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.

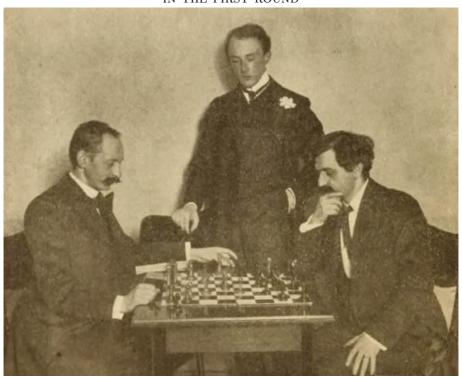
EMANUEL LASKER.

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.



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
0	0	0	0	0	0	<u> </u>	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	\vdash		Dr. Lasker
0	0	0	0	1/2	0	\vdash	1/2	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0		0	Rubinstein
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
0	1/2	1/2	\vdash	\vdash	\vdash	1/2	0	0	0	0	<u> </u>	0	\vdash		0	0	1/2	1/2	Dr. Bernstein
1/2	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	<u> </u>		0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1/2	\vdash	Teichmann
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
0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	<u> </u>	1/2	0	1/2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		1/2	1/2	0	1/2	0	<u> </u>	\vdash	E. Cohn
				Ų			1/2						Ų		Ų				Salwe
0	1/2	0	1	1/2	0	0	<u> </u>	_		0	0	1/2	1/2	_	_	1/2	<u> </u>	1/2	Schlecter
							0												Mieses
1/2	0	0	0	1/2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	0	1/2	<u> </u>	1/2	1/2	<u> </u>	1/2	0	1/2	\vdash	Tartakower
0	\vdash	0	1/2	1/2	1/2		0	1/2	\vdash	\vdash	1/2	\vdash	\vdash	1/2	\vdash	\vdash	0	0	Dus-Chotimirski
							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		Burn
<u> </u>	0	1/2		<u> </u>	1/2	1/2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	\vdash	Vidmar
1/2	1/2		1/2	1/2	1/2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	0	_	1	1/2	0	_	1/2	1/2	1	<u> </u>	\vdash	Speijer
1							<u> </u>												von Freymann
	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1	1/2	_	_	<u> </u>	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...d×c3

• Game 89

2. 4 ②×d4

(a) **4... ②f6**

• Game 140

(b) **4... 含c5**

• Game 123

Ponziani.

1 e4 e5 2 🗹 f3 🖾 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

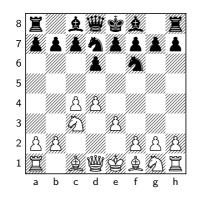
Queen's Pawn Opening

White
Dus-Chotimirski

Black Mieses A premature attempt at attack. 7... \(\delta\)g7 followed by 8...O-O and using the f8 rook on the e-file, was indicated.

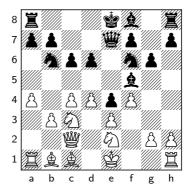
1	d4	<u>Ø</u>f6
2	c4	d6
3	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	$rac{6}{2}$ bd 7
4	e3	

8	≜ b1	c6
9	$ ede{e}{c}2$	${rac{6}{2}}{ m b}6$
10	$\mathbf{b3}$	鱼f 5
11	$\mathbf{a4}$	



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

After 4 e4 the continuation might be: $4...e5 \ 5 \ \text{@}f3 \ \text{g}6 \ 6 \ \text{@}g5 \ \text{h}6 \ 7 \ \text{@}h4 \ \text{@}g7 \ 8 \ \text{@}g3$

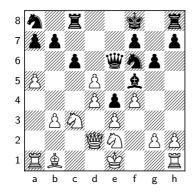


4		e5
5	${}^{\ }_{\ }\mathrm{d}3$	$\mathbf{g6}$
6	f4	≝e7
7	Øge2	e4

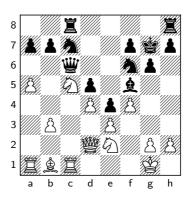
11 ... 罩c8 12 a5 ②a8 13 **≜**a3 **豐**e6

14	$ ed{d}\mathbf{d}2$	d5
15	≜×f8	\$ × f 8
16	cvd5	

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.



16	• • •	$c \times d5$
17	2a4	ģ g7
18	O-O	②c7
19	$\odot { m c5}$	$ m ar{w}c6$
20	$\Xi \mathrm{c}1$	₩ b5
21	$\odot \mathrm{c3}$	$ m ar{w}c6$
22	$\odot \mathbf{e2}$	



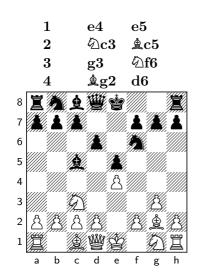
White might very well have continued 22 b4 threatening to bring the light-squared bishop into action via c2 and a4; a plausible continuation would have been $22...b6\ 23\ a\times b6$ a×b6 24 $\triangle 5a4$ $\triangle b5\ 25$ $\triangle e2$ $@d6\ 26$ h3 and white has a slight advantage.

${\bf 22}$		₩ b5
23	$\odot c3$	₩c6
${\bf 24}$	$\odot \mathbf{e2}$	₩ b5
25	$\odot c3$	m @c6
26	${f @a2}$	₩ b5
27	$\odot c3$	m @c6
28	$\odot \mathbf{e2}$	₩ b5
	Draw	n
1h 15		1h 15

Game No. 2

Vienna Game

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

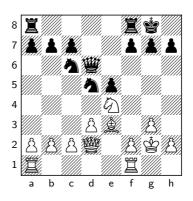
5	$ ext{@a4}$	$\triangle c6$
6	$\odot \mathbf{e2}$	≝e7
7	d3	${ m \&e6}$
8	O-O	d5
9		m extstyle extstyle
10	≜e3	$ ed{d}6$
11	$e \times d5$	$\& \times d5$
12	6)c3	$\hat{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathbf{g2}$

14 \$\mathbb{e}\$f3 taking posession of the diagonal which the fianchettoed bishop commanded before, seems more natural.

14 ... O-O

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

15 **②e4**



15 ... **⊘**×e3+

15... 豐g6 16 f4 f5 17 公c3 (or 17 公c5 公xe3+ 18 豐xe3 公d4 17... 罩ad8) would have created interesting complications, which would probably have turned out in Black's favour.

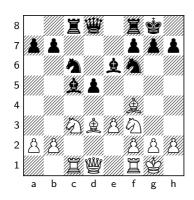
White

16	extstyle ext	Drav	vn
17	c3	11- 10	01- 40
18	$f \times e3$	1h 10	0h 40

Game No. 3

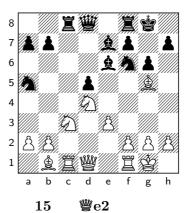
Queen's Gambit Declined

Nenarokow		Dr.
1	d4	d5
2	c4	e6
3	$\odot c3$	266
4	2f3	≜e 7
5	≜ f4	O-O
6	e3	c5
7	${}^{}\!$	2c6
8	$c \times d5$	$e \times d5$
9	$d \times c5$	$\pm \times c5$
10	O-O	≜ e6
11	$\Xi c1$	$\Xi c8$



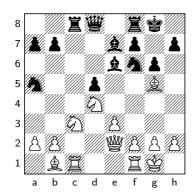
Black Better 11...a6 12 ≜b1 d4 13 Dr. Perlis ②a4 ≜a7; the black dark-squared bishop should exert a pressure on d4.

There the knight is out of play. 12... 豐e7 13 彙g5 罩fd8 14 豐d3 h6 was a feasible line of play. The checks would have done Black no harm.



5.3. GAME NO. 3

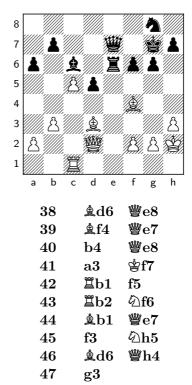
White might have played f4 followed by f5; e.g. 15 f4 ≜g4 16 ≝e1 公c4 17 f5 公×b2 18 h3 and White would have an irresistible attack.



15		$\odot c6$
16	2f3	$ edracket{b6}$
17	h3	$\mathbb{Z}\mathrm{fd}8$
18	$\Xi \mathrm{fd}1$	ģ g7
19	$\odot \mathrm{d}4$	ପି $ imes$ d 4
20	$e \times d4$	$\Xi{ m c4}$
21	${ m \&e3}$	$\Xi dc8$
22	${ m \&d}3$	$\Xi \mathrm{b4}$
23	$\mathbf{b3}$	$ ed{d}8$
24	2a4	$\mathbb{Z}{ imes}{ m c}1$
25	≅×c1	${ m \&d}7$
26	$\odot c5$	≌ b6
27	\$ f4	$\pm \times c5$
28	$d \times c5$	$\Xi \mathrm{e}6$
29	$ edleve{b2}$	≝e 7
30	${}^{\ }_{\ }{ m d}6$	≝e8
31	$ ed{d}\mathbf{d}2$	&c6
32	≜ f4	$2 \mathbf{g}$

33	≝c3 +	- f6
34	ģ h2	∲f7
35	$ ed{d} ext{d} ext{2}$	a6
36	${ m \&d6}$	∲ g7
37	≜ f4	₩e7

Adjourned.



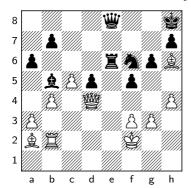
Both parties have taken care not to alter the position to any considerable extent. Black here lays a trap. If 47 Wh6 Black would have answered 47... $\Xi \times d6$

47		$\operatorname{f \#} ext{d} 8$
48	≜a2	\bigcirc f6
49	$ rightharpoonse \mathbf{g2}$	≝e8
50	∲ f2	⊈g7
51	≜ f4	${ m \&b5}$

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

$\bf 52$	Åh6+ Åh8
53	₩ d1 ᡚg8
54	$ edoldsymbol{\Psi} ext{d}4+ ext{$rac{1}{2}$} ext{f}6$
55	h4

This was calculated to a nicety.



55		ℤe2 +
56	$ rightharpoonset{glight} \mathbf{g1}$	ℤe1 +
57	∳ h2	⊑ e2+
58	∲ h3	$ ede{e}6$
59	${ m \&g5}$	f4 +
60	$\mathbf{g4}$	ℤe 5

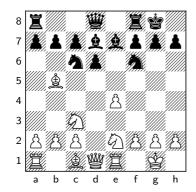
Black here lost the game by exceeding the time limit. The game might have gone on as follows: 60... 365 61 41+62 61 47 63 404 to White's advantage.

Game No. 4

Ruy Lopez

White Teichmann

1	e4	e5
2	$2 \mathbf{f}$	2c6
3	${ m \&b5}$	266
4	O-O	d6
5	d4	≜ d7
6	$\odot c3$	≜e7
7	$\Xi \mathrm{e}1$	exd4
8	ଥି×d4	0-0
9	ଏ $\mathbf{de2}$	



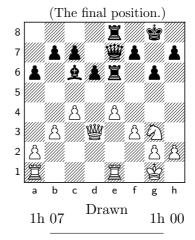
 $9 \pm g5$ looks the natural move.

9		$\Xi e 8$
10	${\bf $	≜ f8
11	$\mathbf{b3}$	${f g6}$
12	${ log}{ ho}$ b 2	≜g7
13	$\odot \mathrm{d}5$	a6
14	≜×c6	

Black Vidmar To 14 \triangleq f1 Black would have replied 14... \lozenge e5 and if 15 f4? he would have played 15... \lozenge xd5 follwed by 16... \lozenge f3+ or 16... \lozenge f4 according to circumstances, with a good game.

14	• • •	$\& ext{xc6}$
15	②×f6-	+奠×f6
16	≜×f6	₩×f6
17	$ ed{d}$ d 3	$\Xi \mathrm{e}6$
18	f3	ℤ ae8
19	c4	₩e7

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.



Game No. 5

Ruy Lopez

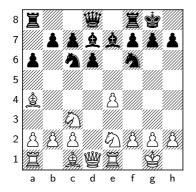
White
Schlecter

strong pawns in the centre as com-Dr. Lasker pensation for Black's two bishops.

1	e4	e5
2	2f3	2c6
3	${ m \&b5}$	266
4	O-O	d6
5	d4	≜ d7
6	$\odot \mathrm{c3}$	≜e7
7	$\Xi \mathrm{e}1$	$e \times d4$
8	ଏ×d4	O-O
9	$\odot de2$	a6
10	≜a4	

10		$\Xi e 8$
11	f3	h6

If black played 11... \(\right)f8 at once, White's reply would be 12 \&g5 threatening 13 \Od. After this Black would have nothing better than 12...h6 13 \&h4 \&e7



By this move, Black frees his game.

鱼b3

14

b



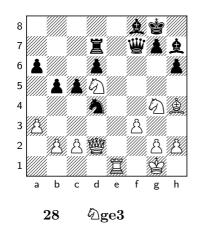
The retreat to d3 appears stronger. It is true that Black can then exchange white's bishop for a knight, by playing, say, 10... De5; but in that case White would retake with the c-pawn and would have two

It was not good to retire the Bishop. White ought to have exchanged and developed his game further by ℤad1.

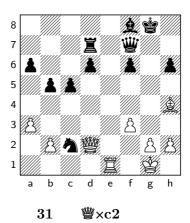
14		c5
15	${ m \&d5}$	ℤ b8
16	$2\mathbf{f4}$	b5
17	a3	$rac{6}{2} imes ext{d}5$
18	(CXC	15 f 5

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

Decisive.



White dare not reply 28 ②de3 as 28...g5 29 g3 h5 would get him into difficulties.



Intending to take up a strong position by Qf5.

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

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 33 & h3 & c4 \\ 34 & g4 \end{array}$$

A desperate attempt to obtain an attack.

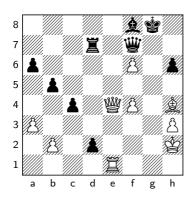
$34 \dots d5$

Simply $34...f \times g4$ 35 h×g4 follwed either by $\text{@}\times f5$ or d5 was indicated.

If 37... 魚×f6 ; 38 魚×f6 豐×f6 39 豐e8+

38 \\$h2 d2

Better 38...\$h8 39 \$\mathbb{Z}g1\$ a5 in order to play ...b5 and ...c6, which was feasible in spite of f4-f5 and \$\mathbb{W}e6\$.



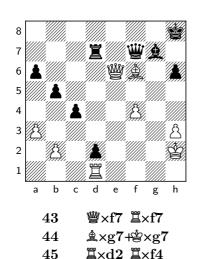
Adjourned.

39 罩d1 豐h5

This clever move threatens Bf6+

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

45



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.

46	$ rightharpoonset{\psi} \mathbf{g3}$	$\Xi e4$
47	∲f3	$\Xi e1$
48	罩d7 +	∲ f6
49	ℤ d6+	∳e5
50	≌×a6	≌b1

51	≅×h6	$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbf{b2}$
$\bf 52$	∲e3	፮ b3+
53	$\mathbf{\dot{r}d2}$	
54	ℤ d6+	d c5
55	ℤ a6	≅×h3
56	$\Xi a8$	ℤ h2+
57	∳c3	$\Xi \mathbf{a2}$
58	ℤc8 +	∲ b6
59	 □ b 8+	∳c6
60	$\Xi a8$	$ riangle \mathbf{c5}$
61	ℤc8 +	∲ b6
62	 □ b 8+	∳c6
63	$\Xi a8$	∲ b7
64	ℤ a5	∲ b6
65	$\Xi a8$	堂 c6
66	$ \stackrel{\bullet}{\cong} d4$	∲ b7
67	$\Xi { m a5}$	ℤ d2+
68	∲c3	$\Xi \mathrm{d}5$
69	$\dot{\mathbf{g}}\mathbf{b4}$	∲ b6
7 0	$\mathbf{a4}$	c3
71	axb5	

If 71 a×b5 c2 then follows 72 \(\mathbb{Z}\)a6+ and 73 Ξ c6.

	Drawn	
$4h\ 12$		4h 24

13

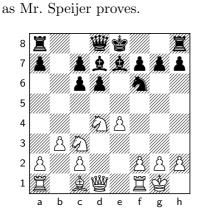
Game No. 6

Ruy Lopez

White			Black	11		\$f8
Forgács			Speijer	12	h3	${f g6}$
1	e4	e5		Thus white	e's dark s	quared bishop is
2	②f3	$\odot \mathbf{c6}$		counterbal	lanced by	y Black's, while,
3	${ m \&b5}$	⊘ f6		at the san	ne time,	the pawn at g6
4	O-O	<u></u> е7		prevents the	he entry	of the knight at
5	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	d6		f5.		
6	${f d4}$	$e \times d4$		10	<i>ا</i> ا	0 4 7

包de2 奠g7 &×c6+b×c6 **14** $\bigcirc \mathbf{g3}$ ②×d4 单d7

b3Black was threatening $\triangle \times e4$.



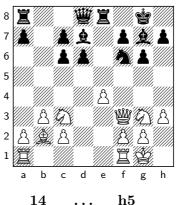
This development is a little too slow,

7

8 9

9 O-O**鱼b2 ℤe8** 10 11 **₩f3**

Not a good conception.



Fine and energetic play.

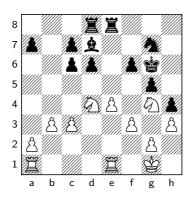
15	ℤ fe1	ହିh7
16	$rac{6}{2}$ a 4	$\odot \mathbf{g5}$
17	$ ed{d}$ d 3	奠×b2
18	$rac{6}{2} imes \mathbf{b2}$	豐f6
19	c3	Zad8

Black could here give the game a turn in his favour by 19...\$\text{\$\pi\$}\text{\$\pi\$} \text{\$\pi\$} \text{\$

20 \Quad c4 h4

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

21	②f1	≝ f4
22	$ ed{e}d2$	豐×d2
23	ପିc×d	2De 6
24	2f3	${f g5}$
25	$\odot \mathbf{e3}$	f6
26	$\odot \mathbf{g4}$	∲ g7
27	$\odot \mathrm{d}4$	g6
28	f3	$\odot \mathbf{g7}$



 29
 ②e3
 f5

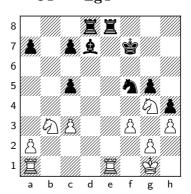
 30
 e×f5+ 営f7

 31
 b4
 c5

 32
 b×c5
 d×c5

 33
 ②b3
 ②×f5

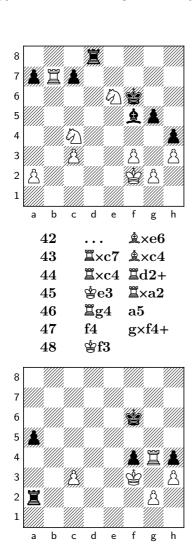
 34
 ②g4



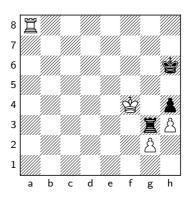
After 34 $\triangle \times 65$ $\triangleq \times 65$ 35 $\triangle \times 65$ $\Xi \times 61 + 36$ $\Xi \times 61$ Ξ

34		c4
35	$\odot \mathrm{c5}$	≜c8
36	②e5+	∲ f6
37		$\odot d6$
38	≅×e8	②xe8
39	$ riangle \mathbf{f2} $	$\odot \mathbf{g7}$
40	$\Xi \mathrm{b}1$	ģ f5
41	罩b7	2e6
42	②×e6	

It would have given better chances to keep the minor pieces: 42 \Darkovb3 b3 \Darkovb3 d3 43 \Darkovb2 e3 to White's advantage.



48		$\Xi \mathbf{c2}$
49	≅×f4⊣	⊦ ģ g5
50	ℤg4 +	\$ h5
51	$\Xi \mathbf{c4}$	$\mathbf{a4}$
$\bf 52$	ℤ ×a4	ℤ ×c3+
53	ģ f4	$\Xi \mathbf{g3}$
$\bf 54$	$\Xi a8$	∲ h6

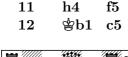


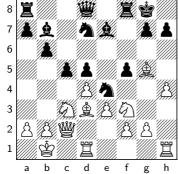
Drawn

Game No. 7

Queen's Gambit Declined

White		Black
Rubinstein	Zn	osko–Borovsky
1	d4	d5
$ar{f 2}$	c4	e6
3	$\odot c3$	<u>Ø</u>f6
4	${ m \&g5}$	≜e7
5	e3	rianglebd7
6	2f3	O-O
7	$ edeger{c2}$	b6
8	$\mathbf{c} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{d5}$	$e \times d5$
9	${}^{\ }_{\ }\mathrm{d}3$	 身b7
10	O-O-	O_2 e4



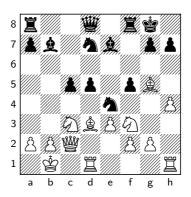


12...罩c8 Should have been played instead. 13 \bigwide b3 would then be met simply by 13... $\triangle \times c3 +$ and c5

> 13 dxc5 bxc5

After 13... ②d×c5 White continues ovsky 14 $\bigcirc \times d5$ $\triangleq \times d5$ 15 $\triangleq c4$. In this variation Black must not be able to take the bishop at d3 with a check, hence White's 12th move.

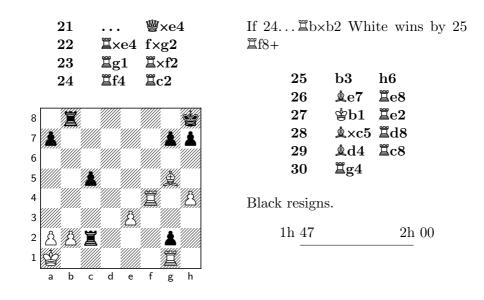
> After 13... $2d \times c5$ 14 $2 \times d5$ $2 \times g5$ White would win by 15 \&c4



14 ②xe4 fxe4 &xe4 dxe4 15 **豐b3+**曾h8 16 17 豐xb7exf3 罩×d7 豐e8 18 罩×e7 豐g6+ 19 20 ra1 **Zab8** 21 ₩e4

White calculates every possibility with the utmost accuracy.

White



 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Game No. 8} \\ \textbf{Queen's Gambit Declined} \end{array}$

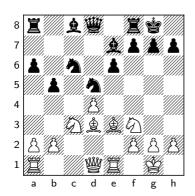
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Dlagle

1...c5 2 d5 deserves consideration, as the pawn is here in a secure position, and White succeeds in hampering Black's game a little, with-

out having lost time.

wnite	Біаск	Z	$\mathbf{e}\mathbf{s}$	aə
von Freymann	Tartakower	3	c4	e6
$1 ext{d4}$	c 5	$oldsymbol{4}$	②f3	∅ f6
		5	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	a6
After this White do	6	$c \times d5$	$ ilde{ riangle} imes ext{d}5$	
have anything bett	7	$\mathbf{4d3}$	$2\mathbf{c}_{6}$	
into the Sicilian De	8	O-O	$c \times d4$	
$2 \text{ e4. After } 2 \dots c \times d$	$4\ 3\ 2\ \text{f} 3\ \text{e} 5?\ 4\ \text{c} 3$	9	$e \times d4$	≜e 7
White gets sufficien	t compensation	10	ℤe1	0-0
for the pawn sacrifi	ced.	11	<u></u> ≜e3	b5
*		11	るにり	บบ



ℤc1

9)e4

fvo3

 $\frac{12}{13}$

11

\$b7

ପିxe3 ଧଧ୍ୟ

		. 4		1 X	20	%	D4	
8	I			**			*	
7		良				1		
6	1				1			
5		1						
4				<u> </u>	$\langle \hat{Q} \rangle$			
3		,,,,,,		鱼				
2	පු		,,,,,					
1		,,,,,,		₩				
	а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h
	1	.5		Ø0	:5			

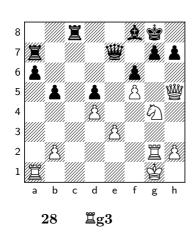
After 15 \triangle c3 White would have quite a good position.

15		≜×f3
16	$g \times f3$	②×a2
17	ℤ a1	${rac{6}{2}}{ m b4}$
18	${ m \&e4}$	≌a7
19	f4	₩ b6

The logical winning continuation was 19... ≜xc5 20 dxc5 ∰xd1 21 ≦axd1 f5. White's c-pawn could not be held, whilst Black would defend his e-pawn comfortably with the king.

20	$\mathbf{2d3}$	2d5
21	$\& \times d5$	exd5
22	$\Xi \mathbf{e2}$	$\Xi e 8$
23	$\Xi \mathbf{g2}$	₩e6
24	(1)e5	f6

25	₩h 5	遺f8
26	f5	₩e7
27	6)04	¤c8



If $28 \ \mathbb{Z} \times a6$ Black would not, by any means, reply $28...\ \mathbb{Z} \times a6$, on account of $29 \ \mathbb{Z} + a6$ and $30 \ \mathbb{Z} + giving perpetual check, but <math>28...\ \mathbb{Z} + 29 \ \mathbb{Z} + 30 \ \mathbb{Z} + 31 \ \mathbb{Z} \times 2$ (Necessary to cover the mate) $31...\ \mathbb{Z} = 4$.

28		\$ h8
29	$\odot \mathbf{f2}$	ℤac7
30	≝ ×a6	$\mathbf{\Xi}\mathbf{c2}$
31	$\Xi \mathbf{e} 6$	degle b4
32	⊑ f3	$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbf{b2}$
33	$ rightharpoonsgreen \mathbf{g}$	$\mathbf{\Xi}\mathbf{bc2}$

34	ℤ h3	h6
35	$\Xi \mathbf{g3}$	₩e1
36	ℤf3	$\mathbf{b4}$
37	 □b6	$\mathbf{b3}$

A pretty combination, which decides the game at once.

Or 43 \(\begin{aligned} \text{ \text{\text{\$\geq}}} \) \(\text{\$\geq} \) \(\text{\$\geq

43		₩h1
44	≌ b8	
45	e4	$\Xi \mathrm{h4}$
46	е5	h5

White resigns.

2h	50	1h	50

3

4

5

6

7

8

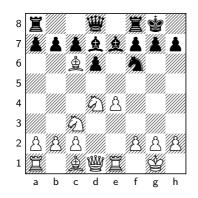
9

Game No. 9

Ruy Lopez

White Spielmann			Black Salwe	10 11	b3 ≜b2	ℤe8 ≜f8
				${\bf 12}$	$ ed{d}$ d 3	$\mathbf{g6}$
1	e4	e5		13	$\odot \mathrm{de2}$	
2	${}^{\bigcirc}\mathbf{f3}$	2c6				

This strategical manoeuvre is altogether wrong. White might, at this juncture, play 13 \(\bar{a}\) ad1 and answer 13... 奠g7 with 14 f4. Though the pawns at e4 and f4 are then exposed to attacks, they are not weak, and assist in maintaining the balance of position.



≜b5

O-O

d4

Øc3

ℤe1

&xc6

②xd4 O-O

⟨) f6

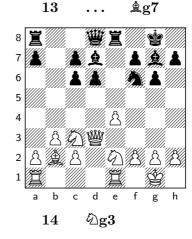
≜d7

≜e7

exd4

d6

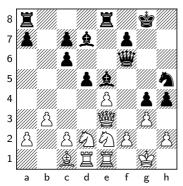
This exchange leads to nothing, except, perhaps, that it prevents Black from exchanging both knight and bishop. This, however, need not be feared.



Since black has already moved the pawn to g6, the knight is not favourably posted on this square.

9 bxc6 14 h_5 A splendid strategical idea. From this insignificant beginning, Black obtains strong pressure on the kingside.

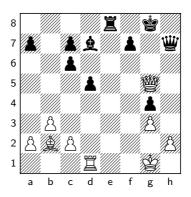
15	ℤ ad1	h4
16	ପ୍ର $\mathbf{f1}$	$2 h_5$
17	&c1	${ m \&e5}$
18	$2 e^2$	$\mathbf{g5}$
19	$\mathbf{g3}$	₩ f6
20	$ ede{e}3$	$\mathbf{g4}$
21	$\mathbf{2d2}$	d5



22 Øc4

By exchanging one of the two bishops, White frees his game and now forces the draw, with correct judgement of the situation.

22	\dots h×g3
23	f×g3 ₩g6
${\bf 24}$	ଏ×e5 ଅ×e5
25	②f4 ②×f4
26	≝×f4 ℤae8
27	ģb2 罩×e4
28	罩×e4 豐×e4
29	$ egin{array}{c} egin{array}$
30	₩h4 ₩h7
31	≝g5 +

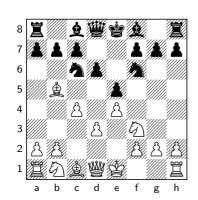


5

Game No. 10

Ruy Lopez

White			Black	10	${ m \&g5}$	h6
Duras			Dr Bernstein	11	≜h4	O-O
				12	O-O	$\Xi e 8$
	1	e4	e5	13	$\Xi e1$	≌ b8
	2	\odot f3	rianglec6	14	$\Xi \mathrm{b1}$	c5
	3	${ ext{$\underline{$}$}}{ ext{$b5}}$	$\mathfrak{D}\mathbf{f6}$	15	②b3	
	4	d3	d6			



c4

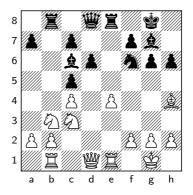
A similar line of play to this was adopted by Anderssen against Steinitz, but refuted by the latter. It is clear that the point d4 becomes weak.

5	• • •	$\mathbf{g6}$
6	d4	$e \times d4$
7		≜ d7
8	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	≜ g7
9	≜×c6	bxc6

A surprisingly weak move. The knight is out of play here. On f3, he would have been of better use, as e4-e5 was first of all threatened. At all events, ②f3 would have prevented Black's ②c6, for after 15 ②f3 ②c6 16 e5 ②xf3 17 營xf3 dxe5 18 罩bd1 Black would be lost. 18... 營e7 19 ②d5

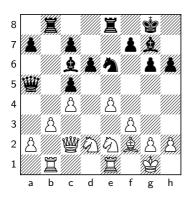
15 ... \&c6

Prevents 0d5 because of ZZ...g5, gaining the e-pawn.



The commencement of an attack conducted equally well from a strategical and tactical point of view.

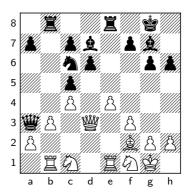
If 20 \bigcirc d5 \triangleq xd5 21 cxd5 \cong c3 22 \cong bc1 \cong xc2 23 \cong xc2 g5 24 \triangleq g3 f5 25 f3 f4 26 \triangleq f2 \bigcirc e5 and Black's game would, at least, not have been inferior. After the text, however, White appears to be irretrievably lost.



22 ... d^7

Intending to play 2d4. But first he renders the c-pawn mobile.

23	ହ11	2 d4
24	$ ed{d}3$	2c6
25	Ø)c1	₩ a3

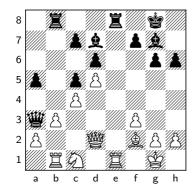


Brilliant play. The a-pawn is thus fixed in its weak position.

26	$\odot \mathbf{e3}$	$2\mathbf{b4}$
27	$ ed{e}{d}2$	$\mathbf{a5}$
28	2 d5	ଥି×d5
29	exd5	

This loses forthwith. If he had retaken 29 c×d5 Black would have continued 29...c4 threatening to establish a most dangerous passed pawn at c3. 30 \pm d4 Would then have been a mistake, as after 30... \pm b4 31 \pm d1 (31 \pm xb4?

 $\triangle \times d4+$) 31...c3 Black would have won at once. Black's play in this game is of the highest order.



29		≅×e1+
30	≜×e1	≜ f5
31	$\odot d3$	≜×d3
32	豐×d3	豐×a2
33	h3	$\mathbf{a4}$
34	$\mathbf{b4}$	$c \times b4$
35	$\mathbb{Z}{ imes}{ m b}4$	≅×b4
36	奠×b4	₩ b3
37	$ ed{d}\mathbf{d}2$	a3
38	≜×a3	豐×a3

White resigns

1h 37 1h 10