# The International Chess Congress St. Petersburg, 1909

EDITED WITH THE CO-OPERATION
OF THE TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE
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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.

## Tournament Crosstable

TODO

### Games of the tournament

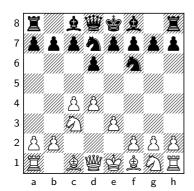
Game No. 1

#### Queen's Pawn Opening

White
Dus-Chotimirski

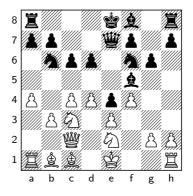
Black using the f8 rook on the e-file, was Mieses indicated.

1	d4	$\mathfrak{D}\mathbf{f6}$
<b>2</b>	c4	d6
3	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	②bd7
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	• • •	$\pm c8$
12	$\mathbf{a5}$	$\odot a8$
<b>13</b>	≜a3	$ ede{e}6$
14	$ ed{d}$ d $2$	d5
<b>15</b>	≜×f8	<b>\$</b> ×f8
<b>16</b>	$c \times d5$	

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 2a4; if then 16...d×c4 17 ∅c5 would follow with an excellent game.



17	$rac{6}{2}$ a $4$	<b>∲</b> g7
18	O-O	$\odot c7$
<b>19</b>	$\odot { m c5}$	$ m egin{array}{c} c6 \end{array}$
<b>20</b>	$\Xi \mathrm{c}1$	<b>₩</b> b5
<b>21</b>	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	<b>₩c6</b>

#### 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 axb6 24 \( \Phi \)5a4 \( \Phi \)b5 25 \( \Phi \)e2 \( \mathbb{\text{@}}\)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	$\odot \mathbf{e2}$	<b>₩b</b> 5

Drawn

1h 15 1h 15

#### Game No. 2

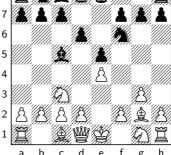
#### Vienna Game

E. Conn		
1	e4	e5
<b>2</b>	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	&c5
3	$\mathbf{g3}$	26
4	<b>∮ 0</b> 2	d6

White

F Cohn





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

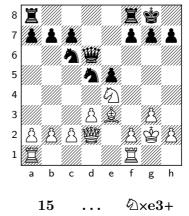


14 "f3 taking posession of the diagonal which the fianchettoed bishop commanded before, seems more natural.

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xe3+ 18 豐xe3 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

White
Nenarokow

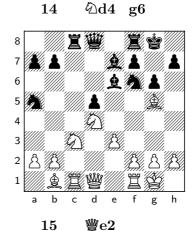
Dr.Perlis

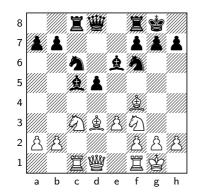
Black was a feasible line of play. The checks would have done Black no harm.

g

≜e7

1	d4	d5
<b>2</b>	c4	e6
3	$\odot \mathbf{c3}$	<b><b>Ø</b>f6</b>
4	2f3	<b>≜</b> е7
5	<b>\$</b> f4	O-O
6	e3	c5
7	<b>≜</b> d3	$\odot c6$
8	$\mathbf{c} \mathbf{\times} \mathbf{d5}$	$e \times d5$
9	$d \times c5$	$ extstyle{ imes} ext{xc5}$
10	O-O	${ m \&e6}$
11	$\mathbf{\Xi}\mathbf{c}1$	$\mathbf{\Xi}\mathbf{c}8$





White might have played f4 followed by f5; e.g. 15 f4 **\$g4** 16 **¥e1 ②**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	• • •	$\mathscr{L}$ c6
<b>16</b>	2f3	<b>₩</b> b6
<b>17</b>	h3	$\mathbb{Z}\mathrm{fd}8$
18	$\Xi \mathrm{fd}1$	<b>∲</b> g7
<b>19</b>	$\odot \mathrm{d}4$	$rac{6}{2} imes d4$
<b>20</b>	$e \times d4$	$\Xi c4$
<b>21</b>	$\rm \&e3$	$\mathbf{\Xi}\mathbf{dc8}$
<b>22</b>	${}^{\dot{}}{}_{\rm d}3$	$\Xi \mathrm{b}4$
<b>23</b>	$\mathbf{b3}$	$ ed{d}8$
24	${f ar a}$	≌×c1
25	≅×c1	${ m \&d7}$

#### 12**≜**b1 **②**a5

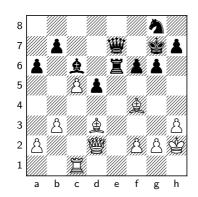
There the knight is out of play. 12... **豐**e7 13 **호**g5 **罩**fd8 14 **豐**d3 h6

3.3. GAME NO. 3

11

<b>26</b>	$\odot c5$	<b>∑</b> b6
<b>27</b>	<b>ģf4</b>	m & xc5
<b>28</b>	$d \times c5$	$\Xi \mathrm{e}6$
<b>29</b>	$ edress{b2}$	<b>≝e7</b>
<b>30</b>	${ m \&d6}$	e8
<b>31</b>	$ ed{f ec{f w}}{ m d}2$	&c6
32	<b>ģf4</b>	${f ar Q}{f g}{f 8}$
<b>33</b>	<b>≝c3</b> +	· <b>f</b> 6
34	<b>ģ</b> h2	<b>∲</b> f7
<b>35</b>	$ ed{f ec{f w}}{ m d}2$	<b>a6</b>
<b>36</b>	${ m \&d6}$	<b>∲</b> g7
37	<b>≜f</b> 4	<b>₩e7</b>

### Adjourned.



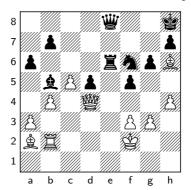
<b>38</b>	${ m \&d6}$	<b>≝e8</b>
39	<b>\$</b> f4	<b>≝e7</b>
40	$\mathbf{b4}$	<b>≝e8</b>
<b>41</b>	a3	<b>∲</b> f7
<b>42</b>	$\Xi \mathrm{b}1$	f5
<b>43</b>	${f \Xi}{f b}{f 2}$	$\bigcirc$ f6
44	<b>ģ</b> b1	<b>≝e7</b>
45	f3	$2 h_5$

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...  $3 \times 46$ 

<b>47</b>		$\operatorname{f \#}  ext{d} 8$
48	<b>≜a2</b>	266
<b>49</b>	$ rightharpoonset{}^{\cite{r}}\mathbf{g2}$	₩e8
<b>50</b>	<b>∲</b> f2	<b>∲</b> g7
51	<b>≜f</b> 4	<b>&amp;b5</b>

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.



		000 _	
55	• • •	<b>⊑</b> e2+	
<b>56</b>	$ rightharpoonset{}^{\dot{\mathbf{g}}}\mathbf{g}1$	<b>⊑</b> e1+	
<b>57</b>	<b>∳</b> h2	<b>⊑</b> e2+	
<b>58</b>	<b>\$</b> h3	₩e6	
<b>59</b>	${ m \&g5}$	f4+	
60	$\sigma 4$	<b>¤</b> e5	

Black here lost the game by exceeding the time limit. The game might have gone on as follows: 60... 56 61 41 41 62 41 63 41 63 41 44 44 to White's advantage.