

UNORTHODOX OPENINGS NEWSLETTER

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Editor: Davide Rozzoni

e-mail: rozzoni@libero.it <http://web.tiscali.it/rozzonidavide>

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Attached files: Databases by Miron Cristea (CtinOpen.pgn); Giorgio Codazza (englund.zip); Vincent Casasnovas (Wikstrom.cbv); and at a later date Master Giorio Codazza (bdg5.cbh)

A Letter From Our Editor-

Howdy Gang,

It took a good while to put all this together. As my Dad passed away in April 2003 I had hard times to find my real "link" with chess. He taught me how to play chess when I was 10. We played together in tournaments. And as he got ill, I supported him to analyze his ICCF Master Class corr. games. I missed real desire to go on. I just wanted to rest, at least for a while. Then I received a few e-mail from unknown chessfriends, sharing with me their appreciation for UON. I realized once again that people likes UON. Then came Tomo from Indianapolis. He offered me his support & friendship and....I felt it was time to start working again for UON. Tom Cook (Tomo for friends) is UON Associate Editor. As soon as I'll receive games and articles for UON 10, I'll pass them to Tom. He'll take care of UON's "look" and proofreading the material, according to his free time. I really welcome and appreciate Tom's work.

This issue is a large one. Together with old acquaintances you'll come to know Miron Cristea, Clyde Nakamura, Dany Senechaud. I wish to thank new and old friends for their articles. UON wouldn't survive without subscribers' articles.

Harald Keilhack's wrote a new 400 pages hardbound book "Der Linksspringer 1.Sc3". It contains 99 fully analysed games covering all lines. I believe that in order to fully enjoy the book you need to know german, although it is a nice book anyway. If you want to know more about that book pls. visit www.kaniaverlag.de or contact directly Keilhack at Keilhack@aol.com Eric Schiller ("Gambit Chess Openings" and "Unorthodox Chess Openings") has written a new book with John Watson: "Survive and Beat Annoying Chess Openings". <http://www.ericsschiller.com/> By the way at <http://www.chesscity.com/openings.htm> you will find some interesting UCO related material.

At last, another rarely played opening, although not really UCO, "the Veresov" is the title of Nigel Davies new book dealing with 1.d4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.Bg5 although early deviations are covered.

Last but not least, Hugh Myers his still selling his own Biography "A Chess Explorer". As I did in the past, I do recommend Hugh's book. His life and games together in a single book. You will learn more about Hugh while reading the letter he sent me some months ago.

What else to say...??? Ah...yes, Unorthodox Chess Openings Group is well and alive. It has about 340 members now. If you want to join us, please send an e-mail to UnorthodoxChessOpenings-subscribe@yahoogroups.com and ...have fun!

I hope you like UON 9 and...do not forget Tom and I are waiting for your games/articles for UON 10.

Take care
Davide Rozzoni

Unorthodox Chess Openings (UCO) Yahoo's group is growing fast. Now there are more than 300 members, including some strong players and masters. If you want to join us, please send an e-mail to

UnorthodoxChessOpenings-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

Recent UCO games

Gigov,P – Stoimenov,V [A00]

ch–Serbia Dimitrovgrad YUG (7), 06.03.2003

1.g4 e5 2.Bg2 c6 3.d4 d6 4.dxe5 Qa5+ 5.Nc3 dxe5 6.h3 Bb4 7.Bd2 f6 8.a3 Be7 9.e4 Qc7 10.Nge2 Be6 11.f4 Nd7 12.b3 0-0-0 13.f5 Bf7 14.Ng3 Nc5 15.Bf1 Kb8 16.b4 Nd7 17.Qf3 Nb6 18.Be3 Nc4 19.Bxc4 Bxc4 20.Qf2 b6 21.Rd1 g5 22.Rxd8+ Bxd8 23.Qd2 Nh6 24.Nb1 Be7 25.Qc3 Bb5 26.Kf2 Rd8 27.Qb3 Bf8 28.Kf3 Nf7 29.Nh5 Qe7 30.Qe6 Rd6 31.Qb3 Qd7 32.Nc3 Ba6 33.Ra1 Nd8 34.a4 Qf7 35.Qb2 Qc4 36.a5 b5 37.Bc5 Nb7 38.Bxd6+ Bxd6 39.Nxf6 Bxb4 40.Ne2 Bd6 41.Qb3 Qxb3+ 42.cxb3 h6 43.Rd1 Kc8 44.Ng3 b4 45.Ng8 Bf8 46.f6 Kc7 47.Ne7 Nd8 48.Ngf5 Nf7 49.Ng7 Bc8 50.Ne8+ Kb7 51.a6+ Kxa6 52.Nxc8 1-0

Lutton,J (2133) – Diamond,D (2110) [A00]

13th S&WYM Rated Millfield School ENG (11), 17.07.2003

1.h3 Nf6 2.g4 e6 3.Bg2 d5 4.d3 b6 5.c4 Bb7 6.Nc3 Qc8 7.cxd5 Nxd5 8.Nxd5 Bxd5 9.Bxd5 exd5 10.Nf3 Bd6 11.Qb3 Qb7 12.Bd2 Nd7 13.Bc3 Nc5 14.Qc2 Ne6 15.Be5 Bxe5 16.Nxe5 Nd4 17.Qa4+ 1-0

Helstroffer,A (2158) – Taga,G (2223) [B00]

Open Saint Lo FRA (4), 12.07.2003

1.e4 g5 2.d4 h6 3.Bc4 Bg7 4.h4 d5 5.exd5 g4 6.Nc3 Nf6 7.Bf4 a6 8.a4 Bf5 9.Nge2 Nbd7 10.Ng3 Bh7 11.Bd3 Nb6 12.Bxh7 Rxh7 13.Qd3 Nbx5 14.Be5 Rh8 15.Nf5 Bf8 16.0-0-0 Rg8 17.Rhe1 Qd7 18.Nxd5 Nxd5 19.c4 Nb4 20.Qb3 a5 21.Ne3 0-0-0 22.c5 ½-½

Yakovlev,M (2176) – Kolotilin,Y (2317) [B00]

1st Stage Russian Cup Tomsk RUS (8), 11.07.2003

1.e4 a6 2.d4 b5 3.c4 Bb7 4.d5 e6 5.Nf3 exd5 6.exd5 Nf6 7.Be2 Bb4+ 8.Nc3 bxc4 9.Bxc4 Qe7+ 10.Be3 Ng4 11.0-0 Nxe3 12.fxe3 0-0 13.Qd3 d6 14.Ne4 Nd7 15.Neg5 g6 16.Qb3 Bc5 17.Nxf7 Qxe3+ 18.Kh1 Qxb3 19.Nh6+ Kg7 20.Bxb3 Kxh6 0-1

La variante Larsen della difesa Alekhine – 2° Parte

di Cosimo Parisi

Salve a tutti.

Rieccomi, come promesso, con la seconda parte sulla variante Larsen della difesa Aljechine. Quest'articolo prende il via da 3 umilianti sconfitte patite in due recenti tornei ancora in corso: EM/M/216 e M/121. Partendo, comunque, dal presupposto che analizzare le proprie sconfitte può comunque servire a...non ripetere gli stessi

errori (aprendo probabilmente la strada ad altri!) ho cercato, nel mio piccolo, qualche aggiustamento. Ovviamente si accetta ogni suggerimento in proposito...

Mokrinsky-Parisi, EM/M/216 (lccf):

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4.Nf3 dxe5 5.Nxe5 Nd7 6.Nxf7 Kxf7 7.Qh5+ Ke6 8.c4 N5f6 9.d5+ Kd6 10.Qf7 Ne5 11.Bf4 c5 12.Nc3 a6 13.b4 Qb6 14.0-0-0 (*La mia prima volta con questa mossa! Con troppe partite in corso, ufficiali e non, non ho il tempo per analizzare seriamente la posizione e mi affido al database, scovando la partita: Mysliwiec-Krzyzanowski, corr., continuata con 14...cxb4 15.Na4 Qxf2 16.c5+ Kd7 17.Bxe5 Qe3+ 18.Kb1 Qxe5 19.Nb6+ Kc7 20.d6+ Kb8 21.d7 Bxd7 22.Rxd7 Ka7 23.Rd1 Ne4 24.Nxa8 Nc3+ 25.Kc1 Nxd1 26.Kxd1 Qxc5 27.Bd3 Kxa8 28.Rf1 e5 29.Re1 Be7 30.Qxg7 Rd8 31.Ke2 Qd5 32.Rd1 Bc5, 0-1*) cxb4 (coerente... ma arriva la sorpresa! Col senno di poi andava provata 14...g5 con continuazioni del tipo:

- 15.bxc5+ Qxc5 16.Bg3 [16.Bxe5 Kxe5 17.Bd3 Qa3 18.Kc2 Kd6 19.h4 b5-+//16.Qxf6+ exf6 17.Ne4+ Kc7 18.Bxe5+ fxe5 19.Nxc5 Bxc5-+] Qa5 17.Rd3 Nfg4 18.f3 Kc5! 19.Ne4+ Kb6 e il Nero sembra stare meglio, appena portato il Re al sicuro;
- 15.Bxe5+ Kxe5 16.Re1+ Kd6 17.Ne4+ Nxe4 18.Rxe4 g4! e anche qui il Nero può stare tranquillo;
- 15.Bxe5 Kxe5 16.d6! Qxb4 17.Rd5+ Nxd5 18.Qxd5+ Kf6 19.Ne4+ Kg6 20.Qxg5+ Kf7 21.Qh5+ Kg8 22.Qd5+ e6 23.Qg5+ Bg7 24.Qd8+ Kf7 25.Qe7+ Kg6 26.Qg5+ Kf7 27.Qe7+ = [Fritz 6]) 15.Ne4!! (dopo questa stoccata la partita è persa senza possibilità d'appello...) Nxe4 16.Bxe5+ Kxe5 17.d6 Nf6 18.dxe7 Bh3 19.exf8=Q Rhxf8 20.Re1+, 1-0

Leone-Parisi, M/121 (Asigc):

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4.Nf3 dxe5 5.Nxe5 Nd7 6.Nxf7 Kxf7 7.Qh5+ Ke6 8.c4 N5f6 9.d5+ Kd6 10.Qf7 Ne5 11.Bf4 c5 12.b4 Qb6 13.Nc3 a6 14.0-0-0 Qxb4 (*questa mossa anticipa la successiva 15...Bd7 dopo la quale ero convinto di poter scegliere fra forzare il perpetuo o giocare per il vantaggio. Analisi, per quel che ricordo, affrettata e, ovviamente, sbagliata...; 14...g5*) 15.Kc2 Bd7 16.Bd3 Ba4+ 17.Nxa4 Qxa4+ 18.Kd2 Qxa2 19.Ke1 Qa5+ 20.Ke2 Nfd7 (*qui comincia qualche dubbio, non per la mia mossa ma mi accorgo, spiacevolmente..., della 21° del Bianco*) 21.Rhe1 (*torre in gioco...*) Kc7 22.Kf1 (*Re al sicuro...*) Qc3 23.Rxe5 (*il resto è, come dire, questione di tecnica!*) Nxe5 24.Qe6 Rd8 25.Bxe5 Qb3 26.Ke2 Qa4 27.Bf5 Qxc4+ 28.Rd3, 1-0

Evans-Parisi, EM/M/216 (lccf):

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4.Nf3 dxe5 5.Nxe5 Nd7 6.Nxf7 Kxf7 7.Qh5+ Ke6 8.c4 N5f6 9.d5+ Kd6 10.Qf7 Ne5 11.Bf4 c5 12.b4 Qb6 13.Nc3 a6 14.Rc1 Bd7 (*anche qui trovandomi di fronte a quella che, per me, rappresenta una novità reagisco nel modo sbagliato: sviluppando i pezzi senza un piano preciso cado in un "antipatico" tatticismo... comunque, per la cronaca, sembra perfettamente giocabile 14...g5 di cui mostro un paio di continuazioni, da approfondire:*

- 15.bxc5+ Qxc5 16.Bxe5+ Kxe5 17.Bd3 Qd4 18.Be2 Bf5 19.0-0 e il Nero non ha problemi;
- 15.bxc5+ Qxc5 16.Bg3 Qa3 17.Rc2 b6 18.Bd3 Nfg4 19.Qf3 Kc7 20.Qe4 Bg7 21.h3 Kb7 e il Nero sembra reggere anche qui
- 15.Bg3 Bg4 16.Bd3 Rg8 17.bxc5+ Qxc5 18.h3 Kd7!? 19.Bxe5 Rg7 20.Ne4 Qa5+ 21.Bc3 Qxc3+ e, *malgrado il pedone in meno, il Nero dovrebbe poter giocare.*) 15.Bd3 Rc8 16.0-0 cxb4 17.c5+, 1-0

Cosa s'impara da queste "mazzate"? Andiamo per ordine:

1. Parola d'ordine: **analizzare**, senza fretta, ricordandosi sempre delle regole base come sviluppo, controllo del centro, ecc...;
2. Studiare **criticamente** le partite dei database;
3. Ridurre, personalmente, il numero delle partite in corso :).

Le continuazioni proposte vogliono comunque essere solo uno spunto per la ricerca di rafforzamenti più seri e approfonditi...

Dopo questa "spiacevole" carrellata una vittoria per rinfrancare il morale:)

Afanasyev-Parisi, WT/H/GT/65 (Iccf):

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4.Nf3 dxe5 5.Nxe5 Nd7 6.Nxf7 Kxf7 7.Qh5+ Ke6 8.c4 N5f6 9.d5+ Kd6 10.Qf7 Ne5 11.Bf4 c5 12.Nc3 a6 13.b4 Qb6 14.bxc5 Qxc5 15.Rd1 g5 16.Bg3 Qa3 17.c5+ (*una novita, per quanto mi risulta, che non sembra comunque reggere*) Qxc5 18.Rd3 Qb4! (*una mossa "silenziosa" ma efficace: inchiodando il cavallo blocco sul nascere un attacco, altrimenti terribile, a disposizione del Bianco. Da qui in poi devo solo stare attento a cappelle improvvisate...*) 19.Bxe5 Kxe5 20.d6 Bf5 21.a3 Qa5 22.Re3+ Kd6 23.Bc4 b5 24.0-0 bxc4 25.Rd1+ Kc6 26.Qxc4+ Qc5 27.Qa4+ Kb7 28.g4 Bg6 29.Ne4 Bxe4 30.Rxe4 Nxe4 31.Qd7+ Kb6 32.**0-1**

Concludo questo breve intervento con una partita più vicina alle aperture non ortodosse, conclusa nel 6° Campionato Italiano e-mail open. La cito semplicemente come testimonianza dell'assunto che dai propri errori si può anche imparare e, a volte, migliorare:

Benassi-Parisi, CE006 (Asigc):

1.b4 e5 2.Bb2 Bxb4 3.f4 exf4 4.Bxg7 Qh4+ 5.g3 fxe4 6.Bg2 gxe4+ 7.Kf1 hxe4=Q+ 8.Kxg1 Qg5 9.Bxh8 Qg6 10.e3 d5 (*migliorando rispetto alla partita Bohnke-Parisi, EM/M/185 (Iccf), continuata con 10...Nf6 11.Bxf6 Qxf6 12.Nc3 Bxc3 13.dxc3 Nc6 14.Rxh7 Qxc3 15.Bxc6 dxc6 16.Qd4 Qxd4 17.exd4 b6 18.Rh8+ Kd7 19.Rf1 Bb7 20.Rxa8 Bxa8 21.Rxf7+ Kd6 22.Rf8 Bb7 23.Rb8 Ba6 24.Rd8+ Ke6 25.Ra8 Bc4 26.Rxa7 Kd5 27.c3 Re4 28.Kf2 Kd3 29.Rxc7 Bd5 30.a4 Kxc3 31.Rb7 Kxd4 32.Rxb c5 33.Ke2 Kc3 34.a5 c4 35.a6, 1-0*) 11.Qh5 c6 12.Qxh7 Qxh7 13.Rxh7 Bf5 14.Rg7 Ne7 15.c3 Bd6 16.Rg5 Nd7 17.Rh5 f6 18.d4 Kf7 19.Nd2 Rg8 20.c4 Bg6 21.Rh3 Bb4 22.Nf3 dxc4 23.Kf2 Nd5 24.a3 Ba5 25.Rh6 c3 26.Nh4 Bd3 27.Bh3 Nf8 (*mossa debole che serve solo per pattare. Si doveva giocare 27...c2! e, ad esempio, non si può giocare 28.Bxd7 a causa di 28...Bc3 29.Th1 Bd2 ecc...*) 28.Bf5 Bxf5 29.Nxf5 Bc7 30.**1/2**

Saluti a tutti!

Cosimo Parisi

Note by D. Rozzoni: Here I add other games by C. Parisi.

Parisi-Petruzzelli, E1F031, Asigc:

1.e4 Nc6 (*La difesa Nimzowitsch, perfettamente giocabile. Decido di affidarmi ad un tranquillo sviluppo dei pezzi*) 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.d5 Nb8 5.Bc4 (*Seguendo il suggerimento di Gabor Kallai nella sua "Enciclopedia essenziale delle aperture", in base al quale, forse troppo ottimisticamente, il Bianco sta meglio*) Nf6 6.Bf4 a6 7.Qe2 b5 8.Bb3 Bf5 (*Personalmente, dopo questa mossa mi trovo su un terreno sconosciuto*) 9.f3 exf3 10.Nxf3 c5 11.dxc6 Nxc6 12.a4 Qa5 13.Rd1 e6 14.axb5 axb5 15.Qxb5 Be4 16.Ke2 Bb4 17.Qxa5 Rxa5? (*17...Bxf3+ e il Bianco sembra stare leggermente meglio*) 18.Nxe4 Nxe4 19.Nd4 Ne5 (*qui è più tenace 19...Ne7*) 20.Nxe6 fxe6 21.Rd4 Nc5 22.Rxb4 Nc6 23.Rb6 Nxb3 24.cxb3 Nd4+ 25.Kd3 0-0 26.g3 Rd8 27.Ke4 Rb5 28.Rxb5 Nxb5 29.Rc1 Rd4+ 30.Ke5 Kf7 31.Rc7+ Nxc7 32.Kxd4 Nd5 33.Kc5 Ke7 34.b4, **1-0**

Dragoljub, Savic - Parisi, Cosimo, Event"Northern Lights"

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4.Nf3 de 5.Ne5 Nd7 6.Nf7 Kf7 7.Qh5 Ke6 8.c4 N5f6 9.d5 Kd6 10.Qf7 Ne5 11.Bf4 c5 12.Nc3 a6 13.b4 Qb6 14.0-0-0 g5 15.Be5 Ke5 16.d6 Qb4 17.Rd5 Nd5 18.Qd5 Kf6 19.Ne4 Kg6 20.Qg5 Kf7 21.Be2 Rg8 22.Bh5 Rg6 23.Bg6 hg 24.Qd5 e6 25.Ng5 Kg8 26.Qd3 Bg7 27.Qg6 Qc4 28.Kb1 Qb5 29.Kc1 Qb2 30.Kd1 Qf2 0-1

News from Hugh Myers

About at the end of February I sent an envelope to Hugh Myers containing UON 7 & 8. In a letter dated March 20th 2003 he replied with a long letter, part of which I've copied with Hugh's permission. Here it is:

(...) Thanks for UON #'s 7&8. I knew that Maurits Wind had been working on that "Halloween Gambit", and I'm glad to see that analysis. However, my complaint is that this didn't need another name, especially a Schiller-style joke (even if it came from Schlenker), and it's unfortunate when people write such long articles without knowing that MOB's had a lot on this, including several names for the opening. And I appreciate it that you sent the copy of the T. Kingston book review. I already had one, but it took a long time for me to get it. I can refute all of his

criticism, but the enclosed sheet answers the part that I thought was most offensive (Although I can't say that I liked it when he suggested that my writing may be of "poor quality" due to "brain damage"!). I wrote this for an IM who called it "amazing".

This may explain the attitude of Kingston:

1) He wrote the review for Hanon Russell's website, "Chess Cafè".

2) In 2000, after Edward Winter advised him to do it, Russell wrote to me, promising to publish A Chess Explorer.

3) In 2001, Russell and Winter had a disagreement (Winter stopped writing for the "Chess Cafè"; later he returned to it.), and Russell withdrew his promise to publish A Chess Explorer, saying it wasn't "commercially viable".

4) Russell had already been displeased in 1996 by a critical review in the last MOB, #9, of the chess calendar which he sold every year.

So I think Russell wanted to get back at me or feel better about his broker promise, rejecting my book, and that he encouraged Kingston to say "avoid this book". I can't verify that.

Unfortunately, it cost me over \$3.000 to print A Chess Explorer (less than 300 copies) and I had counted on sales to have enough money to print a few hundred more, from which I hoped that sales would finance a restart of the MOB. That won't happen. Before the Kingston review, sales were good. After it, they virtually stopped. Ads in Chess Life didn't help. I've sold three copies this year. One other thing: In 2002 Russell published a book by S. Hurst, Curse of Kirsan. In a number of ways it's similar to my book: a glossary, autobiographical anecdotes, chess politics, contacts with well-known players. More "commercially viable"? My book also has 130 annotated games; that "chess book" has none.

Quoting from this letter is permissible.

Best wishes.

Hugh Myers

Myers-Young, 1964 may have been annotated by me in the 1960's. I annotated it lightly for Exploring the Chess Openings (1978). I put it in A Chess Explorer (2002) mostly for entertainment value (I called it "eccentric". I didn't give it the ☆ which I put on my best games, but now I think it may have deserved it.), so I added some notes, but for 31.Qa5+ Nb6?! I just repeated the 1978 note in Exploring.

Taylor Kingston, in a generally negative 2002 review of A Chess Explorer on the "Chess Cafè" web site of Hanon Russell (who had backed out after agreeing to publish A Chess Explorer), jumped on that note to move 31. See A.C.E.. p. 66. It has 31.Qa5+ Nb6?!

(Note by D. Rozzoni: here is the Myers-Young game score:

Myers,H - Young,J

North Central Open, Milwaukee, 1964

1.f4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.b4 Bg7 4.Bb2 0-0 5.e3 d5 6.Be2 c6 7.a4 a5 8.b5 c5 9.Na3 b6 10.0-0 Bb7 11.Rb1 Nbd7 12.c4 e6 13.Qe1 Rc8 14.d3 Ne8 15.Bxg7 Nxg7 16.g4 f6 17.d4 Qe7 18.Qc3 Qd6 19.Rb3 cxd4 20.exd4 h5 21.h3 hxg4 22.hxg4 g5 23.Rf2 gxf4 24.Nh4 e5 25.Rg2 e4 26.Nf5 Nxf5 27.gxf5+ Kf7 28.Bh5+ Ke7 29.c5 bxc5 30.Rg7+ Kd8 31.Qxa5+ Nb6 32.Rxb7 Rg8+ 33.Bg6 cxd4 34.Rxb6 Rc1+ 35.Kf2 e3+ 36.Kf3 Rf1+ 37.Ke2 f3+ 38.Kd3 Rd1+ 39.Kc2 Qh2+ 40.Kxd1 e2+ 41.Kc1 Qc7+ 42.Kb2 Kd7 43.Rxf3 Rc8 44.Qe1 Qc1+ 45.Qxc1 Rxc1 46.Re6 1-0)

"(In Exploring : "Either cracking under the strain or putting too much faith in his passed pawns. Perhaps he didn't like 31....Rc7 32.b6 Rc8 33.Nb5 Qb8 34.Nc7!")" 32.Rxb7 Rg8+ 33.Bg6 cxd4 34.Rxb6 Rc1+ 35.Kf2 e3+ 36.Kf3 Rf1+ 37.Ke2 f3+ 38.Kd3 Rd1+ 39.Kc2 Qh2+ 40.Kxd1 e2+ 41.Kc1 Qc7+ 42.Kb2, 1-0 (46).

Kingston wrote, "31....Nb6 is clearly a blunder, deserving the punctuation "??", yet Myers, amazingly" gives it a mere "?!". Yes, Nb6 lost a lot of material, and maybe "??" would have been reasonable, but I'm sure that my opponent and I thought that he was lost anyway, so Nb6 led to him giving eight straight checks and chasing my king around. That was close enough to being successful for me to give Nb6 at least the respect of calling it "dubious" (?!).

Kingston: "With only three moves to examine, Myers somehow neglects the third, 31...Qc7!, perhaps because it might have saved the game for Black."

I was offended by this more than anything else in the review. With "somehow" it insultingly implies that my note deliberately hid a fact that I should have lost the game. Kingston gave winning variations for Black after 31...Qc7 32.b6 Qc6 33.Nb5 cxd4. I've learned that the "Kingston" analysis came from the Fritz computer program! The analysis looked good, but just as he accused me of not giving the best reply to 31.Qxa5+ (an "omission"), he didn't look, after 31...Qc7 32.b6 Qc6 I meant to follow Qc6 with "for the best reply to it". That was his omission. When I first looked at his review, I thought it would be 33.Rc3. That wins in all variations except for one: 33...Ra8 34.Qb5 Rxa4. The position after 32...Qc6 is not easy to analyze, and I'll agree with Kingston that 31...Qc7 was the best try. Black seems to be in good shape with an extra pawn, united passed pawns on his 5th rank, and potential attacks on the c and h files. However, the "Steiner\Myers method of calculating a space advantage had me ahead by 26 squares to 13 and that's enough to look for a win by White. So I played this (White's moves and analysis by me, Black's moves by a computer): **31. ... Qc7 32.b6 Qc6 33.Qb5! Qd6** [33...Qxb5 34.Nxb5 with the idea Nd6, or Nc7 or possibly Nxd4 then Ne6+] **34.a5 cxd4** [34...c4 35.Rc3; 34...Ra8 35.dxc5 Nxc5 36.Rc3; 34...Bc6 (maybe best) 35.Qf1 with the idea a5-a6 (lots of possibilities)] **35.a6 Rc1+ 36.Kf2 e3+ 37.Ke2 Bc6 38.Qa5 Rc5 39.Qb4 Rh8 40.b7 Bxb7 41.axb7 Nb8 42.Qb6+ Qxb6 43.Rxb6 Rxh5 44.Rd6+ Ke8 45.Rg8+ Ke7 46.Rxb8 Rh2+ 47.Kf3 Rf2+ 48.Kg4 Rg2+** (Pawn moves lose to R(8)-d8) **49.Kxf4 Rf2+ 50.Kg3 Rb2 51.Re6+ Kd7 52.Rf8 Rc3 53.b8Q Rxb8 54.Rxb8 Rxa3 55.Rb7+ Kc8 56.Rh7 Kd8 57.Rxf6 Ke8 58.Rb6 e2+ 58....Ra8, and 59.R6-b7 is quicker than Rh8+) 59.Kf2 e1Q+ 60.Kxe1 1-0**

So this game could have been stretched out, but it's unfair to ask for analysis of every playable reply to every move, especially when the suggested reply loses too.

Hugh Myers

Now, my dear subscribers, as I already said in the past if you do not have a copy of "A Chess Explorer" or if you miss some of the Myers' Openings Bulletin past issues, I suggest you to contact immediately Hugh Myers at his NEW address:

1514 Esplanade Ave.
Davenport, Iowa
52803-3229 U.S.A.

The M.O.B. and Schlenker's "Randspringer" (Wiesenstr. 78, 78056 Villingen-Schwenningen, Germany) are literally a mine of ideas for the unorthodox openings chessplayer.

Davide Rozzoni

Gambit de Budapest – Alekhine Une ligne rare mais intéressante

by Vincent Casasnovas

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 ♗g4 4.e4 ♗xe5 les alternatives sont clairement plus faibles **5.f4 ♗bc6** Non, ce n'est pas une erreur - It is not a blunder - Non é una gaffe **6.fxe5?** Conduit les blancs dans des suites souvent perdantes **6... ♖h4+**

Nous examinerons successivement:

A- 7.g3?? Suite perdante

B - 7. ♗d2 Lignes généralement très favorables aux noirs

C - 7. ♗e2 Lignes généralement favorables aux noirs

D - 6. ♗e3 ou 7. ♗c3 Les suites correctes

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 ♗g4 4.e4 ♗xe5 5.f4 ♗bc6 6.fxe5 ♖h4+

A - 7.g3 ?? Coup perdant

7... ♖xe4+ 8. ♗e2

8. ♘d2 ♗xh1 9. ♗f3 ♕c5 10. ♗e2 0-0 11. ♗c3 ♜e8 12. ♗g2 le seul coup blanc qui garde une position jouable 12... ♗d4 13. ♗xh1 ♗xe2 14. ♘xe2 d6 15. ♗a4 ♖b6 16. ♗xb6 axb6 17. ♗e3 dxe5 18. ♗d2 Petit avantage noir;

8. ♗e2 ♗xh1 9. ♗f4 ♗xh2 10. ♘d2 ♗e7 11. ♗bc3 g5 12. ♗e3 ♗xe5 Gain noir;

8. ♗e2 ♖b4+ 9. ♗c3 ♗xc3+ 10. bxc3 ♗xh1 11. ♗e3 ♗xh2 Gain noir;

8. ♗e3 ♗xh1 9. ♗f3 ♖b4+ 10. ♗c3 0-0 11. ♘f2 d6 12. exd6 ♜d8 13. ♗g2 ♗xd1 14. ♜xd1 ♗xc3 15. bxc3 ♜xd6 16. ♜xd6 cxd6 Gain noir

8... ♗xh1 9. ♗f3 ♕c5 10. ♗e3 ♗xe3 11. ♗xe3 0-0 12. ♗bd2 d6 13. 0-0-0 ♗xe5 14. ♗h3 ♗xd1+ 15. ♘xd1 ♗xh3 Net avantage noir 16. ♗xe5 dxe5 17. ♗xe5 c6 18. ♗c7 ♜ab8 19. ♘c2 ♗f5+ 20. ♘c1 ♜fe8 21. ♗f3 ♜bd8 22. a4 ♜d7 23. ♗f4 ♗e4 24. b4 ♗xf3 25. ♗xf3 ♜d4 26. ♗f1 ♜ee4 Gain noir

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 ♗g4 4.e4 ♗xe5 5.f4 ♗bc6 6.fxe5 ♗h4+

B - 7. ♘d2 Conduit les blancs dans des positions nettement inférieures

7... ♗f4+ 8. ♘e2

8. ♘c2 ♗xe4+ 9. ♘b3 (9. ♗d3 ♗b4+ 10. ♘c3 ♗xd3 11. ♗xd3 ♗b4+ Coup clé qui écarte le roi de la dame 12. ♘c2 ♗xg2+ avantage noir décisif) 9... ♗d4+ 10. ♘c3 a5 11. ♗xd4?? ♗b4+ Coup clé qui écarte le roi de la dame avantage noir gagnant;

8. ♘c3 ♗xe5+ 9. ♘d2 ♗d4+ 10. ♗d3 ♗e5 11. ♘c2 d6; 8. ♘e1 ♗h4+ 9. ♘d2 ♗f4+ 10. ♘d3 (10. ♘e1 Danger de nullité) 10... ♗xe5+ 11. ♘c3 ♗xe4 12. ♗e2 Pas clair;

8. ♘d3 ♗b4+ (8... ♗xe5+ 9. ♘c3 ♗xe4 10. ♗f3 d6 11. ♗e2 ♗f5 12. ♗xe4 ♗e4 13. ♗bd2 ♗c6 14. ♗d4 ♗e7 15. ♗xc6 ♗xc6 16. ♗f3 ♗f6+ 17. ♘b3 ls blancs sont mieux) 9. ♘c3 ♗xe5+ 10. ♘b3 le seul bon coup 10... ♗xe4 11. ♗c3 ♗e6 (11... ♗c6 12. ♗g5 (12. ♗f4 ♗b6 13. ♗b5 a6 14. ♗xc7+ ♘d8 15. ♗xa8 ♗d5+) 12... f6 13. ♗f4 ♗a6 14. ♘c2) 12. a3 ♗a6 13. ♗f4 ♗e7 14. ♗f3 0-0 15. ♘a2 La meilleure suite blanche qui donne l'avantage

8... ♗xe4+ 9. ♗e3

9. ♘f2 ♗c5+ (9... ♗b4 10. ♘g3 g5 11. ♗f3 h5 12. h3 h4+ 13. ♘h2 g4 14. hxg4 ♗xe5) 10. ♘g3 g5 11. ♗f3 h5 12. h3 h4+ 13. ♘h2 g4 14. hxg4 ♗xe5 vers un gain noir

9... ♗c5 10. ♗d3 ♗xe5 net avantage noir 11. ♗c3

11. ♗f3 ♗xb2+ 12. ♗bd2 ♗xa1 13. ♗xc5 d6 14. ♗e4+ ♗e6 15. ♗e3 0-0-0 16. ♘f2 ♜he8 17. ♗xh7 g6 18. ♗h4 ♗e5 19. ♗g5 ♗g4+ 20. ♘g3 f6 21. ♗xf6 ♗xf6 22. ♗g5 ♗h5+ 23. ♘f2 ♗b2 24. ♗xg6 ♗b6+ gain Noir

11... ♗xe3 12. ♜e1 ♗b4 13. ♗xe3 ♗xe3+ 14. ♘xe3 ♗c2+ 15. ♘e2 ♗xe1 16. ♘xe1 d6 avantage noir

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 ♗g4 4.e4 ♗xe5 5.f4 ♗bc6 6.fxe5 ♗h4+

C - 7. ♖e2

7... ♜xe4+ 8. ♕e3

8. ♖f2 ♕c5+ 9. ♖g3 g5 imprevedibile 10. ♗f3 (10. ♕xg5 ♜xe5+ 11. ♕f4 (11. ♖h4 h6 12. ♕d2 d5) 11... ♜g8+) 10...h5 g5 est toujours imprevedibile 11.h4 ♜g4+ 12. ♖h2 ♕f2 13. ♜g1 ♜g3+ 14. ♖h1 g4

8... ♕c5

8... ♜xc4+ 9. ♖f2 ♜b4 10. ♜d2 ♗xe5 11. ♜xb4 ♕xb4 Egalità e gioco incerto

9. ♜d3 ♜xe5 10. ♗c3 ♕xe3 11. ♜xe3 ♗d4+ 12. ♖d2 ♜xe3+ 13. ♖xe3 ♗c2+ 14. ♖d2 ♗xa1 15. ♗f3 d6 16. ♕d3 ♕g4 17. ♜xa1 ♕xf3 Net vantaggio nero ma la partita non è chiara 18. ♜e1+ ♖f8 19. ♕xf3 c6 20. ♗e4 ♜d8 21. f4 g6 22. ♖c3 ♖g7 23. f5 d5 24. cxd5 cxd5 25. f6+ ♖h6 26. ♗f2 ♜he8 Vantaggio nero

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 ♗g4 4.e4 ♗xe5 5.f4 ♗bc6

D - Les suites correctes pour les blancs

6. ♕e3 Une des 2 meilleures suites

6. ♗c3! Un bon coup 6... ♗g6 Le seul bon coup (6... ♕b4 ne donne rien 7. ♕e3 (7. ♖xe5 ♕xc3+ 8. ♖xc3 ♜h4+ 9. ♖d2 ♜xe4 10. ♜e2 ♜f4+ 11. ♖d1 net vantaggio bianco) 7... ♗g6 8. ♜c2 ♜e7 9. ♕d3 d6 10. 0-0-0 ♕g4 11. ♕e2 ♕xc3 12. ♕xg4 ♕a5 Petit vantaggio bianco ma chances reciproche) 7. ♕e3 ♕b4 8. ♜c2 ♜e7 9. ♗ge2 ♕c5 10. ♗d5 ♗b4 11. ♗xb4 ♕xb4+ 12. ♗c3 ♕xc3+ 13. ♜xc3 ♜xe4 Petit vantaggio nero; 6.a3 ♗g6 7. ♕e3 ♕e7 8. ♗c3 d6

6... ♗g6 Encore le seul bon coup

6... ♕b4+ 7. ♗d2 ♗g6 8.a3 ♕xd2+ 9. ♜xd2 d6 10. 0-0-0 f5 11. ♕d3 0-0 Egalità con chances reciproche

7. ♗c3 ♕b4 8. ♜b3 ♜e7 9. 0-0-0 ♕xc3 10. ♜xc3 ♜xe4 11. ♜e1 0-0 Petit vantaggio nero

Gambetto Blackmar Diemer La scelta

Alla memoria di Emil Josef Diemer (1908-1990)

n.5 dicembre 2001

il Gambetto Halasz

di Giorgio Codazza

Variante 1.d4 c5 2.e4 cd4 3.f4!?

La variante

In questo numero daremo un'occhiata ad un'altra possibilità per il bianco dopo **1.d4 c5 2.e4** rientrando in una **Siciliana**. **2...cd**, il nero pensa di giocare il solito **Morra**, ma dopo **3.f4!?** si trova di fronte al semi sconosciuto **gambetto Halasz**, usato spesso con successo per corrispondenza dal suo inventore il Maestro ungherese T. Halasz, al quale se non sbaglio si deve anche l'altro gambetto "gemello" **1.e4 e5 2.d4 ed 3.f4!?**. Torniamo al gambetto tema del nostro 5° numero. Il bianco sacrifica

momentaneamente il pedone **d4** (che comunque come vedremo non avrà urgenza di riprendere) , ma al posto della solita **3.c3** gioca il tratto a sorpresa **3.f4!?**. L'idea del bianco è piuttosto semplice, assaltare il lato di re nero. Per il nero non sarà facilissimo mantenere il pedone in più , pedone che nelle primissime fasi della partita non ostacola più di tanto i piani del bianco.

Il bianco cercherà di controllare le case del lato di re (in particolare **f5**) cosa che tramite l'affiancamento alla **Canal (e4-f4)** gli riuscirà agevolmente, e d'assaltare l'eventuale **0-0** del nero con sequenze tipo **Qe1-h4** oppure **Qe1-g3** con aggiunte al momento opportuno, le spinte **h3-g4** o **h4**. **L'alfiere di re bianco si posizionerà in d3** per supportare il controllo di **f5** e attaccare il lato di re del nero. Molto spesso per mantenere la posizione aggressiva dell'alfiere in **d3** il bianco giocherà **a3**, che non si rivelerà una perdita di tempo, dopo un eventuale sviluppo in **b2** dell'alfiere campo scuro seguito al tratto **b4** con guadagno di spazio nel lato di donna, e minaccia di **b5** al cavallo in **c6** nero, con eventuale riconquista del pedone **d4**.

Il nero può ovviamente contrapporsi fin dalle prime battute a tutto questo con una larga scelta di mosse es: **3...Nc6** con varie idee tipo **g6** oppure **d5** può anche giocare **3...d6**.

Segnalo per chi fosse interessato il bel libro di Schiller “**Gambit opening repertoire for white**” ed. **Cardoza Publishing's**. In questo libro troverete interessanti analisi dell'autore. Ho scoperto di avere in comune con il repertorio presentato da Schiller nel libro citato diverse varianti di gambetto che ho giocato per corrispondenza negli anni passati. **Il Gambetto Alapin** contro la **difesa Francese** che ogni buon giocatore del **BDG** conoscerà senz'altro (**1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Be3!?**) e contro la difesa **Pirc l'attacco Short**, mio cavallo di battaglia per anni (**1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.Bc4 con l'idea Qe2**)

Le ragioni della scelta 1.d4 c5 2.e4 cd 3.f4!?

Le ragioni della scelta **3.f4** sono d'ordine pratico e di sorpresa.

D'ordine pratico in quanto il bianco gioca un gambetto aggressivo dove può giocare le sue carte senza dovere studiare una montagna di teoria come nel **Morra**.

Di sorpresa in quanto **3.f4!?** sono sicuro, non verrà mai presa in considerazione se non sporadicamente dal giocatore della difesa Siciliana, che sicuramente dopo **3.f4!?** comincerà a chiedersi dove mai nel **Gambetto Morra** si è vista la spinta in **f4**? Il punto è che non è affatto un **Gambetto Morra**.

Il rientro

Non si rientra in niente di particolare dopo **1.d4 c5 2.e4 cd 3.f4** Può essere che qualche posizione coincida con l'attacco “**Grand Prix**” nella **Siciliana (1.e4 c5 2.f4)**. Ma la presenza del pedone in **d4** nero spesso per un lungo periodo nelle prime fasi della partita, porta il gambetto **Halasz** a strategie particolari rispetto al **Grand Prix** pur avendo la stessa idea: l'attacco al lato di re nero.

Le partite 1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 Qa5+

Svahn –Miezis, Oslo Open 2001

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 Qa5 4.Bd2 Qb6 5.Qc1 Nf6 6.Bd3 (6.e5!? Ne4 7.Nf3) Ne4 7.Nf3 d5 8.0-0 Nc6 9.a4 a5 10.Na3 g6 11.Nb5 Bg7 12.Qe1 f5 (12...0-0 13.Rc1-+) 13.Qh4 Bd7 14.Kh1 h6 15.c4 (15.Rad1, e6 -+) dc3 16.Bc3 Nc3 (16...d4 17.Bd2 -+) 17.bc3 0-0 18.Rac1 Qc5 19.c4 d4 20.Qf2 Rac8 21.Qe2 Ref8 22.Nh4 (22.Rcd1 e5 23.fe5 Ne5 24.Ne5 Re5 -+) Kh7 (22...e5 23.fe5 Ne5 24.Qd2 -+)

23.g4 Nb4 24.Bb1 Bc6+ 25.Kg1 (25.Ng2-+) d3+ (25...Bb5!/? 26.cb5 d3+ 27.Rc5 de2 28.Re1 Bd4+ 29.Kg2 Bc5 30.gf5 -+) 26.Qf2 Qf2+ 27.Kf2 fg 28.Rcd1 Red8 29.Rfe1 Bf6 30.Kg3 Bb5 31.cb5 Rc3 32.Re3 (32.Rd2 Nc2 33.Ng2 Ne1 34.Ne1 Rc1 35.Bd3 Kg7 -+) 32...Nc2 33.Bc2 (33.Re6 d2+ 34.Kg2 Bh4 35.Bc2 Rc2 36.Re2 -+) dc2 0-1

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 Nc6 4.Nf3 Qb6

Frerichs –Gerwert, cr. 1995

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 Nc6 4.Nf3 Qb6 5.Bd3 Nf6 6.e5 Nd5 7.Na3 e6 8.Nc4 Qc7 9.0-0 Bc5 10.Ng5 g6 (10...b5 11.Nd6 Bd6 12.ed Qd6 13.Bb5) 11.Ne4 Ncb4 12.Ncd6 Bd6 13.Nd6 (13.ed Qb6 14.a3 Nd3 15.Qd3 f5 ==) Kf8 +- (13...Ke7 14.a3 Nc6 15.Qe1 +-) 14.f5 ef (14...gf 15.Qh5 Qd6 16.ed Nd3 17.Qh6 Kg8 18.cd3+- 14...Nd3?? 15.Qd3 gf 16.Bh6 Ke7 17.Qg3 +- 15...ef 16.Bh6 Ke7 +- 14...Nd3?? 15.Bh6 Kg8 16.Qd3 +-) 15.Rf5 1-0 dopo 15...gf 16.Qh5 Qd6 17.ed6 +-

Gilles –Clark, cr. USA 1996

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 Nc6 4.Nf3 Qb6 5.Bd3 d6 6.0-0 e5 7.a3 Nf6 8.Nbd2 Be7 9.h3 Bd7 10.Qe1 0-0-0 11.b4 a6 12.Nc4 Qc7 13.a4 d5 +- (13...ef 14.b5 Ne5 15.Nfe5 de 16.ba6 Bc6+= [16...ba6? 17.Ne5 f3 18.Ba6 Kb8 19.Rf3 +-]) 14.ed Nd5 (14...Bb4? 15.d6 Qa5 16.Na5 Be1 17.Nc6 [17.Ne1 e4 18.Nc6 Bc6+- se 17.Re1 e4 18.Nb7 Kb7 19.Be4 Ne4 20.Re4 Bf5 +=] 17...Bc6 18.Bf5 (18.Ne1 e4 19.Bc4 Rd6 +- se 18.Re1?! e4 =) 18...Kb8 19.Re1+- è buona anche 19.Ne1 e4 +-) 15.b5 Ncb4 16.ba6 (16.fe Nc2 17.Nd6 Bd6 18.ed Ne1 19.dc Nf3 20.Rf3 Kc7 21.Rf7 Nb4 = 16.Nfe5 Nd3 17.cd Bf5 18.ba6 ba6 +-) 16...ba6 17.Nce5 Nd3 18.cd3 Bf5 19.Bd2 (19.Nd4 Bc5 20.Bb2 Rhe8 += 19.Nf7 Bb4 20.Bd2 Bd2 [20...Qf7 21.Bb4 Bd3 22.Ne5 +-] 21.Qd2 Qf7 22.Rfc1 Kb7 23.Rab1 Ka8 +-) 19...Bc5 20.Ba5 Nb6 21.Qb1 Be6 22.Rc1 Rd6 23.Ng5 f5 24.Bb4 Nd7 25.Nd7 (25.Bc5 Nc5 26.Qb4 Rb6 27.Qc5 Qc5 28.Rc5 Kb7 +-) 25...Kd7 26.Bc5 1-0 (26...Rc6 27.Ne6 Ke6 28.Qb3 Kf6 29.Bd4 Kg6 30.Rc6 Qc6 31.Re1 +-

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 Nc6 4.Nf3 e6

Bartsch –Collazo, 1999

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 Nc6 4.Nf3 e6 5.a3 (5.Nd4!/? d5 6.ed ed 7.Ab5 Qe7 8.Kf2==) d6 (5...d5!/? 6.ed Qd5) 6.b4 a6 7.Bd3 (7.Nd4 Qf6 8.c3 Nd4 9.cd e5=) Nf6 8.0-0 Be7 9.h3 0-0 10.g4 d5 11.e5 Ne4 12.Qe1 Qb6 13.Nbd2 f5 14.g5 (14.ef!/? Nf6 15.Bb2) Bd7 (14...a5 15.b5 Na7 16.a4 ==) 15.Nb3 Rfc8 16.Bb2 Be8 17.Nfd4 a5 18.c3 (18.b5 a4 19.bc bc 20.Be4 fe4 21.Qf2 ab3 22.Nb3 [22.cb?c5 23.Ne6 Qb3-+] 22...Qf2 23.Rf2 -+) 18...Nd4 (18...a4!/? 19.Nc1 Nd4 20.cd Bb5-+) 19.Nd4 Nc3 20.Bc3 ab 21.ab Bb4! 22.Ra8 (22.Qb1 Rc3 23.Ra8 Qd4 24.Kh2 Rd3 25.Re8 Kf7 26.g6 hg 27.Rb8 -+) 22...Bc3! 23.Qf2 (23.Rc8 Be1 24.Rf3 Qd4 25.Kf1 Bd2 26.Re8 Kf7 -+) 23...Ra8 (23...Bd4?! 24.Rc8 Bf2 25.Rf2) 24.Ne2 Qf2 25.Kf2 Bb4 26.Rc1 Ra3 27.Ke3 Bb5 28.Rc8 Kf7 29.Rc7 Kg6 30.Nc1 Bc6 31.h4 h5 32.gh gh 33.Ne2 (33.Ke2 d4 -+) d4! 34.Kd4 Ba5 35.Rc6 bc 36.Bc2 Bb6 37.Kc4 Kh5 38.Bb3 Rh4 39.Kb4 Rb3 40.Kb3 h5 0-1

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 d6

Koglbauer -Rode Velden 1996

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 d6 4.Nf3 (4.Qd4 e5 5.Bb5 Bd7 =) Nf6 (4...e5 5.c3 Qa5 6.Qb3) 5.Bd3 (5.Qd4!? Nc6 6.Bb5=) Nc6 6.a3 e5 7.0-0 Be7 8.h3 0-0 9.f5 (9.b4!? Qc7 10.Qe1) d5 10.Qe1 de 11.Be4 Ne4 -+ (11...Re8 12.b4 =+) 12.Qe4 f6 13.Nh4 Qe8 14.g4 Kh8 15.Ng6??(15.Nf3-+) hg 16.fg (16.Nd2 gf 17.gf Qh5 -+) f5! 17.gf (17.Rf5 Bf5 18.gf Qd7 -+) Bf5! 18.Rf5 (18.Qg2 Qg6 19.Qg6 Bg6 20.Rf8 Rf8 -+) Qg6 0-1 (19.Qg4 Qf5 20.Qf5 Rf5 -+)

Halasz –Grossmann, cr. 1994

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 d6 4.Nf3 Bg4 5.Bd3 Nc6 6.0-0 Nf6 7.a3 e6 8.h3 Bf3 9.Qf3 Be7 10.Nd2 0-0 11.g4 e5 12.f5 Ne8 13.Qg2 Bg5 14.Nf3 Bc1 15.Rac1 Kh8 16.g5 f6 17.Kh1 d5 18.Rce1 de 19.Re4 Qd5 (19...Nd6!? 20.Re2 Qd7 =+) 20.Rh4 fg (20...Rd8!?) 21.Be4 Qd6 22.Ng5 h6 23.Ne6 Rf6 24.Rg1 Qe7 25.Rg4 Rf7 26.Rg6 Rf6 27.Ng7 Rg6 28.Qg6 Qg7 (28...Ng7? 29.Qh6 Kg8 30.Bd5 Qf7 31.Qg7#) 29.Qe6 Nc7 30.Qb3 1-0 (30...Qe7 31.Qb7 =+)

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 e5

Kotzem –Grabowski, Ruhr 1996

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 e5 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.a3 d6 6.Bd3 g6 7.0-0 Bg7 8.h3 Nf6 9.Qe1 Nd7 10.b4 0-0 11.b5 Ne7 12.g4 (12.Qg3 f5 13.Bc4 d5 14.ed Nb6 15.Ne5 Nc4 16.Nc4 Qd5 -+) Nc5 13.f5 Nd3 (13...d5 14.ed Nd3 15.cd gf 16.Ne5 Qd5 17.Nc4 -+) 14.cd f6 15.Ra2 b6 16.Rg2 g5=+ (16...d5 17.a4 -+) 17.h4 h6 18.hg hg 19.Rh2 Kf7 20.Kg2 (20.Ng5 fg 21.Bg5 Qd7 =) Rh8 21.Rh8 Qh8 22.Qb4Qd8 23.a4 Bb7 =+ (23...d5 24.Rh1-+) 24.Bg5 Rc8 25.Bh4 Rc2 26.Kg3 Qc7 27.g5 Nf5? +- (27...d5 28.Qb3 Re2=) 28.ef Bf3 29.Rf3 e4 30.g6 Ke8 31.de4 d5 32.Kg4! Rg2? (32...Re2 33.Qb3 Re4 34.Kh3 Qc1 =+) 33.Rg3? (33.Bg3 de4 34.Kh3 +-) Rf2? (33...Qc2 34.Qe1 Re2+=) 34.Qd4 (34.ed? Qf4 35.Kh5 Rh2-+) Qf4 35.Kh3 Rf1 (35...de4 36.Qd5 Qf5 37.Qf5 Rf5 38.Nd2 +-) 36.Nd2! (36.Bf6? Rh1 37.Kg2 Qf1#) Rh1 37.Kg2 Qh4 (37...Rd1 38.Re3 Bh6 39.Qd5 Rd2 40.Qd2 Qe3 41.Qe3 Be3 42.Bf6 +-) 38.Nf3 (38.Qd5 Rh2 39.Kf1 Qg3 40.Qe6 Kd8 41.Qg8 Kc7 42.Qg7 Kb8 43.Qf8 Kb7 44.Qe7 Kc8 45.Qe8 Kc7 46.Qf7 Kb8 47.Qg8 Kc7 48.Qc4 Kb8 49.Qg8 Kc7 50.Qf7 Kb8 51.Qe8 Kc7 52.Qc6 Kb8 53.Qe8 Rc7=) Qh6 39.Qd5 Qc1 (39...a5 40.ba6 Qc1 41.Qg8 Ke7 42.Qg7 Kd8 43.Qf6 Kc8 44.Qe6 Kb8 45.Qb6 Kc8 46.Qb7 Kd8 47.Qb8 Qc8 48.g7+-) 40.Qg8 Kd7 (40...Bf8 41.Qf7 Kd8 42.Qf8 Kc7 43.Qf7 Kb8 44.Qe8 Kc7 45.Qc6 Qc6 46.bc Rh8 +-) 41.Qg7 1-0

Tsoukkerman -Vink Nico, Dieren 1997

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 e5 4.Nf3 d6 5.Bd3 Nf6 6.0-0 Bg4 7.Qe1 Nbd7 8.Nbd2 g6 9.Kh1 Bg7 10.Nc4 Qc7 11.Qg3 Bf3 12.Qf3 (12.Rf3 Ne4! 13.Be4 Qc4 14.fe Be5 -+) 0-0 13.Nd2 ef 14.Qf4 Ne5 15.Nf3 Nf3= (15...Nd3!? 16.cd Qc2-+) 16.Qf3 Nd7 17.Qf2 Nc5 18.Bg5 f5 19.ef Nd3 20.cd Rf5 (20...gf 21.Rae1 Rf7 22.Qg3=) 21.Qd2 Raf8 22.Rg1 (22.Rf5 Rf5 23.a3 d5 -+) Kh8 23.Bh6 Bh6 24.Qh6 Qc2 25.Qh4 (25.Rae1 Qf2 [25...Qb2?! 26.Re7 R5f7 27.Rf7 Rf7 28.Rc1 =] 26.h3 R5f7-+ [26...Qb2 27.Re7 R5f7 28.Rf7 Rf7 29.Rc1 +-]) Qd3 26.Qe7 Qa6 27.Rac1 R5f7 28.Qe4 Qb6 29.b3 a6 30.h3 Rf4 31.Qe7 R8f7 32.Qe8 Kg7 33.Kh2 Qa5 34.Rc2 (34.a4 Rf2 -+) Qe5 (34...d3!? 35.Rc8 Rf8 36.Qe1 -+) 35.Re2 Qf5 36.Qd8 Rd7-+ (36...d5!? 37.Re7 Re4 38.Rf7 Qf7 39.Rd1 -+) 37.Re7 Re7 38.Qe7 Qf7

39.Qd6 Re4 40.Kh1 Qe7 41.Qd5 b5 42.Rf1 Kh6 43.Kg1 (43.a4 b4 -+) Rh4 =+ (43...Qe5!? 44.Qd8 Qc5 -+) 44.Rf3 Re4 = (44...Qg5 45.Qg5 Kg5 46.Rf7 =+) 45.Rf1 Qe5 46.Qd8 Rf4 47.Rf4 Qf4 48.g4?+- (48.a4+-) Qg3 49.Kf1 Qh3 50.Kf2 Qg4 0-1

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 e6

Beesley –Godfrey, Auckland Open 2000

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 e6 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.Bd3 (5.Nd4!?) Nf6 6.0-0 Bc5 7.h3 d5 8.e5 Ne4 9.a3 a5 10.Qe1 f5 11.ef Nf6 12.Nbd2 Qc7 13.Qh4 0-0 14.g4 g6 (14...Qf4 15.Ne4 Qe4 16.Ng5+=) 15.Ng5 e5 16.fe Ne5 (16...Qe5 17.Nde4! de 18.Bc4 Kg7 19.Qh6 Kh6 20.Nf7 Kg7 21.Bh6 Kg8 22.Ne5 Be6 23.Be6 Kh8 24.Nf7 Rf7 25.Bf7+-) 17.Rf6 Rf6 18.Nh7 Rf7= (18...Nf3!? 19.Nf3 Rf3 20.Nf6 Rf6 21.Qf6 Qg3 22.Kf1 Qh3 23.Kf2 Qh2 24.Kf1 Qh1 25.Kf2 Qh2 26.Kf1 Qh1 27.Kf2 Qh2 =) 19.Nf6 Kf8? (19...Rf6 20.Qf6 Be7=) 20.Qh8 Ke7 21.Nd5 Ke6 22.Nc7 Rc7 23.Qg8 dopo Rf7 24.Bg6 d3 25.Kg2 Ng6 26.Qg6 Rf6 27.Qg8 Kd7 28.Qd5 Rd6 29.Qc5 +- 1-0

Verwoert –Lehtinen, Dieren 1998

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cd 3.f4 e6 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.Nd4 Nf6 6.Nc3 d6 7.Be3 Be7 8.Qd2 a6 9.0-0-0 Nd4 10.Bd4 b5 11.Qe3 Qc7 12.e5 de 13.fe (13.Qe5 Bd6 14.Qe1 Bf4 15.Kb1 Bb7 =+ 13.Be5?! Qa5+=) Nd7 14.Bd3 Bb7 15.Rhg1 Bc5 16.Be4 Qe5 17.Bc5 Qc5 (17...Nc5? 18.Bc6!! Bc6 19.Qe5 +-) 18.Qg3 0-0-0 19.Bb7 Kb7 20.Ne4 Qh5 21.Nd6 Ka8 22.Qg7 Rhf8 +- (22...f6!?!+=) 23.Qd4 (23.Qc3!? Nb8 24.Qe3 +-) Nc5 (23...Qh2?? 24.Qe4 Kb8 25.Qb7#) 24.b4 (24.Rge1!?! +-) Qg5 25.Kb1 Nb7 (25...Na4!?! +=) 26.Qb6 Qe7 27.Qa6 Kb8 28.Qb7 Qb7 29.Nb7 Kb7 30.Kb2 Kc6 31.Kb3 f5 32.a4+- (32.c4 e5+-) ba4 33.Ka4 e5 34.c4 e4 35.g3 e3 36.Kb3 Rde8 37.Rge1 (37.b5!?! Kc7+-) f4 38.gf Rf4 39.Re2 Ree4 40.Rc1 h5 41.Rc3 Rf3 42.Rd3 h4 43.b5 ½

Nel prossimo numero: il Gambetto Englund 1.d4 e5 2.Nc3!?

Gambetto Blackmar Diemer La scelta

Alla memoria di Emil Josef Diemer (1908-1990)

n.6 gennaio 2002

il Gambetto Englund

di Giorgio Codazza

Variante 1.d4 e5 2.Nc3!?

La variante

Tratteremo in questo numero la variante 1.d4 e5!? 2.Nc3!? del gambetto Englund. Premetto che non è stato facile scegliere una variante da contrapporre al gambetto Englund. Il gambetto Englund è la mia risposta preferita contro 1.d4 L'ho giocato in tutte le sue opzioni con risultati discreti per anni. L'ho indifferentemente usato per corrispondenza, lampo, semi-lampo e in partite "serie". I

risultati ottenuti, non soltanto da me, ma anche da altri scacchisti che regolarmente lo hanno giocato e tuttora lo giocano, (valgano per tutti i nomi di **Diemer**, di **Grob**, nel passato, e attualmente di **Zilberminst**), fanno del gambetto **Englund** un'arma che può rivelarsi fastidiosa, se il conduttore dei bianchi non è sufficientemente preparato ad affrontarla.

L'idea base della scelta **2.Nc3!?** è d'impiantare una posizione "tipo" della **difesa Scandinava** con il bianco (a colori invertiti). Dopo **2.Nc3** la risposta più giocata è **2...ed 3.Qd4 Nc6** a questo punto la linea principale che seguiremo sarà **4.Qa4** sulla falsariga della **difesa Scandinava**. Si confronti infatti il nostro ordine di mosse, con **1.e4 d5 2.ed Qd5 3.Nc3 Qa5** tratti che caratterizzano la **difesa Scandinava**.

Il bianco cercherà una rapida mobilitazione dei pezzi, potrà arroccare corto oppure lungo, secondo la strategia scelta, giocare **e4** oppure **e3**. La donna del primo giocatore potrà tentare di portarsi sul lato di re tramite il percorso **a4-h4** e attaccare l'**0-0** del nero. La variante è molto flessibile e offre al bianco la possibilità, nella linea principale, **3.Qd4 Nc6 4.Da4** di scegliere il piano e la disposizione dei pezzi che riterrà più opportuna.

Il nero può al secondo tratto rimanere nello spirito del gambetto **Englund** giocando **2...d5** Il bianco a sua volta può rispondere **3.e4** rientrando in una posizione tipica del **BDG** dopo le mosse: **1.d4 d5 2.e4 e5 3.Cc3**

Le ragioni della scelta **1.d4 e5 2.Cc3!?**

Le ragioni della scelta **2.Cc3!?** possono essere sintetizzate dal titolo del bel libro del **M.I. Stefan Bucker** "**Englund Gambit 1. d4 e5 Drei gambits in einem**" Edition Madler IM Walter Rau Verlag Düsseldorf 1988 Tradotto in italiano il titolo è il seguente "Gambetto Englund 1.d4 e5 tre gambetti in uno" I tre gambetti citati nel titolo sono i seguenti: **1.Hartlaub Gambit 1. d4 e5 2.de d6!?** (Segnalo in merito il libro di **Claude Bloodgood** "**Blackburne Hartlaub Gambit**" Chess Digest 1998 e "**The Englund Gambit and The Blackburne Hartlaub Gambit**" di **Smith e Hall** sempre della Chess Digest). Il gambetto **Soller** nella sua forma più spregiudicata **1.d4 e5 2.de f6!?** Alla **Diemer** per capirci! Oppure nella forma ritardata **2...Nc6 3.Nf3 f6!?** Il gambetto **Englund classico** sponsorizzato in passato da **Grob 1.d4 e5 2.de Nc6 3.Nf3 Qe7**. Se il libro di **Bucker** fosse scritto oggi dovrebbe cambiare il sottotitolo "da tre gambetti in uno" in "quattro gambetti in uno!" Infatti non bisogna assolutamente dimenticare la novità introdotta da **Zilberminst** al terzo tratto **1.d4 e5 2.de Nc6 3.Nf3 Nge7! Il gambetto Zilberminst!**

La vera novità di questi ultimi anni, che ha dato nuova linfa al **Gambetto Englund**. Per completezza va segnalato anche il **Gambetto Felbecker 1.d4 e5 2.de Nc6 3.Nf3 Bc5!?**, che spesso dopo il tratto **f6** rientra nel **Gambetto Soller** ritardato.

L'aspetto camaleontico di questo gambetto, fa sì che possa rivelarsi insidioso per il bianco, con il rischio di smarrirsi e di perdere l'iniziativa.

La mossa **2.Nc3** può essere una sorpresa da opporre alla sorpresa "**Englund**". Quantomeno un tentativo di mantenere l'iniziativa nelle mani del primo giocatore.

Il rientro

La variante trattata può essere raggiunta dopo l'iniziale inversione di mosse: **1.Nc3 e5 2.d4!?** Si può giocare partendo da **1.Nc3 (Sleipner, Van Geet)** se il nero risponde **1...e5**. Riportiamo alcuni rientri alternativi per il bianco: **1.d4 e5 2.e4!?** ed **3.Qd4 La partita del centro. 1.d4 e5 2.e4 ed 3.Nf3 Nc6**

4.Nd4 Partita scozzese e infine se 4.c3!? Il Gambetto Goring! Il nero dopo **1.d4 e5 2.e4** può riservarsi l'opzione di rientrare in una **difesa Nimzovitch** con **2...Nc6!**? Se il bianco gioca **3.d5** segue **3...Ne7** e siamo nella **difesa Nimzovitch** che si raggiunge dopo le mosse: **1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 e5** (La variante preferita dal compianto **GM Tony Miles** con la quale ha ottenuto tantissimi successi) **3.d5 Ne7** Se il bianco gioca **3.Nf3** si rientra o in una **Scozzese** o nel **Gambetto Goring** come precedentemente accennato.

Le partite 1.d4 e5 2.Nc3 (1.Nc3 e5 2.d4) ed 3.Qd4 Nc6 4.Qa4 Nf6 5.Bg5

Schlenker R. –Muller, Tubingen 1980

1.Nc3 e5 2.d4 exd4 3.Qxd4 Nc6 4.Qa4 Nf6 5.Bg5 Be7± [5...Bb4 6.0-0-0=] 6.Nf3 0-0 7.Qh4= [7.0-0-0!?±] 7...d6 8.0-0-0 Ng4 9.h3 Nge5 10.Bxe7 Qxe7 11.Qg3= [11.Qxe7!? Nxe7 12.Nb5±] 11...Be6 12.e4 a6± [12...Nxf3 13.gxf3 f5 14.exf5 Rxf5 15.Bd3 Qg5+ 16.Qxg5 Rxg5 17.Rde1±] 13.Ng5 Bc4+- [13...h6!? 14.Nxe6 fxe6±] 14.f4 Bxf1 15.Nd5 Qd8 16.fxe5 [16.Rdx1?! Nd7±] 16...Bc4 17.Nf6+! Kh8 18.Nfxh7 [18.Ngxh7?! Nxe5 19.b3 Be2±] 18...f6?? [18...Re8 19.exd6 cxd6+-] 19.Nxf8 [19.Qh4!? Kg8 (19...fxg5?? 20.Nxg5+ Kg8 21.Qh7#) 20.Nxf8 Nxe5+-] 19...fxg5 20.Ng6+ Kh7 21.exd6 Kxg6 22.dxc7 Qf8 23.Rd6+ Kh7 24.Rhd1 Qf4+ [24...Qe7 25.Rd7 Qf6+-] 25.Qxf4 25...gxf4 26.Rd8 [26.Rxc6 26...bxc6 27.Rd8 Be6 28.Rxa8 a5+-] 26...Nxd8 [26...Rxd8 27.Rxd8 Be6+-] 27.Rxd8 [27.Rxd8 Be6 28.Rxa8+-] 1-0

Laurent J. –Stas. R, cr compuserve cr compuserve 1996

1.Nc3 e5 2.d4 exd4 3.Qxd4 Nc6 4.Qa4 Nf6 5.Bg5 Bb4 6.0-0-0 Bxc3 7.bxc3 d6 8.Qh4 Be6 9.Kb1 Qe7 10.e4 0-0-0 11.Nf3 Ne5 12.Nd4 Ng6 13.Bxf6 gxf6 [13...Nhx4?? 14.Bxe7 Ng6 15.Bxd8 Kxd8 16.Bd3+-; 13...Qxf6?! 14.Qxf6 gxf6 15.Be2=] 14.Qg3 Rhg8 15.Qe3 c5 16.Nb3 Ne5 [16...f5 17.exf5 Bxf5 18.Qd2±] 17.g3 Qc7 18.f4 Nc4 19.Qf2 Na5 20.f5 Bc4 21.Nxa5 Bxf1 22.Qxf1 Qxa5 23.Qc4 [23.Qc4 Rg4 24.Rd5=] 1-0

Bronstein –NN, Soci 1950

1.d4 e5 2.Nc3 exd4 3.Qxd4 Nc6 4.Qa4 Nf6 5.Bg5 d5?± [15...Bb4!?=] 6.e4± [16.0-0-0!? d4 7.Nb5±] 6...dxe4 7.Nxe4= [7.Bb5!±] 7...Qe7± [7...Bb4+!? 8.c3 Qd4 9.Qxb4 Nxe4 10.Qxd4 Nxd4 11.cxd4 Nxg5=] 8.0-0-0 Qxe4?+- [18...Bd7 9.Nxf6+ gxf6±] 9.Rd8+! [9.Rd8+ Kxd8 10.Qxe4+-] 1-0

1.d4 e5 2.Nc3 (1.Nc3 e5 2.d4) ed 3.Qd4 Nc6 4.Qa4 Nf6 5.e4

Schlenker –Hirt, Germania 1991

1.Nc3 e5 2.d4 exd4 3.Qxd4 Nc6 4.Qa4 Nf6 5.e4 Bb4 6.Bg5 0-0 7.0-0-0 Bxc3 8.bxc3 Qe7 9.Bd3 h6 10.h4?+- [10.Bh4=] 10...d6± [10...hxg5!? 11.hxg5 Ng4±] 11.f4?+- [11.Bd2!±] 11...Bg4± [11...hxg5 12.hxg5 Nd7 13.e5+] 12.Re1+ [12.Rd2!±] 12...hxg5 13.hxg5 Nd5 [13...Nd7 14.e5 g6 15.Bb5+] 14.Rh4 Bd7± [14...Ne5!? 15.g3 Nb6±] 15.Nf3 Ne5??+- [15...Nxf4 16.Reh1 Ng6+-] 16.fxe5± [16.Nxe5 Nxf4 17.Reh1+- (17.Nxd7 Nxd3+ 18.cxd3 Qxg5+ 19.Kd1 Qxh4 20.Nxf8 Qg3±)] 16...Bxa4 17.Reh1= [17.exd5 f5 18.exf6 Qxe1+ 19.Nxe1±] 17...f5 18.e6 Qxe6 19.Bc4 fxe4?? [19...Bc6 20.Ne5 dxe5 21.exd5 Kf7 (21...Bxd5?? 22.g6 Qxg6 23.Bxd5+ Qe6 24.Bxe6+ Rf7 25.Rh8#) 22.dxe6+ Kg6±] 20.Bxd5+-

[20.g6 Qxg6 21.Bxd5+ Qe6 22.Bxe6+ Rf7 23.Rh8#] **20...Kf7** [20...Rfe8 21.g6 Kf8 22.Bxe6 exf3 23.Bd5±] **21.Bxe6+ Kxe6** [21...Kg6 22.Rxe4 Bc6 23.Re3+-] **22.Rxe4+** [22.Rxe4+ Kd7 23.Rxa4+-] **1-0**

Schlenker –Piepenburg, Tubingen 1979

1.Nc3 e5 2.d4 exd4 3.Qxd4 Nc6 4.Qa4 Nf6 5.e4 Bb4 6.Bb5 [△6.Bd2!?!=] **6...0-0±** [△6...Qe7!?! 7.Nge2 Nxe4±] **7.Bg5=** [7.Nge2!?!±] **7...Qe7±** [7...Re8!?! 8.Nge2 Rxe4±] **8.Nge2 Qxe4 9.Bxf6 gxf6 10.0-0-0 Qe5 11.Nd5 Bd6±** [11...a6!?! 12.Bxc6 bxc6 13.Nxb4 Qxe2±] **12.f4 Qf5 13.g4 Qg6 14.Bd3 Qh6+-** [14...b5!?! 15.Bxb5 Rb8+-] **15.Kb1±** [15.Ng3!?! Kh8 16.Nf5 Qh3 17.Nxd6 cxd6 18.Nxf6 Qh4 19.Nxh7 Rg8+-] **15...b5+-** [15...Ne7 16.g5 fxc5 17.fxc5+-] **16.Qe4 f5 17.Qg2 fxc4 18.Qxc4+** [18.h3 g3±] **18...Kh8 19.Rhg1 Ne7 20.Nxe7 Bxe7 21.Rg3 d6±** [21...d5 22.f5 Qf6 23.Rdg1+- (23.Bxb5?! Bxf5 24.Qh5 Rad8=)] **22.f5 Bf6?** [22...Qf6 23.Rdg1 Bb7+-] **23.Rdg1** [23.Bxb5?! **A**) 23...Qxh2?? 24.Rh3 Rg8 25.Qh5 (25.Rxh2 Rxg4 26.Bd3 Bb7+) 25...Qxh3 26.Qxh3+-; **B**) 23...Be5 24.Rh3 Qf6=] **23...Bd7 24.Rh3 Qg7** [24...Qg5 25.Qf3 Qxc4+ 26.Nxc4+-] **25.Qh5** [25.Qh5 Rg8 26.Rhg3+-] **1-0**

1.d4 e5 2.Nc3 (1.Nc3 e5 2.d4) ed 3.Qd4 Nc6 4.Qa4 d5

Schlenker - Wanke Badenweiler 1985

1.d4 e5 2.Nc3 exd4 3.Qxd4 Nc6 4.Qa4 d5 5.e4 dxe4 6.Bb5 Bd7 7.Nd5 [7.Qxe4+!?! Qe7 8.Bg5 Qxe4+ 9.Nxe4=] **7...a6 8.Bf4 axb5??+-** [△8...Rc8 9.Qxe4+ Nge7 10.Nxe7 Qxe7 11.Qxe7+ Bxe7=] **9.Qxa8!** [9.Qxa8 Qxa8 10.Nxc7+ Kd8 11.Nxa8+-] **1-0**

1.d4 e5 2.Nc3 (1.Nc3 e5 2.d4) ed 3.Qd4 Nc6 4.Qa4 Bc5

Schlenker –Wallace, Hastings 1979

1.Nc3 e5 2.d4 exd4 3.Qxd4 Nc6 4.Qa4 Bc5 5.e4 Nge7 6.Bg5 a6 7.Nd5 f6 8.Be3 Bxe3 9.Nxe3 d6 10.0-0-0 Be6 11.Nd5 b5 12.Qb3 0-0 13.Nh3 Bf7 14.Nhf4 Ne5 15.Qh3 f5 ½-½

1.d4 e5 2.Nc3 d5!?!

Watson –Bellin, Blackpool 1978

1.d4 e5 2.Nc3 d5± [2...exd4!?! 3.Qxd4 Nc6=] **3.dxe5 d4 4.Nb5 c5 5.e3 a6 6.Nd6+** [6.exd4?! axb5 7.d5 c4±] **6...Bxd6 7.exd6 Qxd6 8.c3 Nc6 9.Nf3=** [△9.exd4!?! cxd4 10.Ne2±] **9...Bg4 10.Be2 Bxf3 11.Bxf3 Nge7±** [11...d3!?!=] **12.exd4 cxd4 13.0-0=** [13.cxd4 Nxd4 14.0-0 Rb8±] **13...0-0±** [13...d3!?!=] **14.Be3=** [14.cxd4!?! Rad8 15.Be3±] **14...Nf5±** [14...d3!?!=] **15.Bxc6 Qxc6 16.Bxd4 Rad8 17.Qd2 Rd6 18.Rad1=** [18.Qf4!?! Nxd4 19.cxd4±] **18...Nh4 19.f3** [19.f4 Nxg2 20.f5±] **19...Rg6 20.Kh1 Rxg2** [20...Rxg2 21.Qf4 Ng6±; 20...Nxc4?! 21.Rf2 Nh4 22.Qf4=] **0-1**

1.d4 e5 2.Nc3 d5 3.e4 (1.d4 d5 2.e4 e5!?! 3.Nc3)

Keres Paul GM - Luhmann Fernpatie 1933

1.e4 e5 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nd7 5.Nf3 Ngf6 6.Nxf6+= [6.Qe2 Nxe4 7.Qxe4 Bb4+ 8.c3 Be7 9.Nxe5 Nxe5 10.dxe5 c6±] 6...Nxf6± [6...Qxf6!? 7.Qe2 Bd6±] 7.Nxe5 [7.dxe5?! Qxd1+ 8.Kxd1 Ng4=] 7...c6 8.Bd3= [Δ8.Bc4!? Nd5 9.0-0±] 8...Qc7± [Δ8...Qxd4!? 9.0-0 Be6= (≤9...Qxe5 10.Re1 Qe7 11.Rxe7+ Bxe7 12.Qe1±)] 9.Bg5 Be7 10.0-0 0-0 11.Re1 b6?+- [Δ11...Be6±] 12.Re3± [Δ12.Qf3 Be6 13.Nxc6+-] 12...h6?+- [Δ12...Nd5 13.Bxe7 Nxe3±] 13.Bxh6! gxh6 14.Qf3= [14.Rg3+ Kh8 15.Qc1+-] 14...Ne8??+- [Δ14...Nd5 15.Ree1 Bd6=] 15.Qh5 [15.Qxc6?! Qxc6 16.Nxc6 Bg5±] 15...Bg5? [15...Qd6 16.Bc4 Qf6+-] 16.Rg3 f6 [16...Qd6 17.Rxg5+ Ng7+-] 17.Ng4± [Δ17.Bc4+ Kh8 18.Rxg5+-] 17...Ng7??+- [Δ17...Bxg4 18.Rxg4 f5 19.Qxh6 fxc4 20.Bc4+ Rf7 21.Qxg5+ Ng7 22.Qxg4 Re8±] 18.Nxh6+ Bxh6 19.Qxh6 f5 [19...Qxg3 20.Qh7+ Kf7 21.fxc3 f5+-] 20.Re1+- [20.Bc4+ Be6 21.Bxe6+ Rf7 22.Qxg7#] 20...Qf7 [20...b5 21.Ree3 Bb7+-] 21.Ree3+- [21.Ree3 b5 22.Rg6+-; 21.Bc4! Be6 22.Bxe6 Rad8 23.Rxg7#] 1-0

1.d4 e5 2.Nc3 d5 3.e4 Nc6!? (1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 e5!?)

Singliar A.–Hey R., W-ch cr. 1990

1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 e5 4.Bb5 Bd7 5.Bxc6 Bxc6 6.Nf3 exd4 7.Nxd4 Bb4 8.Nxc6 Bxc3+ 9.bxc3 bxc6 10.0-0 dxe4 11.Qe2= [11.Qg4!? Nf6 12.Qxg7±] 11...Qe7 12.Qa6 Qc5 13.Qb7 Rd8 14.Be3 Qxc3??+- [14...Qd6 15.Qxa7 Nf6±] 15.Rad1! Qxc2 16.Rxd8+ Kxd8 17.Rc1 [17.Rc1 Qd3 18.Qb8+ Kd7 19.Qf8+-] 1-0

NB: Tutte le partite sono state analizzate da Fritz 5

Nel prossimo numero: La difesa olandese 1.d4 f5 2.Nc3

An Annotated Game from Clyde Nakamura

[Event "Dresden Opening-Goblin Var."]

[Site "Game 30"]

[Date "2003.04.20"]

[Round "2"]

[White "Nakamura, C"]

[Black "Nimzo2000"]

[Result "1-0"]

[ECO "C44"]

[WhiteElo "2100"]

[BlackElo "2620"]

[Annotator "Game 30 4/20/03"]

[PlyCount "71"]

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. c4 {The Dresden Opening} 3... Nf6 4. Nxe5 {The Goblin Variation} 4... Nxe5 5. d4 Ng6 6. Nc3 6... d6 ? {The move 6...Bb4 was much better. Now Black's kings bishop is trapped within its own pawn structure.} 7. f4 Qe7 8. Bd3 Bg4 9. Qc2 c5 10. d5 b6

11. O-O Bd7 12. Bd2 {White has achieved full development and is now ready to conduct the attack. Black's pieces are not well coordinated because of a lack of space on the kingside.}
12... O-O-O 13. a3 {Black's plan is now clear. He will play b4 to pry open the b file. If after b4 & bxc4, Black replies exc5, then White plays a4 & a5 to weaken Black's pawn structure. Either the a file or the b file will be forced open.} **13... Re8 14. b4 Qd8 15. bxc5** {Nimzo2000 had a difficult choice to make here. It chose the lesser of 2 evils. The move 15.bxc5 gave me what I wanted, which was the open b file. Now I can stack rooks on the b file and I believe that the kingside attack will be decisive. The other move is probably worse because after 15...dxc5 16. e5 Ng4 17. h3 Nh6 and now Black will be faced with White's strong center plus an open file on the Queen side after White plays a4, a5 and exchanges pawns on b6.} **15... bxc5 16. Rfb1 Nh5 17. g3** {This move effectively shuts down Black's counterplay on the kingside.} **17... Nf6 18. Rb2 Qc7 19. Rab1 a5 20. Nb5** {Also playable was 20.Na4} **20... Qb6 21. Bc3 Qa6 22. Qd2** {This was a calculated gamble. Black now has some counterplay, but now White will have a strong attack on Black's king.} **22... Nxe4 23. Bxe4 Rxe4 24. Bxa5 Rxc4 25. Nc7 Qa7 26. Rb8+ Qxb8 27. Rxb8+ Kxb8 28. Qb2+ Kc8 29. Qb6 Rc1+** {Black is now lost. Black cannot prevent the mate & Black will run out of checks on the White king.} **30. Kf2 Rc2+ 31. Ke1 Bg4 32. Ne8 Rc1+ 33. Kd2 Rc2+ 34. Kxc2 Bd1+ 35. Kxd1 Kd7 36. Qd8# 1-0**

Gambits From France

by Dany Sénéchaud (Poitiers)

I'd like to ask to gambiteers: "Why are you creative?"... Isaac Newton has said that creative process is transpiration (99%) and inspiration (1%). How do gambiteers play like that? That is the subsidiary question.

Now, some illustrative games played in France.

ROMETTI - JOUKOSKY

Nice 1946

Evans Gambit

1.e4 e5, 2.Cf3 Cc6, 3.Fc4 Fc5, 4.b4 Fxb4, 5.c3 Fa5, 6.0-0 Df6, 7.d4 Ch6, 8.Fg5 Dg6, 9.d5 Cd8, 10.Fxd8 Rxd8, 11.Cxe5 Dxe4? 12.Te1 Dh4, 13.d6 cxd6, 14.Dxd6 Fc7, 15.Dxh6! Dxh6, 16.Dh4+, 1-0.

A. SAKIRIN – J. ZAHN

Nice 1958

Albin Counter-Gambit

1.d4 d5, 2.c4 e5, 3.dxe5 d4, 4.e3 Fb4+, 5.Fd2 dxe3, 6.Fxb4 exf2+, 7.Re2 fxC=C+, 8.Re1 Dh4+, 9.Rd2 Df4+, 10.Rc2 Fg4, 11.De1 Ff5+, 12.Fd3 Dxc4, 13.Dc3 Fxd3+, 0-1.

The French Master Pierre Morra (1900-1969) played his Gambit in the 1950' years. Here, new theory introduced by Gérard Demuydt:

P. DE BACKER – G. DEMUYDT

Corres. 1993

Morra Gambit

1.e4 c5, 2.d4 cxd4, 3.c3!? Cf6, 4.e5 Cd5, 5.Dxd4 [5.Cf3 ; 5.Fc4] 5...e6, 6.Cf3 Cc6, 7.De4 f5, 8.De2 [8.exf6] 8...Dc7, 9.g3 b6, 10.c4 Fa6, 11.b3 Fb4+, 12.Fd2 Fxd2+, 13.Cbxd2 Cdb4, 14.Cb1 Fb7!! N, [14...Cxe5!? 15.Cxe5 Cc2+, etc.] 15.a3 Cd3+! 16.Dxd3 Cxe5, 17.Dc3 Cxf3+, 18.Re2 De5+, 19.Rd1 Dd4+, 20.Dxd4?! [20.Fd3!?] 20...Cxd4, 21.Tg1 Ff3+!, 0-1.

Chess without limits... Ladies and Gentlemen, The Blackmar-Diemer Gambit is alive:

G. DEMUYDT (2130) - F.CHEVALDONNET (IM 2275)

Corres. 1997

Blackmar-Diemer Gambit

1.d4 Cf6, 2.Cc3 d5, 3.e4 dxe4, 4.f3 exf3, 5.Cxf3 Fg4, Teichmann defense. 6.h3 Fh5, 7.g4 Fg6, 8.Ce5 e6, 9.Df3!?! Tartakower-Gunderam defense with "h3". 9...c6, 10.g5 Cd5?! 11.Fd3 Dc7N [11...Cd7, 12.Cxg6 hxg6, 13.0-0 De7, 14.Cxd5 cxd5, 15.c4 dxc4, 16.Fxc4 Tc8, 17.Fb5 Tc7, 18.Ff4, ±] 12.Fxg6 hxg6, 13.0-0 Ca6, 14.Ce4 Th4, 15.Dg2 Cc5, 16.Txf7 Dxf7, [16...Fe7, 17.Cxc5 Txd4, 18.Ccd3 Txd3, 19.Txe7+ Cxe7, 20.Cxd3 0-0-0, 21.Fe3 Cf5, 22.Te1 Cxe3, 23.Txe3, +-] 17.Cxf7 Cxe4, 18.Ce5 Cd6, 19.c3 Ce7, 20.b3!? Cf7, 21.Cxf7 Rxf7, 22.Dg3!? Cf5, 23.Dc7+ Fe7, 24.Fa3 Te8, 25.Dxb7 Txh3, 26.Fxe7 Txe7, 27.Dxc6 Tg3+, 28.Rf2 Txg5, 29.Te1 Tg4, 30.d5 Tf4+, 31.Rg2 Tg4+, 32.Rf3 Tg3+, 33.Rf2 exd5, 34.Dxd5+ Rf6, 35.Txe7 Rxe7, 36.De5+! [36.c4!? ; 36.Db7+?!] 36...Rf7, 37.Dxg3!! Cxg3, 38.Rxg3 Rf6, 39.b4! Re5, 40.c4 Rd4, 41.c5 Rd5, 42.Rg4 a5, 43.a3, 1-0.

G. MARCHAL – J. CAILLOUX

Lalévitch 2001

Blackmar-Diemer Gambit

1. e4 d5, 2. d4 dxe4, 3. Cc3 Cf6, 4. f3 exf3, 5. Cxf3 Fg4, 6. Fd3 e6, 7. Fe3 Fb4, 8. 0-0 Cbd7, 9. De1 Cd5, 10. Fd2 Cxc3, 11. bxc3 Ff8, 12. Cg5 Cf6, 13. Txf6 Dxf6, 14. De4 Ff5, 15. Dxb7 Fxd3, 16. Dxa8+ Rd7, 17. cxd3 h6, 18. Tf1 Dxf1+, 19. Rxf1 hxg5, 20. h3 f6, 21. d5 e5, 22. Dc6+ Rc8, 23. De8+ [23.c4 g6, 24.Dxf6 Th4, 25.Dxf8+ Rb7, 26.Fxg5 Td4, 27.Re2] 23... Rb7, 24. c4 g6, 25. Dxg6 Fc5, 26. Dxf6 Tf8, 27. Dxf8 Fxf8, 28. Fxg5 c6, 29. dxc6+ Rxc6, 30. Ff6 Fd6, 31. h4 Rd7, 32. h5 Re6, 33. Fg5 Rf7, 34. Re2, 1-0.

E. SAUVAGE – G. MARECHAL

Lalévitch 2001

Blackmar-Diemer Gambit

1. e4 c6, 2. d4 d5, 3. Cc3 dxe4, 4. f3 exf3, 5. Cxf3 Ff5, 6. Fc4 e6, 7. 0-0 Fd6, 8. De1 Cd7, 9. d5 Db6+, 10. Rh1 0-0-0, 11. Fe3 c5, 12. dxe6 fxe6, 13. Cg5 Ch6, 14. Fxe6 Fxc2, 15. Dd2 Fg6, 16. Tad1 Thf8, 17. Txf8 Txf8, 18. Ca4 Dc6, 19. Cxc5 Fe8, 20. Fd5 Db5, 21. Fxb7+, 1-0.

Now, three gambit games played in 2002 :

L. GUIDARELLI (FM 2420) – J.-P. LE ROUX (2345)

Val d'Isère 2002

Latvian Gambit

1.e4 e5, 2.Cf3 f5, 3.Cxe5 Df6, 4.d4 [4.Cc4!?] 4...d6 5.Cc4 fxe4, 6.Cc3 Dg6, 7.f3 [7.Ce3 !] 7...exf3, [7...Cf6? 8.fxe4] 8.Dxf3 Cf6, [8...Cc6, 9.Df2!?] 9.Fd3 Df7?! [9...Dg4! 10.De3 Fe7, 11.0-0 Cc6, 12.d5 Cb4, 13.Tf4 Dd7, 14.Cb6 axb6, 12.Txb4 0-0, =, Nimzowitch] 10.0-0 Fe7?! [10...Cc6!? 11.d5!]

11.Ce3! [11.Fg5 0-0, 12.Tae1 Cc6, 13.Cb5 Fd8, 14.c3 a6!] **11...Cc6** [11...0-0? 12.Fc4 Fe6, 13.Fxe6 Dxe6, 14.Dxb7] **12.Ccd5! Fd8**, [12...Cxd4?! 13.Cxc7+ Rd8, 14.Df4 Cxc2, 15.Cxa8 Cxa1, 16.Da4!] **13.c3 Fe6**, [13...0-0? 14.Fc4! Fe6, (14...Rh8, 15.Cb6) 15.Cxf6+ Fxf6, (15...Dxf6, 16.Dxf6 Txf6, 17.Txf6 Fxf6, 18.Fxe6+) 16.Fxe6 Dxe6, 17.d5] **14.Cf4 d5, 15.Cf5 0-0, 16.Cxe6 Dxe6, 17.Dh3! Rh8**, [17...Df7?! 18.Fh6! Ce8, 19.Fxg7!] **18.Fg5 Ce4, 19.Ch6! De8**, [19...Txf1+, 20.Txf1 De8] **20.Txf8+ Dxf8, 21.Tf1 De8**, [21...Cf6, 22.Fxf6 Fxf6, 23.Cf7+ Rg8, 24.Txf6!] **22.Fxe4 dxe4 23.Cf7+ Rg8 24.Df5! Fxg5**, [24...Ce7, 25.De6!] **25.Cxg5 g6**, [25...Dg6, 26.Dd5+ Rh8, 27.Cf7+ Rg8, 28.Cd8+ Rh8, 29.Tf8+, mat ; 25...Dh5, 26.Dd5+ Rh8, 27.Cf7+] **26.Dd5+, 1-0**

M. SAUCEY (2310) - FAURE (2030)

Limoges 2002

Budapest Gambit

1.d4 Cf6, 2.c4 e5, 3.dxe5 Cg4, 4.e3 Cxe5, 5.Ch3 Fb4+, 6.Fd2 Fxd2+, 7.Dxd2 d6, 8.Cf4 [8.f4 Cg4, =] **8...Cbc6**, [8...0-0, 9.Cc3] **9.Cc3 a6, 10.Fe2 Cg6**, [10...0-0, 11.0-0, =] **11.Ch5 0-0, 12.0-0 f5, 13.Tad1 Fe6, 14.Cd5 Fxd5**, [14...Tc8, 15.Dc3 Tf7, 16.Cdf4, +-] **15.exd5 Cce5, 16.Tc1 Tf7, 17.Tc2 Dh4, 18.Cf4 Cxf4, 19.exf4 Cg4, 20.Fxg4 fxf4, 21.Te1** [21.Tfc1 Tc8, +=] **21...Df6, 22.Te6** [22.Tc4 Taf8, =] **22...Df5, 23.g3 Td8, 24.Te3 Rf8**, [24...Dh5, 25.Dd3, =] **25.Tc1** [25.Dd3 Tc8, =] **25...Te8, 26.Txe8+ Rxe8, 27.Dd4 Te7, 28.a3 a5**, [28...Rf8, 29.Dd1, =] **29.b4** [29.Da4+ Rf7, 30.Dxda5 c5, =] **29...axb4, 30.axb4 b6**, [30...Rf7, 31.b5, =] **31.b5** [31.Dc4 Rf7, =] **31...Df6**, [31...Rf7, 32.Dd1, =] **32.Dd3 g6, ½- ½.**

N. N. – S. SCHMITT

France 2002

Englund Gambit

1. d4 e5, 2. dxe5 Cc6, 3. Cf3 De7, 4. Dd5 f6, 5. exf6 Cxf6, 6. Dd1 d5, 7. Cc3 Fe6, 8. Cg5 0-0-0, 9. Cxe6 Dxe6, 10. Ff4 Fb4, 11. Fd2 Thf8, 12. g3 d4, 13. Cb1 Ce4, 14. f4 Txf4, 15. Fxb4 Cxb4, 16. a3 Tf2, 17. Dd2 Cxc2, 18. Dxc2 d3, 0-1.

“Play it again Sam!”

Nota: Dany Sénéchaud is the author of "Emil Diemer (1908-1990), missionnaire des Echecs acrobatiques", 3rd edition, 2003. 264 pages.

Constantin Opening

by Miron Cristea

As Bobby Fischer put it, a new progress he made when he realized that as Black he should not only try to balance the advantage of White, but too counter-attack to create his own advantage.

This attack-counterattack playing style creates beautiful chess games, I must admit. But theoretically, as today Grandmasters pointed out (and also Fischer himself if I remember correctly) the game of chess is a draw – like tick-tack-toe or checkers - only at a different

complexity scale. If no player makes mistakes during the game play, it must end in a draw. As an example, look at the Karpov-Kasparov World title match in 1985. The FIDE President Florencio Campomanes because of the long series of draws interrupted the match. Kasparov played draw-style in order to prevent any chances for Karpov to win and to exhaust him (as Kasparov was much younger and there was no limit for the number of games, like today). He accomplished his purpose. A tired Karpov did not assume any risks of counter-play against his challenger.

Sometimes during a tournament, one player might need only a draw to accomplish his purpose, or he meets a much stronger rated opponent, and he would be happy to obtain a draw against him.

That leads us to the idea to find out a line of play that would lead the game to draw, no matter even the opening the opponent is using. This line of play we found it by leaving aside the attack-counterattack scheme (where each of the two players play to win), and applying exactly the opposite strategy, namely attack-defense. More exactly, we aimed to build a defense scheme that will discourage any enemy attack. It's like a fortress under siege, but a fortress can resist only as long as the supplies last. Fortunately, there is no need to feed the chessmen! :-)

The "fortress", or better said, the target position is build after the following moves (practically regardless of the opponent ones):

1.b3 2.g3 3.Bb2 4.Bg2 5.a3 6.h3 7.e3 8.d3 9.Ne2 10.c3 11.Qc2 12.Nd2

followed by **13.O-O** or **O-O-O**, which is more suitable.

The same scheme we apply also when playing Black, only then we'll have not a chess opening, but a defense.

Of course, if the opponent makes some 'odd' moves, like 1.g6 2.Bg7 we won't foolishly move 3.Bb2 and loose the bishop and a rook altogether. :-)

Also, it is recommended that if the opponent replies with 1.e5, to move first 2.Bb2 (attacking the undefended pawn) and then move 3.g3. This is kind of winning a tempo.

The general idea is that the order of moves can be changed if necessary, and even new moves can be inserted, if the opponent's moves demand that imperatively.

Some comments:

a) 5.a3 and 6.h3 aim at preventing the Bishops access to b4 and g4, so these moves may be swapped accordingly to the threat of such Bishop moves.

b) the castling indicated at the 13th move may be delayed, so the opponent be kept in doubt on which side to attack.

c) the strategy for the moves beyond the 13th is to avoid exchanges and to block the position. You will notice that because of this line of play, many moves are forced (this can be also interpreted as: a small mistake will lead you to disaster, so take care).

For the usual answers of the opponent, we have developed a tree of moves for reply, and with this tree learned one can even win thinking time in case of OTB games. Below is a summary of the variations number for each move.

Move number	White Variant	Black Variant
1.	1	5
2.	2	5
3.	4	9
4.	3	8
5.	6	10
6.	6	9
7.	4	11
8.	7	10
9.	8	14
10.	9	13
11.	8	14
12.	12	etc.

Finally, remember that this opening is working as well for Black, as a defense!

We wish to thank to the following chess players from around the world, who responded to our survey with their opinions (favorable or not :-)

Anthony Danser <thetrojan@aol.com>
Valer Eugen Demian <vdemian@shaw.ca>
George Kovats <gkovats@erols.com>
Thor Loevholt <loevholt@online.no>
Clyde Nakamura <evilone@verizon.net>
Litos Poblete <litospoblete@pacific.net.ph>
Eric Schiller <overlord@chessworks.com>
John Tatom <motat@bigfoot.com>
Aleksandar Vujanovic <aleka@eunet.yu>
and many others.

We also are willingly to find out opinions from the current subscribers of the Unorthodox Chess Openings at Yahoogroups.

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Public Price: 25 euros, Europe (USA : 35 \$)

Please send your payment to me:

Dany Sénéchaud, 4, rue de la Chaîne. 86000 Poitiers. France.

dany.senechaud@wanadoo.fr

Nota: My chess articles on the Web: «Mieux Jouer Aux Echecs», www.mjae.com : B.D.G., D.D.G., Latvian gambit, Budapest gambit, Bogart gambit, Boden gambit, chess history («culture»), etc.

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Resume of a Patzer

by *Tom "Tomo" Cook*

I discovered the Unorthodox Chess Openings Yahoo Group while doing a Yahoo search for Grob games on the Internet. My Opening Repertoire is the Grob as White and the Borg as Black. I have utilized this unorthodox system almost exclusively for years in two State Championships, a few team championships, and numerous little tournaments.

A few months have past since I have made myself available to the editor of the "Unorthodox Openings Newsletter" Davide Rozzoni. In that time Davide has sent to me several articles to be proofed and to be reformatted. The title of Associate Editor has been

bestowed upon me. And to comply with my Boss' request to introduce myself to our readership is the reason for this little resume.

Due to my love for the game I try to keep as close as possible to it. I have attempted to produce a photocopied chess magazine, and I write an email tournament report, which has a readership of about four people. I started submitting chess cartoons to the Indiana State Chess Association's magazine, "Chess In Indiana". While attending area tournaments I started collecting score sheets for a friend of mine, Expert Jay Carr, who became the editor of the magazine. Then I started submitting photos. In the process I became an assistant editor to "Chess In Indiana" which I proof read copy and advised on formatting issues.

Back a few years ago while playing at our State Tournament I was asked if I would like to run editor "Chess In Indiana" since Jay was not going to run for the position again. I jumped at the chance and was elected (this was easy due to that fact there was no one else running for the elected position).

I wasn't aware of that the position required the editor to be head writer and analyst. There were several individuals who submitted articles, games, and stories; there just was not enough material in my mind to produce a reasonable magazine. As a result Indiana went without a magazine for about five issues and I came to realize that I am better in a supporting role than as a "leading" man.

Now, to the question most chess players ask another chess player, "How good are you?" When I was playing regularly I was scraping the bottom of the ratings list. I am a true hardcore patzer. At one State Championship I made a claim for the upset prize, the tournament director looked over the pairing results and told me that I did not qualify for it. I responded, "I lost all my games, there can't be anyone more upset than me!!"

Why Unorthodox Openings? After years of playing never improved my play, lessons never improved my play, and study didn't improve my play. All the work and no result left me miserable. So, I changed my attitude, now I consider myself to be a chess hobbyist. Since beginning to play unorthodox the joy has returned.

Cook,T (1166) - Watts,B (1905) [A00]

Chesterton, Indiana, 2000

1.g4 d5 2.h3 e6 3.Bg2 Bd6 4.c4 c6 5.cxd5 exd5 6.e3 Ne7 7.Nc3 Nd7 8.d4 Ng6 9.Nf3 Qe7 10.0-0 Bc7 11.e4 dxe4 12.Re1 0-0 13.Rxe4 Qd6 14.Ne5? Ndx5 15.dxe5 Qxd1+ 16.Nxd1 Bxe5 17.f4 Bc7 18.Be3? f5 19.Rc4? fxg4 20.hxg4 Nxf4 21.Bxf4 Rxf4 22.Rxf4 Bxf4 23.Nf2 Be3 24.Bf3 Be6 25.Re1 Bxf2+ 26.Kxf2 Bxa2 27.Re7 Rb8 28.g5 Bc4 29.Kg3 Ba6 30.Bg4 Rd8 31.Be6+ Kh8 32.Kf4 c5 33.Bd7 Bd3 34.Ke5 b5 35.Kd5 Bf5 36.Re8+ Rxe8 37.Bxe8 Bd3 38.Kxc5 a5 39.Bxb5 Bxb5 40.Kxb5 h5 41.gxh6 g5 42.Kxa5 g4 43.b4 g3 44.b5 g2 45.b6 g1Q 46.Ka6 Qa1+ 47.Kb7 Kh7 48.Kc7 Qc3+ 49.Kb7 Kxh6 0-1