3
  - (a) **3...c5** 
    - i. 4 e3
      - Games 22, 45, 57, 65, 74, 91, 133, 137, 144, 150
    - - Games 44, 78, 82
    - iii. 4 Øf3 Øc6 5 \$f4
      - Game 33
    - iv.  $4 \text{ c} \times \text{d} 4$ 
      - Games 130, 166
  - (b) **3... ②f6** 
    - Games 37, 40, 49, 95, 108, 142, 164
  - (c)  $3 \dots d \times c4$ 
    - Games 13, 34, 47, 135, 154
- 2. 1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6
  - Game 15
- 3. 1 d4 d5 2 **2 f**3

- (a) **2...c5** 
  - Games 21, 24, 27, 32, 62, 63, 92, 127, 150, 159, 160
- (b) **2...e6** 
  - Games 30, 31, 39, 75, 77, 79, 113, 139
- (c) 2... 2f6 3 c4 e6 4 \$\&\pm\$g5 c5
  - Game 26
- (d) 2... **②f6 3 c4** 
  - i. 3...c6 4 e3 \( \pm\$f5
    - Game 115
  - ii. **3... d**×**c4** 
    - Games 136, 147
  - iii. **2...c6** 
    - Game 81
- 4. 1 d4 d5 2 \(\psi\)f4
  - Games 11, 86, 120
- 5. 1 d4 f5
  - Games 52,126, 131
- 6. 1 d4 **Øf6** 
  - Games 1, 48, 50, 69, 148, 167
- 7. 1 d4 c5

- Games 8, 29
- 8. 1 d4 g6
  - Game 125

Ruy Lopez.

- 1 e4 e5 2 **②f3 ②c6 3 \$b5** 
  - 1. **3... d6** (or **3... ∅f6 4 O**-**O d6**)
    - Games 4, 5, 6, 9, 14, 35, 51, 56, 76, 84, 85, 94, 96, 101, 102, 105, 111, 124, 153, 161
  - 2. 3... 5 f6 4 d3 d6 5 c4
    - Game 10
  - 3. 3...f5
    - Games 19, 173
  - 4. 3...a6 4 ≜a4 ᡚf6
    - (a) **5** O-O **\$e7** 6 **\( \) e1** 
      - Games 16, 41, 112, 119, 122, 138, 145, 149 170
    - (b) **5 O-O ≜e7 6 豐e2** 
      - Game 171
    - (c) 5 O-O &e7 6 d3
      - Game 141

- (d) 5 d3 d6 6 c4
  - Game 73
- $(e) \ \mathbf{5} \ \mathbf{d3} \ \mathbf{d6} \ \mathbf{6} \ \mathbf{h3} \ \mathbf{\&e7} \ \mathbf{7} \ \mathbf{c4}$ 
  - Game 158
- (f) 5 O-O ②xe4
  - Games 104, 128, 132
- (g) 5 **②c3** 
  - Games 17, 36, 54

Four Knights Game.

- 1 e4 e5 2  $\bigcirc$ f3  $\bigcirc$ c6 3  $\bigcirc$ c3  $\bigcirc$ f6 4  $\bigcirc$ b5  $\bigcirc$ b4 5 O-O O-O
  - Games 12, 23, 25, 43, 53, 70, 93, 152

Three Knights Game.

- 1 e4 e5 2 \( \tilde{1} \)f3 \( \tilde{1} \)c6 3 \( \tilde{1} \)c3
  - 1. **3...g6** 
    - Game 67
  - 2. **3... \$b4 4 \$b5 ②**d4
    - Game 98

Giuoco Piano.

- 1 e4 e5 2  $\bigcirc$ f3  $\bigcirc$ c6 3  $\bigcirc$ c4
  - 1. 3... \( \partial c5 \) 4 O-O
    - Game 114
  - 2. 3... ②c6 4 d3 总c5
    - Game 90

#### Two Knights Defence.

# 1 e4 e5 2 $\bigcirc$ f3 $\bigcirc$ c6 3 $\bigcirc$ c4 $\bigcirc$ f6 4 1 e4 e5 2 $\bigcirc$ c3

d4 exd4 5 O-O &c5 6 e5 d5

• Games 37, 165

Scotch Game.

1 e4 e5 2  $\bigcirc$ f3  $\bigcirc$ c6 3 d4 e×d4

1. 4 c3

(a) **4...d5** 

• Games 55, 72

(b) 4...dxc3

• Game 89

2. 4 ②×d4

(a) **4... <b>②f6** 

• Game 140

(b) **4... 含c5** 

• Game 123

Ponziani.

1 e4 e5 2 **2** f3 **2** c6 3 c3

• Game 20

Philidor's Defence.

1 e4 e5 2 **2** f3 d6

• Games 28, 62

Vienna Game.

1. **2... ②f3** 

(a) **3 f4** 

• Games 46, 134

(b) **3 g3** 

• Games 18, 106, 117, 174

(c) 3 \( \pm \c4

• Games 83, 100

2. **2.... 堂c5** 

• Game 2

3. 2... ②c6 3 f4

• Game 116

Bishop's Opening.

1 e4 e5 2 \( \pm c4

• Game 64

King's Gambit Declined.

1 e4 e5 2 f4

1. **2.... åc5** 

• Games 107, 151

2. 2...d5

• Game 172

#### French Defence.

#### 1 e4 e6

- 1. 2 d4 d5
  - (a) 3 exd5 exd5
    - Games 38, 109, 110, 129, 168, 169
  - (b) 3 \( \hat{O} \) c3 \( \hat{O} \) f6 4 \( \psi \) g5
    - i. **4... ≜b4** 
      - Games 58, 59, 68, 146
    - ii. **4... ≜e7** 
      - Games 163
  - (c) 3 \( \tilde{Q} \)c3 \( \tilde{Q} \)f6 4 \( \tilde{Q} \)d3 \( \tilde{C} \)
    - Game 71
- 2. 3 \( \hat{Q} \) c3 \( \hat{Q} \) f6 4 \( \dagger \) d3 c5
  - Games 87, 143

Sicilian Defence.

#### 1 e4 c5

1. **2 ②**f**3 ②**c**6 3 d4 c**×**d4** [or with transposition of moves] **4 ②**×**d4 ②**f**6 5 ②**c**3 d6** 

- (a) 6 \( \pm c4 \) \( \pm d7 \) \( \pm g5 \) e6
  - Game 60
- (b) 6 \( \pm \)e2 g6
  - Games 97, 175
- 2. **2 2 2 3 2 3 3 3** 
  - Game 157

#### Caro-Kann Defence.

- 1 e4 c6
  - Games 61, 121, 155

Scandinavian Defence.

- 1 e4 d5
  - Games 42, 80, 88, 103, 118 English Opening.
- 1 c4
  - 1. 1...e5
    - Game 66
  - 2. 1...e6
    - Game 99

### Games of the tournament

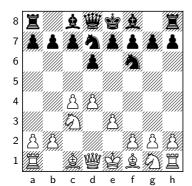
Game No. 1

#### Queen's Pawn Opening

White
Dus-Chotimirski

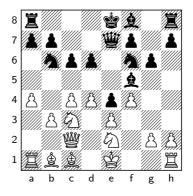
Black using the f8 rook on the e-file, was Mieses indicated.

1	d4	266
2	c4	d6
3	$\odot c3$	$rac{6}{2}\mathrm{bd7}$
4	e3	



11  $\bigcirc$ g3 would have been simply met by 11...O-O-O

After 4 e4 the continuation might be: 4...e5 5  $\bigcirc$  f3 g6 6  $\bigcirc$  g5 h6 7  $\bigcirc$  h4  $\bigcirc$  g7 8  $\bigcirc$  g3

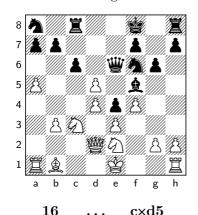


$$egin{array}{lll} 4 & \dots & {
m e5} \\ 5 & & {
m \&d3} & {
m g6} \\ 6 & {
m f4} & {
m @e7} \\ 7 & & {
m @ge2} & {
m e4} \\ \end{array}$$

11		$\Xi c8$
<b>12</b>	<b>a</b> 5	2a8
<b>13</b>	≜a3	$ ede{e}6$
<b>14</b>	$ ed{d}$ d $2$	d5
<b>15</b>	≜×f8	<b>\$</b> ×f8
<b>16</b>	$^{ m c  imes d 5}$	

A premature attempt at attack. 7... g7 followed by 8... O-O and

This exchange was unnecessary. White ought to have continued at once with  $16 \ \triangle a4$ ; if then  $16...d\times c4$   $17 \ \triangle c5$  would follow with an excellent game.



2a4	<b>∲</b> g7
O-O	<b>②c7</b>
$\odot { m c5}$	$ m race{e}{c}6$
$\Xi c1$	<b>₩b</b> 5
$\odot \mathrm{c3}$	m  extstyle c6
	O-O 公c5 罩c1

#### 22 2e2

White might very well have continued 22 b4 threatening to bring the light-squared bishop into action via c2 and a4; a plausible continuation would have been 22...b6 23 a×b6 a×b6 24 ⋄5a4 ⋄b5 25 ⋄e2 ∰d6 26 h3 and white has a slight advantage.

<b>22</b>		<b>₩</b> b5
<b>23</b>	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	<b>≝c6</b>
${\bf 24}$	$\odot \mathbf{e2}$	<b>₩</b> b5
25	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	<b>≝c6</b>
<b>26</b>	$ar{ar{\omega}}$ a2	<b>₩</b> b5
<b>27</b>	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	<b>≝c6</b>
28	$\odot \mathbf{e2}$	₩b5

Drawn

1h 15

1h 15

#### Game No. 2

#### Vienna Game

1	e4	e5
$oldsymbol{2}$	<b>②c3</b>	
3	${f g3}$	<b><b><b><u>Ø</u>f6</b></b></b>
4	<b>≜</b> g2	d6

White

E. Cohn





4... ②c6 appears to be preferable, with a view to saving the important dark-squared bishop from being exchanged, by 5...a6

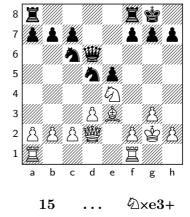


14 "f3 taking posession of the diagonal which the fianchettoed bishop commanded before, seems more natural.

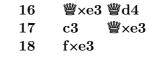
Black ought to castle queenside, to attack on the kingside.

②e4

**15** 



15... 灣g6 16 f4 f5 17 公c3 (or 17 公c5 公×e3+ 18 營×e3 公d4 17... 罩ad8) would have created interesting complications, which would probably have turned out in Black's favour.



Drawn

1h 10 0h 40

Game No. 3

Queen's Gambit Declined

13

14

White
Nenarokow

Dr. Perlis

Black was a feasible line of play. The checks would have done Black no harm.

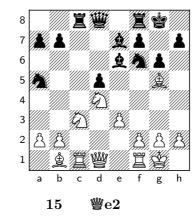
g

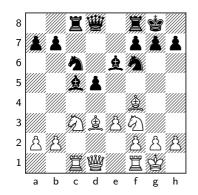
2 d4

≜e7

g6

1	d4	d5
<b>2</b>	c4	e6
3	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	<b><b>②f</b>6</b>
4	2f3	<b>≜e7</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>\$f4</b>	O-O
6	e3	c5
7	${ m \&d3}$	2c6
8	$c \times d5$	$e \times d5$
9	$d \times c5$	$ extstyle{ ilde{L}} ext{xc5}$
<b>10</b>	O-O	<b>≜e6</b>
11	$\Xi c1$	$\Xi c8$





White might have played f4 followed by f5; e.g. 15 f4 **\$g4** 16 **警**e1 **公**c4 17 f5 ∅×b2 18 h3 and White would have an irresistible attack.

Better 11...a6 12 \( \pm b1 \) d4 13 ②a4 **\$**a7; the black dark-squared bishop should exert a pressure on d4.

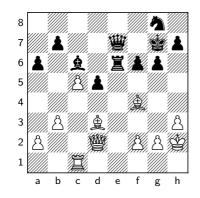
15		$\Omega c6$
16	$\bigcirc$ f3	<b>₩</b> b6
<b>17</b>	h3	<b>ℤfd8</b>
18	$\mathbb{Z}\mathrm{fd}1$	<b>∲</b> g7
<b>19</b>	$\odot \mathrm{d}4$	$rac{6}{2}  imes  ext{d} 4$
<b>20</b>	$e \times d4$	$\Xi \mathbf{c4}$
21	<b>≜e3</b>	$\mathbb{Z}dc8$
<b>22</b>	${ m \&d}3$	$\Xi \mathrm{b4}$
<b>23</b>	$\mathbf{b3}$	<b>₩</b> d8
${\bf 24}$	${f @a4}$	$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbf{c1}$
25	$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbf{c1}$	d d d 7

#### **12 ≜b1 ②a5**

There the knight is out of play. 12... **豐**e7 13 **호**g5 **罩**fd8 14 **豐**d3 h6

<b>26</b>	$\odot c5$	$\Xi \mathrm{b} 6$
<b>27</b>	<b>ģf4</b>	$ m \& \times c5$
<b>28</b>	$d \times c5$	$\mathbf{\Xi}\mathbf{e}6$
<b>29</b>	$ edress{b2}$	<b>≝e7</b>
30	${ m \&d6}$	e8
31	$ ed{f w}{ m d}2$	&c6
32	<b>\$f4</b>	${f ar Q}{f g}{f 8}$
<b>33</b>	<b>≝c3</b> +	- <b>f</b> 6
$\bf 34$	<b>∳</b> h2	<b>∲f7</b>
<b>35</b>	$ ed{d}$ d2	<b>a6</b>
36	${ m \&d6}$	<b>ģg7</b>
37	<b>≜</b> f4	<b>₩e7</b>

### Adjourned.



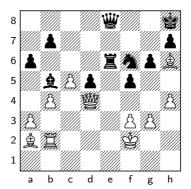
<b>38</b>	${ m \&d6}$	$ ede{e}8$
<b>39</b>	<b>ģ</b> f4	<b>≝e7</b>
<b>40</b>	$\mathbf{b4}$	$ ede{e}8$
<b>41</b>	a3	<b>∲f7</b>
<b>42</b>	罩b1	f5
74	<b>=</b> D1	10
43	罩b2	<b>Øf6</b>
	_~_	10

Both parties have taken care not to alter the position to any considerable extent. Black here lays a trap. If 47 Wh6 Black would have answered 47...  $\Xi \times d6$ 

<b>47</b>		$\operatorname{\mathbb{P}} \operatorname{d} 8$
48	<b>≜a2</b>	266
<b>49</b>	$ rightharpoonself{g} \mathbf{g} 2$	$ ede{e}8$
50	<b>∲</b> f2	<b>∲</b> g7
51	<b>å</b> f4	<b>≜</b> h5

An altogether faulty manoeuvre; the attack thus imitated is easily parried, whilst the d-pawn is left without support.

This was calculated to a nicety.

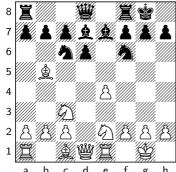


<b>55</b>	• • •	<b>ℤe2</b> +	Black here lost the game by exceed-
<b>56</b>	$ rightharpoonsgegen{array}{c}                                    $	<b>⊑</b> e1+	ing the time limit. The game might
<b>57</b>	<b>∳h2</b>	<b>⊑</b> e2+	have gone on as follows: 60 \( \begin{aligned} align
<b>58</b>	<b>∳h3</b>	$ ede{e}6$	61 豐×f4 魚f1+ 62 曾h2 幻d7 63 豐d4
<b>59</b>	${ m \&g5}$	f4+	to White's advantage.
60	$\mathbf{g4}$	$\Xi \mathrm{e}5$	

### Game No. 4

Ruy Lopez

White Teichmann			Black Vidmar
1	e4	e5	
2	2f3	$\odot c6$	
3	${}_{\rm \&b5}$	<b><b>②</b>f6</b>	
4	O-O	d6	
5	d4	<b></b>	
6	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	<b>≜е7</b>	
7	$\Xi e1$	$e \times d4$	
8	ପି $ imes$ d $4$	O-O	
9	${rac{oldsymbol{arphi}}{\mathrm{de2}}}$		
8 <b>宣</b> //////////			



 $9 \pm g5$  looks the natural move.

9	• • •	$\mathbb{Z}e8$
10	$\odot \mathbf{g3}$	<b>≜</b> f8
11	$\mathbf{b3}$	$\mathbf{g6}$
12	${\bf \hat{g}b2}$	g7
13	$\odot \mathrm{d}5$	<b>a6</b>
14	å×c6	

To 14  $\$ f1 Black would have replied 14... $\$ e5 and if 15 f4? he would have played 15... $\$ c5 follwed by 16... $\$ f3+ or 16... $\$ f4 according to circumstances, with a good game.

14		奠×c6
<b>15</b>	ଏ∑×f6-	+奠×f6
<b>16</b>	≜×f6	₩×f6
<b>17</b>	$ ed{B}d3$	$\Xi \mathrm{e}6$
18	f3	<b>ℤ</b> ae8
19	c4	<b>₩e7</b>

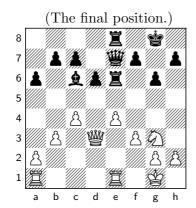
Threatening 20...f5; White would probably reply 20 \( \mathbb{Z}\) ad1. After that

it appears for both players an almost hopeless undertaking to drive the opponent from his position.



1h 07

1h 00

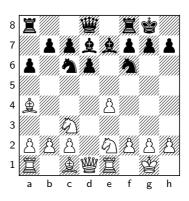


#### Game No. 5

Ruy Lopez

White Black Schlecter Dr. Lasker

1	e4	e5
2	2f3	$\Omega$ c6
3	<b>≜b</b> 5	<b><b>②</b>f6</b>
4	O-O	d6
5	d4	${ m \&d7}$
6	$\odot c3$	<b>≜e7</b>
7	$\Xi e1$	$e \times d4$
8	$rac{6}{2}  imes  ext{d} 4$	O-O
9	$\odot \mathrm{de2}$	a6
10	<u></u> åa4	



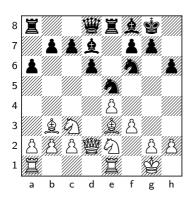
The retreat to d3 appears stronger. It is true that Black can then exchange white's bishop for a knight, by playing, say, 10... ♠e5; but in

that case White would retake with the c-pawn and would have two strong pawns in the centre as compensation for Black's two bishops.

If black played 11... §f8 at once, White's reply would be 12 §g5 threatening 13 Ød5. After this Black would have nothing better than 12... h6 13 §h4 §e7

By this move, Black frees his game.

#### 14 **≜b3**



It was not good to retire the Bishop. White ought to have exchanged and developed his game further by

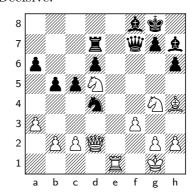
#### **Zad1**

•			
	14		c5
	<b>15</b>	d d5	<b>ℤ</b> b8
	16	$\bigcirc \mathbf{f4}$	$\mathbf{b5}$
	17	<b>a3</b>	ଏ×d5
	18	4)cxd	15 <b>f</b> 5

The point of Black's strategy. After the exchange of the e-pawn, the weakness of the d-pawn does not signify.

19	$e \times f5$	奧×f5
<b>20</b>	${}$ £ $\mathbf{f2}$	$ ed{d}$
<b>21</b>	$\odot \mathbf{e3}$	<b>≜</b> h7
<b>22</b>	${rac{6}{2}}{ m fd5}$	<b>₩f7</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>ℤ</b> ad1	2c6
${\bf 24}$	${}^{}\!\!\!/\!\!\!\!/ {\rm g}3$	$\mathbb{Z}\mathrm{bd}8$
25	<b>≜h4</b>	$\Xi d7$
<b>26</b>	$\odot \mathbf{g4}$	≅×e1+
<b>27</b>	¤xe1	Ø)d4

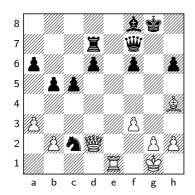
#### Decisive.



## 28 **②ge3**

White dare not reply 28 ②de3 as 28...g5 29  $g_3$  h5 would get him into difficulties.

<b>28</b>		≜×c2
<b>29</b>	$ ilde{ riangle} imes \mathbf{c2}$	ଏ×c2
<b>30</b>	∕ <b>∆</b> f6+	$g \times f6$



Intending to take up a strong position by Qf5.

32...d5 33 \( \begin{aligned}
 &= 5 \\ d4 \\ and, \\ whether \\ queen \text{ or rook captures } f5, \ ...d3 \\ would \\ have \\ decided \\ the \\ game \\ at \\ once. \end{aligned} The text is therefore loss of time.

A desperate attempt to obtain an attack.

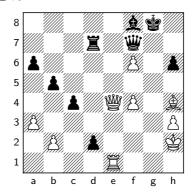
$$34 \dots d5$$

Simply 34...f×g4 35 h×g4 follwed either by #xf5 or d5 was indicated.

If 37... \( \) \(

#### 

Better 38... \$\\$ 39 \\$\\$g1 a5 in order to play ... b5 and ... c6, which was feasible in spite of f4-f5 and **\$\\$\\$\\$e6.** 



Adjourned.

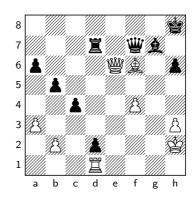
#### 39 罩d1 豐h5

39...曾h8 Was still the right move. If white plays 40 豐e2 then 40...  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ 

This clever move threatens Bf6+

Far better than at once 42  $\text{@}\times\text{f7}$  as White's b-pawn is saved from attack by the exchange of the Bishops.

To 42... \$\disphi\$h7 the reply would not have been 43 \$\dispfs+ \$\dispsis g8\$ 44 \$\boxed{\boxed}g1+\$ as after 44... \$\dispsis g7\$ 45 \$\boxed{\boxed}\zers g7+\$\dispsis g7\$ 46 \$\dispsis \zers g7\$ d1\$\dispsis Black would get out of the checks and win; but after 42... \$\disphi\$h7\$ 43 \$\dispsis xf7+\$\boxed{\boxed}\zers xf7\$ 44 \$\dispsis c3\$ White would have taken up a strong defensive position.



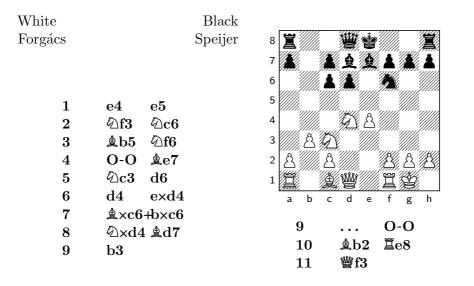
Black certainly remains with a pawn to the good, but White threatens to break up the pawns by a4. After an endgame, which is is played by White in a sensible manner and which needs no comment, the game now ends in a draw.

$ rightharpoonsgap \mathbf{g}$	$\Xi\mathrm{e}4$
<b>∲</b> f3	$\Xi e1$
<b>≝</b> d7+	<b>∲</b> f6
<b>ℤ</b> d6+	<b>∲</b> e5
<b>≝</b> ×a6	$\Xi \mathrm{b1}$
≅×h6	≅×b2
<b>⊈</b> e3	<b>≝b3</b> +
$\mathbf{\dot{r}d2}$	$ rightharpoons \mathbf{d4}$
<b>ℤd6+</b>	d c5
<b>ℤ</b> a6	≅×h3
	曾f3 置d7+ 置d6+ 罩×a6 罩×h6 曾e3 曾d2 置d6+

<b>5</b> 6	<b>≣a8</b>	<b>ℤ</b> h2+		68	<b>⊈c3</b>	$\Xi d5$		
57	′ <b>∲</b> c3	$\Xi \mathbf{a2}$		69		<b>∲</b> b6		
<b>58</b>	<b>ℤc8</b> +	<b>∲</b> b6		<b>7</b> 0	a4	c3		
<b>5</b> 9	<b>ℤ</b> b8+	<b>∲</b> c6		<b>7</b> 1	$a \times b5$			
60	<b>ℤ</b> a8	$ dc{c}5$						
61		<b>∲</b> b6	If 71 a	$\times$ b5 c2	then fo	ollows 7	72 <b>罩</b> a	ı6+
62	<b>□</b> b8+	<b>∲</b> c6	and $73$	¤c6.				
63	äa8	<b>∲</b> b7						
64	≣a5	<b>∲</b> b6			Drawr	ı		
65	≣a8	<b>∳</b> c6						
66	<b>\$</b> d4	<b>∲</b> b7	4h 12				4h	24
67	″ <b>⊑</b> a5	<b>ℤ</b> d2+						

## Game No. 6

Ruy Lopez



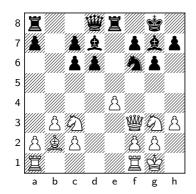
This development is a little too slow, as Mr. Speijer proves.

Not a good conception.

#### 12 h3 g6

Thus white's dark squared bishop is counterbalanced by Black's, while, at the same time, the pawn at g6 prevents the entry of the knight at f5.

Black was threatening ②×e4.



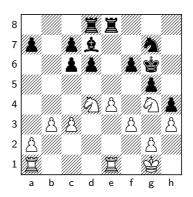
14 ... h5

Fine and energetic play.

#### 20 ②c4 h4

≜×h3 would still have been strong, for Black would rather easily get four pawns for the piece with a good position.

21	$\mathfrak{D}\mathbf{f}1$	<b>₩f4</b>
22	$ ed{d}\mathbf{d}2$	豐×d2
<b>23</b>	ପିc×d	$2\widehat{a}e6$
<b>24</b>	$2\mathbf{f}$ 3	${f g5}$
25	$\odot \mathrm{e}3$	<b>f</b> 6
<b>26</b>	${f ar 0}{f g4}$	<b>ģ</b> g7
<b>27</b>	$\odot \mathrm{d}4$	
28	f3	$\odot \mathbf{g7}$



<b>29</b>	$\odot \mathbf{e3}$	f5
30	$e \times f5 +$	<b>∲</b> f7
31	$\mathbf{b4}$	c5
<b>32</b>	$b \times c5$	$d \times c5$
33	${f ar 0}{f b}{f 3}$	@ imes f5
<b>34</b>	${f ar Q}{f g}{f 4}$	

After 34  $\triangle \times f5$   $\& \times f5$  35  $\triangle \times c5$   $\mathbb{Z} \times e1 + 36$   $\mathbb{Z} \times e1$   $\mathbb{Z} d2$  37 a4  $\mathbb{Z} c2$  38  $\mathbb{Z} e3$   $\mathbb{Z} f6$  White cannot win, as his king cannot come into play.

34		c4
<b>35</b>	$\odot \mathrm{c5}$	<b>≜c8</b>
<b>36</b>	ଏିe5+	<b>∲</b> f6
<b>37</b>	$@ ext{xc4}$	$\odot d6$
<b>38</b>	≅×e8	ଏ∑xe8
<b>39</b>	<b>∲</b> f2	$\odot \mathbf{g7}$
<b>40</b>	≌b1	<b>ģ</b> f5
41	<b>≌</b> b7	${f ar Qe6}$
42	ଥି×e6	

It would have given better chances to keep the minor pieces: 42 \Darkovb3 b3 \Bar{2}\d3 43 \Darkover2 e3 to White's advantage.

<b>42</b>		≜×e6
43	≌×c7	≜×c4
44	$\mathbb{Z}{ imes}{ m c4}$	<b>ℤ</b> d2+
45	<b>∲e3</b>	≝×a2
46	$\Xi \mathbf{g4}$	<b>a</b> 5
<b>47</b>	f4	$g \times f4 +$
48	<b>∲</b> f3	

48  $\mathring{\mathfrak{S}} \times f4$  would have led to nothing, e.g. 48...  $\mathbb{Z}a4+$  49  $\mathring{\mathfrak{S}}e3$   $\mathbb{Z} \times g4$  50 h×g4  $\mathring{\mathfrak{S}}g5$  51 c4  $\mathring{\mathfrak{S}} \times g4$ 

48		$\Xi \mathbf{c2}$
49	≅×f4⊣	- <b>ģ</b> g5
<b>50</b>	<b>ℤg4</b> +	<b>\$</b> h5
<b>51</b>	$\mathbf{\Xi}\mathbf{c4}$	a4
$\bf 52$	<b>≝</b> ×a4	<b>≝</b> ×c3+
<b>53</b>		$\Xi \mathbf{g3}$
<b>54</b>	$\Xi a8$	<b>∳</b> h6

Drawn