

# FREE EXTRACT

## EMANUEL LASKER

VOLUME III            LABORS AND LEGACY  
CHESS, PHILOSOPHY, AND PSYCHOLOGY

Edited by Richard Forster, Michael Negele, and Raj Tischbierek  
With a foreword by John Nunn

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Sonnabend 27.

allerliebste: Der erste März 1932 ist bald

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Hoffentlich wird unser gemein-

same Lebensfahrt uns nun viel

heiteres, sonnigeres Wetter bringen

und noch recht lange dauern. Es

unarmt dichinniger Liebe

Dein alter Partner Emanuel

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CHESS, PHILOSOPHY, AND PSYCHOLOGY

EDITED BY  
RICHARD FORSTER    MICHAEL NEGELE    RAJ TISCHBIEREK

FOREWORD BY JOHN NUNN



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# A BIOGRAPHICAL COMPASS: PART III

*Richard Forster*

**F**ROM MANNHEIM, AFTER ATTENDING THE OPENING of the nineteenth German chess congress on 19 July 1914, Emanuel Lasker and his wife headed further south to Switzerland. High up in the mountains, in Scuol, they enjoyed the brilliant sun and the pure air. They “drank the famous waters and took the salutary baths.”<sup>1</sup> It must have felt like bliss. Little could they know that two or three days later, this paradise would be in shambles. It was 28 July 1914 when World War I broke out.

The cannons were still far away from the Swiss Alps, and the Laskers, unlike most other spa guests, did not immediately appreciate the seriousness of the situation: **1914**

We stayed in the hope that all might end well, and we fled only just in time. Had we waited one day longer, the Swiss, who mobilized their troops, would have closed the railways to the public.

The journey home was a memorable one. In Switzerland it was difficult to change money. German notes dropped in value, Swiss notes were not taken at the railway stations, the tickets had to be paid with the exact amount of their price. It was difficult to get one’s luggage, because so many fled in haste, leaving their luggage at the stations. But all these molestations passed. The entrance into Germany, through Basle, was shut, since Germany feared that France might march her troops through Switzerland and attack the city. The railway was full of Swiss soldiers, who hurried to guard the frontier. We took the route via Lindau, which seemed safe from surprise. And all went well. When we arrived there, we thanked God, since in these days the whole world seemed to conspire against Germans.

It took us five days to get from Lindau to Berlin. In time of war the trains move slowly. They are of exceeding length, and soldiers guard every bridge, and inspect every inch of the rails. Every station was crowded with old men, women, and children. Those who hurried to be enlisted were everywhere given a rousing welcome. They sang patriotic songs, and when two trains passed each other, the soldiers shouted. It was an inarticulate shouting, clear as a musical note, and strong, somewhat like the noise made by the tempest of a winter’s night. ...

---

<sup>1</sup> Lasker in his chess column in the *New York Evening Post*, 5 September 1914.

Our train neared Berlin on Friday the 7th. When we passed a station not far from Berlin, a man who stood there waved a white paper, an *Extrablatt*. He was far from us, on another platform of the station, and cried two words, "*Lüttich genommen,*" Lüttich (Liège) fallen. What he said was hardly audible, but we in the train knew it in an instant. A tremendous Hurrah then went up. And we arrived in Berlin with an elevated sentiment.

Nobody here doubts that the Germans will conquer. There is some question as to the outcome of the war with England, because the English fleet is numerically far stronger than the German fleet. But the German fleet will fight very well. The Germans are seized by wrath against the Russians. They, who have killed for years each day hundreds of their best citizens, who have broken their pledge a thousand times, who have sent out murderers into other countries, attack German culture, and want to ruin it. They will never succeed.<sup>2</sup>

While Lasker's patriotism was certainly fueled by the emotions of the journey, his enthusiasm for the German war cause had much deeper roots, as evidenced by various other texts during the next two years.

Chess life in Europe came to a standstill. The Mannheim tournament was cancelled mid-way. The Russian participants were interned. Lasker's monthly chess magazine, the *Schachwart*, stopped appearing after the second volume was completed in September. His chess column for the *New York Evening Post* also came to a halt, with a last signed contribution on 24 October 1914. War censorship made it increasingly difficult to send letters overseas, as only mail in German was allowed, and Lasker's overt patriotism was not well received on the other side of the Ocean, even if his *Post* articles remained mostly free of politics. They revolved instead around the war and gave the American audience a glimpse of what war meant in everyday life:

We all think of the war, read of it, speak of it. The fact is that the war has revolutionized all habits and ideas, and therefore it is an inexhaustible theme. Many are struck by the observation that money seems to have lost its monopoly, and that yet society progresses very well. A good deal of work is done without any compensation, for the love of the Fatherland, or of mankind, rather. And nobody cares whether a piece of metal or paper, called money, simultaneously changes hands. Is this the first, faint trace of the rising of Socialism? Some think so.<sup>3</sup>

Lasker's tone was less conciliatory in the ten articles for the *Vossische Zeitung*, where he tried to analyze the war develop-

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<sup>2</sup> *New York Evening Post*, 16 September 1914 (also given in Winter, *Chess Notes*, no. 7092).

<sup>3</sup> *New York Evening Post*, 24 October 1914.

ments by drawing on analogies with chess. Dubious as the undertaking was on its merits, it was made worse by the lack of sober and neutral observations that Lasker normally offered on a game of chess. Entrenched in national chauvinism, Lasker's analyses glorified the German war effort and summarily denigrated the other nations.

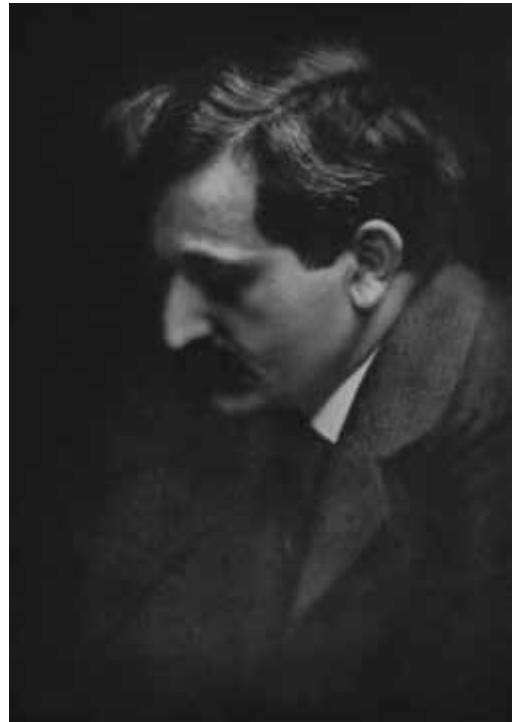
For instance, on 6 September 1914 he wrote that "the war campaign of the English is mediocre—befitting the nation of 'shopkeepers,' focused on short-term profit." Although their fleet was fighting "bravely and well," they would never win in the end because, according to Lasker, the English merchant had never cultivated "profound understanding" nor developed "the laboriously elevated, mathematical, philosophical, finely-chiseled intellect" necessary for overall success. The fleet of the English, Lasker prophesized, would be defeated, just "as they have been so ignominiously defeated at chess [by Germans] for twenty-five years."<sup>4</sup>

Lasker's war articles may have been dictated as much by the demands of his German audience as by his own convictions. Abroad, they were badly received and did lasting damage to his reputation.<sup>5</sup>

\*

The war changed Lasker's life like everybody else's:

To a certain extent the rules under which society lives are now adjourned. Ordinarily, one has to work in order to get money wherewith to buy things. At present one may be unable to get work, but one gets food for the asking, and also in this manner society goes on very well. The women seem to consider it their duty to assist in social work. They are organized to detect cases of poverty and to help. My stepdaughter [Lotte], for instance, who is otherwise not used to physical labor of any kind, now goes every day to remote houses and no doubt has to climb many staircases in order to make inquiries and to report what she learns to a beneficial society.<sup>6</sup>



World War I caught Lasker by surprise in Switzerland. After his return to Berlin, his pointed pro-German view alienated him from many of his chess friends abroad.

4 For a more detailed discussion, see T. Preziuso in Forster/Hansen/Negele, *Lasker*, pp. 185–188, and Dreyer/Sieg, *Lasker*, pp. 207–209. For the publication details of these "war articles," see pages 365f. below.

5 For the English and American reactions, see volume I of the present series, pp. 127f. and 178f. At home Lasker's unequivocal pro-German stance stood in contrast with the perception of him in 1908, when in his match with Tarrasch he was still considered a foreigner or American by many of his compatriots. The suggestion in the *DSZ*, January 1929, p. 3, that the article series came to an end because of an intervention by the army leadership, seems questionable.

6 *New York Evening Post*, 26 September 1914.



# LASKER AND RUSSIA

*Sergey Voronkov*

**S**F THERE WAS A LUCKY PLACE FOR LASKER, IT MUST have been Russia. Ever since his first visit in 1895, it had brought him luck. In five different decades he came here for six big tournaments (St. Petersburg 1895/96, 1909, and 1914; Moscow 1925, 1935, and 1936), almost invariably emerging successful: Three times he won, once he took second place, once third, and only in 1936, at the age of sixty-seven, was he not among the prize-winners. Lasker enjoyed god-like status among the local chess fans and again and again gladly accepted invitations for tours and tournaments. He grew very fond of Moscow, but St. Petersburg was where it all started.<sup>1</sup>

## 1895/96: CROWNED IN ST. PETERSBURG

Lasker's first two games published in Russia were his famous double bishop sacrifice against Bauer—and a loss to the Russian first category player Sergey Polner.<sup>2</sup> Soon thereafter, the St. Petersburg periodical *Shakhmaty* published this prophetic note: “Mr. Lasker has everything to become a prominent or even top chess player in the future.”<sup>3</sup> It would still take almost five more years until his first photograph appeared in the Russian press.<sup>4</sup>

In the fall of 1894, Emanuel Schiffers reported that he had met Lasker during the German chess congress in Leipzig and that the new world champion had expressed his wish to visit Russia.<sup>5</sup> The following April, the St. Petersburg chess

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1 Earlier works examining Lasker from a Russian/Soviet perspective include Zak, *Lasker* (1963); Vainshtein, *Myslitel* (1981); Linder/Linder, *Schachgenie Lasker* (in German, 1991); Linder/Linder, *Lasker: Filosof na trone* (2005); Linder/Linder, *Emanuel Lasker, zhizn i igra* (2005); I. Linder and W. Linder, “Emanuel Lasker in Russland” in Forster/Hansen/Negele, *Lasker*, pp. 131–164 (in German, 2009); Linder/Linder, *Lasker* (in English, 2010)—eds.

2 *Vsemirnaya Illustratsiya* (St. Petersburg), [23] December 1889 (4 January 1890), p. 460; see also Kireev/Sokolov, *Em. Lasker v russkoy periodicheskoy pechati (1889–1895)*, pp. 7f.

3 *Shakhmaty*, April 1890, p. 104.

4 *Vsemirnaya Illustratsiya*, 16 (28) September 1895, p. 218.

5 *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), 8 (20) October 1894.



Mikhail Ivanovich Chigorin (1850–1908) was the king of Russian chess and, along with Siegbert Tarrasch, the main contender for the world championship before Lasker’s meteoric ascent. His first reactions to Lasker were full of ridicule, and his book *Common Sense in Chess* he considered virtually worthless.

club extended an invitation to Lasker to play a match with Chigorin. Although the champion had to decline because of his ongoing chess lectures in London (which were to form the basis for his *Common Sense in Chess*), the Russians were not discouraged and soon sent him a new invitation for a match in October. “I agreed and expressed my hope to meet Mr. Chigorin in Hastings. I did meet him there and learned that the St. Petersburg club had changed the arrangement and now planned the match in the manner it ultimately happened.”<sup>6</sup> That match tournament was intended to put an end to the uncertainty that had emerged after Steinitz’s defeat. Although Lasker had fairly beaten the old champion, many felt that the main championship contenders, Chigorin and Tarrasch, had been bypassed and that Lasker needed to “confirm his credentials.” Meanwhile, the Hastings tournament in August 1895 only complicated things further. It was won by the young American Harry Nelson Pillsbury, a surprising new figure, whose invitation was owed in no small part to his mentor Steinitz.

Lasker only took third place.

Mikhail Chigorin’s second place at Hastings created a wave of enthusiasm in his home country, and at the closing banquet, the Russian, on behalf of the St. Petersburg chess club, invited the top five players—Pillsbury, Chigorin, Lasker, Tarrasch and Steinitz—to St. Petersburg to take part in a sextuple (!) round robin tournament. It had all the characteristics of a modern candidates tournament: the winner (or the runner-up, if Lasker won) was to earn the right to play a world championship match. Siegbert Tarrasch, who said he could not leave his patients for such a long time, declined. The other four accepted.

Many considered Chigorin to be the “moral victor” of Hastings—he had defeated Pillsbury, Lasker, and Tarrasch. He could have won the tournament, had it not been for an abysmal loss to Janowski near the end, which was attributed to the Russian’s drunkenness after a banquet and nightlong premature festivities in his honor.<sup>7</sup> In the long term, however, the Russian’s individual victory over Lasker, where his opponent had held the initiative for a long time, may have

6 *Berliner Schachzeitung*, 16 April 1896, p. 19.

7 A later biographer even believed that adversaries of Chigorin’s were behind the dinner to make him drunk deliberately (Panov, *Chigorin*, p. 121; Adams, *Chigorin*, pp. 545f.).

been worse still—it strengthened Chigorin in his belief that the new world champion was not that strong after all. Like many others, he had considered his own 1893 duel with Tarrasch as a “candidates match,” with the winner earning the right to challenge Steinitz. But that match had ended in a draw, and then Lasker had seized the opportunity. In a letter to a friend, Chigorin expressed his annoyance about the “upstart”:

You and many others are so wrong about the fourth match game! When you study the lines in the 7th issue of *Shakhmaty*, you will have to admit that Lasker’s attack (he went at it and failed!) was fully built, as we say, on “foo-foo.” ... Lasker, of course, is a strong player. ... He plays very carefully, cautiously, and thoughtfully. I see in him no depth, that depth of ideas at the start of the attack and in defense that you can see in the games of Anderssen, Morphy, or Steinitz himself. Which games does Lasker lose? Those where Steinitz ventures a sharp, if unfounded, attack.<sup>8</sup>

And three years later he still doubled down:

The common sense in Lasker’s *Common Sense in Chess* amounts to 6s. 6d., in other words, to its original selling price. Simply put, he is a chess *philoschofer*. Enough said. ...

On every page, there is a discourse along the lines of “A rope is a simple cord. A simple cord is a rope”—We did not expect that from Lasker! The *lines* he shows are the same.<sup>9</sup>

It has been argued that by using the word “philoschofer” (and later “philoschofizing”), Chigorin was resorting to the Judeophobic scoffing of *Oskolki* (a St. Petersburg humorous magazine of the time), mocking the lisp that Lasker allegedly had as a Jew.<sup>10</sup> Anti-Semitism was indeed widespread in Russian society at the time. On the other hand, Chigorin always showed great sympathy toward Steinitz, who was also Jewish.

Russia’s number two, Emanuel Schiffers, immediately understood that with Lasker’s victory over Steinitz “a new era in chess history” had begun. The new champion had “shown his genius, without a doubt.”<sup>11</sup>

8 Chigorin to Dmitry Pavlov, 12 April 1894 (*Shakhmaty v SSSR*, March 1967, p. 18).

9 Chigorin to Pavlov, 26 July 1897 (*ibid.*).

10 Dudakov, *Kaissa i Votan*, p. 264. Lasker’s difficulties in obtaining a passport for Russia, which delayed the start of the 1895/96 tournament by five days, have also been attributed to anti-Semitism (see volume I of the present series, p. 120).

11 *Shakhmatny Zhurnal*, April-May 1894, p. 162.



An illustration from a contemporary magazine on the eve of the St. Petersburg 1895/96 tournament, with the byline “solemn entry of three ‘enemies’ into our capital.”

The match tournament took place from 13 December 1895 to 28 January 1896.<sup>12</sup> It was the first tournament in chess history to cover travel and boarding costs for its participants, and unlike the 1909 and 1914 affairs, the budget of 6,000 rubles (about 960 pounds sterling) was all privately sponsored.<sup>13</sup> In addition to the prizes of 50, 30, 20 and 10 pounds, the players received four pounds for every win, two for every draw, and one for every loss.<sup>14</sup>

The tournament was held in Prince Yusupov's house on Nevsky Prospect, also the site of a chess club. Two massive playing tables for the participants stood at the opposite ends of the hall, separated from the public by barriers. Two demonstration boards were installed on the walls. There were only twenty seats in the hall; other spectators huddled in the adjacent rooms, discussing the games excitedly.

Lasker, young and slender, nervously adjusts his steel pince-nez every minute and chomps his cigar even more nervously. He is sitting close to the board, leaning over the pieces with his entire torso. His face muscles twitch noticeably; sometimes he takes two or three sips of cold tea while waiting for his opponent to reply.

Pillsbury is completely calm during the games. He comfortably sits back on his chair, emitting small clouds of cigar smoke and never letting the thing out of his mouth. He makes his move quickly, without strain. Occasionally, after making a move, he stands up, approaches the table where Steinitz and Chigorin sit and admires the play of his mentor [Steinitz].

Steinitz, staring intently at the chess board and leaning on his gnarly stick, makes his moves slowly, but confidently... He constantly smokes cigars and sits on his chair as though he is nailed to it.

M. I. Chigorin sits in a very different way. He plays very nervously... When he thinks about his move, he fully immerses himself in the game, leaning heavily on the board and studying it with his shining eyes; however, after making a move, he seemingly forgets all about the game and looks the other way, or even stands up and goes to another room until he is told that his opponent made his move...<sup>15</sup>

The main sensation of the first half of the tournament was Pillsbury's performance: 6½ of 9 points. Lasker trailed him by one point. He had trashed Steinitz and Chigorin but succumbed badly to the American.

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12 Except for source references, all dates are quoted in the new-style calendar. According to the old-style calendar, still in use in Russia until 1918, the start was on 1 December.

13 *Shakmatny Zhurnal*, June-September 1895, pp. 273f.

14 *Novoye Vremya*, 5 (17) December 1895 (also, *BCM*, January 1896, p. 28).

15 *Peterburgskaya Gazeta*, 2 (14) December 1895 (quoted after the three-part article "Match-turnir 1895-96 godov" by Boris Trubitsyn, in *Shakmatny Peterburg*, here no. 1/1999, p. 45).

<b>Common Sense in Chess (1896)</b>
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<b>English</b>
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**1. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

Common Sense in Chess by Emanuel Lasker.—London: Bellairs; Berlin: Mayer & Müller; London: British Chess Co. 1896 [actual edition: 1895]. [1] leaf cover, [1] leaf title, [1] leaf legal notice, [7], 8–141 pages with diagrams, [3] blank pages : 17.7 cm : paperback

\*\* On the jacket above the title *Price: Two Shillings and Sixpence Nett.*

\*\* There are only three unnumbered pages ascertainable before the first paginated one, which is page 8. The soft-bound copy is complete, despite the erratic pagination. \*\* pp. [7]–8 *Preface.*

\*\* Although the year 1896 is given in the book, the various reviews—including those in the *Falkirk Herald* of 18 December 1895 and the *Morning Post* of 23 December 1895—are proof that the book circulated already in late 1895.

\*\* *The British Chess Magazine*, London etc., vol. XV, 1895, pp. 123 | 169 | 226 | 255f. | 298:

[I] We are glad to announce Herr E. Lasker has now fully recovered his health, and is back in town [i.e. London]. He intends making a new departure by giving a course of chess lectures, and for that purpose has taken rooms at 8, King William Street, E.C. The series will consist of thirteen lectures, and the fee is one guinea. We trust Herr Lasker will meet with due encouragement.

[II] Herr Lasker duly commenced his course of chess lectures at King William Street on 4th March, before a good audience. We understand the lectures (which are copyright) are both practical and interesting, and we are glad to see that success, so far, has rewarded Herr Lasker's labours.

[III] During the month [i.e. May, 1895] Herr Lasker has continued his course of Monday evening lectures on the "Openings" in King William Street, E.C. On the 26th April, he lectured at the British Chess Club on the "End-game." On the 5th April, he gave an exhibition of simultaneous play at the Cyprus Chess Club with great success, his score being 16 wins, 1 draw, and 1 lost.

[IV] Herr Lasker's Chess Lectures.—We notice in our exchanges that Herr Lasker's proposed method of defending the Evans Gambit to bring about simplification is variously described as "new," "important," and | "original." [...] The novelty is in Herr Lasker's idea of its merits. The *Lehrbuch* (1894) [i.e. the *Lehrbuch des Schachspiels* by von

Bardeleben and Mieses, Leipzig 1894—the author] gives the variation as leading to equality. It is given by Walker (1841), after White 6th move, thus: 6... Kt-KB3; 7 P-Q4, P-Q3; 8 P×P, P×P; 9 Q×Q, Kt×Q; 10 Kt×P, "regaining the Pawn with the better position, observing that if Black take Pawn with Knight, you play R-K sq?." If, however, Black plays 10... B-Kt3 (instead of 10... Kt×P), we have Herr Lasker's position with White to move. The variation seems to have been well known in Walker's time. White has alternative lines of play, and is not obliged to exchange Queens.

[V] Herr E. Lasker concluded his series of lectures on chess on the 28th May, when he gave an excellent exhibition of simultaneous chess. We understand Herr Lasker intends to publish the lectures in book form.

\*\* Review in: *The British Chess Magazine*, London etc., vol. XVI, January 1896, pp. 26f.:

The literary appearances of the few players in each generation who make their way into the select inner circle of great masters, are always welcome. Not that there is reason to expect any hitherto unknown principles of play to be established; but the known principles may be formulated in more ways than one, they may be illustrated in ways innumerable, and their synthetic application is a chief feature of modern chess. Moreover, a glimpse such as we get in this volume of the mental processes of the most eminent in any intellectual pursuit is always attractive and generally instructive. | The present book of about 140 pages is an abstract of twelve lectures, delivered in London last spring; its aim is to deal with all parts of the game by the aid of general principles, analytical detail being slight but, it is claimed, reliable. A future work of a more elaborate character, and for which this one is to pave the way, is contemplated—a fact which imposes some reserve upon criticism to which the present work would otherwise be liable. The first lecture lays down fundamental rules of development, with examples of "how not to do it." In the next five lectures, the Ruy Lopez, Evans Gambit, King's Bishop's Gambit, and French Defence are successively considered, a few typical variations of each being chosen and freely commented upon. Some of the conclusions reached are of a very interesting character, likely to lead on the part of Mr. Lasker's readers to a unanimous hope that he may see his way to extend greatly this feature of the book in the supplemental volume. The novelty of most importance is the recommendation of 11... B×Kt, as a reply to 11 B-R3 in the Compromised Defence to the Evans; but several leading variations of various openings, generally treated as yielding equality, are put in such a light as to suggest doubt of the validity of that conclusion. In cases where approval is expressed of a departure from the rules of development laid down at starting, there is not always any reasoned explanation of *why* those rules do not apply to the case under notice; and that, it seems to us, should logically

be an essential feature of Mr. Lasker's method of treatment. The statement that Ruy Lopez "invented" the opening known by his name is not in accordance with the information given by chess historians. | Lectures 7 and 8 are consolidated, and deal with the conduct of the attack, defined as "that process by which you remove obstructions"; while the defence (lecture 9) is "the art of strengthening them (i.e., the obstructions), of giving firmness to your positions," &c. The two chapters comprise about fifteen examples, either whole games or selected positions, carefully annotated and accompanied by much sound advice. The last three lectures (also consolidated) deal with the end-game, illustrated by means of nearly a score of positions, explained and analysed at length. The recommendation of the preface, not merely to *read* the book, "but to *study* it and sink some work into it," and "to be reasonably sceptical and exacting in the matter of proofs," applies especially to the last half of the book, which will not be fully appreciated on any terms short of that. For purchasers of that determination Mr. Lasker has furnished a most useful text-book, calculated to open up a new world of chess ideas to the tyro, and to recall even to the expert something or other which is too frequently lost sight of in his ordinary play.

\*\* Review in: *The Chess Monthly*. Edited by L[eopold] Hoffer. Vol. XVII | September 1895–August 1896.—London: Horace Cox 1896, January 1896, p. [129]:

"Common Sense in Chess," by Emanuel Lasker.—A pamphlet of 141 pages, containing an abstract of twelve lectures given by Mr. Lasker during spring, 1895, comprising the treatment of the most useful openings, as well as the most useful and practical end games. Mr. Lasker's name is sufficient guarantee for the excellence of his work, and what he has to say is expressed in clear and plain language. In twelve lectures there is necessarily not enough scope left for an exhaustive treatment of the immense subject: but all that is required in a preliminary treatise—with a view of an early continuation of the work promised by the author—has been imparted. The spirit of the openings, and their intimate relation to each other, has been explained, whilst Mr. Lasker's general principles may be considered the most valuable of the work. 2s. 6d. net. (Bellairs and Co, and British Chess Company, London.)

\*\* Advertisement in: *La Stratégie*. Journal d'échecs. Fondé par Jean Preti. Deuxième série. 30<sup>e</sup> Année—29<sup>e</sup> Volume. Paris 1896, N<sup>o</sup> 1, 15 janvier 1895 [*sic, recte*: 1896], p. 22.

\*\* Holdings of the Cleveland Public Library, shelfmark W 789.01M q71: "Common sense in chess, revised.—New York [1907]. [120] pages.—Notes: A note-book with the pages of the edition of 1896 pasted in, and Lasker's ms. notes for a revised edition."

**2. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**  
Common Sense in Chess. By Emanuel Lasker.—New York: New Amsterdam Book Company [1896]. 139, [4] pages with diagrams : 18 cm : paperback

**3. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**  
Common Sense in Chess. By Emanuel Lasker.—New York: New Amsterdam Book Company [1902]. 139 pages with diagrams, [1] blank page, [1] leaf with advertisements : 19 cm : hardcover

\*\* Identical with the printing of 1896? Different dating: Cleveland Public Library: *New York, New Amsterdam Book Company [1896]*. National and University Library of Iceland: *New York: New Amsterdam Book Company [1895]*.

**4. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**  
Common Sense in Chess by Emanuel Lasker.—New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company [~1902]. [4] blank pages, [1] leaf, [7]–139 pages with diagrams, [3] blank pages : 18.5 cm : hardcover

\*\* Hardcover edition in gray with black imprinting.  
\*\* All printings/reprints of the New York publishing house Ogilvie are undated. The date of the first printing is indicated as "ca. 1900," "ca. 1902," "[1910]," and "1917." The purchase date of "1902" indicated in a third-party copy suggests that date as the most likely (although the condition of the copy used for this bibliographical entry seems to point rather to [1910] than to [1902]).

\*\* An approximate dating of reprints lacking a release date is possible—at best—only through inspection of the condition of the binding, the paper, and potential additions, such as publishers' advertisements. Third-party bibliographies are generally little suited for determining the year of an undated printing/reprint, even when using a "circa" designation. This is mostly because any verifiable supplementary annotations are usually missing. Conjecture represented as fact contributes little to a bibliography. For completeness' sake, it should be mentioned that in some cases a publishing company's history and records could yield information for dating a work at least *ex post*.

\*\* *Kieler Schachkatalog*. Edited by Horst Lüders and Christine Möhle—Göttingen 2000, N<sup>o</sup> 2808, mentions a New York printing [1917?] with 139 pages; No 2804 mentions a further New York printing [no date] with reference to an obviously handwritten acquisition annotation "Vorsatz: Leonard A. Watson, about 1933."

\*\* The second Ogilvie copy in the E. Meissenburg Collection is a black hardcover, with cover imprinting also in black, wood pulp paper, and at the end

[8] pages of publisher advertisements that, with considerable reservation, point to a date around 1930.

\*\* Cleveland Public Library mentions a printing: New York: [1933] [Rev. ed.].

**5. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

*Common Sense in Chess* by Emanuel Lasker.—Newport, Ky.: Lyons 1909. 139 pages with diagrams : 19 cm : hardcover

\*\* *Kieler Schachkatalog*—Göttingen 2000, № 2807, and Amsterdam University Library both list a reprint dated 1915 with publisher's place "Petersburg, Ky."

**6. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

*Common Sense in Chess* by Emanuel Lasker.—New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company; London: Bird [after 1910]. 139 pages with diagrams : 19 cm : hardcover

\*\* *Kieler Schachkatalog*—Göttingen 2000, № 2806, but dated "[1902?]"

**7. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

*Common Sense in Chess* by Emanuel Lasker. Corrected by David A[ndrew] Mitchell, chess editor of "The Public Ledger."—Philadelphia: David McKay Publisher (copyright 1917). [2] pages, [7]–139 pages with diagrams, [1] blank page : 16 cm : hardcover

\*\* Bound in red linen. pp. [7]–8 Preface.

\*\* p. [2]: Copyright, 1917, by David McKay.

\*\* This version, revised by Mitchell, has undergone various reprints unaltered in text and binding—among others with 7–139 pages, [1] blank page, [5] pages with publisher's advertisements, [3] blank pages; p. [2]: [...] "Printed in the United States of America." With reduced spine height.

**8. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

*Common Sense in Chess* by Emanuel Lasker. (Revised edition.)—New York City: Diehl, Landau and Pettit (1933). [2] pages, [7]–139 pages with diagrams : 18.5 cm : hardcover

\*\* Bound in red linen.

**9. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

*Common Sense in Chess* by Emanuel Lasker. (Reprinted.)—New York: Illustrated Editions Company (1938). [2] pages, [7]–139 pages with diagrams, [1] blank page : 18 cm : hardcover

\*\* Back of the title leaf: "Reprinted in the U.S.A., 1938, by J. J. Little & Ives Company."

**10. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

*Common Sense in Chess* by Emanuel Lasker. Corrected by David A[ndrew] Mitchell.—Philadelphia: David McKay Company 1942. [2] pages, 7–139 pages, [1] page with publisher's advertisements : 18.5 cm : paperback

\*\* Back of the title leaf: "Copyright, 1917, by David McKay." \*\* Cleveland Public Library mentions another printing dated "1942 [i.e. 1944]."

**11. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

*Common Sense in Chess* by Emanuel Lasker. (Reprinted.)—[New York:] Wiley Book Company (1943). [2] pages, [7]–139 pages : 19.2 cm : paperback

\*\* With a colored diagram on the cover. \*\* Text on the cover: "This book, by a chess master, is for the expert or the beginner, and the common sense contained herein will apply to the game for ages to come. It will stand criticism by the most able chess players of the day."

\*\* Reprint: New York: Wiley 1948 (*Kieler Schachkatalog*—Göttingen 2000, № 2810). \*\* In addition, the online catalogs of the University Libraries in Kassel and Marburg both list a reprint "Wiley, 1944."

**12. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

*Common Sense in Chess* by Emanuel Lasker. Revised by Fred Reinfeld. Frontispiece by Maximilian Mopp [=Maximilian Oppenheimer].—New York: David McKay Company (1946). VI, [2] pages with a pen drawing, 152 pages with diagrams : 18 cm : hardcover

\*\* Back of the title leaf: "Revised Edition. Copyright, 1946, by David McKay Co." \*\* p. [VII]: "Introduction by Fred Reinfeld."

\*\* Unaltered reprints: New York: McKay [1967, © 1946]—New York: McKay 1970 = Tartan Books 6 (*Kieler Schachkatalog*—Göttingen 2000, № 2811)—New York: McKay [1973].

\*\* See Oppenheimer, Max: *Menschen finden ihren Maler*—Zürich 1938, 1080 copies; one of the twenty full-page portraits showed Lasker.

**13. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

*Common Sense in Chess* by Emanuel Lasker. Corrected by David A[ndrew] Mitchell. (Unabridged and unaltered republication of the corrected (1917) edition.)—New York: Dover Publication, Inc. (first published 1965). 139 pages with diagrams, [1] blank page, [17] pages "A Catalog of Selected Dover Books in

all Fields of Interest” : 20 cm : paperback = Dover Books T 1440

\*\* Back of the title leaf: “This Dover edition, first published in 1965, is an unabridged and unaltered republication of the corrected edition published by David McKay in 1917. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 65-20485.” \*\* Cover text: “[...] 34 diagrams. 139pp. 5½×8. T1440 Paperbound \$1.00.”

\*\* Later Dover reprints, not individually included in this bibliography, featured unchanged content and length of the chess text and can be recognized by changes of the softback cover, sales price (from \$1.00 in 1965, to \$3.95 in 1991, to \$6.95 ca. 2007), and the SBN and ISBN numbers (ISBN 10: 0-486-21440-0). Also, after the 139 pages of the chess text, a new *Catalog* of Dover books was attached, including a change in the publishing location from New York, N.Y., to Mineola, N.Y.

#### 14. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)

Common Sense in Chess by Emanuel Lasker. Edited by Bruce Albertson. Including Seven Additional Games by Lasker from Hastings 1895.—Milford, CT: Russell Enterprises 2007. 127 pages with diagrams : 23 cm : paperback \*\* ISBN 978-1-888690-40-8. \*\* On the cover: “New 21st Century Edition!”

### German

#### 15. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)

Emanuel Lasker: Gesunder Menschenverstand im Schach [Common Sense in Chess, German]. Mit 56 Diagrammen und einem Bildnis des Autors.—Berlin: Wertbuchhandel 1925. [1] leaf with a portrait, X, [1] pages, [1] blank page, 176 pages with diagrams : 19.5 cm : paperback

\*\* pp. III–[VII] preface, dated *Thyrow, 27. Juli 1924*. pp. IX–[XI] *Vorrede zum ursprünglichen Buche* (preface to the original edition).

\*\* Without changing the text, the publisher produced three versions with different bindings: the edition in dark blue linen with gold-colored lettering; the edition in dark blue half-linen on the spine, with the rest in a paper cover; the soft-bound edition with red lettering. \*\* Prices: soft-bound, 4 Marks; half-linen 5.50 Marks; linen 6.50 Marks.

\*\* Reviews/mentions in Lasker: *Lehrbuch des Schachspiels*, Berlin 1926, p. [288], and W. H. Becker in: *Psychiatrisch-neurologische Wochenschrift*, vol. 27, 1925, p. 273.

\*\* A reprint announcement that could not be verified appeared in Lasker, Emanuel: *Lehrbuch des Schachspiels*. Sechste durchgesehene und vermehrte

Auflage.—Berlin: Siedentop 1928, page [301]: *Emanuel Lasker | Gesunder Menschenverstand | im Schach | XII und 176 Seiten mit 56 Diagrammen und einem Bildnis | Fünfte Auflage. Ganzleinenband M. 6.50 |*

#### 16. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)

Emanuel Lasker: Gesunder Menschenverstand im Schach [Common Sense in Chess, German]. Mit 56 Diagrammen und einem Bildnis des Autors. 6. Auflage.—Berlin: Siedentop 1929. [1] leaf with a portrait, X, [1] pages, [1] blank page, 176 pages with diagrams : 18.5 cm : ocher-colored hardcover

\*\* Inventory of the E. Meissenburg Collection. Editions 2 through 5 are not verifiable with the bibliographical tools at hand. A tentative explanation for this gap of four editions between the first and the sixth is the assumption that the reprints ensued unchanged from the existing printing plates.

#### 17. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)

Emanuel Lasker: Gesunder Menschenverstand im Schach [Common Sense in Chess, German]. Bearbeitet vom Herausgeber [= Werner Lauterbach].—(Kempten/Allgäu und Düsseldorf:) Rau (1961). 64 pages with diagrams : 21 cm : paperback = Band 4 der Südwestschachreihe / Herausgegeben von W. Lauterbach

\*\* pp. 3–4 *Zum Geleit*. \*\* p. 5 *Emanuel Lasker zur englischen Ausgabe 1895 [sic]*. \*\* pp. 5–7 *Emanuel Lasker zur deutschen Ausgabe 1924 [sic]*.

\*\* The editor W. Lauterbach (1913–1989) explained the editing criteria applied to the 1925 version to create this revised version: Instead of numbering by lectures, a content-based division into four chapters was made. Sources were added for the examples, obvious mistakes corrected, and outdated contemporary references were omitted. In the openings section, to which footnotes were added, outdated and expendable material was abridged rigorously.

#### 18. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)

Emanuel Lasker: Gesunder Menschenverstand im Schach [Common Sense in Chess, German]. Bearbeitet vom Herausgeber [= Werner Lauterbach]. (2. unveränderte Auflage.)—(Düsseldorf und Kempten/Allgäu:) Rau (1968). 64 pages with diagrams : 21 cm : paperback = Band 4 der Südwestschach-Reihe / Herausgegeben von W. Lauterbach

#### 19. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)

Emanuel Lasker: Gesunder Menschenver-



stand im Schach [Common Sense in Chess, German]. Bearbeitet vom Herausgeber [= Werner Lauterbach]. (3. unveränderte Auflage.)—(Düsseldorf und Kempten/Allgäu:) Rau (1972). 64 pages with diagrams : 21 cm : paperback = Band 4 der Südwestschach-Reihe / Herausgegeben von W. Lauterbach

**20. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

Emanuel Lasker: Gesunder Menschenverstand im Schach [Common Sense in Chess, German]. Bearbeitet vom Herausgeber [= Werner Lauterbach]. (4. unveränderte Auflage.)—(Düsseldorf und Kempten/Allgäu:) Rau (1976). 64 pages with diagrams : 21 cm : paperback = Band 4 der Südwestschach-Reihe / Herausgegeben von W. Lauterbach

**21. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

Emanuel Lasker: Gesunder Menschenverstand im Schach [Common Sense in Chess, German]. Bearbeitet vom Herausgeber [= Werner Lauterbach]. (5. unveränderte Auflage.)—(Düsseldorf und Kempten/Allgäu:) Rau (1980). 64 pages with diagrams : 21 cm : paperback = Band 4 der Südwestschach-Reihe / Herausgegeben von W. Lauterbach

**22. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

Emanuel Lasker: Gesunder Menschenverstand im Schach [Common Sense in Chess, German]. [Bearbeitung Werner Lauterbach]. (6. Auflage.)—(Düsseldorf:) Rau (1988). 64 pages with diagrams : 21 cm : paperback

\*\* ISBN 3-7919-0104-4. \*\* No series indication. \*\* pp. 3f. *Zum Geleit*—the unaltered 1961 preface by the editor (Werner Lauterbach).

**23. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

Gesunder Menschenverstand im Schach [Common Sense in Chess, German]. [Von] Emanuel Lasker & Relativität im Schach [von] Reinhard Munzert.—(Hollfeld: Joachim Beyer Verlag 1999.) [2] leaves, IV, X, [4], 217 pages with diagrams : 18 cm : hardcover

\*\* ISBN 3-88805-276-9. \*\* An unaltered reprint of the Berlin: Wertbuchhandel 1925 edition of Lasker's *Gesunder Menschenverstand*, with Lasker's text on pages 1 to 176.

**24. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

Gesunder Menschenverstand im Schach [Common Sense in Chess, German]. [Von] Emanuel Lasker & Relativität im Schach [von] Reinhard Munzert. (2. Auflage.)—(Hollfeld: Joachim Beyer Verlag 2004.) IV, X, [4], 217 pages with diagrams : 18 cm : hardcover

\*\* ISBN 3-88805-276-9. \*\* Unaltered reprint of the edition Hollfeld 1999. The text by R. Munzert as well as the blurb of the 1999 edition remained unaltered. \*\* Lasker's *Gesunder Menschenverstand*, Berlin: Wertbuchhandel 1925, is found on pages 1 bis 176.

**25. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

Emanuel Lasker: Gesunder Menschenverstand im Schach [Common Sense in Chess, German]. (Überarbeitete Auflage.)—(Eltmann:) Joachim Beyer Verlag (2015). 153, [3] pages with diagrams and a portrait : 21 cm : paperback = Meilensteine des Schach 10

\*\* ISBN 978-3-940417-83-1.

### Bengali

**26. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

দাবা খেলতে হলে / ইমানুয়েল ল্যাস্কার; অনুবাদক সন্তোষ চট্টোপাধ্যায়.—কলিকাতা : গ্রন্থ প্রকাশ, 1983. (Dābā khelte hale [If you want to play chess]/ Emanuel Lasker; translated by Santos Caṭṭopādhyāy [Common Sense in Chess, Bengali].—Kalikātā [Calcutta]: Grantha Prakāsa 1983.) II, 124 pages with diagrams : 21 cm : paperback

\*\* Title entry according to the National Library of India (call no. B 794.1 L 5114 da). \*\* The formally slightly different transcription in the *Index Translationum* reads: Lasker, Emanuel: Daba khelte hate [Bengali] / Santos Chattopadhyay / Calcutta: Granthaprakash [India], 1983. II, 124 pages. ill.

### Czech

**27. Lasker, Emanuel (1868–1941)**

Emanuel Lasker: Zdravý rozum v šachu [Здравый смысл в шахматной игре, Czech]. (Z ruského Эм. Ласкер: Здравый смысл в шахматной игре (Москва 1925) s přihlédnutím k anglickému Emanuel Lasker: Common sense in chess (New York, Ogilvie publishing company, 1910) přeložil Antonín Čížek.)—[Ostrožská

# AN IMPRESSIVE CODA

*Mihail Marin*

**W**HEN, AFTER ALMOST NINE YEARS' ABSTENTION, Lasker returned to tournament chess in the summer 1934, he stood in his sixty-sixth year. He could no longer hide his advanced age, and the extensive inactivity had taken its toll on his practical playing strength. Thanks to his enormous experience and unique class he still scored heavily against all opposition from the second and third rank, but against the strongest players of the day, his results became relatively modest—that is, with one great exception: his phenomenal performance at Moscow 1935.

In the other three tournaments from that period, he played far less steadily but still managed to play several fine games, sometimes against the absolute best. These encounters show his well-known qualities of yore combined with some remarkable interspersions of “modern” play.

## ZURICH 1934

Lasker's comeback game after nine years against Max Euwe was anticipated with enormous excitement, and the two masters lived up to expectations. Euwe, who just one year later was to dismantle Alekhine's myth of invincibility by wresting the world championship from him, took the initiative right from the early middlegame. For a long time, Lasker had to defend very cautiously and patiently. However, once his army was ready and an opportunity offered itself, he lashed out vigorously to produce a brilliant counter-attack.

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**1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 ♖c3 ♟f6 4 ♔g5 ♟bd7 5 e3 c6**

Unless followed up by the Cambridge Springs Variation (6... ♗a5), this move is a slight inaccuracy as Black unnecessarily commits himself to one of the more passive setups. The usual move order is 5... ♕e7 6 ♟f3 o-o, and

**Max Euwe**

**Emanuel Lasker<sup>1</sup>**

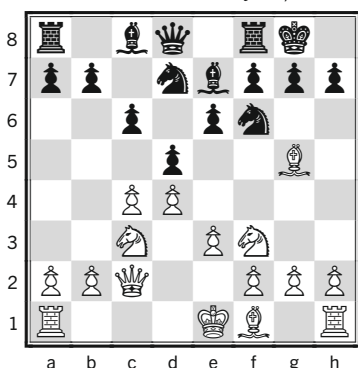
*Zurich, 1st round*

14 July 1934

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<sup>1</sup> References: Alekhine, *Zürich 1934*, pp. 57f.; Kasparov, *Predecessors*, vol. 1, p. 223; Vainshtein, *Myslitel*, pp. 229–232; Soltis, *Lasker*, pp. 288–293; Nunn, *Chess Course*, pp. 86–88.

#1 after 7 ... 0-0



if White continues with 7 ♖c2, as in the game, Black can choose between the direct 7... c5 and Rubinstein's more subtle 7... ♖e8.

### 6 ♠f3 ♗e7 7 ♖c2

Avoiding the Capablanca Variation that could arise after 7 ♖c1 0-0 8 ♗d3 dxc4 9 ♗xc4 ♠d5.

### 7 ... 0-0 [#1] 8 a3

The start of the usual "wait-and-see phase" in this variation of the Queen's Gambit. White delays the development of his bishop to save a tempo after the more or less inevitable ... dxc4. Meanwhile, Black tries finding useful waiting moves to provoke ♗d3 before capturing on c4.

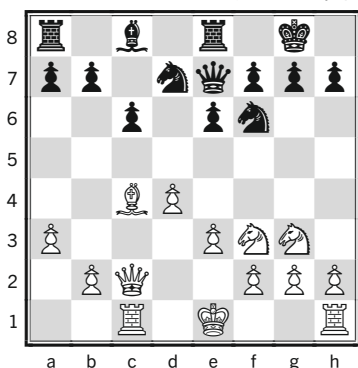
### 8 ... ♖e8 9 ♖c1 dxc4

Lasker abandons the tempo duel early. The approved method, advocated by Alekhine and still used in more modern times by Vereslav Eingorn, goes 9 ... h6 10 ♗h4 a6 11 h3 dxc4 12 ♗xc4 b5 followed by ... c6-c5. Against Grünfeld (Carlsbad 1923) and Capablanca (21st match game, 1927), Alekhine won two good games as Black in this line.

### 10 ♗xc4 ♠d5 11 ♗xe7 ♖xe7

The game has assumed the contours of the Capablanca Variation after all, albeit with an extra tempo for White. The impact of the free move a2-a3 is small, but at some point the a2-square can be useful for White's bishop. Also, ♖c2 looks more useful than ... ♖e8 in this type of position as the e-file is not likely to open soon.

#2 after 13 ♠e4-g3



### 12 ♠e4

Following Alekhine's recipe, which the Russian had used more than once in his historic match against Capablanca.

### 12 ... ♠f6 13 ♠g3 [#2] 13 ... c5

The most effective way of tackling White's space advantage.

Boris Vainshtein mentioned 13 ... b5 as an alternative, but things do not look good for Black: 14 ♗d3 ♗b7 15 0-0 g6 (covering f5 so as to prepare ... e6-e5; the other break, ... c6-c5, is hard to achieve—not least because of White's option to play b2-b4, made possible by the insertion of a2-a3) 16 ♠e5. Black has serious problems on the dark squares.

13 ... e5? is outright bad due to 14 ♠f5, followed by 15 ♠g5, or vice versa.

### 14 0-0

14 e4! cxd4 15 e5 ♖d5 16 o-o was a more promising way of putting Black under pressure.

**14 ... cxd4 15 ♖xd4 ♖b6 16 ♔a2** [#3] **16 ... ♖b8?!**

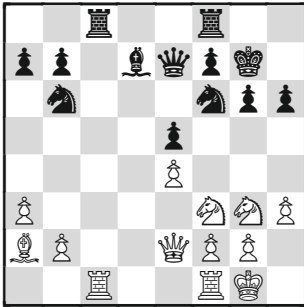
A very timid move.

Probably, Lasker rejected the natural developing move 16 ... ♔d7 because of 17 ♖c7. However, Black has several ways of dealing with the intrusion of the queen. For instance, 17 ... ♖a4 18 ♖xb7 ♖eb8 19 ♖f3 ♖xb2, with a probable draw, or Andrew Soltis' line 17 ... ♖bd5 18 ♖xb7 ♖eb8 19 ♖a6 ♖xb2.

**17 e4** [#4]

Praised by Soltis as a sign of progress since the times of Steinitz, when White would most likely have played the safer 17 ♖d2. The queen move, of course, would have been reminiscent of Alekhine's similar maneuver in the last game of his match with Capablanca. [#]

**A. Alekhine - J.R. Capablanca**  
32nd match game, Buenos Aires 1927  
after 20 ... h7-h6



Alekhine played 21 ♖d2!. Capablanca, preoccupied with White's threats on the kingside in connection with ♖h4, neglected the second threat of ♖a5, thereby losing a pawn, the game, and the world championship title.

It appears that in our game the move 17 ♖d2! was also quite strong. If 17 ... ♔d7, White is temporarily relieved from direct pressure along the d-file and can obtain a better

version of the game: 18 e4 ♖ed8 19 e5 ♔a4 20 f4 ♖d7 21 ♖ge2 ♔b5 22 ♖cd1, with a strong initiative. He can soon think of launching an attack with f4-f5. However, if Black reacts with 17 ... ♖d8, White has 18 ♖a5 ♖a8 19 ♔b3 ♔d7 20 ♖c7, with an annoying initiative.

The plan chosen by Euwe looked promising, too, but the position becomes more double-edged as the advance of the e-pawn leaves some weak squares in White's camp and it soon becomes a target of attack itself.

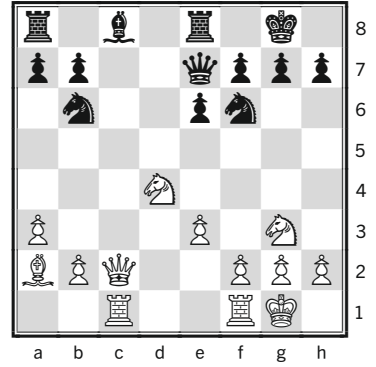
**17 ... ♖d8!**

This strong intermediate move causes White some discomfort.

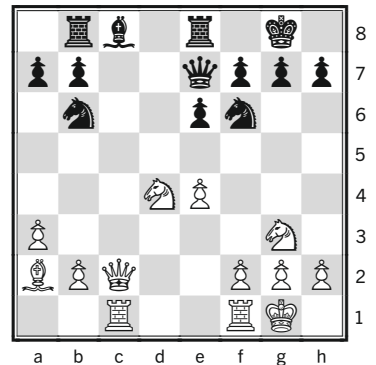
**18 ♖fd1**

White primarily hopes for an attack on the kingside. Thus 18 ♖cd1 looked more natural. After 18 ... ♔d7 19 e5 ♖fd5 20 ♖e4

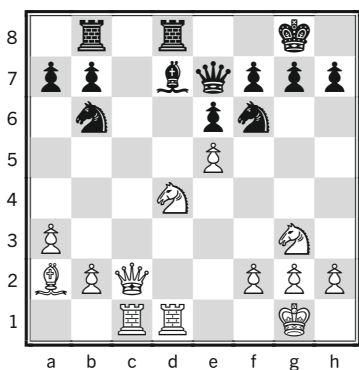
#3 after 16 ♔c4-a2



#4 after 17 e3-e4



#5 after 19 e4–e5



Black faces a difficult defensive task. Lasker's move in the game, 19 ... ♖e8, is dubious here because of 20 f4, with a strong attack.

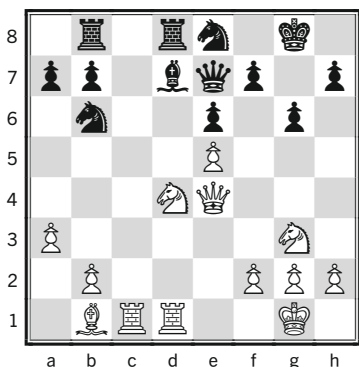
**18 ... ♖d7 19 e5 [#5] 19 ... ♖e8!?**

Defending the d6-square against an enemy knight's intrusion. The line 19 ... ♖fd5 20 ♖xd5!? ♖xd5 21 ♖e4 is now quite good for White, who will soon install a knight on d6. Black may have to play ... f7–f6, but Lasker was probably reluctant to weaken his kingside in the middlegame.

**20 ♖b1**

20 f4 is less effective here for two reasons: First, the rook is missing from the f-file, and second, on c1 it is exposed to the threat of an exchange along the c-file: 20 ... ♖a4 21 b3 ♖bc8 (Black might even try 21 ... ♖xa3, as 22 bxa4? ♖bc8 wins material, but 22 ♖b1 g6 23 ♖f2 gives White attacking chances.) 22 ♖d2 ♖xc1 23 ♖xc1 ♖c6 24 f5 ♖d5 25 ♖b1 ♖h4, and Black is doing fine.

#6 after 21 ♖c2–e4



**20 ... g6 21 ♖e4 [#6]**

White has an active position, but Lasker's clever continuation forces him either to spoil the coordination among his pieces or weaken his queenside.

**21 ... ♖a4! 22 b3**

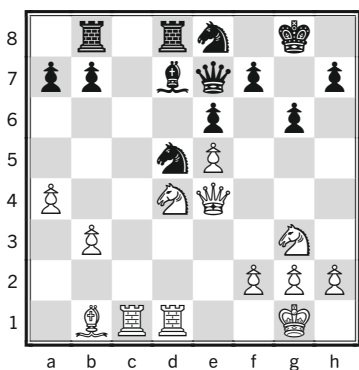
If the rook attacked was removed from the d-file, White's central stronghold would be threatened and require concessions. However, if the rook advanced, White would soon face annoying back-rank issues after ... ♖bc8.

**22 ... ♖d7**

Played in Lasker's customary style, avoiding any early commitments. He gladly spent two tempi in return for a permanent loosening of White's queenside pawn structure.

Objectively, 22 ... ♖c6 was a simpler route to comfortable equality: 23 ♖xc6 ♖xd1+ 24 ♖xd1 bxc6 25 b4 c5, with a balanced position. The game move allows White to retain some pressure.

#7 after 23 ... ♖b6–d5



**23 a4 ♖d5 [#7]**

Black has a passive but solid position, and White needs to regroup his forces to increase the pressure. Two goals suggest themselves: activating the bishop and transferring a knight to e4.

**24 ♖d3**

The alternative was 24 ♖e1 ♖bc8 25 ♖e4 ♖xc1 26 ♖xc1 ♖b4,

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## ERRATA VOLUMES I & II

### Volume I

- p. 30, fn. 87: for 24 January, read 24 February
- p. 39: for (1867–1931), read (1862–1931), and for 5,000 rubles, read 3,000 rubles
- p. 86: Edward Lasker was married at least twice
- p. 87: Nathan Schweitzer died 1949
- p. 98: for (1851–1925), read (1851–1934)
- p. 148, fn. 14: for p. 41, read p. 410
- pp. 171–174, fns. 82, 88, 89, 91: for Chess World, read Chess Weekly
- p. 178: for 27 September 1914, read 16 August 1914
- p. 223: the study first appeared in *Akademische Schachblätter*, November–December 1901, p. 97

- p. 255: no. 21 previously appeared in *Trud* (Moscow), 30 March 1936
- pp. 296–318: footnote numbers in the margin are one off
- p. 324, legend: for 1947, read 1949
- p. 368, legend: for 6 November and 11 January, read 7 November and 13 January
- p. 376: for 11th round, read 10th round
- p. 441, sub Petrovic: for 1986, read 1972.

### Volume II

- p. x: for Fairbanks, read Fairbairn; also Peter Anderberg should have been mentioned
- p. xii: for around 1928, read 1924 (or earlier)

- p. 35, fn. 148: for 1942, read 1949
- p. 73, missing text of fn. 16: *De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam), 17 February 1921 (presumably by Schelfhout);
- p. 73, missing text of fn. 17: *New York Evening Post*, 3 July 1908, and *LCM*, July 1908, p. 65
- p. 227: for 31 contributions, read 42 contributions
- p. 258: for (1877–1951), read (1877–1950)
- p. 274, middle diagram: add wRe3, bRc6
- p. 309: for 1904 to 1907, read 1904 to 1909
- p. 438, ch. 2: for page references 67, 68, 69, 99, 99, 100, read 68, 70, 71, 100, 99, 101.