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.
- 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.
- 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.

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.

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
- 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.

- 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.

Tournament Crosstable

Znosko–Borovsky 0	von Freymann 0	Speijer 0	Vidmar 0	Burn 0	Forgács 0	Dus-Chotimirski 1	Tartakower 0		Schlecter 1/:			Dr. Perlis 0	Teichmann 0	ein	Spielmann 1/:		Rubinstein 1	Dr. Lasker	Names of the players Dr. Lasker
					0													0	Rubinstein
					0												\vdash		Duras
- 1					1				Ų			Ų							Spielmann
- 1																			Dr. Bernstein
					1/2														Teichmann
1					$^{\prime}2$ $^{1/2}$														Dr. Perlis
			Ų		$\frac{1}{2}$ 1		Ü		i.o		Ų					i.o			E. Cohn
					0														E. Conn Salwe
- 1					0														Sarvo
- 1					0 0														Schlecter
																			Mieses
1					1 1														Tartakower
- 1					1/2														Dus-Chotimirski
- 1																			Forgács
					1/2														Burn
		·			1/2	Ü					Ų	i.o	i.o						Vidmar
1 '`	Ų		Ų	i.o	1/2						Ų			Ü	Ü				Speijer
-		i.o		Ų	0				LO					LO	LO				von Freymann
	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	_	1/2	_	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1/2	_	_	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_	Znosko-Borovsky
с т	$5^{1/2}$	6	7	7	$7^{1/2}$	∞	81/2	81/2	9	9				2			10	10	Totals
						Special Prize			Tilzes divided	Drigon divided	VIII IV 8, V	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 **2** c3
 - (a) **3...c5**
 - i. 4 e3
 - Games 22, 45, 57, 65, 74, 91, 133, 137, 144, 150
 - - Games 44, 78, 82
 - iii. 4 \(\Omega \)f3 \(\Omega \)c6 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... **(a)** f6 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 \(\daggerf4
 - Games 11, 86, 120
- 5. **1 d4 f5**
 - Games 52,126, 131
- 6. 1 d4 **D**f6
 - 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 ②f6**
 - (a) **5 O-O \$e7 6 \$\bigsimes\$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 **2**c3
 - 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... ≜**c5 **4 O**-**O**
 - Game 114
 - 2. 3... ②c6 4 d3 **c**5
 - Game 90

Two Knights Defence.

 $1 \ \mathrm{e}4 \ \mathrm{e}5 \ 2 \ \lozenge \mathrm{f}3 \ \lozenge \mathrm{c}6 \ 3 \ \& \mathrm{c}4 \ \lozenge \mathrm{f}6 \ 4 \ 1 \ \mathrm{e}4 \ \mathrm{e}5 \ 2 \ \lozenge \mathrm{c}3$

d4 e×d4 5 O-O \$\ddots 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... **分f**3

(a) **3 f4**

• Games 46, 134

(b) **3 g3**

• Games 18, 106, 117, 174

(c) 3 \(\pm \c4

• Games 83, 100

2. **2.... 含c5**

• Game 2

3. 2... \@c6 3 f4

• Game 116

Bishop's Opening.

1 e4 e5 2 \(\pm c4

• Game 64

King's Gambit Declined.

1 e4 e5 2 f4

• Games 107, 151

2. 2...d5

• Game 172

French Defence.

1 e4 e6

- 1. 2 d4 d5
 - (a) 3 exd 5 exd 5
 - Games 38, 109, 110, 129, 168, 169
 - (b) 3 \(\hat{O} \text{c3} \(\hat{Q} \text{f6} \) 4 \(\psi \text{g5} \)
 - 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 \(c5 \)
 - 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.

- $1~\mathrm{e}4~\mathrm{c}6$
 - 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

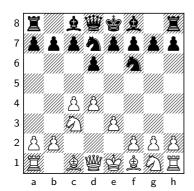
Game No. 1

Queen's Pawn Opening

White
Dus-Chotimirski

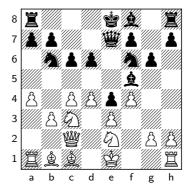
Black using the f8 rook on the e-file, was Mieses indicated.

1	${f d4}$	2f 6
2	c4	d6
3	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	${f ar 0}{f b}{f d}{f 7}$
4	e3	



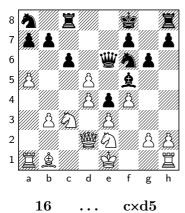
11 \bigcirc g3 would have been simply met by 11...O-O-O

After 4 e4 the continuation might be: 4...e5 5 2f3 g6 6 2g5 h6 7 2h4 2g7 8 2g3



A premature attempt at attack. 7... \(\hat{\mathbb{g}} g7 \) followed by 8... O-O and

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



17	${\it ilde 0}{ m a4}$	∲ g7
18	O-O	$\Omega c7$
19	$\odot c5$	m extstyle extstyle
20	$\Xi \mathrm{c}1$	₩ b5
21	$\odot \mathrm{c3}$	≝c6

22 **⊘**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×b6 a×b6 24 ∅5a4 ∅b5 25 ∅e2 ∰d6 26 h3 and white has a slight advantage.

22		₩ b5
23	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	≝c6
24	$\odot \mathbf{e2}$	₩ b5
25	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	≝c6
26	$ar{ar{\omega}}$ a2	₩ b5
27	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	≝c6
28	$ar{oldsymbol{arphi}}\mathbf{e2}$	₩b5

Drawn

1h 15 1h 15

Game No. 2

Vienna Game

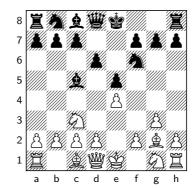
Black

Burn

ш. С	/O1111		
	1	- 1	- P
	1	${f e4}$	e5
	2	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	Å a E
	4	21C3	夏00
	3	$\mathbf{g3}$	266
	J	go	210
	4	${}_{2}^{2}$	d6
	4	æg⊿	uυ

White

E. Cohn



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

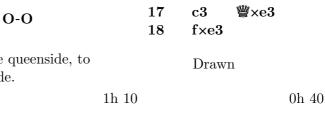


14 "f3 taking posession of the diagonal which the fianchettoed bishop commanded before, seems more natural.

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

②e4

15



Game No. 3

Queen's Gambit Declined

5

4

3

2

b

15

Black's favour.

16

d

17 \triangle c5 \triangle xe3+ 18 @xe3 \triangle d4 17...Zad8) would have created

interesting complications, which

would probably have turned out in

豐xe3 豐d4

∮)×e3+

13

14

White
Nenarokow

Dr. Perlis

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

g

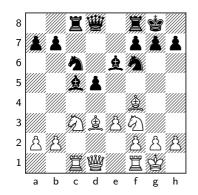
ହି\d4

奠e7

g6

1	d4	d5
_		4.0
2	c4	e6
3	$\odot c3$	26
4	② f3	≜е7
5	ģf4	O-O
6	e3	c5
7	${ m \&d}3$	$\odot c6$
8	$\mathbf{c} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{d} 5$	$e \times d5$
9	$d \times c5$	$ extstyle{ ilde{L}} imes ext{c5}$
10	O-O	${ m \&e6}$
11	$\Xi c1$	$\Xi c8$

	-				• •	8		
8			蒀	**		黨	*	
7		1				1		1
6					夏		^	
5				À				
4								
3					Ě			
2	23	Æ.				Æ,	பீ	Š
1		鱼		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		Ï		
	а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h
	1	15		₩6	2			



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.

②a4 **\$**a7; the black dark-squared bishop should exert a pressure on d4.

15	• • •	\mathscr{L} c6
16	\odot f3	₩ b6
17	h3	$\mathbb{Z}\mathrm{fd}8$
18	$\Xi \mathrm{fd}1$	∲ g7
19	2 d4	ପି $ imes$ d 4
20	$e \times d4$	$\Xi \mathbf{c4}$
21	≜e3	$\Xi dc8$
22	${}^{\ }_{\ }\mathrm{d}3$	$\Xi \mathrm{b4}$
23	$\mathbf{b3}$	$\operatorname{Bd}8$
24	${rak O}{\mathbf a}{\mathbf a}$	$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbf{c1}$
25	≌×c1	${ m \&d7}$

12 ≜b1 **②**a5

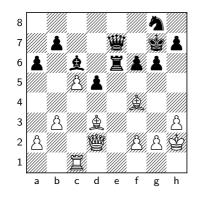
There the knight is out of play.

5.3. GAME NO. 3

17

26	$\odot c5$	≌ b6
27	ģf4	m riangle imes c5
28	$d \times c5$	$\Xi \mathrm{e}6$
29	$ edreve{b2}$	≝e7
3 0	≜ d6	≝e8
31	$ ed{e}d2$	≜c6
32	\$f4	${f ar Q}_{{f g}{f 8}}$
33	≝c3 +	- f 6
34	∲h2	∲f7
35	$ ed{d}\mathbf{d}2$	a6
36	≜ d6	⊈g7
37	≜ f4	₩e7

Adjourned.



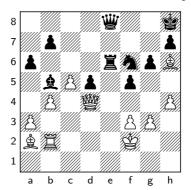
38	${}^{\dot{\underline{\bf d}}}{ m d}6$	$ ule{e}8$
39	ģ f4	≝e7
40	$\mathbf{b4}$	$ ullee{e}8$
41	a3	∲f7
42	$\Xi \mathrm{b}1$	f5
43	$\Xi \mathbf{b2}$	26
44	${ m \&b1}$	≝e7
45	f3	$\Omega h5$

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		$ ed{d}$ d 8
48	≜a2	266
49	$ rightharpoonset{}^{\cite{r}}\mathbf{g2}$	₩e8
50		ģ g7
51	≜ f4	≜ b5

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.

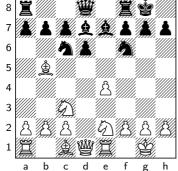


55		⊑ e2+	Black here lost the game by exceed-
56	$ rightharpoonsgipe{rac{1}{2}}\mathbf{g}1$	⊑ e1+	ing the time limit. The game might
57	∲ h2	⊑ e2+	have gone on as follows: 60 \(\begin{aligned} align
58	∲ h3	$ ede{e}6$	61 豐×f4 魚f1+ 62 曾h2 幻d7 63 豐d4
59	${ m \&g5}$	f 4+	to White's advantage.
60	$\mathbf{g4}$	$\Xi\mathrm{e}5$	

Game No. 4

Ruy Lopez

White Teichmann			Black Vidmar
1	e4	e5	
2	$2\mathbf{f}$ 3	2c6	
3	${ m \&b5}$	②f6	
$oldsymbol{4}$	O-O	d6	
5	d4	≜ d7	
6	$\odot c3$	≜е7	
7	$\Xi e1$	exd4	
8	ଉ×d4	0-0	
9	$\odot de2$		
8 2			



 $9 \pm g5$ looks the natural move.

9		ℤe8
10	${f ar g}$	≜ f8
11	b3	$\mathbf{g6}$
12	${ log}\mathbf{b2}$	遵g7
13	$\Omega { m d} 5$	a6
1/	& ∨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
15	ଏ∑×f6-	+奠×f6
16	≜×f6	₩×f6
17	$ ed{B}d3$	$\Xi \mathrm{e}6$
18	f3	ℤ ae8
19	c4	₩e7

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

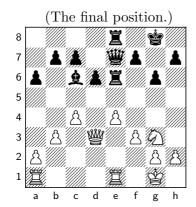
5.5. GAME NO. 5

19

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

1h 07

1h 00

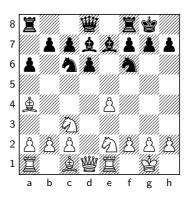


Game No. 5

Ruy Lopez

White Black Schlecter Dr. Lasker

1	e4	e5
2	2f3	Ω c6
3	≜b 5	②f6
4	O-O	d6
5	d4	${ m \&d7}$
6	$\odot c3$	≜e7
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	



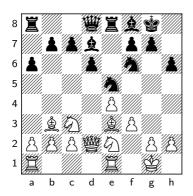
The retreat to d3 appears stronger. It is true that Black can then exchange white's bishop for a knight, by playing, say, 10... ∅e5; but in

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

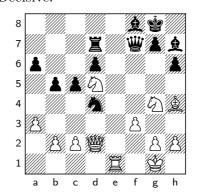
Zad1

•			
	14		c5
	15	d d d 5	≌ b8
	16	$2\mathbf{f}_4$	$\mathbf{b5}$
	17	a3	ଏ×d5
	18	(G)cxd	5f5

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

19	ext5	奥×f5
20	${}$ £ $f2$	$ ed{d}$
21	$\odot \mathbf{e3}$	≜h7
22	${rac{6}{2}}{ m fd5}$	₩f7
23	ℤ ad1	2c6
${\bf 24}$	${}^{}\!\!\!/\!\!\!\!/ {\rm g}3$	$\Xi \mathrm{bd}8$
25	≜h4	$\Xi d7$
26	$\odot \mathbf{g4}$	≅×e1+
27	Ïxe1	Ø)d4

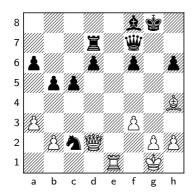
Decisive.



28 **②ge3**

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

28		$\& \times c2$
29	$ ilde{ riangle} imes extbf{c2}$	②×c2
30	∕ ∆ f6+	$g \times f6$



Intending to take up a strong position by Qf5.

32...d5 33 \(\begin{aligned} \text{34} & \text{and, whether} \\ \text{queen or rook captures } f5, \text{...d3} \\ \text{would have decided the game at} \\ \text{once.} & \text{The text is therefore loss of time.} \end{aligned}

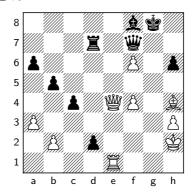
A desperate attempt to obtain an attack.

$$34 \dots d5$$

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

If 37... \(\psi \times f6 \); 38 \(\psi \times f6 \) \(\psi \times f6

Better 38... 曾h8 39 罩g1 a5 in order to play ...b5 and ...c6, which was feasible in spite of f4-f5 and 豐e6.



Adjourned.

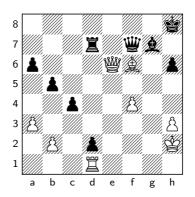
39 罩d1 豐h5

39...曾h8 Was still the right move. If white plays 40 豐e2 then 40... $\underline{\mathring{g}}$ d6 41 曾g3 豐g6+ 42 豐g4 $\underline{\mathring{g}}$ xf4+ and wins; likewise after 39...曾h8 40 豐e2 $\underline{\mathring{g}}$ d6 41 豐×d2 $\underline{\mathring{g}}$ xf4+ 42 豐xf4 罩xd1 43 豐xh6+ 曾g8 44 豐g5+ 曾h7 White's checks would cease and Black should win.

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.



45

¤xd2 ¤xf4

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{g}{g}{3}$	$\Xi\mathrm{e}4$
47	∲f3	$\Xi e1$
48	≝ d7+	∲ f6
49	ℤ d6+	ģ e5
50	≝ ×a6	罩 b1
5 1	$\mathbb{Z} \times h6$	ℤxb2
52	ģ e3	ℤ b3+
53	$ rightharpoons \mathbf{d2}$	$ \stackrel{\bullet}{\cong} d4$
54	ℤ d6+	d c5
55	ℤ a6	ℤ×h3

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

Game No. 6

Ruy Lopez

White	Black
Forgács	Speijer 8 🚆 👑 🛊
	7
	6
1	e4 e5 ⁵
$oldsymbol{\overset{-}{2}}$	②f3 ②c6 4 ② ② ③
3	鱼b5 公f6 3 3 6 5 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
4	O-O ≜e7 2 <u>A</u> A
5	②c3 d6 1
6	$\mathrm{d}4 \mathrm{exd}4 \qquad \qquad a b c d e f g h$
7	≜xc6+bxc6
8	②×d4 ≜d7 9 O-O
9	b3 10 ≜ b2 ⊑ e8
	11

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

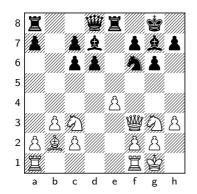
Not a good conception.

11 ... \&f8

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.



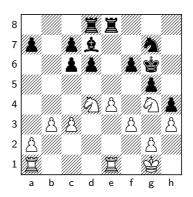
14 ... h5

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	$\mathfrak{D}\mathbf{f}1$	₩f4
22	$ ed{f w}{ m d}2$	$ egin{array}{c} ightharpoons ightharpoon$
23	ପିc×d	$2\widehat{a}e6$
24	2f3	${f g5}$
25	$\odot \mathrm{e}3$	f 6
26	${f @g4}$	ģ g7
27	$\odot \mathrm{d}4$	rightharpoonsg 6
28	f3	$\odot \mathbf{g7}$



29	$\odot \mathbf{e3}$	f5
30	$e \times f5 +$	\$ f7
31	$\mathbf{b4}$	c5
32	$b \times c5$	$d \times c5$
33	Ω b 3	$ ilde{ ilde{ imes}} imes ext{f5}$
34	$\odot \mathbf{g4}$	

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
35	$\odot c5$	≜c8
36	ଏିe5+	ģ f6
37	$@ ext{xc4}$	2 d6
38	≅×e8	②xe8
39	$ rightharpoonset{$\dot{\Phi}$} \mathbf{f2}$	$\odot \mathbf{g7}$
40	$\Xi \mathrm{b1}$	ģ f5
41	罩 b7	2e6
42	ଏ∑xe6	

It would have given better chances to keep the minor pieces: 42 \Darkspace b3 \Bar d3 43 \Darkspace a5 to White's advantage.

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

Drawn