

UNORTHODOX OPENINGS

NEWSLETTER

UON # 12

August
2005

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Associate Editor
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"Dedicated to gambiteers &
players of the unorthodox."



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A Special Thanks to . . .

Tom Cook for all his much appreciated former support to UON, Erik Jensen for creating Rick Kennedy's e-book, and to all the above contributors for their games and articles.

Also to the following websites who granted permission to print articles which first appeared on them:

www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/Lab/7378/shilling.htm
www.chessville.com

On the Cover . . .

The lower portion of the cover is 3D computer art, "Red Metal Pawns"
© 2005 by Gary K. Gifford and created using Strata 3D Studio Pro.

A Word About the Articles and Graphics in this Issue . . .

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*** Three asterisks after an article in the table of contents indicates that the text and game compilation was performed by Davide Rozzoni, unless otherwise stated within the article.

A Word About the Articles and Graphics in this Issue . . .

Several articles were created from e-mails, but have been edited and, in most cases, graphics and/or diagrams have been added. Permission from the authors has been obtained.

The Eiffel Tower image was not a part of the original Dany Senechaud article, but was added by the associate editor.

The original diagrams in Rick Kennedy's Frere French article would not display and were recreated just prior to publication so that the article would have diagrams.

The views and opinions expressed in the articles, including book reviews, are of the respective authors and are not necessarily shared by the editors and other UON members.

Care has been taken to avoid misspellings and typographical errors, but their presence remains possible. Significant errors, if present, will be stated in an errata in a subsequent issue of UON.

The Blackburne Shilling Gambit

A question from Rick Kennedy

- 1 e4 e5
- 2 Nf3 Nc6
- 3 Bc4 Nd4

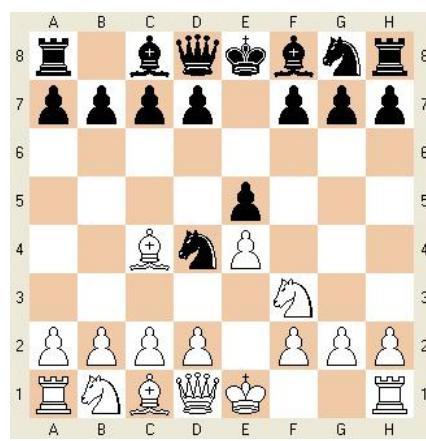
This is known as the Blackburne-Shilling Gambit, (something Paul Valle has written on in an earlier UON). I have never seen a game with it by Blackburne, though, or any analysis in his time that mentions both the opening and The Black Death.

Can anyone tell me how Blackburne's name first got put on the variation? I am looking for specific references to books, magazines or newspapers . . . something more than people basing it on Hooper and Whyld's *Oxford Companion to Chess*, 2nd Ed 1992, which many seem to have done.

If you have any clues, please contact me at:

richardfkennedy@hotmail.com

Rick Kennedy



After 3. ... Nd4



Blackburne Shilling Gambit

by Bill Wall*

The Blackburne Shilling Gambit (Blackburne's Shilling Gambit) starts out **1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4!?** which may be considered dubious among masters but interesting among the rest of the world. Normal for Black is a Giuoco Piano with 3...Bc5 and a Two Knights Defense with 3...Nf6. The Encyclopedia of Chess Openings (ECO) designation is C50, but not really covered in ECO (too amateurish). Graham Burgess calls 3...Nd4 the "Oh My God" trap. 3...Nd4 is sometimes known as the Kostic Gambit, named after the Serbian grandmaster who played it in the early part of the 20th century.

The name seems to have caught on because Joseph Henry Blackburne (1841-1924), Mr. Black Death, would play any amateur for one shilling (G. Chandler likes to call it the 5 pence metric trap) and he would usually play this opening and win. The trap wouldn't work for masters, but it was a source of income for Blackburne against amateurs unfamiliar with the trap. But did Blackburne really play this? There are no games of his with this trap. The name seems to first appear in the 2nd edition of *The Oxford Companion to Chess* by Hooper and Whyld, page 43, published in 1992.

White's mistake is to take the e-pawn with 4.Nxe5. Better is to leave the pawn alone and castle with 4.O-O or just play 4.Nxd4 exd4 5.O-O or 5.Qf3. Another idea is 4.c3.

The main trap is **1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxe5 Qg5 5.Nxf7?? Qxg2 6.Rf1 Qxe4 7.Be2 Nf3 mate 0-1**. This is the Blackburne Shilling mate. The first known game with all these moves is Muhlock-Kostic, Cologne 1912. It was repeated in A. Jordan - Newell Banks, USA 1917. These same moves were mentioned by William Steinitz in the *Modern Chess Instructor*.

6.Nxh8 doesn't work.

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxe5 Qg5 5.Nxf7?? Qxg2 6.Nxh8 Qxh1+ 7.Bf1 Qxe4+ 8.Be2 d5 9.d3 Nf3+ 10.Kf1 Bh3 mate 0-1 Mueller-Pieper, Eppingen 1988

6.Qh5 doesn't work

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxe5 Qg5 5.Nxf7?? Qxg2 6.Qh5 Qxh1+ 7.Bf1 Qxe4+ 8.Be2 g6 9.Qg4 Qxg4 10.Bxg4 Kxf7 wins for Black Kramer-Wall, Washington State 1969.

*This article was acquired from Bill Wall's website and used with his permission.

www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/Lab/7378/shilling.htm

Another bad idea is to play 5.Ng4.

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxe5 Qg5 5.Ng4? d5! 6.Bxd5 Bxg4 (6...Qxg4 7.Qxg4 Bxg4 8.Bb3 Be7 Leite-Benaissa, Bratislava 1993) 7.f3 Bxf3 8.gxf3 Qg2 9.Bxf7+ Kxf7 10.d3 Qxh1+ 11.Kd2 Nxf3+ 12.Ke2 Qxd1+ (or 12...Nd4+!) 13.Kxd1 Nxh2 14.Bf4 Ng4 White resigns 0-1 NN - C. Gold, England 1979

Another bad idea is 5.c3

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxe5 Qg5 5.c3? Qxg2 6.Rf1 Qxe4+ 7.Be2 Nc2+ (8.Qxc2 Qxc2) 0-1 Kozelek - Holzmann, Germany 1929

Another bad idea is 5.Nd3

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxe5 Qg5 5.Nd3? Qxg2 6.Rf1 Qxe4+ 7.Qe2 Qxe2 mate 0-1 Choate - Moceri, Detroit 1994

Better for White is to play 5.Bxf7+ instead of 5.Nxf7.

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxe5 Qg5 5.Bxf7+ Ke7 (5...Kd8) 6.O-O Qxe5 7.Bxg8 Rxg8 8.c3 Nc6 9.d4 Qa5 (9...Qf6) 10.d5 Ne5? 11.Qh5 Nf7?? (11...h6) 12.d6 (and 13.Qxe5) 1-0 G. Chandler - NN, Stockbridge 1983

White should avoid taking Black's e5 pawn and try something else, such as 4.Nxd4.

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxd4 exd4 5.c3 dxc3 6.Nxc3 Qg5 7.d3 (7.O-O 7...Qxg2 8.Rf1 Bb4 9.Qb3 (9.Qh5; 9.Bf4) 9...Bxc3+ 10.bxc3 (10.Qxc3) 10...Qg6 11.Bf4 (11.Be3) 11...c6 12.O-O-O? (12.a4) 12...b5 13.Rg1 bxc4 14.Qxc4 Qf6 0-1 Wall-Aker, Correspondence 1981

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxd4 exd4 5.c3 Qe7 6.O-O dxc3 7.Nxc3 c6 8.d4 Qd8 9.Qh5 Qe7 10.e5 g6 11.Qf3 Bg7 12.Bg5 Qf8 13.Ne4 d5 14.Nd6+ Kd7 15.Nxf7 (15.Bd3) Wall-Upton, Internet 1996

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxd4 exd4 5.Qf3 Nf6 6.d3 c6 7.Bg5 Be7 8.Nd2 O-O 9.O-O-O Qa5 10.Bxf6 Bxf6 11.Kb1 Rd8 12.h4 d5 13Nb3 dxe4 14.Qxf6 Qf5 15.Qxd8 mate 1-0 Montgomery-Randall, Ohio 1980

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxd4 exd4 5.O-O g6 6.d3 Bg7 7.c3 Ne7 8.cxd4 Bxd4 9.Nc3 c6 10.Bh6 d5 11.exd5 cxd5 12.Bxd5 Nxd5 13.Qa4+ Bd7 14.Rfe1 Ne7 15.Qxd4 Rg8 16.Nd5 Be6 17.Nf6 mate 1-0 Bradshaw-Brown, Liverpool 1974

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.Nxd4 exd4 5.d3 c6 6.Qf3 Nf6 7.e5 Qa5+ 8.Kd1 d5 9.exd6 Bg4 0-1 Xing-Wall, Internet 2004

Another idea is 4.O-O

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.O-O b5!? (4...Nxf3+) 5.Bxf7+ (5.Bb3) 5...Kxf7 6.Nxe5+ (6.Nxd4) 6...Ke7 7.c3 d6 8.Qh5? (8.cxd4) 8...dxe5 9.Qxe5+ Ne6 10.d4 Qd6 11.Qxd6+ cxd6 12.f4 Bb7 0-1 Rub-Wall, Palo Alto 1989

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.O-O Nxf3+ 5.Qxf3 Qf6 6.Qg3 (6.Qc3 Ne7 7.f4 exf4 8.Qxf6 gxf6 9.Rxf4 Bg7 10.Nc3 Rg8 11.Nb5 Kf8 12.Nxc7 Rb8 13.d4 d6 14.Nb5 Nc6 15.c3 a6 16.Nxd6 1-0 Wall-Deaky, Internet 1997) Bc5 7.Nc3 c6 8.Kh1 b5 9.Bb3 d6 10.f4 h5 11.d3 Be6 12.f5 h4 13.Qg4 Bxb3 14.Bg5 Nh6 15.Qxh4 O-O-O 16.Bxf6 gxf6 17.axb3 Nxf5 18.Qxh8 Ng3+ 19.hxg3 Rxh8 mate 0-1 J. Dunlop - E. Hicks, New Zealand 1911 (perhaps the earliest game with this opening).

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.O-O Nxf3+ 5.Qxf3 Nf6 6.Qb3 Qe7 7.Nc3 c6 8.a4 g6 9.d3 Bg7 10.f4 exf4 11.Bxf4 O-O 12.Rf3 d6 13.Raf1 Be6 14.Bg5 Bxc4? (14...d5) 15.Qxc4 d5 16.exd5 cxd5 17.Nxd5 Qd6 18.Bxf6 1-0 Wall-Kaya, Internet 1998

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.O-O d6 5.Nxd4 exd4 6.Qh5 g6 7.Qd5 Nf6?? (7...Qf6) 8.Qxf7 mate 1-0 Wall-McCoy, Internet 2002

Another idea is 4.c3

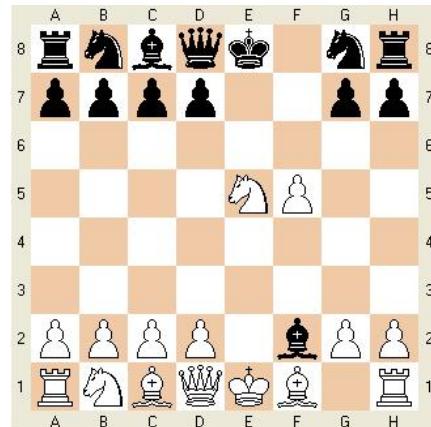
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nd4 4.c3 Nxf3+ (4...b5 5.Bxf7+ Kxf7 6.Nxe5+ Ke7 7.cxd4 d5 8.Nc6+ 1-0 Wall-Andre, Internet 2000) 5.Qxf3 Qf6 6.Qe3 Qf4 (6...Ne7 7.O-O c6 8.f4 Ng6 9.fxe5 Qxe5 10.Bxf7+ Kd8 11.d4 Qe7 12.Qg3 1-0 Wall-Amuary, Internet 1999) 7.Qxf4 exf4 8.d4 Nf6 9.Bxf4 c6 10.e5 Nd5 11.Bxd5 cxd5 12.Nd2 Be7 13.Nf3 h6 14.b3 g5 15.Bg3 b5 16.h4 gxh4 17.Nxh4 Bxh4 18.Bxh4 d6 19.exd6 O-O 20.Be7 Rfe8 21.Rxh6 Be6 22.Bf6 1-0 Wall-Zeppelin, Internet 1999





3. . . . Bc5 Variation

by Clyde Nakamura



I was on the gambit chess web site and I saw an interesting line in the Latvian with the following moves **1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 f5 3.exf5 Bc5**. If white plays **4.Nxe5** then black has the B sacrifice on f2 with **4.... Bxf2+** (see diagram.) **5.Kxf2 Qh4+ 6.Kf3.**

This is probably one of the most interesting lines of the Latvian Gambit. The Latvian Gambit (**1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 f5**) used to be my main tournament weapon against 1.e4.

The following 2 games show why this line is so dangerous for white.

Brodeur, Y. vs. Cullum, J. Result "0-1" ECO C40; 1965

[Source "www.chesslib.no"] [SourceDate "2003.12.02"]

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 f5 3. exf5 Bc5 4. Nxe5 Bxf2+ 5. Kxf2 Qh4+ 6. Ke3 Nf6
 7. Bd3 Nd5+ 8. Ke2 Nc6 9. Nxc6 dxc6 10. Nc3 Nf4+ 11. Kf1 Nxd3 12. cxd3 O-O
 13. Nd5+ g4 Bxf5 14. Kg2 Bxg4 15. Rf1 Bxd1 16. Rxd1 Rf2+ 17. Kg1 Qxh2# 0-1



Event "EU/II/GT"

Conte, L. vs. Melchor Munoz, Alejandro, Result "0-1" ECO C40; 1982

[Source "www.chesslib.no"] [SourceDate "2003.12.02"]

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 f5 3. exf5 Bc5 4. Nxe5 Bxf2+ 5. Kxf2 Qh4+ 6. Kf3 b6
 7. Ng4 Bb7+ 8. Ke3 Ne7 9. Qe2 O-O 10. Kd3 Nxf5 11. Rg1 h5 12. g3 Qg5
 13. Bh3 hxg4 14. Bxg4 Nh6 15. Bh3 Rf3+ 16. Qxf3 Bxf3 17. Bg2 Qd5+ 0-1



I did a preliminary analysis of the line below.

2005.05.28

Analysis 3...Bc5 line [Black "Fritz 8 & C. Nakamura"] [Result "*"] [ECO"C40"]
 [Annotator "J., Clyde"] [TimeControl "900"]; {24MB, Fritz8.ctg, CLYDE}

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 f5 3. exf5 Bc5 4. Nxe5 . . .

(4. *Bc4 d5 5. Bb3 Nc6 6. O-O Nge7 7. Nxе5 Nxе5 8. d4 O-O 9. dxс5 Bxf5 10. Re1 N5g6 11. Be3 Be6 12. Nc3 Qd7 13. Bg5 c6 14. Ne2 Nf5 15. c3 Rae8* { +/- 0.72 edge for white, Fritz8. Actually black's game is still solid. The piece count is even. Black could hold the draw. Nakamura})

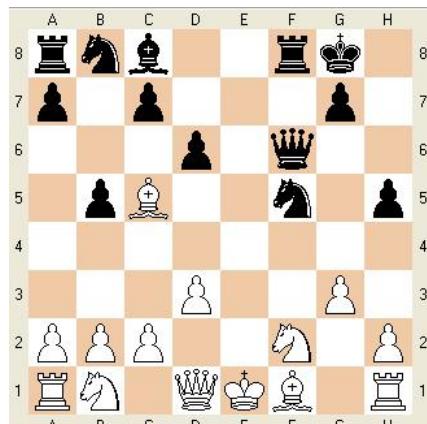
4...Bxf2+ 5.Kxf2 Qh4+ 6. Kf3 Ne7 7. Ng4 h5 (Diagram)



After 7. h5

(7... O-O 8. g3 Qg5 9. Kg2 Qxf5 10. h3 b5 11. Rg1 Bb7+ 12. Kh2 Qe6 13. d4 Bf3 14. Qd2 Bxg4 15. hxg4 Nbc6 16. c3 a6 17. Qe2 Qg6 18. Bg2 Rae8 19. Re1 Kh8 20. Be4 Qf7 21. Nd2 d5 22. Rf1 Qe6 23. Bd3 { +- 3.44 -- Fritz8})

8. Nf2 b5 9. Ke2 Nxf5 10. Ke1 Nd4 11. d3 O-O 12. Be3 Nf5 13. Bc5 d6 14.g3 Qf6



After 14. Qf6

{What if the Queen moves to square where it cannot be attacked by the Knight?} 14...Qd8 15. Ba3 Re8+ 16. Be2 Nd4 17. Ne4 Nxe2 18. Qxe2 d5 19. Nbc3 Bg4 20. Qe3 dxe4 21. Nxe4 Nc6 22. Bc5 Bf5 23. Kf2 Bxe4 24.

dxe4 Qf6+ 25. Kg2Qxb2 26. Rhei Rad8 27. Qb3+ Qxb3 28. axb3 Rd2+ 29. Kg1 Rxc2 30. Bxa7Ne5 31.Rf1 Rb2 32. Rac1 c6 {-/+ 1.06 according to Fritz8})

15. Ne4 Qxb2 16.Nbc3 dxc5 17. Qc1 Qxc1+ 18. Rxc1 b4 19. Nd5 Na6 20.Nf4 Bb7
21. Kd2 c4 22. Re1 Nd4 23. Bg2 Rad8



{black is now up -/+ 1.09 according to Fritz8} *



The following 2 games are of theoretical interest because they were played by master John Elburg, the Latvian theorist.

Correspondance Thematic, 1993

Tiemann, H. vs. Elburg, J. Result 0-1 ECO C40

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 f5 3. exf5 Bc5 4. Nxe5 Bxf2+ 5. Kxf2 Qh4+ 6. Kf3 b5
7. d4 Nf6 8. Nc3 Bb7+ 9. Ke2 b4 10. Nf3 Bxf3+ 11. Kxf3 bxc3 12. Qe2+
Kd8 13. bxc3 Re8 14. Qd3 Ne4 15. g3 Nxg3 16. hxg3 Qxh1+ 17. Bg2 Qh5+ 18.
g4 Qh4 19. Bf4 h5 20. gxh5 Qxh5+ 21. Kf2 Nc6 22. Bf3 Qh4+ 23. Bg3
Qe7 24.Rh1 Qa3 25. Qc4 Qb2 26. Bh4+ Kc8 27. Bxc6 dxc6 28. Qxc6 Qxc2+
0-1



Training game; 1999

Sveinsson, Jon (ISD) vs. Elburg, John (NLD) 0-1 ECO C40

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 f5 3. exf5 Bc5 4. Nxе5 Bxf2+ 5. Kxf2 Qh4+ 6. Kf3 b5 7. d4 Nf6
8. Nc3 Bb7+ 9. Ke3 b4 10. Ne2 Nd5+ 11. Kd2 O-O 12. Nf3 Qe4 13. Qe1 Re8 14.
Kd1 Qxf5 15. Qf2 Nf6 16. Nf4 Ne4 17. Qg1 g5 18. Nd3 g4 19. Nfe5 d6 20. Nc4 g3
21. Be3 Nd7 22. Be2 Ndf6 23. Bf3 Rab8 24. Nd2 Ng4 25. Bxg4 Qxg4+ 26. Kc1 c5
27. dxc5 dxc5 28. Nf3 Rbd8 29. Kb1 c4 30. Nde5 Qf5 31. Nxc4 Rc8 32. Nd4 Qf6
33. Na5 Nf2 34. Qc1 Be4 35. Rg1 Ng4 36. Rf1 Qb6

0-1



I have placed a file called latviane.zip in the files section. After you unzip the file it will be a pgn file called latviane.pgn with 56 games plus one analysis line.

Best Regards

Clyde Nakamura

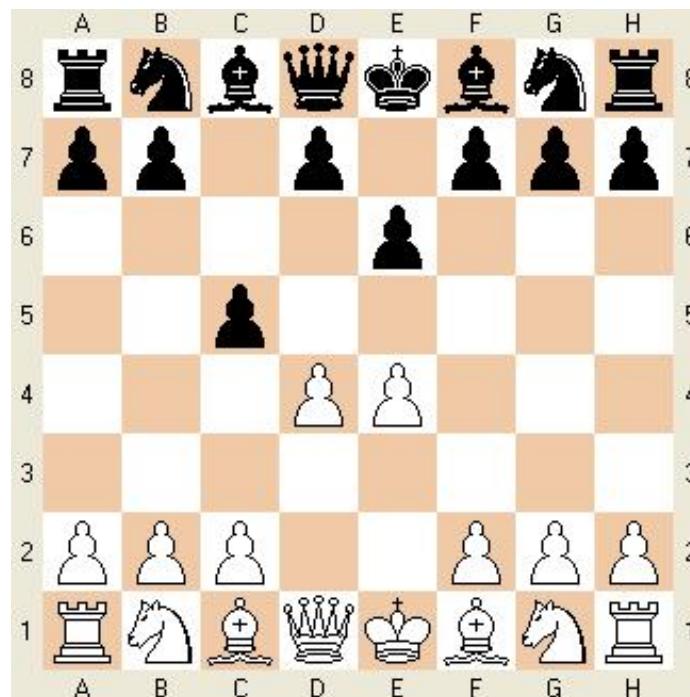


Franco-Benoni

(1.e4 e6 2.d4 c5)

By Tim Sanders tsanders12@yahoo.com

What follows is a game where I tried the Franco-Benoni. There are only 900 of these in my 1.3 million game database, so I guess it could be considered unorthodox. I would appreciate any comments on the opening in general, or on the game. Thanks, Tim



Event: casual game, G10 Date: May 22, 2005

White: scipio335 Black: boilermaker38

Result: 0-1 WhiteElo: 1947 BlackElo: 1897

Franco-Benoni

1. e4 e6 2. d4 c5 {With this game just G10, I thought I would try something a little different. Most players have not seen the Franco-Benoni.}

3. d5 {white used quite a bit of time, I guess my move had the desired effect}

3. ... exd5 4. Nc3 {weak move; exd is usual. If 4.exd, I would reply Bd6}

4... dxe4 5. Bc4 Nf6 6. Bf4 d6 7. Bg5 Bf5



After 7. Bf5

8. Qd2 h6 9. Bb5+ Nc6 10. g4 Bxg4

11. Be3 {What is scipio thinking? I can't see any tricks up his sleeve so...} 11.... a6



After 11. a6

12. Ba4 d5 13. Bxc6+ bxc6 14. Nge2 Bd6 15. Bg5?

{time pressure?}

15... hxg5 16. Qxg5 Rh7 17. b4

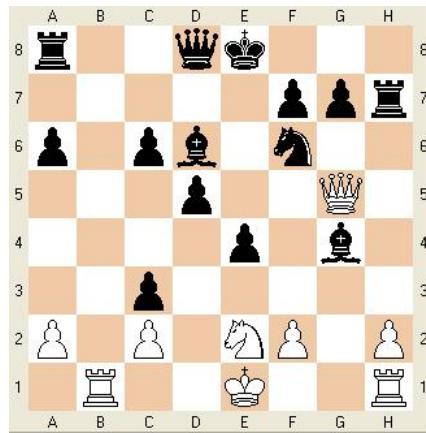
{white should just give up, but instead gives me a pawn}

17... cxb4 18. Rb1

{White is totally shook up and short on time, why else would he give me a knight?}

18... bxc3 0-1

White resigns, and seems somewhat upset.



After 18. Bxc3



Some related comments from the Associate Editor follow.

-- gkg

A Note and from the Associate Editor:

Tim asked for comments regarding his game and/or the opening. So I'll throw in my 2 cents: As for the Franco-Benoni, I would not have considered it as unorthodox until Tim mentioned his data base results, i.e., 900 out of 1.3 million games. That is a bit low. So, it seems that the Franco-Benoni might have at least a foot in the unorthodox circle. As can be seen in Tim's game, his opponent took sail for uncharted waters right away. Due to the fact that he took a long time after Tim's 2. ... c5 (and it was just a 10 minute game) we have to wonder if he was perhaps psychologically defeated at move 2. Of course, Tim still had to keep a cool head and play good chess. But his opponent, unfortunately, appeared to self-destruct on the board. Such a performance by a 1900 + ELO player was not expected. But we don't know all the reasons. But I get the feeling that we are seeing *chess opening shock* in this instance.

Playing over Tim's game brought back lots of memories. In one tournament, as black I sat and stared at the board after 1.e4 e5 2.Nc3... I sort of went into chess shock myself and couldn't move until 15 minutes of my 30-minutes ticked away. I could have done so many things against the Vienna, and perhaps that was a part of the problem. At any rate, like Tim's opponent, I did not function well . . . and for some reason I tried to deeply analyze several lines... an impossible task in 30 minutes. Tim's opponent had only 10 minutes.

At another game-in-30 tournament my much higher rated opponent confidently played 1.e4. I promptly played 1. ... Nf6. My first time playing this in a rated game. My opponent then put both hands on his head and blurted out, "The Alekhine?!" He sat there for a good 15 minutes. Using half his time just on deciding move 2. If he only knew that this was my first such game. It was a very close game, but my opponent lost due to a blunder under time pressure.

Tim's Franco-Benoni also reminded me of my first game in the 1981 Madison Chess Club Championship. I played over the moves in Tim's game and I realized that after the first two moves we have transposed moves to what could become a Sicilian Paulsen, or a Franco-Benoni. Interesting that both share the same position for black after move 2.

In the Madison game we had lots of time. I think it was 2 hours for 50 moves and then another hour for the next 25 moves followed by an hour sudden-death. Time controls like that seemed common back then. Today most players seem to use rather quick time controls.

Anyway, in the Madison game, by move fourteen I had lost 4 pawns to Hillyer's loss of only 2. But, I did develop. And on move 18 I delivered a crushing blow. Here is that game:

Madison Chess Club Championship, OH August 11, 1981

White: Gifford, G. K. Black: Hillyer, M.F. Result: 1-0

Opening: Transposed Sicilian-Paulsen Variation, or transposed Franco-Benoni

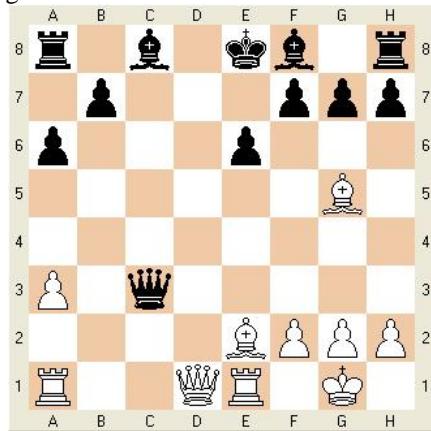
1.e4 e6 2.d4 c5



After 2...c5

I see this as heading towards a transposed Sicilian-Paulsen Variation for black. But it also could become a transposed Franco-Benoni at the same instant!

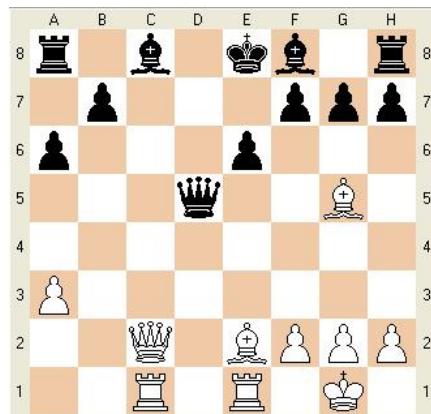
3.Nf3 Nc6 4.a3 a6 5.Be2 Qc7 6.c3 Nf6 7.e5 Nd5
 8.O-O cxd4 9.cxd4 d6 10.Nc3 Nxc3 11.bxc3 dx5
 12.dxe5 Nxe5 13.Nxe5 Qxe5 14.Re1 Qxc3?
 15. Bg5



After 15. Bg5 (threatening mate)

Black is up 2 pawns. But he is under a mate threat and his only active piece is his Queen. Not good.

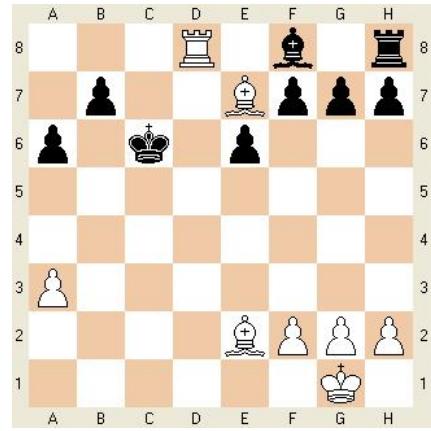
15....Qc7 (to stop the mate) 16.Rc1 Qd6 17.Qc2 Qd5 (attacking the bishop)



After 17. ... Qd5

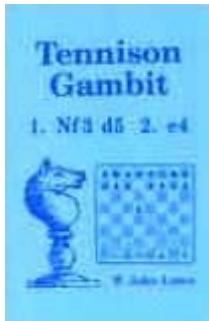
At this point Mr. Hillyer went into the hall and took a long drink from the water fountain. He returned to his seat and I played the crushing Qxc8+ ...

18.Qxc8+!! Rxc8 19.Rxc8+ Kd7 20.Rd8+ Kc7
 21.Rc1+ Qc6 22.Rxc6+ Kxc6 23.Be7



After 23. Be7 ...

Black played on, but after 23. ... Bxe7 24. Rxh8 the remainder of the game holds no real interest.
 (1-0)



Tennison Gambit

by W. John Lutes, Paperback, 119 pages

Published by: Chess Enterprises, Jan. 2002

1st Edition Published 1995; ISBN 094547055xx

Reviewed by Jill Malter

The following has been reformatted and slightly edited from Jill Malter's book review, with permission. You can read her complete book review at www.Amazon.com under the Tennison Gambit, by John Lutes. Jill can be contacted at: JillMalter@aol.com

I play the Scandinavian, but also tried the Tennison a few times. There is a book, The Tennison Gambit by W. John Lutes.

The Tennison Gambit is basically a reversed Budapest. If you consider the Budapest sound, then a Budapest with an extra move ought to be playable. The book does mention that White can play lines such as **1 Nf3 d5 2 a4 c5 3 e4** to get a true reversed Budapest, and it gives a few lines, but I'm not too excited about that idea.

I got this book because I play the Scandinavian as Black, and I was fortunate to win when someone tried **1 e4 d5 2 Nf3** against me. I was impressed by the following

Keres-Teltvecker, 1933

1 Nf3 d5
2 e4 dxe4
3 Ng5 Bf5
4 Nc3 Nf6
5 Bc4 e6
6 f3 exf3
7 Qxf3 c6
8 Nxf7 Kxf7
9 Qxf5 Qe7
10 Ne4 h6
11 Nc5 g6
12 Qxe6+ Ke8
13 0-0 b5
14 Qc8+ Qd8
15 Re1+ Be7
16 Rxe7+ Kxe7
17 Qe6+ Kf8
18 Qf7 mate

So I tried the Tennison in six games, and won five times.

J.M. NN
1 Nf3 d5
2 e4 dxe4
3 Ng5 Bf5
4 Nc3 Nf6
5 Bc4 e6
6 f3 exf3
7 Qxf3 Nc6
8 Nxf7 Nd4
9 Qxf5 exf5
10 Nxd8 Nxc2+
11 Kd1 Nxa1
12 Nf7 Rg8
13 Re1+ Be7
14 Nb5 . . .
and I won easily. 1 - 0

J.M. NN
1 Nf3 d5
2 e4 dxe4
3 Ng5 Bf5
4 Nc3 Nf6
5 Bc4 e6
6 f3 e3 ?! "Help! It's not in the book!"
7 d3 Be7
8 Qe2 Nd5
9 N5e4 Nf4
10 Qf1 Qd4
11 Ne2 Nxe2
12 Qxe2 Nd7
13 Qxe3 Qxe3+
14 Bxe3 . . .
and I was lucky to win. 1 - 0

I wasn't worried about **1 e4 d5 2 Nf3 e6** since I intended to play an Advance Variation of the French.

Against **2...d4**, I would have played **3 Bc4**. **2...e5** leads to a Queen Pawn Counter-gambit (or maybe the Elephant gambit) and that is very good for White. Lutes spends a dozen pages showing what to do about it.

One of my games started . . .

1 e4 d5
2 Nf3 dxe4
3 Ng5 e5
4 d3 exd3
5 Bxd3 Be7
6 f4 . . .
*... and what I learned
from the book helped
me win it.*

And I only drew a game which started . . .

1 Nf3 d5
2 e4 dxe4
3 Ng5 Nf6
4 Nc3 Bg4
5 Be2 Bxe2
6 Qxe2 e6?
7 Qb5+ . . .
*but I can't blame the
opening for that [the draw].*

Another game started . . .

<u>J.M.</u>	<u>N.N.</u>
1 Nf3 d5	
2 e4 dxe4	
3 Ng5 f5	
4 Bc4 Nh6	
5 Nxh7 . . .	(the book says 5 d3 is better)
5 . . . Rxh7	(5...g6 is better)
6 Qh5+ Kd7	
7 Qg6 Rh8	
8 Be6+ Kc6	
9 Bxc8+ Qd6	
10 Qe8+ Kb6	
11 Qa4 . . .	

and I managed to win.

... if you prefer to play the wild Tennison gambit, and if you like the variations you've seen, try this book. Lutes has plenty of lines and information, as well as some background on the originator of the gambit, Captain Tennison.

Jill

Associate Editor's Notes:

- (1) Captain Otto M. Tennison, for which this gambit is named after, was a soldier of the Confederate Army and a Chess Expert of New Orleans.
- (2) Refer to Jill's complete book review on www.Amazon.com to read about her final Tennison game, her "Jill Gambit," why Jill decided to quit playing the Tennison Gambit, and to learn about her recommendation of an offbeat (non-Tennison) line to play against the Scandinavian Defense.

Ulysses Gambit - The Saga Continues by Clyde Nakamura



In 1986 I had played in the Hawaii State Class Championship. It was the final round for the championship of the master/expert section and my opponent was fellow expert Patrick Perry. I surprised him with the **Ulysses Gambit (1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nf3)** and he did not play the opening correctly and got into trouble and went down to the gambit. His B was trapped within its own pawn structure. During that game he had trouble concentrating & complained about the noise from the fire crackers because the tournament was held in the middle of the Chinese Cultural Center plaza. The fire crackers did not bother me. Two years later Perry went on to become Hawaii State Chess Champion and national master. That game was published in "Rand Springer" that German theoretical chess openings magazine. Rand Springer is no longer in publication.

I had second thoughts about the Ulysses Gambit and decided to play the Ulysses Gambit again. In some of my recent Ulysses Gambit games I usually get the Omega Gambit (1.d4 Nf6 2.e4) pawn position with center pawns at c2, c3 & d4 and half open e file with the added bonus of the half open f file. Listed below are 7 sample games, five of which were recently played. I lost one game against a player rated 2100+ and drew a game which I should have lost. I analyzed that game against the 2100+ player and found that I had missed a Bishop sac on h6 which should have given me a strong attack. Analysis by Fritz8 revealed that the final position of that attack should be equal but I believe that I had chances to win that game because of my passed pawns.

One game is of theoretical interest because my opponent surprised me with **1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3. Nf3 dxe4 4.Ng5 e5** and I sacrificed my N on the f7 square. But Fritz8 revealed that black did not play the line correctly and should have the advantage after playing Kg7. The e5 move is one of the lines played against the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit.

One of my other games was very curious because my opponent had all his minor pieces & Q on the back rank and all of my pieces were activated and developed and ready to proceed with the attack.

I have placed those 7 games in a file called ulysses1.pgn in the files section for your viewing pleasure. Some of those games have my notes. That file also includes that Patrick Perry game. Listed below are the games without notes.

Hawaii State Class C, 1986 Source www.chesslib.no Event Date: 1986
White: Nakamura, Clyde; Black: Perry, Patrick 1-0 ECO B12

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. Nf3 dxe4 4. Ng5 Nf6 5. Bc4 e6 6. Nc3 Be7 7. O-O O-O 8. Ncxe4 Nxe4 9. Nxe4 Nd7 10. c3 Nf6 11. Qe2 b6 12. Bf4 Bb7 13. Rad1 Qd7 14. Bd3 Rfd8 15. Rfe1 Nxe4 16. Bxe4 Bf6 17. Qf3 Rac8 18. h3 Ba6 19. b3 Qe8 20. g4 Be7 21. g5 Bd6 22. Bc1 Qd7 23. c4 Qc7 24. h4 c5 25. d5 exd5 26. Bxd5 b5 27. h5 bxc4 28. bxc4 Bh2+ 29. Kf1 Be5 30. g6 Rxd5 31. Qxd5 Bd4 32. Re2 Bb7 33. Rde1 Rf8 34. gxf7+ Qxf7 35. Qxf7+ Rxf7 36. Re8+ Rf8 37. Rxf8+ Kxf8 38. Be3 Ba6 39. Rc1 Kf7 40. Bxd4 cxd4 41. Ke2 Kf6 42. Kd3 Kg5 43. Rh1 Bb7 44. Rh2 g6 45. hxg6 hxg6 46. Rh7 Bc8 47. Rxa7 Kg4 48. Kxd4 g5 49. Ke3 Be6 50. c5 Bd5 51. a4 Kf5 52. Kd4 Bc6 53. a5 Kf4 54. Rf7+ Kg4 55. Rf6 Bh1 56. c6 Kh3 57. a6 Kg2 58. c7 g4 59. c8=Q 1-0

Ulysses Gambit 1993, White "Nakamura" Black "Chess Genius 60moves/hr"
1-0 ECO B12

1. d4 c6 2. e4 d5 3. Nf3 dxe4 4. Ng5 Nf6 5. Bc4 e6 6. Nc3 Bb4 7. O-O Bxc3 8. bxc3 h6 9. Nh3 Nbd7 10. f3 O-O 11. Qe1 exf3 12. Rxf3 c5 13. Qh4 Re8 14. Bxh6 cxd4 15. Rg3 g6 16. cxd4 Qc7 17. Bd3 e5 18. Bxg6 fxg6 19. Rxg6+ Kf7 20. Rg7+ Ke6 21. dxe5 Qb6+ 22. Kh1 Nxe5 23. Nf4+ Kd6 24. Qxf6+ Kc5 25. Qg5 Qd6 26. Qg3 Rd8 27. Qc3+ Kb5 28. Rb1+ Ka6 29. Rg6 b6 30. Rxd6 Rxd6 31. Qa3+ Kb7 32. Qxd6 Rb8 1-0

Rated game, 5m + 0s Main Playing Hall 2005.01.02 ECO D02
White: Evilone, Elo=1974 Black: Hunt2000, Elo=1828 1-0

1. Nf3 c6 2. d4 d5 3. e4 dxe4 4. Ng5 Bf5 5. Bc4 e6 6. Nc3 Nf6 7. f3 exf3 8. Nxf3 Bb4 9. O-O Bxc3 10. bxc3 Nbd7 11. Ng5 h6 12. Nxf7 Kxf7 13. Rxf5 Nb6 14. Bb3 Nbd5 15. Rf3 Rf8 16. c4 Nb6 17. Bb2 Kg8 18. Qe2 Qd7 19. Rd1 Rae8 20. Ba3 Rf7 21. h3 a5 22. c3 a4 23. Bc2 Nh7 24. Rxf7 Qxf7 25. Rf1 Nf6 26. Qe3 Nbd7 27. Bd6 e5 28. dxe5 Qxc4 29. Rf4 Nd5 30. Qe4 Qxe4 31. Rxe4 Nxc3 32. Rc4 Nd5 33. Bg6 Re6 34. Bf5 Rxe5 35. Bxe5 1-0

Rated game, 5m + 0s Main Playing Hall Event Date: 2005.01.01 ECO B12 1-0
White: Evilone, Elo=1998; Black: aykitu_mipushiesult, Elo=1929

1. d4 c6 2. e4 d5 3. Nf3 dxe4 4. Ng5 e5 5. Nxf7 Kxf7 6. Qh5+ g6 7. Bc4+ Be6 8. Bxe6+ Kxe6 9. Qxe5+ Kf7 10. Qxh8 Bg7 11. Qxh7 Qxd4 12. O-O Nf6 13. Qh4 Nbd7 14. Nc3 Rh8 15. Qg3 Nh5 16. Qe3 Qd6 17. Nxe4 Qe7 18. Ng5+ Kg8 19. Qxe7 1-0

Rated game, 5m + 0s Main Playing Hall Event Date: 2005.01.01
White Evilone, Elo=1984; Black Centauro61, Elo=2156

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. Nf3 dxe4 4. Ng5 Nf6 5. Bc4 e6 6. Nc3 Bb4 7. O-O Bxc3 8. bxc3 h6 9. Nh3 O-O 10. f3 exf3 11. Qxf3 Nbd7 12. Bf4 Qe7 13. Rae1 Re8 14. Bd3 Nd5 15. Bd2 b5 16. Qh5 N7f6 17. Qh4 Nh7 18. Qg3 Kh8 19. Rf3 Bb7 20. Qg4 a6 21. Rg3 Rg8 22. Qh5 Ndf6 23. Qh4 Qf8 24. Bf4 Rd8 25. Be5 Rd5 26. Rf1 Rxе5 27. dxе5 Qc5+ 28. Kh1 Qxe5 29. Nf4 c5 30. Bxh7 Kxh7 31. Nd3 Qd5 32. Qh3 Ne4 33. Rgf3 f5 34. Nf4 Qxa2 35. Qh5 Nf6 36. Qg6+ Kh8 37. Rh3 Ng4 0-1

Rated game, 5m + 0s Main Playing Hall Event Date: 2005.01.01 1/2-1/2
ECO B12 White: Evilone, Elo= 1924; Black: BKatz, Elo=2004

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. Nf3 dxe4 4. Ng5 Bf5 5. Bc4 e6 6. Nc3 Nf6 7. O-O h6 8. Nxе7 Kxf7 9. f3 e3 10. Bxe3 Bd6 11. g4 Bg6 12. g5 hxg5 13. Bxg5 Bxh2+ 14. Kg2 Bd6 15. Rh1 Nbd7 16. Qe2 Qe7 17. Rae1 Bf5 18. Ne4 Bc7 19. Bh4 Rxh4 20. Ng5+ Kg6 21. Rxh4 Kxg5 22. Qf2 Kg6 23. f4 Ng4 24. Qg3 Ndf6 25. Bd3 Qd6 26. Rxg4+ Nxg4 27. Qxg4+ Kf7 28. Bxf5 exf5 29. Qxf5+ Kg8 30. Re6 Qd5+ 31. Qxd5 cxd5 32. Re7 Bxf4 33. Rxb7 Rb8 34. Rxa7 Rxb2 35. Ra5 Rxc2+ 36. Kf3 Bc7 37. Rxd5 Rxa2 38. Rd7 Bb6 39. d5 Ra7 40. Rd6 Bc5 41. Rc6 Be7 42. d6 Bd8 43. Ke4 Kf7 44. Ke5 Ra5+ 45. Ke4 Ke6 46. Rc8 Kd7 47. Rb8 Ra6 48. Rb7+ Kxd6 49. Rxg7 Ra4+ 1/2-1/2

Rated game, 5m + 0s Main Playing Hall Event Date 2005.01.01 ECO B12 1-0
White: Evilone, Elo=1923; Black: BKatz, Elo=2005

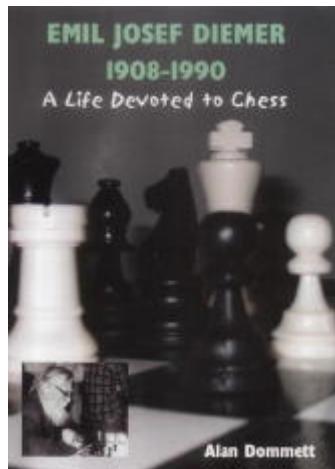
1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. Nf3 dxe4 4. Ng5 Nf6 5. Bc4 e6 6. Nc3 Bb4 7. O-O Bxc3 8. bxc3 h6 9. Nh3 O-O 10. Nf4 Nd5 11. Bd2 Nxе4 12. Bxf4 f5 13. f3 exf3 14. Qxf3 Kh8 15. Rae1 Na6 16. Bxe6 Bxe6 17. Rxe6 Rf6 18. Rfe1 Qf8 19. Qe3 Nc7 20. Re7 Na6 21. Rxb7 c5 22. Be5 Rf7 23. Qxh6+ Kg8 24. Rxf7 Qxf7 25. Qxa6 Re8 26. Qd6 cxd4 27. cxd4 Qxa2 28. Re2 Qf7 29. Kf2 Qh5 30. h3 f4 31. c4 f3 32. gxf3 Qxh3 33. Qd5+ Kh8 34. Ke3 Rf8 35. Rf2 Qf5 36. Rh2+ 1-0



Emil Josef Diemer 1908-1990 A Life Devoted to Chess

Reviewed by [Rick Kennedy](#)

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by Alan Dommett

The Book Guild Ltd.

124 pages

ISBN 1 85776 721 7

hard cover, algebraic notation

Shortly after completing my review of Kaj Björkqvist's *Romantic D-Pawns, An opening repertoire for White*, I discovered *Emil Josef Diemer 1908-1990 A Life Devoted to Chess* (2003) by Alan Dommett. Without wishing to put words in Professor Björkqvist's mouth, it would nonetheless seem to me that those chess players who enjoyed *Romantic D-Pawns* and the gambits within will now find that *A Life Devoted to Chess* is what the good Doctor might have ordered next... Those club and tournament players who are still wondering "what all the fuss is about" concerning the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit (1.d4 d5 2.e4 de 3.Nc3) now have a further introduction, via 126 E.J. Diemer games – warmly and engagingly written. Who hasn't thought like Dommett:

Once you have been bitten by the chess bug there is no cure. The victim is left to fend for himself in a world that, more often than not, fails to understand his condition and questions his state of mind. No matter how hard he tries to conform to society's requirements by taking on responsibilities, he will always fall prey to the desire to practice with a pocket chess set, communicate by notation rather than word of mouth, and generally withdraw into his own private world at every available opportunity.

Alan Dommett lives in Bournemouth, in the south of England, on Poole Bay and the English Channel. He writes a weekly chess column for *The Daily Echo*, and edits *Newsknight*, a local chess magazine. Above all, the author prizes Diemer's fighting spirit, his attacking style, and the beauty of his combinational play:

We can all marvel at a Grandmaster's vast theoretical knowledge, but can the average club player realistically seek to emulate him, or is he simply playing into the hands of those who can go just one step further along a variation's path? Perhaps he would be better served by going back to his roots – the early days of innocence, of fun chess. The good news is that, if he can overcome the fear of giving up a pawn in the opening, the Diemer legacy, both of belief and style, gives him the opportunity to enjoy attacking play and have excellent chances of winning.

Emil Josef Diemer 1908-1990 A Life Devoted to Chess is hardbound, with an attractive dust cover. Inside, the print is clear and well laid out, with effective use of fonts, bolding and white space. Diagrams appear two or three to the page. While most games feature the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit, accepted and declined, there are also examples of the Huebsch Gambit (1.d4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.e4 Nxe4 4.Nxe4 de), the Lemberger Countergambit (1.d4 d5 2.e4 de 3.Nc3 e5), the Diemer-Duhm Gambit (1.d4 d5 2.e4 e6 3.c4)

and the Alapin-Diemer Gambit (1.d4 e6 2.e4 d5 3.Bc3) The games are presented chronologically, although there is a helpful variations Index at the back of the book. Here is a game from the book, with notes by Dommett:

Diemer vs Anonymous
(Simultaneous Display, Germany 1938)

1.d4 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.f3 exf3 5.Nxf3



I have tried, as a rule, to avoid the inclusion of “anonymous” opposition, but this beautiful example of Diemer playing against a Tartakower-Gunderam Defence was just too good to ignore.

5...Bf5 6.Bc4 e6 7.0–0 c6 8.Ne5 Bxc2



A sneaky little tactic, well-known to Blackmar-Diemer exponents in this, and other, lines.

9.Qxc2 Qxd4+ 10.Kh1 Qxe5 11.Bf4 Qa5 12.Bxe6!



Is Diemer beginning to impress you too?

12...fxe6 13.Qb3 Nbd7 14.Qxe6+ Kd8 15.Rad1 Bb4 16.Bg5!?



Yet another sacrifice, which might have been costly had Black ignored it and played 16...Kc7!, when even Diemer would have struggled in his pursuit of the king.

16...Qxg5? 17.Rxf6!



Recovering the situation in style. Indeed, the previous bishop sac proved to be an overkill that hid a cleaner finish had Diemer seen 16.Rxd7+ Nxd7 17.Rd1, when a similar mating motif arises. Black, with no way of saving his king, resigned, no doubt content to remain anonymous on this occasion.

Readers should realize that if they take to Dommett's little gem of a book (and they should!), challenges will come at them from all four corners of the chessboard. Despite the title, for example, the book is not a biography of Emil Josef Diemer. (An example of this kind of criticism can be found in Taylor Kingston's review at <http://www.chesscafe.com/text/review391.pdf>.) Some historical information is given, and there are notes and references to particular times or events in Diemer's life, with a small amount of annotation; but this is a book that largely lets the games "speak for themselves." That is how Dommett would like it to be. For the record, the most complete story of Diemer – and the details are not always pretty – is Georg Studier's *Emil Joseph Diemer: Ein Leben für das Schach im Spiegel seiner Zeit* (1996). A snapshot of Diemer's life, by Hans Ree, can be found at <http://www.chesscafe.com/text/hans07.txt>

Battle-scarred Blackmar-Diemer Gambit veterans might also hasten to point out that what analysis the author provides misses various nuances in this-or-that line, overlooks the revolutionary re-evaluations in such-and-such a defense... even as they remember, with a smile and a sense of nostalgia, their *own* first delightful forays into *playing for mate from the first move* (Diemer's philosophy, and the title of his 1957 book). Of course, this updating dilemma is always with the chessplayer, and was admitted directly in Anders Tejler's *Discover the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit* (1971), where we find Ken Smith's words:

For every refutation that the Black side recommends improvements are found for White. For every White initiative a better defense always seems to present itself for Black.

Sic transit gloria.

The annotations are light in *Emil Josef Diemer 1908-1990 A Life Devoted to Chess*, and intentionally so. The book is consistent with Dr. Björkqvist's recommendation to play over the games, enjoy them, do your own analysis, and avoid "parrot learning" (rote memorizing). Those who would, nonetheless, like to dive further into the Blackmar Diemer Gambit analyses are encouraged to return to the mini-bibliography I provided in my *Romantic D-Pawns* review, or go directly to Tom Purser's BDG web pages to look around: <http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/4902/>.

Skeptics will scoff at such a bold and reckless opening and middle game play in the first place. Shouldn't one be learning, say, the Catalan, instead? Dommett himself tells a humorous story from a time before he came to appreciate the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit. Sitting down against Arthur Hall, a notorious BDGer, he tried the verbal gambit, "You don't play this rubbish, do you?" and was subsequently "soundly thrashed for my courtesy" (over-the-board, we must assume).

Tactical rumbles sometimes have "holes" in the attacker's line of play, errors that later analysis will uncover – as will attest Tal, or even Kasparov. The club player should appreciate Diemer's characterization of his own opening as a "high school for tactics" and learn accordingly – the game may be a test, but there is still plenty of work to do beforehand, and homework to do afterward.* Remember, too, that defense is often more difficult than attack: Diemer was known to play aggressive, pressing, pressuring moves, finally growling out loud "*That is precisely the blunder I had been expecting!*" when his opponent misplayed and caved in.

Of course, one "complaint" that may come from those who read, play over, and thoroughly enjoy the book's contents is – they want *more* Diemer games! The author could then sit back and smile, having accomplished his aim...

(Dany Sénéchaud's *Emil Joseph Diemer: missionnaire des échecs acrobatiques* -3rd Ed, 2003- contains 226 games, with Diemer playing various openings and defences. Readers might also be interested in Tom Purser and Anders Tejler's *Blackmar, Diemer & Gedult*, which presents over 200 BDG games played by David Gedult, coffeehouse player extraordinaire.)

* Returning to Diemer vs Anonymous (Simultaneous Display, Germany 1938)

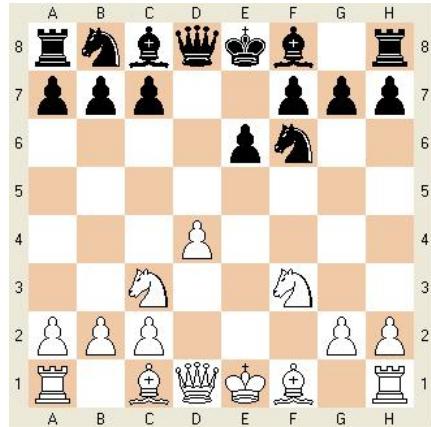
- 1) Dommett recommends 16...Kc7! for Black, instead of 16...Qxg5?, after which White's best bet seems to me to be to go aggressively for a draw by repetition with 17.Rxf6 Nxf6 18.Bf4+ Kb6 19.Be3+ Kc7 20.Bf4+ etc. How un-Diemer-like!
- 2) The sacrifice Dommett points out, 16.Rxd7+ (instead of 16.Bg5!?) can be worked out, with a little persistence, to a forced mate: 16...Nxd7 17.Rd1 Bd6 18.Rxd6 Qc7 19.Rd1! a6 (nothing helps) 20.Bxc7+ Kxc7 21.Rxd7+ Kb8 22.Qd6+ Ka7 23.Qxc6 Rab8 24.Qc5+ Ka8 25.Nb5 axb5 26.Qa3 mate. A shame Diemer missed it.
- 3) Black does not escape with 15...Kc8, instead of 15...Bb4, as White can continue to throw pieces forward, making use of pins and open lines: 16.Ne4 Qd8 17.Rd6! Ne8 18.Rd4! Nc7 (looking like a boxer desperately trying to cover up) 19.Bxc7 Qe7 20.Qb3 Kxc7 21.Rf7 x-ray attack, and White has the advantage with a queen for a rook and a piece – plus continued pressure against the Black king.
- 4) With 14...Be7, planning to castle and just give the piece back, Black seems to calm the waters: 15.Bd6 0–0–0 16.Bxe7 Rde8 17.Rae1. White has compensation for his pawn in terms of development, but the king-hunt has stalled.
- 5) Black had the choice of a somewhat-less-wayward queen shift at move 11: ...Qc5. If he focuses on exchanging queens to quell the attack, what might follow is 12.Qb3 Qb4 13.Bxe6! Qxb3 14.Bxb3. White seems to have full compensation for his two sacrificed pawns – he will probably win one back, and Black's king remains in danger.



I played the following game after reading Rick Kennedy's preceding book review. I could not help but to feel inspired.

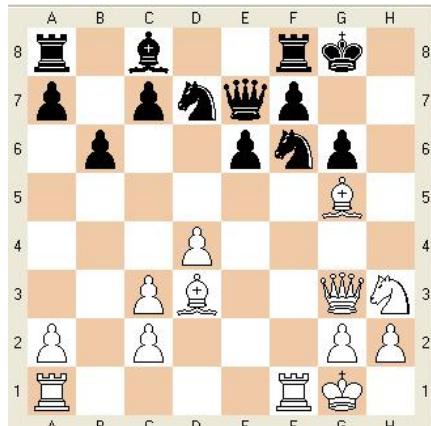
Barnes & Nobles Café, Mentor Ohio Wednesday Night Chess 2005.06.29
Gifford, G. vs. Ademek, P. Opening: Blackmar-Diemer Gambit 1-0

1.d4 d5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.e4 dx e4 4.f3 ex f3 5.Nxf3 e6



After 5. e6

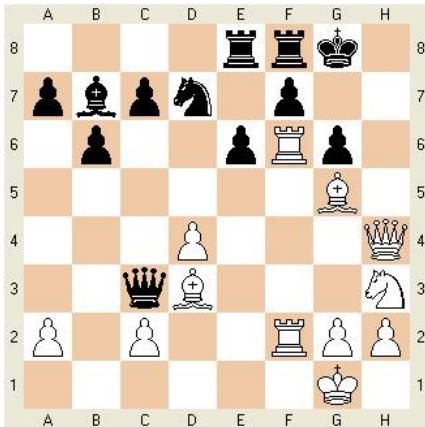
6.Bd3 Bb4 7.O-O Bxc3 8.bxc3 O-O 9.Ng5 h6
 10.Nh3 Qe7 11.Qf3 Nbd7 12.Qg3 b6 13.Bxh6 g6
 14.Bg5 ... (I value the active Bishop here much more than Black's idle Rook)



After 14. Bg5 ...

14. Bb7 15.Qh4 Qd6 16.Rxf6 Qc6 17.Rf2
 Qxc3

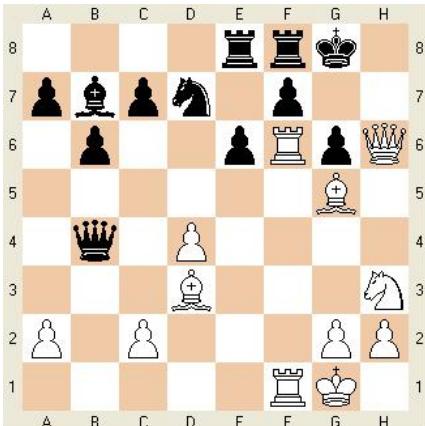
18.Raf1 Rae8 19.Rf6 Qc6 20.R1f2 Qc3



After 20. Qc3

(Black hopes to play Qe1+ and if the Rook goes to f1 to block, the exchange of Queens greatly diminishes the attack. And if the Bishop blocks at f1 it leaves its vital role in the attack.)

21.Qh6 ...



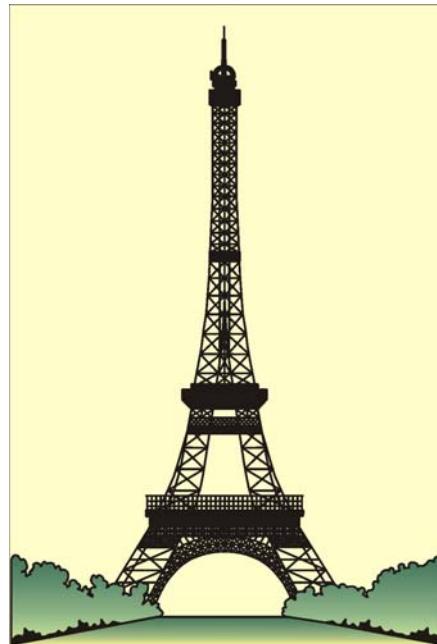
After 21. Qh6 ...

(Threatening Rxg6+ with mate to follow.)

21. Qe1+ (A short reprieve) 22.Rf1 Qb4
 23.Rxg6+ fxg6 24.Qxg6+ Kh8 25.Qh7# 1-0



GAMBITS FROM FRANCE (IV)



By Dany Sénéchaud

(dsenechaud@free.fr)

A FRENCH GAMBITEER : STEPHANE MORIN

Stéphane Morin, 32 years old', loves gambits and unorthodox openings. Rare openings we find in the MOB (the *Hugh Myers Openings Bulletin*) and *Randspringer*, like : - 1.d4 Nf6, 2.Nf3 Ne4 ; - 1.e4 e5, 2.Nf3 Nc6, 3.Bb5 b6 ; - 1.e4 Nf6, 2.e5 Ng8 ; - 1.e4 a5 ; - 1.e4 h6, 2.d4 a6 ; - 1.d4 Nf6, 2.c4 Nc6 ; - 1.e4 c6, 2.d4 Na6 ; - 1.c4 Na6 ; - 1.c4 g5.

Now a *Florilège* of games recently played by Stéphane Morin :

C. COUDERC (2120) – S. MORIN (2085), corres. 2001
Fajarowicz gambit [ECO "A51"]

1. d4 Nf6 2. c4 e5 3. dxe5 Ne4 4. Nf3 Bb4+ 5. Nbd2 Nc6 6. a3 Nxd2 7. Bxd2 Bxd2+ 8. Qxd2 Qe7 9. Qc3 [9. Qf4 O-O 10. Rd1 Re8 11. Rd5 b6 12. e3 Bb7 13. Be2 Nd8 14. Rd2 Ne6 15. Qf5 Rad8 16. O-O Nf8 17. Rfd1 Bxf3 18. Bxf3 Qxe5 19. Qxe5 Rxe5 20. b4 Rde8 21. g3 g6 22. h4 Kg7 23. Bg2 d6 24. e4 f6 25. f4 R5e7 26. Rd5 Kf7 27. c5 dxc5 28. bxc5 Ne6 29. cxb6 axb6 30. e5 Nc5 31. exf6 Kxf6 32. g4 Re1+ 33. Rxe1 Rxe1+ 34. Kh2 Ra1 35. g5+ Kf7 36. f5 gxf5 37. Rxf5+ Kg7 38. Bd5 c6 39. Rf7+ Kg6 40. Rf6+ Kh5 41. Kg3 Rxa3+ 42. Bf3+, 1-0 « Kachai » - « FajaCrazyMan », corres. 2001]

9... b6 10. e3 Bb7 11. b4 O-O 12. Rd1 Rfe8 13. Be2 Rad8 14. Rd5 Nb8 15. Rd2 Nc6 16. Rd5 Nb8 17. Rd3 Nc6 18. O-O Nxe5 19. Nxe5 Qxe5 20. Qxe5 Rxe5 21. Rfd1 d6 22. Kf1 Rde8, 1/2-1/2.

E. PICHOURON – S. MORIN, corres. 2001
King's gambit [ECO "C30"]

1.e4 e5, 2.f4 Qf6, 3.d4 exd4, 4.Bd3 Bb4+, 5.Kf1 d6, 6.Qh5 Nc6, 7.Nf3 a6, 8.a3 Bc5, 9.b4 Ba7, 10.Nbd2 Qxf4, 11.Nb3 Qg4, 12.Qxg4 Bxg4, 13.Bb2 Bxf3, 14.gxf3 Nge7, 15.b5 axb5, 16.Bxb5 f5, 17.Kg2 O-O, 18.Rhd1 fxe4, 19.fxe4 Rf4, 20.Nxd4 Bxd4, 21.Bxd4 Raf8, 22.Bg1 Rg4+, 23.Kh1 [23.Kh3 Rf3+, 24.Kxg4 Ne5+, 25.Kh4 h6, 26.Bc4+ Kh8, 27.Rd3 N7g6+, 28.Kh5 Nf4+, 29.Kh4 g5#]

23...Rxe4, 24.Rab1 b6, 25.Rb3 Ne5, 26.Rc3 c6, 27.Bd3 Nxd3, [27...Ra4, 28.Be2 Nd5, 29.Rxc6 Nxc6, 30.Rxd5 Rxa3, 31.Rxd6 Rc3]

28.cxd3 Re2, 29.Bxb6 c5, 30.d4 Nd5, 31.Rb3 c4, 32.Rb5 Nc3, 0-1.

M. SCHaub (2060) – S. MORIN (2130), corres. Cojeli 2001
King's gambit [ECO "C30"]

1.e4 e5, 2.f4 Qf6, 3.Nc3 Qxf4, 4.d4 Qh4+, [4...Qf6, 5.dxe5 Qxe5, 6.Nf3]

5.g3 Qd8, 6.dxe5 d6, 7.Bf4 [7.Be3 dxe5, 8.Qxd8+ Kxd8, 9.O-O-O+ Nd7, 10.Bc4 f6] [7.exd6 Bxd6, 8.Bf4 Bxf4, 9.Qxd8+ Kxd8, 10.gxf4 Bg4] [7.Bc4

Nc6, 8.Nf3 Bg4, 9.O-O Qd7, 10.Bf4 O-O-O, (10...Bxf3, 11.Qxf3 dxe5, 12.Rad1 Bd6) 11.exd6 Bxd6, 12.Bxd6 cxd6]

7...g5, (7...dxe5, 8.Qxd8+ Kxd8, 9.Bxe5 +/=)

8.Be3 (8.Qh5 gxf4, 9.Bc4 Nh6, 10.e6 Qf6)

8...Nc6, (8...Nd7, 9.e6)

9.exd6 (9.Bb5 Bd7, 10.exd6 Bxd6)

9...Bxd6, 10.Qd2 h6, 11.Nf3 (11.Bg2 a6, 12.Nf3 Nge7, 13.O-O Be6, 14.Nd4 Qd7, 15.Nxe6 Qxe6, 16.Nd5 O-O-O, ½-½. Backman - Heinola, corres. 1983/84)

11...Bg4, 12.Nd4 Ne5, 13.Be2 Nf6, 14.Nf5 Bxf5, 15.exf5 Qd7, 16.O-O-O Qxf5, (16...a6, 17.h4) 17.Nb5 Rd8, 18.Qc3 O-O, 19.Bxa7 Qe6, 20.Nxd6 (20.Qb3) 20...cxsd6, {Λ 21...Rc8.} 21.a3 (21.Qb3 Ra8) 21...Rc8, 22.Qd2 Qa2, 23.Qd4 Rfe8, (Λ 24...Nc6) 24.Bb5 Nf3, 0-1.

**M. SCHAUB (2060) – S. MORIN (2140), corres. Cojeli 2002
King's gambit [ECO "C30"]**

1. e4 e5, 2. f4 Qf6, 3. Nc3 Qxf4, 4. Nf3 d6, 5. d4 Qg4, 6.dxe5 dxe5, 7.Nxe5 Qxd1+, 8.Kxd1 Nd7, 9.Nb5 Nxe5, 10.Nxc7+ Kd8, 11.Nxa8 b6, 12.a4 Bb7, 13.Bf4 Bd6, (13...f6, 14.a5 b5, 15.Be3 Bxe4, 16.Nb6 axb6, 17.Bxb6+ Kc8)

14.a5 b5, 15.Nb6 axb6, 16.Bxb5 (16.a6 Bxe4, 17.a7 Ba8, 18.Bxb5 Ne7 ~)

16...bxa5, 17.Rxa5 Nf6, 18.Ra7 [18.Ke2 Nxe4, 19.Rd1 Kc7, 20.Bxe5 Bxe5, 21.Rd7+ Kb6, 22.Rxb7+ Kxa5, (22...Kxb7, 23.Ba6+ Kb6, 24.Rxe5 Nc3+, 25.Kd2 Nb1+, 26.Kc1 Kxa6, 27.Kxb1) 23.b4+ Kxb4, 24.Bd3+ Kc5, 25.Bxe4]

18...Kc7, (18...Kc8, 19.Ba6 Bxa6, 20.Ra8+ Bb8, 21.Bxe5 Rd8+, 22.Kc1 Kb7, 23.Rxb8+ Rxb8, 24.Bxb8 Kxb8, 25.e5 +/=)

19.Ba6 Ra8, (19...Rb8, 20.Rf1 Nfd7, 21.Ke2 Kb6, 22.Rxb7+ Rxb7, 23.Bxb7 Kxb7, 24.b4)

20.Rxb7+ Kc6, 21.Bxe5 Bxe5, 22.Rxf7 Rxa6, 23.Re1 Bxb2, (23...Ra1+, 24.Ke2 Rxe1+?! 25.Kxe1 Nxe4, 26.b3 h5, 27.h3 Bf6, 28.Ke2)

24.Rxg7 Be5, 25.g4 Bxh2, (25...Ra4, 26.h3 Kd6, 27.g5 Nxe4, 28.Rxh7 Nxg5, 29.Rh6+ Kd5, 30.Re3)

26.g5 Ra1+, 27.Ke2 (27.Kd2 Rxe1, 28.gxf6 Rh1, 29.f7 Bd6, 30.e5 Be7)

27...Rxe1+, 28.Kxe1 Nxe4, 29.Rxh7, 1/2-1/2.

J.-P. HERRMANN (2260) – S. MORIN (2140), corres. 2002
King's gambit [ECO "C30"]

1. e4 e5, 2. f4 Qf6, 3. Nf3 Qxf4, 4. Ne3 d6, 5. d4 Qg4, 6. Be3 exd4, [6... Nc6, 7.Nd5 (7. Nb5 Qxe4, 8. Qe2 exd4, 9. Nxc7+ Kd7, 10. Nxa8 Qxe3, 11. Rd1 Nf6)

7... Qd7, (7... Qxe4, 8. dxe5) (6... Nf6, 7. dxe5 Nxe4, 8.Nd5 Kd8, 9. Nf4 c6, 10. Bd3]

7. Qxd4 (7. Bxd4 Nc6) [7. Nxd4 Qh4+, (7... Qxd1+, 8. Rxd1) 8. g3 Qd8 ~]

7... Nc6, 8. Qd2 Nf6, (8... Be7)

9. Bc4 (9. Bd3)

9... Be7, (9... Be6, 10. Bd5 Be7, 11. O-O-O O-O)

10. O-O-O Nxe4, (10... O-O, 11. h3 Qg6, 12. Bd3 Ne5, 13. Nxe5 dxe5, 14. g4 c6, 15. Qh2 Nd7)

11. Nxe4 (11. Bxf7+ Kxf7, 12. Qd5+ Be6, 13. Qxe4 Qxe4, 14. Nxe4 Rhe8)

11... Qxe4, 12. Bd5 Qa4, 13. Nd4 O-O, (\wedge 14...Nxd4 / 15...Be6) (13... Ne5, 14. Rhf1 c6, 15. Bb3 Qa6, 16. Nf5 (16. Qf2 O-O) 16... Bxf5, 17. Rxf5 f6, (\wedge 18...O-O-0 -/+)

14.Rhf1 (14. Rhe1 Ne5, 15. Bf4 Bf6, 16. Re4 Qa6, 17. Rde1 Bd7)

14... Nxd4, 15. Bxd4 [15. Qxd4 Qxd4, 16. Rxd4 (16. Bxd4 c6, 17. Bf3 Be6) 16... c6, 17. Bb3 Be6, 18. c4 b5, 19. cxb5 Bxb3, 20. axb3 cxb5, 21. Bf4 Rfd8]

15... Be6, 16. b3 Qxa2, 17. Rde1 Rae8, 18. Rxe6 fxe6, 19. Bxe6+ Kh8, 20. Bf7 Bd8, (20... Bh4, 21. g3 Bd8, 22. Rf2 Re5, 23. Bxe5 dxe5, 24. Kd1 Bf6, 25. Bc4 e4)

21. Rf5 c5, 22. Bc3 d5, 23. g4 d4, 24. Bxe8 Rxf5, (24... Rxe8, 25. Bb2 Qa6, 26. Kb1 Qc6)

25. gxf5 dxc3, [25... Ba5, 26. f6 dxc3, (26... Bxc3, 27. fxg7+ Kxg7, (27... Kg8, 28. Bf7+ Kxf7, 29. Qf4+ Kxg7, 30. Qg5+) 28. Qg5+ Kf8, 29. Qxc5+) 27. fxg7+ Kxg7,

(27... Kg8, 28. Qd5+ Kxg7, 29. Qf7+ Kh8, (29... Kh6, 30. Qf6#) 30. Qf8#) 28.Qg5+ Kf8, 29. Qxc5+]

26. Qxc3 (26. Qxd8 Qa1#)

26... Bg5+, 27. Kd1 Qb1+, 28. Ke2 Qh1, [28... Qg1, 29. Qg3 Qc1, 30. Qd3 Qh1, 31. h3 Bh4, 32. Bb5 a6, 33. Bc4 b5, 34. Bd5 Qh2+, 35. Kf3 (35. Ke3 Qf2+, 36. Ke4 Bg3, 37. Qe3 (37. Qd1 Qf4+, 38. Kd3 Qxf5+, 39. Ke2 Qxh3) 37... Qxc2+, 38. Qd3 (38. Kf3 Qxf5+, 39. Kxg3 Qxd5, 40. Qe8+ Qg8) 38... Qg2+, 39. Qf3 Qxh3) 35... Qf2+, 36. Ke4 Bg3, 37. Qe3 Qxc2+, 38. Qd3 Qg2+, 39. Qf3 Qxh3]

29. Qf3 Qxh2+, 30. Kf1 Qxc2, 31. Bf7 Qc1+, [31... a5, 32. Bc4 Bh4, 33. Kg1 Qc1+, 34. Kg2 Qg5+, 35. Kh2 Qd2+, 36. Kh1 Bf6, 37. Qe4 (37. Qxb7 Qd1+, 38. Kg2 Qc2+, 39. Kf1 Qxf5+)]

32. Kg2 Qd2+, 33. Kh3 Bf4, (33... Qf4)

34. Kg4 Be5, 35. Qe4 Qc3, (35... Qh2, 36. Kf3 a5, 37. Ke3 b5, 38. Kd3 Qg3+, 39. Kd2 Qf4+, 40. Qxf4 Bxf4+)

36. Qf3 Qxf3+, 37. Kxf3 b6, 38. Ke4 Bd4, 39. b4 a5, 40. bxa5 bxa5, 41. Kf4 a4, 42. Kg5 g6, 43. fxe6 Kg7, 44. Bc4 hxg6, 45. Ba2 a3, 46. Bc4 Be3+, 47. Kg4 Kf6, 48. Kf3 Bh6, (48... Ke5), **0-1.**

C. STOLOVITCH (2030) – S. MORIN (2140), corres. 2002

Philidor counter-Gambit [ECO "C41"]

1.e4 e5, 2.Nf3 d6, 3.d4 f5, 4.Nc3 fxe4, 5.Nxe4 Nf6, (Maurits Wind) **6.Nxf6+** [6.Bg5 Be7, 7.Bxf6 gxf6, 8.dxe5 dxe5, 9.Bb5+ c6, 10.Qxd8+ Kxd8, 11.Be2 Be6, 12.O-O Nd7, 13.Ng3 Rf8, 14.Bd3 Rf7, 15.Nh4 Nc5, 16.Bf5 Bxf5, 17.Nhxf5 Ne6, 18.Ne4 Nc5, 19.Rad1+ Kc7, 20.Nxc5 Bxc5, 21.g3 Rd7, 22.Rxd7+ Kxd7, 23.Rd1+ Ke6, 24.Ng7+ Ke7, 25.Nf5+ Ke6, 26.Ng7+ Ke7, 27.Nf5+ Ke6, 1/2-1/2. Eckerl - Gradwohl, Allemagne 1995]

6...gxf6, 7.Be3 (7.Nh4 Be6) [7.dxe5 dxe5, 8.Qxd8+ Kxd8, 9.Bd2 Bc5, (9...Bg4)]

7...c6, [7...Qe7, 8.Bc4 c6, (then d5 and e4) 9.dxe5 dxe5]

8.Qd3 Be6, 9.Be2 Nd7, 10.a3 Qa5+, 11.Bd2 (11.b4 Qa4)

11...Qc7, (11...Qb6, 12.O-O-O O-O-O, 13.Be3 Qa5)

12.O-O-O O-O-O, 13.Be3 Be7, 14.Nh4 (14.dxe5 dxe5, 15.Bxa7 Qa5, 16.Be3 Nc5)

14...d5, 15.Nf5 Bf8, 16.Bd2 (16.f3 c5, 17.dxc5 d4)

16...c5, 17.dxc5 Nxc5, (17...Rg8)

18.Qf3 h5, (18...d4, 19.Kb1)

19.Kb1 e4, (19...d4)

20.Qh3 Qe5, 21.g4 [21.Bc3 d4, 22.Bxd4 Qxf5, (22...Rxd4, 23.Rxd4 Qxf5, 24.Qxf5) 23.Qc3]

21...d4, 22.Nxd4 Rxd4, 23.Be3 Rd5, 0-1.

S. MORIN (2140) – P. RUIZ (2040), corres. 2003

[ECO "B15"]

1.e4 c6, 2.d4 d5, 3.Nc3 dxe4, 4.f3 Nf6, 5.Bc4 e3, 6.Bxe3 Bf5, 7.g4 [7.Qd2 e6, 8.Nge2 b5, 9.Bb3 Nbd7, 10.g4 Bg6, 11.h4 h6, 12.Nf4 Bh7, 13.O-O-O (13.g5) 13...Nb6, 14.Qe2 Be7, 15.Bxe6 g5, 16.hxg5 hxg5, 17.Nh3 fxe6, 18.Nxg5 Qd7, 19.Bd2 O-O-O, 20.Nf7 Rhf8, 21.Nxd8 Bxd8, 22.g5 Nfd5, 23.Ne4 Bf5, 24.Rh6 Qf7, 25.Nd6+, 1-0. Croce L. – Waldmann C. / VK2 1998] (7. Nge2)

7...Bg6, 8.Nh3 { \& Nf4 and h4. } [8.h4 h5, (8...h6, 9.Nh3 e6, 10.Nf4 Bh7, 11.g5 hxg5, 12.hxg5 Bxc2, 13.Rxh8 Bxd1, 14.gxf6 Qxf6, 15.Ne4 Qe7, 1-0 (33). Raoof A. – Hyde K. / Kent 1984) 9.g5 Nd5, 10.Nxd5 cxd5, 11.Bd3 Bxd3, (11...Qa5+, 12.c3 Bxd3, 13.Qxd3 g6, 14.a4 Nd7, 15.Ne2 Bg7, 16.O-O O-O, 17.f4 e6, 18.Ng3 Qa6, 19.Qd1 Nb6, 20.b3 Nc8, 0-1 (41). Kopcak S. – Veselovsky Y. / SVK-chT3D 2000) 12.Qxd3 g6, 13.O-O-O Nc6, 14.f4 e6, 15.Nf3 Bd6, 16.Rhf1 a6, 17.c4, 0-1 (27). Hoehn V. – Metz H. / Baden 1994]

8...Nbd7, 9.Nf4 e5, 10.Nxg6 hxg6, 11.Qe2 Be7, 12.O-O-O Qc7, 13.dxe5 Qxe5, (13...Nxe5, 14.Bb3)

14.g5 Nh5, 15.Bxf7+ Kxf7, (15...Kf8, 16.Ne4)

16.Rxd7 Ng3, 17.Qc4+ Qe6, 18.Rxe7+ Kxe7, 19.Bc5+ Kf7, 20.Qxe6+ Kxe6,
21.Re1+ Kf5, (21...Ne2+, 22.Rxe2+ Kf5)

22.hxg3 Kxg5, 23.Ne4+, 1-0.

Pascal Villalba (the webmaster of the french *Notzai*) is a gambiteer with a long history of involvement with the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit. Here two examples :

P. VILLALBA – R. HOMBOURGER, corres. Cojeli 2002
Blackmar-Diemer Gambit

1.d4 Nf6, 2.Nc3 d5, 3.e4 dxe4, 4.f3 exf3, 5.Nxf3 Bg4, 6.h3 Bh5, 7.g4 Bg6, 8.Ne5 Nbd7, 9.Qf3 c6, 10.Nxg6 hxg6, 11.g5 Nh5, 12.Bd3 Qc7, 13.Ne2 e6, 14. 0-0 Bd6, 15.Qxf7+ Kd8, 16.Bxg6 Rf8, 17.Qxe6 Bh2+, 18.Kg2 Rxf1, 19.Qe8+, 1-0.

P. VILLALBA – F.-X. PRIOUR, corres. Cojeli 2003
Blackmar-Diemer Gambit

1.d4 d5, 2.e4 dxe4, 3.Nc3 Nf6, 4.f3 exf3, 5.Nxf3 Bg4, 6.h3 Bh5, 7.g4 Bg6, 8.Ne5 e6, 9.Qf3 c6, 10.g5 Bh5, 11.Qf2 Nfd7, 12.Be2 Nxe5, 13.Bxh5 Ng6, 14.0-0 Qd7, 15.Ne4 Na6, 16.c4 0-0-0, 17.Be3 f5, 18.gxf6 e. p. gxf6, 19.Nxf6 Qg7, 20.Bg4 Kb8, 21.Nh5 Qe7, 22.d5 exd5, 23.Bxa7+ Ka8, 24.Bd4 Qe4, 25.Rad1 Ne5, 26.Bf5 Rg8+, 27.Kh2 Bd6, 28.Bxe4 Ng4+, 29.Kh1 Nxf2+, 30.Bxf2 dxe4, 31.Nf6 e3, 32.Bxe3 Rg3, 33.Bf4 Bxf4, 34.Rxd8+ Bb8, 35.Rf2 Rxh3+, 36.Kg2 Rg3+, 37.Kf1 Ka7, 38.Nxh7 Rg7, 39.Nf6 Bc7, 40.Ne8 Rg8, 41.Rc8 Bb6, 42.Rg2 Rf8+, 43.Ke2 Nc7, 44.Nd6 Rf6, 45.Ne4 Rf4, 46.Kd3 Rf3+, 47.Kc2 Rf4, 48.Nd2 Ne6, 49.Rgg8 Bd4, 50.b4 c5, 51.a4 cxb4, 52.a5, 1-0.



Now, six games with gambits recently played :

A. LETUE – J. JEAU, corres. Cojeli 2003
Blackmar-Diemer Gambit

1.d4 Nf6, 2.Nc3 d5, 3.e4 dxe4, 4.f3 e6, 5.fxe4 Be7, 6.Nf3 Nd7, 7.Bd3 0-0, 8.e5 Nd5 9.Nxd5 exd5, 10.0-0 c5, 11.c3 Nb6? [11...b6 ∧ Bb7, Rc8] 12.Qc2 h6 [12...g6, 13.Bh6 Re8, 14.Qf2]

13.Qf2 Be6, 14.dxc5 Na4, 15.Qg3 g5, 16.h4! [16.Nd4 Nxc5, (16...Bxc5 ? 17.Rf6 !) 17.Bc2, +=]

16...g4, 17.Bxh6 Nxc5, 18.Bxf8 Bxf8, 19.Ng5 Nxd3, 20.Qxd3 Bg7, [- 20...Bc5+, 21.Kh1 and Qh7+ Kf8, Nxe6! ; - 20...Qb6+, 21.Kh1 Bg7, 22.Qh7 Kf8, 23.Nxf7! Bxf7, 24.Rxf7+! Kxf7, 25.Rf1+ K ad. Lib., 26.Qxg7]

21.Qh7+ Kf8, 22.Nxe6!, 1-0.

F. GUERIN - D. BARLETTA (2250), Issy les Moulineaux 2002
Gambit Staunton [ECO "A83"]

1.d4 f5, 2.e4 fxe4, 3.Nc3 Nf6, 4.Bg5 Nc6, 5.d5 Ne5, 6.Qd4 Nf7, 7.Bxf6 gxf6, 8.Nxe4 [8.Qxe4 c6, 9.O-O-O Qc7, 10.g3 Qe5, 11.Qd3 d6, 12.f4 Qh5, 13.dxc6 bxc6, 14.Qc4 Bd7, 15.Bg2 Rc8, 16.Nf3 e5, 17.Rhe1 Be7, 18.Kb1 d5, 19.Qa6 O-O, 20.Qxa7 Rfd8, 21.g4 Qxg4, 22.fxe5 fxe5, Reefschaeger H. –Heidrich M. / Germany 1986 / 0-1 (51)]

8...c6, 9.O-O-O [9.Bc4 Qb6, 10.Nf3 Qxd4, 11.Nxd4 cxd5, 12.Bxd5 e6, 13.Bb3 f5, 14.Nf6+ Ke7, 15.Nh5 Rg8, 16.g3 Rg4, 17.O-O-O Nd6, 18.f3 Rg6, 19.Rhe1 b6, 20.Kb1 Bh6, 21.Bd5 Rb8, 22.Bxe6 Rxe6, 23.Rxe6+ dxe6, Osman M. –Sebe F. / Bucharest ROM 2001 / 1/2-1/2 (74)]

9...Qb6, 10.Nf3 Qxd4, 11.Rxd4 cxd5, 12.Rxd5 e6, 13.Rd1 f5, 14.Nc3 Bc5, 15.Nd4 b6, 16.Bb5 a6, 17.Ba4 b5, 18.Bb3 Bb7, 19.Nxf5 Bxg2, 20.Rhg1 Bc6, 21.Nd4 Bxd4, 22.Rxd4 Ke7, 23.a4 Rhg8, 24.Rdg4 Nh6, 25.Rxg8 Rxg8, 26.Rxg8 Nxg8, 27.axb5 axb5, 28.Nd1 Kf6, 29.Kd2 Kg5, 30.c4 b4, 31.Bc2 Nf6, 32.Bd3 h5, 33.Ne3 Ne4+, (33...Ng4, 34.Nxg4 hxg4, 35.Ke3 d6)

34.Bxe4 Bxe4, 35.Nc2 Bxc2, 36.Kxc2 Kh4, 37.Kb3 Kh3, 38.Kxb4 Kxh2, 39.Kc3 Kg1, 40.b4 h4, 41.b5 h3, 42.b6 h2, 43.b7 h1=Q, 44.b8=Q Qf3+, 45.Kb4 Qxf2, 46.Qe5 Qb6+, 47.Qb5 Qd4, 48.Qh5 e5, 49.Kb5 e4, 50.Qg4+ Kf2, 51.Qf4+ Ke2, 52.Qg4+ Kd3, [52...Kd2, 53.Qg2+ Kc3, 54.Qa2 (54.Qf1) 54...Qd1, 55.Qa5+ Kb2, 56.Qb4+ Qb3] **53.Qd1+ Kc3, 1/2-1/2.**

J. de LAGONTRIE (2030) - X. LEBRUN (2170), Issy Les Moulineaux, 2003
Budapest Gambit [ECO "A52"]

1.d4 Nf6, 2.c4 e5, 3.dxe5 Ng4, 4.Bf4 d6, 5.exd6 [5.Nf3 Nc6, 6.Nc3 Ncxe5, 7.Bxe5 Nxe5, 8.Nxe5 dxe5, 9.Qxd8+ Kxd8, 10.O-O-O+ Bd7, 11.g3 Kc8, 12.Bg2 c6, 13.Ne4 Kc7, 14.h4 Be6, 15.Bh3 Bxh3, 16.Rxh3 f5, 17.Ng5 Re8, 18.g4 fxg4, 19.Rhd3 Be7, Seifert V. – Schnepp G. / Crailsheim 2000/2001, 1/2-1/2 (23)]

5...Qf6, 6.Nh3 Nxf2, 7.Kxf2 [7.Nxf2 Qxf4, 8.dxc7 Qxc7, 9.e4 Qb6, 10.Qc2 Nc6, 11.Nc3 Nd4, 12.Qd2 Be6, 13.Bd3 Rd8, 14.Qc1 Bd6, 15.O-O Qc7, 16.h3 Bxc4, 17.Bxc4 Qxc4, 18.Qg5 Ne6, 1/2-1/2 Boulineau F. – Mitschnigg M. / Zagan 1995/97 (18)] **7...Bxh3, 8.g3 Bxf1, 9.Rxf1 Bxd6, 10.Kg2 Bxf4,** (10...Qxb2)

11.Rxf4 Qc6+, 12.Qd5 O-O, 13.Nc3 Qxd5+, [13...Rd8 14.Qf3 (14.Qxc6 Nxc6) 14...Qxf3+, 15.exf3 Rd2+, 16.Kh3 Rxb2] **14.cxd5, 1/2-1/2.**

**IM K. SHIRAZI (2440) – R. Te LALLEMAND (2290), Issy Les Moulineaux, 2003
Budapest Gambit [ECO "A52"]**

1. d4 Nf6, 2. c4 e5, 3. dxe5 Ng4, 4. Nf3 Bc5, 5. e3 Nc6, 6. a3 a5, 7. Bd2 Ngxe5, 8. Bc3 Qe7, 9. Nxe5 Nxe5, 10. Nd2 d6, 11. Nf3 O-O, 12. Be2 a4, [12... Ng4, 13. Bd4 Bxd4, 14. Qxd4 Bd7, 15. O-O Rfe8, 16. h3 Nh6, 17. Rfd1 Nf5, 18. Qd3 Be6, 19. Nd4 Nxd4, 20. Qxd4 Qg5, 21. Kh2 Rad8, 22.Bf3 Bc8, 23. b4 axb4, 24. axb4 c6, 25. Ra5 Qe7, 26. Qf4 Be6, 27. h4, Rodriguez Antuna R. - Moreno Fernandez J. / Asturias 1986/EXT 2002, 1/2-1/2 (57)]

13.Nd4 f5, 14. g3 Qf7, 15. Rc1 Kh8, (15... Nxc4, 16. Nb5 Be6)

16. O-O Bd7, 17. Nb5 Bc6, 18. Bd4 b6, 19. Nc3 Nxc4, 20. Bh5 Qe6, 21. Qe2 Qh6, 22. Rc2 Ne5, 23. f4 Nd7, 24.Bf3 Bxf3, 25. Qxf3 Qe6, 26. Qc6 Nf6, 27. Qxc7 Bxd4, 28. exd4 Qe3+, 29. Kg2 Qd3, 30.Re2 (30. Rff2 Rfc8, 31. Rcd2 Qxg3+, 32. hxg3 Rxc7)

30... Rfe8, (30...Nd5, 31. Qxd6 Nxc3)

31. Rfe1 Rxe2+, 32. Rxe2 Qxd4, 33. Qc6 Rd8, 34.Qxa4 Qc5, 35. Rd2 d5, 36. Qd4 Qc6, 37. Na2 h6, 38. Nb4 Qe6, 39. Qe5 Qd7, 40. Rc2 Re8, 41. Qd4 Qe6, 42. Rd2 Qe1, 43. Qf2 Qe4+, 44. Qf3 Qe1, 45. Qf2 Qe4+, 1/2-1/2.

**L. GATTEGNO (2050) - P.-Y. TOULZAC (2245), Issy Les Moulineaux, 2003
Fajarowicz Gambit [ECO "A51"]**

1.d4 Nf6, 2.c4 e5, 3.dxe5 Ne4, 4.e3 (4...a3!) 4...Nc6, 5.Nf3 Bb4+, 6.Nbd2 d5, [6...Qe7, 7.Bd3 Nxd2, 8.Bxd2 Nxe5, 9.Nxe5 Bxd2+, 10.Qxd2 Qxe5, 11.O-O d6, 12.Be2 O-O, 13.Bf3 a5, 14.Rac1 Re8, 15.Rfd1 a4, 16.Qd4 Ra5, 17.b4 axb3, 18.axb3 Qxd4, 19.Rxd4 Ra3, 20.b4 Rb3, 21.c5, Kastner J. – Lein A. / New York 1980, 1/2-1/2 (61)]

7.exd6 [7.a3 Bxd2+, 8.Bxd2 Bg4, 9.Be2 dxc4, 10.Bxc4 Bxf3, 11.gxf3 Qxd2+, 12.Qxd2 Nxd2, 13.Kxd2 O-O-O+, 14.Ke2 Nxe5, 15.Rac1 Rd6, 16.f4 Nxc4, 17.Rxc4 Rhd8, 18.Rc2 c6, 19.Rg1 g6, 20.f3 a6, 21.Rg2 Kc7, Bury R. – Gutdeutsch O. / Bratislava 1998/99, 1-0 (41)]

7...Qxd6, 8.Be2 Bg4, [8...Bf5, 9.O-O Bxd2, (9...Qf6, 10.Nxe4 Bxe4, 11.Nd2 Bxd2, 12.Qxd2 Rd8, 13.Qe1 O-O, 14.f3 Bd3, 15.Bxd3 Rxd3, 16.Rb1 Rfd8, 17.b3 Qe7, 18.e4 f5, 19.Rb2 Qc5+, 20.Qf2 Nd4, 21.exf5 Qxf5, 22.Be3 c5, 23.Re1 Ne6, 24.Rbe2, Porth

D. – Hertweck M. / Germany 1987, 1-0 (34)) 10.Nxd2 Nc5, (10...Qg6, 11.Nxe4 Bxe4, 12.f3 Bc2, 13.Qd2 Rd8, 14.Qc3 O-O, 15.b4 Rfe8, 16.Bb2 Rd6, 17.c5 Rd5, 18.Rf2 Red8, 19.e4 Rd2, 20.Bf1 Rxf2, 21.Kxf2 Qg5, 22.Bc1 Qh4+, 23.Kg1 Ba4, 24.Be3 Qh5, 25.f4, Boyens B. – Krueger A. / Schleswig Holstein 1991, 1/2-1/2 (42)) 11.Nb3 Nd3, 12.Nd4 Nxd4, 13.exd4 Qxd4, 14.Be3 Qe4, 15.Qb3 O-O, 16.Bf3 Qe5, 17.Rad1 Rad8, 18.Qxb7 Nxb2, 19.Rd5 Rxd5, 20.Bxd5 a6, 21.Qa7 Bd3, 22.Rc1 Nxc4, 23.Bxc4, Gual Pascual A. - Vazquez Clerici M. / St Cugat 1995, 1-0 (23)]

9.O-O Nxd2, 10.Bxd2 (10.Nxd2 Bxe2, 11.Qxe2) 10...Bxf3, **0-1.** (11.Bxf3 Bxd2)

C. VALETTE (2150) – A. CHOUGAR (1900), Poitiers 2003
Gambit Staunton [ECO "A83"]

1.d4 f5, 2.e4 fxe4, 3.Nc3 Nf6, 4.Bg5 g6, 5.h4 h6, 6.Bxf6 exf6, 7.Qg4 Kf7, 8.h5 g5, 9.Qf5 d5, 10.Qxd5+ Qxd5, 11.Nxd5 Bd6, 12.Bc4 Be6, 13.Ne2 c6, 14.Ne3 Bxc4, 15.Nxc4 Bc7, 16.g4 Na6, 17.O-O-O Nb4, 18.Nc3 Nd5, 19.Nxe4 Bf4+, 20.Kb1 Rhd8, 21.Rhe1 b6, 22.Ng3 Bxg3, 23.fxg3 Nc7, 24.Rf1 Kg7, 25.Ne3 Nb5, 26.Nf5+ Kh7, 27.c3 Nd6, 28.Rde1 Nxf5, 29.Rxf5 Re8, 30.Rxe8 Rxe8, 31.Rxf6 Re3, 32.Rxc6 Rxg3, 33.d5 Re3, 34.d6 Re8, 1-0.

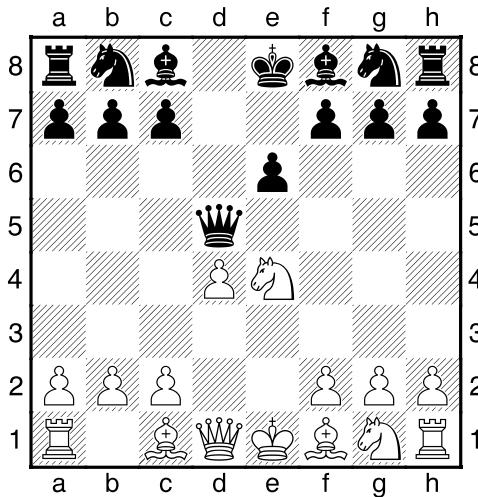


More informations on gambits : " Mieux Jouer Aux Echecs ", <http://www.mjae.com> : B.-D. G., Diemer-Duhm gambit, Latvian gambit, Bogart gambit, Fajarovicz gambit, Boden gambit, etc. [... Chess history, Chessbooks, etc.]



Recent Play in the Frere Variation of the French (Part 1)

By Rick Kennedy



The variation **1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2/c3 de 4.Nxe4 Qd5** has been given several names. It has been referred to as the Becker Variation, although nobody I've contacted, including Eric Schiller, has been able to explain why. I have called it the Frere Variation, after the American Walter Frere, who analyzed, played, and referred to it as his in the 1920s. Certainly a case can be made for calling it the Katalymov Variation, after Boris Katalymov, who played the defense against Keres in Moscow in 1965 – perhaps the best-known example of the line – and against Shinkevich in 2001 and Filchenkov in 2002. Andy Soltis, in his *Grandmaster Secrets: Openings* refers to the line more neutrally as the “Neo-Rubinstein,” acknowledging that the first three moves of the opening are often attributed to Akiba Rubinstein.

The first example that I've seen of the Frere comes out of a transposition from the Exchange Variation of the French Defense, 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.ed Qxd5 4.Nc3 Bb4, Von Der Lasa - Schorn, Berlin 1838. Later, Paulsen, L – Schwenkenberg, Dusseldorf, 1862, showed a transposition from the Winawer Variation: 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.exd5 Qxd5. The first game I have been able to find with the regular move-order 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 de 4.Nxe4 Qd5 is Bigelow – Frere, Marshal Chess Club Championship, New York 1928.

The main line Rubinstein Variation is solid for Black, but very drawish. In the Frere Variation the second player has to whip up some complications, and the first player has to punish the brash 4...Qd5 – or they will both, sooner or later, split the point. (This can put some additional psychological stress on White.)

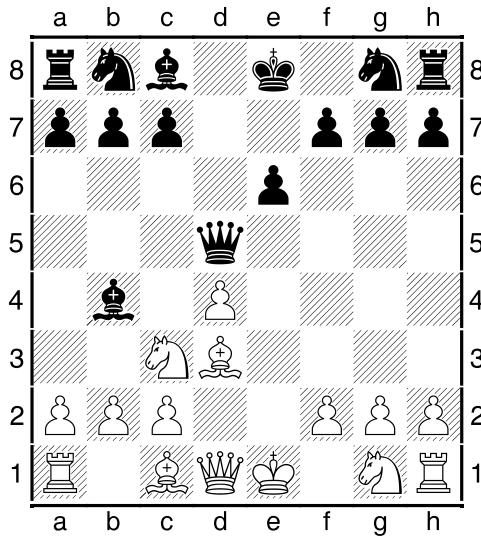
Most often games in the Frere Variation will reach the main lines of 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3/d2 de 4.Nxe4 Qd5 5.Nc3 Bb4 or 5.Bd3 Nf6. The former is arrived at by various transpositions, and White may be a bit unfamiliar of the territory when he arrives. The latter is usually seen when the first player knows where he is going and has prepared something for the trip.

It is a challenge to address recent developments, as the line remains an infrequent visitor to master games, and some of the games of lesser-skilled players (my own included) contain serious oversights. I will review some examples.

Unusual Lines

Kristjansson,S (2438) - Quillan,G (2322); *Gibraltar Masters 2005*

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 Qxd5 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Bd3



It is strange to think that this thematic move might be a Theoretical Novelty, but I can find no precedent in my 2800 game file of Frere and near-Frere games!

White's offer of the g-pawn would lead after 5...Qxg2 6.Qf3 Qxf3 7.Nxf3 to a position where his open lines and development would give him adequate compensation for the sacrifice. Whether Black returned the pawn quickly, or defended tenaciously and of the pawn said "come and get it!" he would have very good chances of keeping the game even. Would two masters go into this line unprepared?

5...Nc6 6.a3 Ba5?!

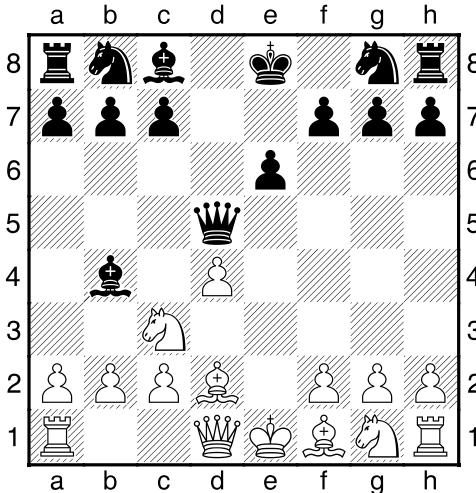
After 6...Bxc3+ 7.bc Qxg2 8.Qf3 Qxf3 9.Nxf3 the game would have again been dynamically balanced. The text move seems to force Black into sacrificing his Bishop for three pawns, creating an unclear position where White likely has an advantage.

7.Be3?! ½-½

Oh, well, perhaps both players were only interested in a quick draw after all, and that's the reason for tip-toeing into and out of the whole line. The alternative is 7.b4!?, Bxb4 (forced) 8.ab Qxd4 and after either 9.Nb5 Qxb4+ 10.Bd2 Qe7 or 9.Nge2 Qxb4 10.Ba3 White is for choice.

IronVegeta - perrypawnpusher; FICS blitz 6 12, 2005

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Qd5 5.Nc3 Bb4 6.Bd2



I regret having only my Internet blitz game for recent play in this line, but 6.Bd2 is a reasonable gambit (or oversight) by White and can be expected to appear again.

6...Qxd4

Declining the pawn with 6...Bxc3 7.Bxc3 Nf6 is of course possible. After 8.Nf3 Black can play 8...Ne4 with the idea of exchanging off the dark square Bishop; or 8...Bd7 with the idea of ...Bb5 exchanging off the light square Bishop.

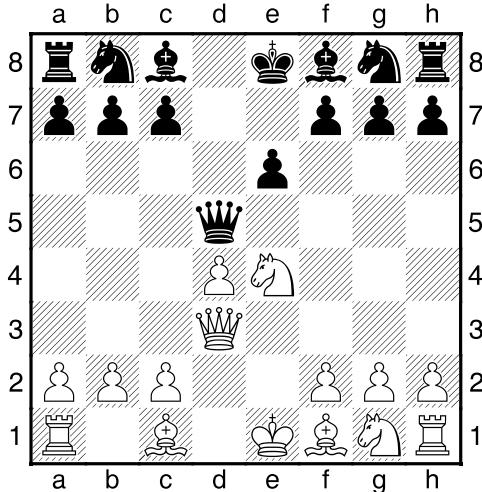
7.Nf3 Qd8

7...Qd7 is the last move in analysis from the 1902 *Chess Digest - Vol I*, by Mordecai Morgan. 7...Qb6 was seen in Kurtz-Meier, Germany SJRP-ch (U14) 2001 but 8.Ne5 makes the Queen look misplaced.

8.Bb5+ Bd7 9.Bxd7+ Qxd7 10.0-0 Nf6 11.Ne5 Qe7 12.Nb5 Bxd2 13.Qxd2 0-0 14.Rad1 Na6 15.Qg5 Qc5 16.Nc3 Rad8 17.Rxd8 Rxd8 18.h4?! h6 19.Qg3 Rd2 20.a3 Rxc2 21.Rd1 Rxb2 22.Rd8+ Kh7 23.Nxf7 Ng8 24.Rxg8? Kxg8 25.Nxh6+ Kh7 26.Nf7 Rb3? 27.Ng5+ Kg8 28.Qg4 Qf5 29.Qc4? Rb2 30.Qxe6+ Qxe6 31.Nxe6 Rb3 32.Nd5 Rxa3 33.Ndxc7 Nxc7 34.Nxc7 a6 35.g4 b5 36.Kg2 b4 37.Nd5 b3 38.Nc3 b2 39.Nb1 Ra1 40.Nc3 b1Q 41.Nxb1 Rxb1 0-1

Hartvig (2246) – Loeffler (2429); IMB Gausdal NOR, 2005

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Qd5 5.Qd3



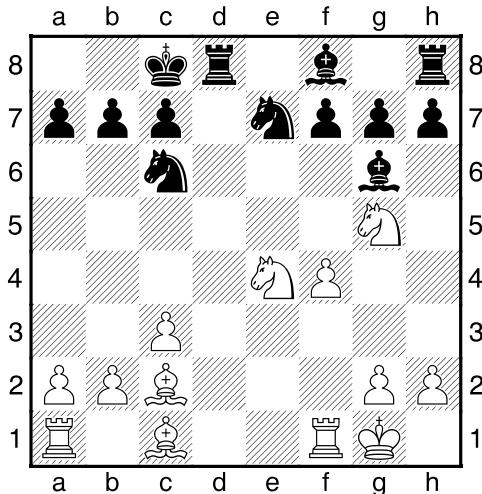
Of course 5.Nc3 Bb4 leads to one main line, and 5.Bd3 Nf6 to the other.

5...Nc6

The choice of Tony Kosten (vs Apicella, Paris 1994), Colin Crouch (vs Rej, Copenhagen 1995) and Hoang Than (vs Horvath, Hungary 1998). The latter played the defense a dozen times from 1996 to 1998. Eric Schiller castigated himself for running for the draw after 5...Nf6 6.Nxf6+ gf 7.Qb5+ Qxb5 8.Bxb5+ Bd7 9.Bxd7+ Nxd7 (Schiller – Gruchaz, Illinois 1986).

6.c3 More venturesome is 6.Nf3.

6...e5 7.dxe5 Qxd3 8.Bxd3 Nxe5 9.Bc2 Ne7 10.f4 N5c6 11.Nf3 Bf5 12.0-0 0-0-0 13.Nfg5 Bg6



14.g4

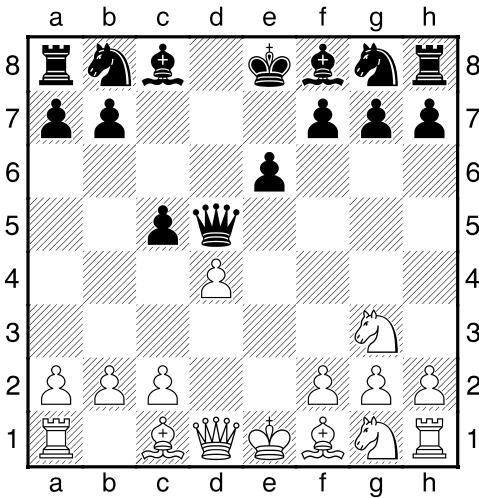
Both sides have cooperated to produce a drawish game with a balanced pawn structure without apparent weaknesses. After 14.Bb3!?, though, White could have won the Bishop pair and maintained a clamp on the position, e.g. 14...f6 15.Nf7 Bxf7 16.Bxf7 – Black's pieces stumble over each other, but tenacious defense should hold.

14...h6 15.Nf3 f5 16.Nh4? *It is hard to explain this oversight.*

16...fxe4 0-1

Muller – Meier; Mulhouse IM, 2004

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Qd5 5.Ng3 c5



In an earlier game against Lutz (Willingen GER, U14, 2001) Meier responded creatively to the off-side Knight: 5...Nf6 6.Nf3 h5!? 7.h3 h4 8.Ne2 Qe4 although his Queen had to stay on her toes as the game progressed 9.Ng5 Qf5 10.Nc3 Bb4 11.Bd3 Qd5 12.0-0 Bxc3 13.bxc3 b6 14.Nf3 Bb7, when White had the slightly better position.

Ogonowska – Sikorska DMP - 2 Liga Junorow (Sielpia) 2004 saw Black opt for the other pawn break with 5...Nc6 6.Nf3 Nf6 7.c3 Be7 8.Bd3 e5. White's answer was the thematic 9.c4, and Black quickly got into trouble: 9...Qa5+ (9...Qd6) 10.Bd2 Bb4 (10...Qb6) 11.d5 Bxd2 12.Qxd2 Qxd2+ 13.Kxd2 Nb4 14.Nxe5. White went on to win.

The text move equalizes.

6.Nf3 Nf6

Mouradian - Eid, Beirut, 2004 was about even after 6...cxd4 7.Qxd4 Nf6 8.Bc4 Qxd4 9.Nxd4 a6. Later White blundered and lost.

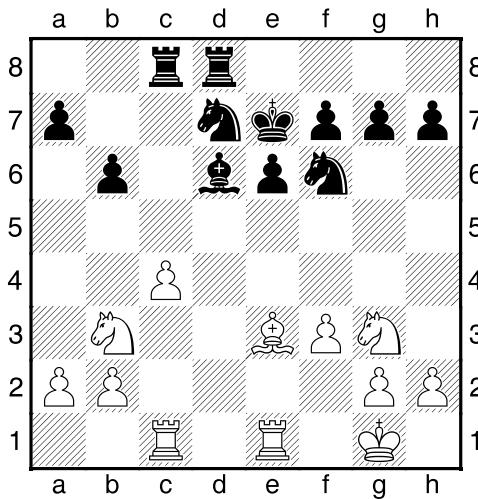
7.Bb5+

Exchanging White's good Bishop for Black's bad one doesn't seem right, but it is hard to pump energy into such a quiet position.

7...Bd7 8.c4 Qd6 9.Bxd7+ Nbx d7 10.0-0 cxd4 11.Qxd4

White accepts the idea that the game is dully equal. Part of his problem is that Knight on g3. Black figures he can eventually outplay his opponent.

11...Qxd4 12.Nxd4 Bc5 13.Nb3 Bd6 14.Be3 Rc8 15.Rac1 Ke7 16.Rfe1 b6 17.f3 Rhd8

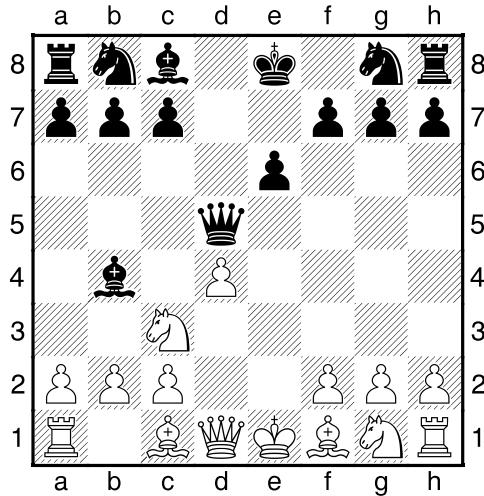


18.Nd4

The alternative 18.Nf5+ is flashy, but the game is even after 18...exf5 19.Bf4+ Ne4 20.Bxd6+ Kxd6 21.fxe4 fxe4 22.Rxe4 Nf6 After the text the two players battle on, and about 40 moves later Black gets the upper hand.

18...Be5 19.b3 a6 20.Rc2 Ke8 21.Rd2 Nc5 22.Nge2 Rd7 23.Nc2 b5 24.cxb5 axb5 25.Ncd4 Nd5 26.Bf2 Bxd4 27.Rxd4 Rdc7 28.Rd2 b4 29.Bd4 f6 30.Ng3 Nb7 31.Ne4 Rc6 32.Kf2 Ra8 33.g4 Rca6 34.Ra1 Rc6 35.Re1 Ra5 36.Kg3 Ke7 37.h4 Rca6 38.Ree2 e5 39.Bg1 Nf4 40.Rh2 Rc6 41.Rc2 Rxc2 42.Rxc2 Nd5 43.Bf2 Ra8 44.Be1 Kd7 45.Nc5+ Nxc5 46.Rxc5 Kd6 47.Rc4 Rxa2 48.Bxb4+ Kd7 49.Bc5 g6 50.Ra4 Rc2 51.b4 Nf4 52.Bf2 Nd3 53.Be3 f5 54.gxf5 gxf5 55.Ra7+ Rc7 56.Rxc7+ Kxc7 57.Bd2 h5 58.Bc3 Kd6 59.Bd2 Kd5 60.Bc3 f4+ 61.Kg2 Kc4 62.Bd2 Nxb4 63.Kf2 Nc6 64.Bc1 Kb3 65.Bd2 Kc2 66.Be1 Kd3 67.Kg2 Ke2 68.Bc3 Nd4 0-1

Main Line: 5.Nc3 Bb4



This is a natural move order, with White attacking the bold black Queen, and Black showing a willingness to exchange Bishop for Knight in order to keep Her Majesty in her commanding position. (Retreating the Queen at this point is a waste of tempos and does not make sense.)

With 6.a3, treating the position as sort of a Winawer Defense (which, after 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.ed Qxd5, it is, although each side has made 1 fewer moves to reach the same position) 6...Bxc3 7.bc White has the Bishop pair. The usual reply for Black is 7...Nf6. White answers 7...c5 (or 7...Nc6) aggressively with 8.Qg4!? and Black counters with 8...Nge7!? offering a pawn or two. Instead, following 7...c5 with 8.Nf3 leads to a more balanced, and equal, game. I've played some blitz games with 7...e5, drawing them, but my opponents were too cooperative – by postponing the capture on e5 and focusing on development, White can maintain an advantage with 8.Nf3 Bg4 9.e2 (9.Rb1!? with the idea of Rb5 is interesting) Nc6 10.0-0 Nf6 11. Nxe5. Finally, Gilles - Onalgil, Eskisehir EU fest-E 3rd, 2004, featured the anti-thematic 7...Qc6?!, but the game itself was filled with too many errors to give a fair sense of the value of the move.

Osmanodja – Roessler; Leutersdorf, Lobau-Zittau KSK op, 2004

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 Qxd5 4.Nc3 Bb4 (Diagram Above) 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.bxc3 Nc6 7.Qg4 Nge7 8.Nf3 e5 9.Qxg7 Qe4+

Offering a second pawn with 9...Rg8 10.Qxh7 Bf5 (with 0-0-0 to follow) is probably a stronger way to continue the attack.

10.Kd1 (10.Be3!) Rg8 11.Qf6

White's Queen should go to h6, and then back to e3 to help with defense. Now his game falls apart.

11...Nd5 12.Bd3 Nxf6 13.Bxe4 Nxe4 14.Be3 Bg4 15.a4 0-0-0 16.Kc1 Bxf3 17.gxf3 Nxc3 0-1

Rosenblatt – Enge; Leutersdorf Open, 2004

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Qd5 5.Nc3 Bb4 6.a3 Bxc3+ 7.bxc3 Nf6 8.Nf3 0–0 9.c4

Black's last move was probably not the best – if White is not kept busy, say, by 8...c5, he can get in his own annoying thematic pawn move.

9...Qd7 10.Bd3 b6 11.0–0 Bb7 12.Ne5 Qd8 13.c3 c5 14.Bg5 cxd4 15.cxd4 Kh8 16.Bc2 Qc8?

After squirming under the pressure, Black errs.

17.Bxf6 gxf6 18.Qh5 f5 19.Rfe1

Now Nxf7+. or on the next move followed by Ng5 is the strongest continuation.

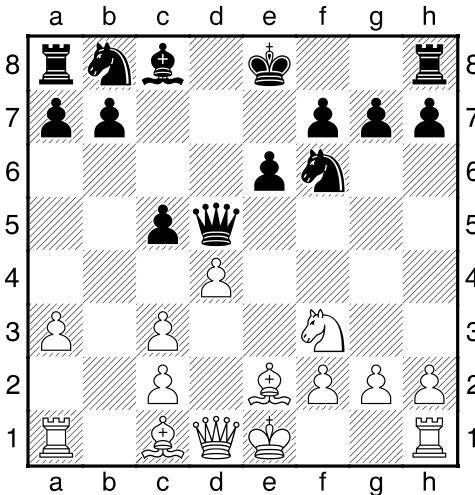
19...Nc6 20.Re3?! Nxe5 21.Rh3 Nf3+?! 22.gxf3??

To keep the pressure on White needed to play 22.Kh1! Ng5 23.Qxg5 Rg8 24.Qf6+ Rg7 25.Rg3 Qf8 26.d5

22...Rg8+ 23.Kh1 Rg7 24.Rg1 Qg8 25.Rhg3 Rxg3 26.Rxg3 Bxf3+?? 27.Qxf3 Qd8 28.Qe3 Rc8 29.Qe5+ f6 30.Qxe6 Qf8 31.Qxf5 Qf7 32.Qxc8+ 1–0

Azevedo (2175) - Matsuura (2280); 71st ch-BRA Sao Paulo BRA, 2005

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.exd5 Qxd5 5.Nf3 Nf6 6.a3 Bxc3+ 7.bxc3 c5 8.Be2



Costa – Castro, Rio de Janeiro 1999 saw the tempting 8.c4!?, which Black met with 8...Qe4+ and 9...cd. White emerged with a slight advantage but later blundered and lost. A wild line would have been 8...Qe4+ 9.Be3!? (Costa played 9.Qe2) cd 10.Bd3!? Qg4?! (10...Qc6 is safer, White has an edge) 11.h3 Qxg2 12.Rh2 Qxh2 13.Nxh2 de when probably Black does not have enough compensation for his Queen.

After 8.Bd3 Black should play 8...Nc6 with White slightly better, but with Black having his standard pressure on d4.

8...0–0 9.0–0 Nc6 10.c4 Qd7 (10...Qd6!?) 11.c3 Rd8 12.Be3 Ng4?! 13.Qc2 Nxe3 14.fxe3 Qe7
 15.Bd3 h6 16.Bh7+ Kh8 17.Be4 Bd7 18.Bxc6 Bxc6 19.Ne5 Be8

Black continues to defend his position. Eventually he just outplays White.

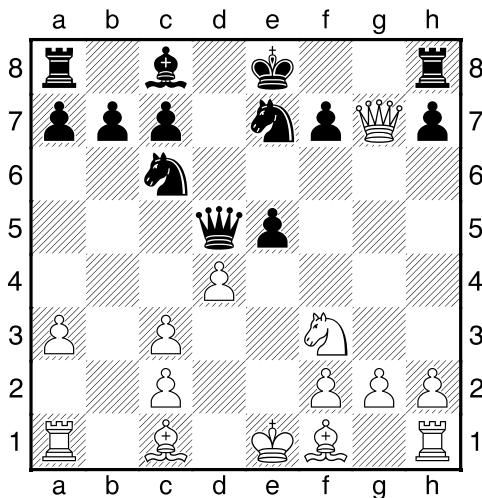
20.Qf2 f6 21.Qh4 Rac8 22.Rf2 Rc7 23.Ng4 Bg6 24.Rd2 cxd4 25.cxd4 Bf5 26.Nf2 Rxe4 27.e4
 Rxd4 28.Rc2 Bg6 29.Qg3 Bxe4 30.Rc7 R8d7 31.Rc8+ Kh7 32.Re1 Be6 33.Qh3 f5 34.Qe3
 Be4 35.Qb3 Bd5 36.Qc3 Qg5 37.g3 Qd2 38.Qa1 Re4 39.Rd1 Qe2 40.Rc3 Re3 41.Rxe3 Qxe3
 42.Rd3 Qb6 43.Qd1 Rc7 44.Rd4 Qb2 45.Rb4 Qxa3 0–1

Osmanodja – Roessler; Leutersdorf, Lobau-Zittau KSK op, 2004

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 Qxd5 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.bxc3 Nc6

This position can be reached by the move order 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 de 4.Nxe4 Qd5 5.Nc3 Bb4 6.a3 Bxc3+ 7.bc Nc6

7.Qg4 Nge7 8.Nf3 e5 9.Qxg7

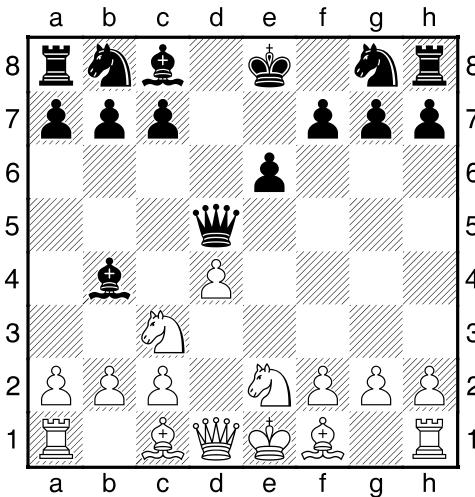


9...Qe4+ (9...Rg8!?) 10.Kd1?! (10.Be3!?) Rg8 11.Qf6? Nd5 12.Bd3 Nxf6 13.Bxe4 Nxe4
 14.Be3 Bg4 15.a4 0–0–0 16.Kc1 Bxf3 17.gxf3 Nxc3 0–1

White usually prefers to put his Knight on f3, but he sometimes puts it on e2 and then challenges the enemy Bishop with a3, hoping to win the “minor exchange” without getting doubled pawns. (I have faced the line quite often in blitz.) I include the unusual 2001 Katalymov game for historical purposes.

Lauhoff – Lebek; Bad Zwesten Op 9th, 2005

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Qd5 5.Nc3 Bb4 6.Nge2



6...Nc6 7.Be3 Nf6 8.a3 Bxc3+ 9.Nxc3 Qd6 10.Bc4 a6 11.0–0 b6 12.d5 Na5 13.Ba2 exd5
14.Bxd5 Nxd5 15.Qxd5 Qxd5 16.Nxd5 Kd8?

Here Black had to play 16...Kd7. Her Queenside pawn moves instead of safe-guarding the King would have led to disaster against stronger competition.

17.Rad1 Bd7 18.Bf4

White wins the exchange with 18.Bg5+ Kc8 19.Ne7+ Kd8 20.Ng6+ f6 21.Nxh8 fxg5 22.Nf7+ Kc8 23.Rfe1

18...Ra7? 19.Rfe1? (19.Bg5+!) 19...Nc6 20.Rd2 Kc8 21.Ne7+ Nxe7 22.Rxe7 Be6 23.h3 Rd8
24.Rxd8+ Kxd8 ½-½

Shinkevich (2440) – Katalymov (2424); RUS-Cup06 Tomsk, 2001

1.d4 e6 2.e4 d5 3.Nd2 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Qd5 5.Nc3 Bb4 6.Nge2 Nc6 7.Be3 Qd7 8.a3 Be7 9.g3 Nf6 10.Bg2 b6 11.d5 exd5 12.Nxd5 Bb7

Black does better to initiate the exchanges with 12...Nxd5 13.Qxd5 Qxd5, as after the text his King will be less safe and his position begins to unravel.

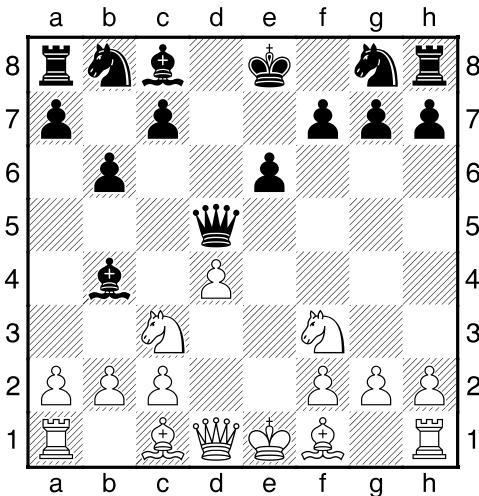
13.Nxf6+ Bxf6 14.Qxd7+ Kxd7 15.0–0–0+ Kc8 16.Nf4 g6 17.Nd5 Bd8 18.Rhe1 a5 19.b3 b5 20.h4 h6 21.Kb1 Kb8 22.Bc1 h5 23.Bf1 Na7 24.Bf4 f6

Black gives up the exchange with the hope that his Kingside pawns can advance and create problems.

25.Nb6 g5 26.hxg5 fxg5 27.Be5 Rg8 28.Nxa8 Bxa8 29.f4 g4 30.f5 Bf3 31.Be2 Nc6 32.Bxf3 gxf3 33.Bf4 h4 34.Rf1 hxg3 35.Rxf3 Bh4 36.f6 g2 37.Bh2 Rf8 38.f7 Be7 39.Rg1 Nd8 40.Rxg2 1–0

Stotyn – Meier; Bad Zwesten op 9th, 2005

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Qd5 5.Nc3 Bb4 6.Nf3 b6

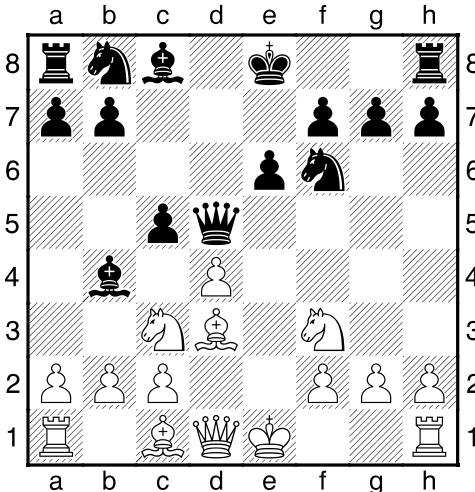


A modern idea, perhaps first seen in Browne – Brasket 1973. The plan is to exchange Black's bad Bishop for White's good one. The game stays even until again Meier's opponent blunders.

7.Bd2 Bxc3 8.Bxc3 Nf6 9.Bd3 Ba6 10.0–0 Bxd3 11.Qxd3 Nc6 12.Rfe1 0–0 13.Ne5 Rfd8 14.Nxc6 Qxc6 15.Rad1 Rd5 16.Re3 Rad8 17.Qe2 h6 18.Red3 b5 19.Bb4 R8d7 20.Bc5 Rg5 21.f3 a6 22.Re1 e5 23.h4 Rf5 24.g4 Rf4 25.Qxe5 Rxf3 26.Rxf3 Qxf3 27.g5? Qg4+ 28.Kf2 Qxh4+ 29.Qg3 Ne4+ 30.Rxe4 Qxe4 31.gxh6 Qxc2+ 32.Ke3 Qg6 33.Qf3 Qxh6+ 34.Kd3 c6 35.Qe2 Qe6 0–1

Anderson – Crispin; San Antonio, Texas 2004

1.d4 e6 2.e4 d5 3.Nd2 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Qd5 5.Nc3 Bb4 6.Nf3 Nf6 7.Bd3 c5

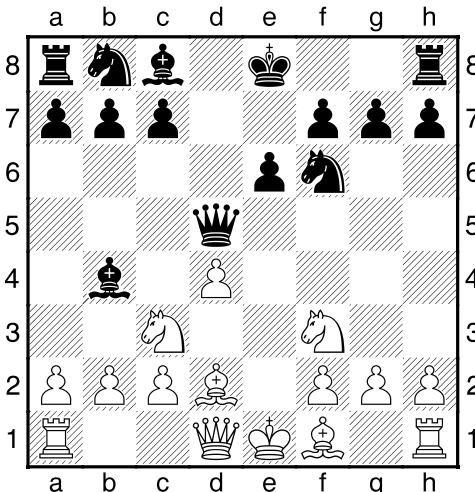


This move, with the idea of c5-c4, is rarely played. The pawn quickly becomes a target and defending it causes more problems.

8.0-0 Bxc3 9.bxc3 c4 10.Be2 Nc6 11.Nd2 Na5 12.Ba3 Bd7 13.Bf3 Qf5 14.Re1 Qf4? 15.Re5 Nc6 16.g3 Qh6 17.Nxc4 0-0-0 18.Nd6+ Kb8 19.Qb1 b6 20.Qb5 *The Black King will know no rest.* 20...Nxd4 21.Qd3 Nxf3+ 22.Qxf3 Nd5 23.c4 Bc6 24.cxd5 Bxd5 25.Rxd5 exd5 26.Qxd5 Rd7 27.c4 Rhd8 28.c5 Qe6 29.Qc6 Rc7 30.Qb5 Rcd7 31.cxb6 Rxd6 32.bxa7+ Kxa7 33.Bc5+ Ka8 34.Qa5+ Kb7 35.Qa7+ Kc8 36.Bxd6 Rxd6 37.Rb1 1-0

Escobar Dominguez - Martin Perez; San Fernando, Cadiz op 17 , 2003

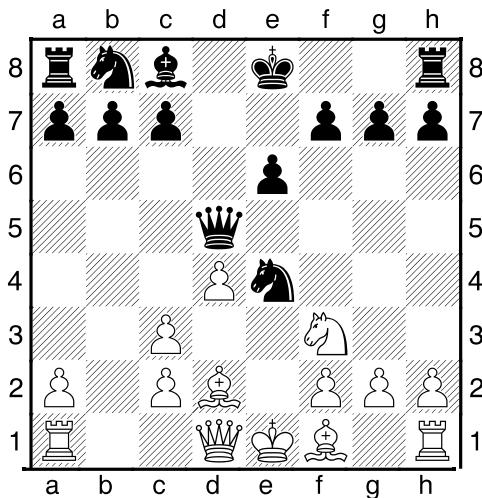
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.exd5 Qxd5 5.Nf3 Nf6 6.Bd2



6...Bxc3 6...Qd8 as in Masatci – Kaplan, Kusadasi ½-½, 70, is not the right idea.

7.bxc3 7.Bxc3 is seen less often, and can be met with 7...b6, 7...Nc6, 7...0-0, or 7.Ne4.

7...Ne4



An interesting idea, although it puts Black a tempo behind another French Winawer line, where he reaches equality: 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.exd5 Qxd5 5.Nf3 Nf6 6.Bg5 Ne4 7.Bd2 Bxc3 8.bxc3 Nxd2 9.Qxd2 c5. The solid 7...b6 and the old stand-by 7...c5 are alternatives.

8.c4!? Thematic. 8.Bd3 Nxd2 9.Qxd2 c5 which is equal according to ECO.

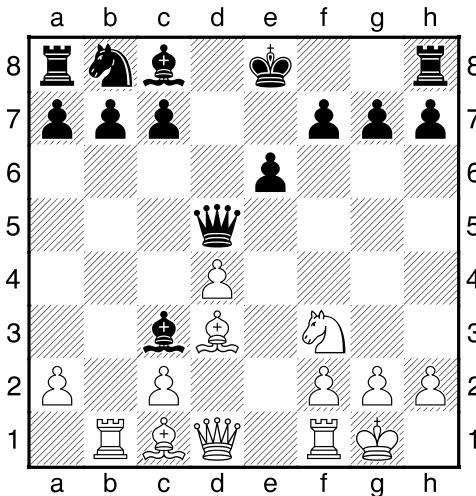
8...Qd6 9.c5 Qe7 10.Be3 b6 11.Bd3 Bb7 12.0-0 0-0 (12...Nd7!?) 13.Ne5 bxc5?

(Black had to try 13...f6 followed by ...e5)

14.Qb1 Bd5 15.c4 cxd4 16.Bxe4 dxe3 17.cxd5 1-0

Vasta – Chemin; Dos Hermanes, Internet 8'+2" 2004

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Qd5 5.Nc3 Bb4 6.Nf3 Nf6 7.Bd3 Ne4 8.0-0 Nxc3 9.bxc3 Bxc3
10.Rb1



This position is discussed in depth in *Unorthodox Openings Newsletter Issue No. 5 December 2001* in my article “***All Is New That Has Been Forgotten*** or ‘**A Well-Prepared Deviant Is A Dangerous Enemy!**’”

10...a6

As far as I can tell, this move was played once before – Paulsen – Schwenkenbeg Duesseldorf, 1862! It is aimed against Rb1-b5.

Instead, Guthrie – Zaric, Adelaide University 2003, allowed the Rook in: 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Qd5 5.Nc3 Bb4 6.Nf3 Nf6 7.Bd3 Ne4 8.0-0 Nxc3 9.bxc3 Bxc3 10.Rb1 Nc6 11.Be3 Bd7 12.Rb5 Qd6 13.Rxb7 Nxd4 14.Bxd4 Bxd4 15.Nxd4 Qxd4 16.Rxc7 Qb6 17.Rxd7? (17.Rc4 Romanishin – Dvoretsky, Odessa 1972, 1-0, 51 and Shikov – Fotev, Bulgaria 1990; 0-1, 34; 17.Qf3 Sax – Strobel, Vraca zonal 1975, 1-0, 20) Kxd7 18.Be4+ Ke7 19.Bxa8 Rxa8 20.Qd3 h6 21.Rd1 Qc5 22.Rb1 Qc6 23.h3 f6 24.Qg3 Kf7 25.Rd1 Re8 26.Rd6 Qb5 27.c4 Qb1+ 28.Kh2 Re7 29.Ra6 Qc2 30.Qe3 Qxc4 31.Rxa7 e5 32.Rxe7+ Kxe7 33.Qa3+ Ke6 34.g3 h5 35.Qa5 h4 36.g4 Qf4+ 37.Kg2 Qe4+ 38.Kh2 Qd4 39.Kg2 e4 0-1 (This must be a time forfeit, as the game is balanced.)

10...a6 11.Rb3 Ba5 12.Ba3 Nd7 13.c4 Qh5 14.h3 c5

Black’s idea is to return the pawn and allow his King to castle. The immediate 15.Be4!? would now put great pressure on Black’s Queenside.

**15.d5 0-0 16.dxe6 fxe6 17.Be4 Bb4 18.Bb2 Nf6 19.Bc2 b5 20.a3 bxc4 21.Re3 Ba5 (21...c3!?)
22.Re5 Qe8 23.Rxc5 Bb6 24.Rxc4 Bb7 25.Ne5 Rd8 26.Qb1 Qh5 27.Bc3 Qg5? 28.Ng4 h5
29.Qxb6 hxg4 30.Qxb7 gxh3 31.Bxf6 Rxf6 32.Qe4 hxg2?! (Allows a sharp King-hunt and execution with 33.Qh7+ Kf8 34.Qh8+ Ke7 35.Re7+ Rd7 36.Rxd7+ Kxd7 37.Rd1+ Qd5 38.Qxg7+ Kc6 39.Rxd5 Kxd5 40.Qxf6, etc. Time must have been short.) 33.Re1?! Rh6
34.Qxg2 Qd2 35.Rf1 Rf8 36.Rg4?! Qxc2 (Equal game) 37.Rxg7+ Kh8 38.Qg5 Rh3 39.Rg6
Qe4 40.Qg2 Qxg2+ 41.Kxg2 Rxa3? 42.Rh1+ 1-0**

“What about an early Nh6 !?” by Davide Rozzoni

In the last years, the german player M. Remmler, has tried an early 1...Nh6 with rather interesting results. In the attached database, you'll find 26 of his games. Here are his attempts to fight players having an elo rating > 2.199 with this opening:

Velikov,P (2450) - Remmler,M [A04] op Avoine (1), 1995

1.Nf3 Nh6 2.d4 g6 3.e4 d6 4.Bf4 f6 5.Nc3 Nf7 6.Bc4 e6 7.Qe2 Bg7 8.0-0-0 0-0 9.h4 c6 10.Kb1 a6 11.Qe3 d5 12.Bd3 b5 13.e5 c5 14.dxc5 Nc6 15.exf6 Bxf6 16.Bg5 Nxg5 17.Nxg5 Qa5 18.Ne2 Nb4 19.a3 Nc6 20.c3 Rb8 21.Nxh7 Kxh7 22.h5 Bg7 23.hxg6+ Kg8 24.Rh7 Rb7 25.Rdh1 Qc7 26.Qh3 Qe5 27.g4?? Rxf2 28.Rh5 Qf6 29.g5 Qe5 30.Ng1 Rxb2+ 0-1

Schmitt,C (2200) – Remmler,M [A40] Verbandsliga N9495 Baden, 1995

1.d4 g6 2.Nf3 Nh6 3.e3 Bg7 4.Be2 0-0 5.0-0 d6 6.c4 e6 7.Nc3 a5 8.Qc2 Nd7 9.b3 Re8 10.Bb2 f6 11.Rad1 Nf7 ½-½

Rossi,C (2320) – Remmler,M [B06] Open Verona ITA (2), 1997

1.e4 g6 2.f4 Nh6 3.Nc3 c6 4.Bc4 d6 5.Nf3 Bg4 6.h3 Bxf3 7.Qxf3 e6 8.Bb3 d5 9.d3 Nd7 10.0-0 Bg7 11.Bd2 0-0 12.Rae1 f5 13.e5 a6 14.Kh1 Re8 15.Ne2 Bf8 16.d4 Kh8 [△16...b5 see diagram



and the position seems to be =] 17.c3 b5 18.Rg1 Nb6 19.Bc2 Nc4 20.Bc1 Ra7 21.Ref1 Qh4 22.Bd3 Rb7 23.b3 Nb6 24.Bd2 Rg7 25.Be1 Qd8 26.g4 Be7 27.Rg2 Nd7 28.Rfg1 Rgg8 29.g5 Nf7 30.h4 Kg7 31.h5 Nf8 32.Rh2 Qd7 33.Bd2 Qc7 34.Kg2 Qa7 35.Rgh1 Bd8 36.Be3 Bb6 37.Kf2 Qe7 38.Ra1 Qb7 39.a4 Qc8 40.b4 Qb7 41.Rhh1 Nd7 42.Ra2 Rb8 43.Qh3 Rh8 44.Ng3 Nf8 45.h6+ Kg8 46.Rha1 Nd8 47.Ne2 Kf7 48.Nc1 Nd7 49.Nb3 Re8 50.Ra3 Re7 51.R1a2 Nf8 52.Qf1 Rc7 53.Qa1 Qc8 54.axb5 axb5 55.Ra8 Rcb7 56.Nc5 Bxc5 57.dxc5 Rxa8 58.Rxa8 Rb8 59.Qa7+ 1-0

Corvi,M (2235) – Remmler,M [A10] Open Verona ITA (4), 1997

1.c4 g6 2.Nc3 Nh6 3.Nf3 d6 4.d3 Bg7 5.Bg5 f6 6.Bd2 0-0 7.e4 Nf7 8.Be2 e5 9.h4 Nc6 10.h5 g5 11.Be3 h6 12.Nd2 f5 13.exf5 Bxf5 14.Nde4 Nd4 15.Rc1 Qd7 16.Ng3 Be6 17.0-0 Nd8 18.Qd2 N8c6 19.Bd1 Nf5 20.Nge4 Ncd4 21.Bg4 Nh4 22.Bxe6+ Qxe6 23.Bxd4 exd4 24.Ne2 Qg4 25.Ng3 Be5 26.Qe2 Qd7 27.Rce1 Rf7 28.c5 Raf8 29.cxd6 cxd6 30.Qd1 Kh8 31.Qb3 Rf3 32.Qd5 R3f7 33.b3 Qd8 34.Qe6 Rh7 35.Nd2 Re8 36.Qd5 Qf6 37.Nc4 Ree7 38.Nxe5 dxe5 39.Qe4 Rhf7 40.Rc1 Rc7 41.Rxc7 Rxc7 42.Re1 Re7 43.Qd5 Kg7 44.Rc1 Qf7 45.Qe4 Qf4 46.Rc8 Rf7 47.Qxf4 exf4 48.Ne4 Nf5 49.Kf1 g4 50.Rc5 g3 51.fxg3 fxg3 52.Ke2 Ne3 53.Nxg3 Nxg2 54.Nf5+ Kh7 55.Nxd4 Rd7 56.Ne6 Re7 57.Rc7 Rxc7 58.Nxc7 Nf4+ 59.Ke3 Nxh5 60.Nb5 Kg7 61.Nxa7 Kf7 62.Nb5 Ke6 63.Nd4+ Ke5 64.a4 Nf6 65.Nf3+ Kd5 66.d4 Ne4 67.Kd3 Nd6 68.b4 h5 69.a5 Nb5 70.Ke3 Kc4 71.Ne5+ Kxb4 72.Nd7 Kxa5 73.d5 Kb4 74.Kf4 Kc4 75.Kg5 Nd6 76.Nb6+ ½-½

Franchini,G (2200) – Remmler,M [B06] Open Verona ITA (7), 1997

1.e4 g6 2.d4 Nh6 3.Bf4 f6 4.h4 Nf7 5.Bc4 e6 6.Nc3 d6 7.Qd2 Bg7 8.0-0-0 0-0 9.Nf3 c6 10.Rdg1 Re8 11.g4 d5 12.exd5 cxd5 13.Bb5 Bd7 14.g5 f5 15.h5 a6 16.hxg6 hxg6 17.Bd3 Bb5 18.Qe3 Bxd3 19.cxd3 Nd7 20.Nh4 ½-½

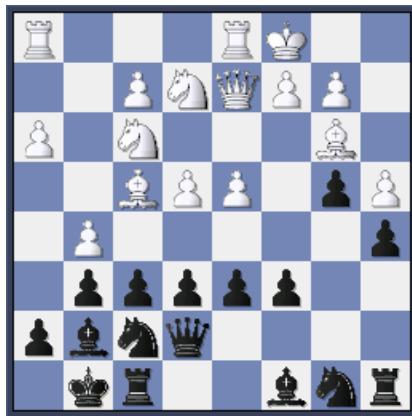
From my own recent OTB bitter-sweet experiences:

Saccani,E – Rozzoni,D [B06] Corsico B (5), 01.05.2005

1.e4 g6 2.d4 c6 3.Nf3 Nh6 4.c3 d6 5.Bc4 e6 6.0-0 Bg7 7.Bg5 f6 8.Be3 d5 9.Bd3 0-0 10.e5 f5
 11.h3 b6 12.Bg5 Qe8 13.Qd2 Nf7 14.Bf4 Ba6 15.Na3 Bxd3 16.Qxd3 b5 17.Nc2 Nd7 18.a4 a6
 19.axb5 axb5 20.Rxa8 Qxa8 21.Ra1 Qb7 22.c4?! bxc4 23.Qa3 Rb8 24.Ra2 Bf8 25.Qa7 h6
 26.h4 Kg7 27.Bc1 Nd8 28.Ne3 Qxa7 29.Rxa7 Rb7 30.Rxb7 Nxh7 31.g4 Be7 32.h5 f4 33.Nc2
 g5 34.Bd2 Nb6 35.Nb4 Nd8 36.Na6 Na4 37.Bc1 Kf7 38.Kf1 Ke8 39.Ne1 Nb7 40.Nc2 Na5
 41.Na1 Kd7 42.Bd2 Nb3 43.Nxb3 cxb3 44.Bc1 Kc8 45.Ke2 Kb7 46.Nc5+ Nxc5 47.dxc5 Bxc5
 48.f3 Bb4 [△48...Bd4] 49.Kd3 c5 50.Ke2 c4 51.Kd1 Kc6 52.Ke2 d4 53.Kd1 Kd5 54.Ke2 Kxe5
 55.Kd1 Kd5 56.Ke2 e5 57.Kd1 e4 0-1

Gentili,G – Rozzoni,D [B06] Corsico B (4), 30.04.2005

1.e4 g6 2.d4 Nh6 3.Bc4 **c6** 4.Nc3 d6 5.Nf3 Bg7 6.h3 b5 7.Bb3 e6 8.Bf4 f6 9.Qd2 Nf7 10.0-0-0
0-0 11.g4 a5 12.a4 b4 13.Ne2 Qe7 14.g5



Here I played 14....f5? and I lost rather quickly (\square 14....e5!? 15.gxf6 Qxf6 16.dxe5 dxe5 17.Nxe5 Be6 with counterplay) 15.exf5 exf5 16.Rde1 d5 17.Ng3 Qd8 18.h4 Nd6 19.Ne5 Ne4 20.Nxe4 fxe4 21.Rxe4 Bf5 22.Ree1 Qc8 23.h5 Nd7 24.hxg6 hxg6 25.f3 Nxe5 26.Bxe5 Bxe5 27.Rxe5 Ra7 28.Qh2 Rg7 29.Qh8+ Kf7 30.Re7+ Kxe7 31.Qxg7+ Kd6 32.Qe5+ Kd7 33.Rh7+ 1-0

Chessmaster,9000 – Rozzoni,D [A40] Test game – White had 15 minutes for the game – Black had 2 hours for the game, 06.03.2005

1.d4 g6 2.c4 c6 3.Nc3 d6 4.Nf3 Nh6 5.e4 f6 6.Be2 Nf7 7.0-0 e5 8.Be3 Bg7 9.c5 b6 [9...dxc5 10.dxc5 (10.dxe5 Qxd1 11.Rfxd1 fxe5 12.Bxc5 Be6 13.Rd2 Nd7 14.Ba3 Bf8 15.Bxf8 Rxf8 16.Rad1 0-0-0) 10...Be6 11.Qxd8+ Kxd8 12.Rad1+ Kc7 13.b4 Rd8 14.b5 Bh6 15.Bxh6 Nxh6 16.Nd2 Nd7 17.bxc6 bxc6=] **10.Qb3 exd4 11.Nxd4 dxc5 12.Ne6 Bxe6 13.Qxe6+ Qe7 14.Qc8+ Nd8 15.Rad1 0-0 16.Bc4+ Kh8±** [better 16...Nf7?! 17.Qe6 Qxe6 18.Bxe6 Re8 19.Bb3 Bf8 20.f4 b5 21.Bc2 Na6=]

Position after 16....Nf7!?



[Link to Remmler.pgn](#)

1. . . . Nh6 related notes from the Associate Editor:

I had written Nh6 material for UONs 10 and 11 in which I used the nomenclature, "1. ... Nh6 Hippopotamus." I had seen that name applied in a few places on the internet and in a work by John C. Thompson who wrote a little booklet on the "Hippopotamus" back in the 1950's. Since then I have come to find that when the Bishop goes to g7 we actually have a Krazy Kat Defense as named by E. B. Adams (since he played and named it before Thompson did). When the Bishop avoids g7 and, for example, goes to e7 we can refer to the defense as a Hippopotamus. Thompson played both systems. White can play these systems too, and thus we can have White Krazy Kats, White Hippos, or the White Paris Opening (Amar Opening) or Paris Gambit. These systems are all closely related.

Well known chess author Bill Wall and I are presently collaborating on a book devoted to winning with these systems. If you have had some impressive wins starting with:

1. Nh3 or 1. ... Nh6 [or shortly after move 1] and would like to submit them for possible inclusion in the book:

WINNING WITH THE KRAZY KAT HIPPOPOTAMUS AND PARIS SYSTEMS

by Bill Wall and Gary K. Gifford

Please send a copy [pgn format preferred] to me at penswift@yahoo.com. Please enter, in the subject line "Game Submission for Book." Your own comments regarding the game(s) are welcome, but not required.

Thank you.

The Origin of the Name “Halloween Gambit”

by Paul Keiser

Kaissiber # 20 has a very interesting and extended article about the *Halloween Gambit* divided into historical and a theoretical parts. About the theory, I do not have the slightest remark.

About the history; however, I do not agree with the claim that Steffen Jacob has implemented the name "Halloween Gambit." In my opinion it is Rainer Schlenker.

In Number #65, 11 Jahrgang 1993, Schlenker used the name "Halloween" twice. First on the front page "Halloween im Vierspringerspiel", and again on the second summary page "Gambit Muller und Schulze (Halloween im Vierspringerspiel)."

In Handbuch der Unregelmässigen Schacheröffnungen, gesamtausgaben 76-77, September 1997, Steffen Jacob wrote: "Besonders beeindruckt war ich von dem kurzen Artikel über das Halloween im Vierspringerspiel im RS #65. Nachdem ich sonst kein weiteres Partiematerial zu dieser Varianten finden konnte, began ich, das Halloween-Opfer selbst ausführlich zu analysieren".

Conclusion: The first time the name was used was by Rainer Schlenker in Randspringer #65 (1993). As a result of this article, Steffen Jacob got interested and has developed Brause.* By the way, Brause began playing the gambit in 1996 and not in 1993 as claimed in the article. The 3131 games in the database are dated 1996, 1997 or 1998.

Just a small remark on a article which is perfect for the rest.

Paul

*Editorial Note: *Brause* is a strong chess program developed by Steffen Jacob.

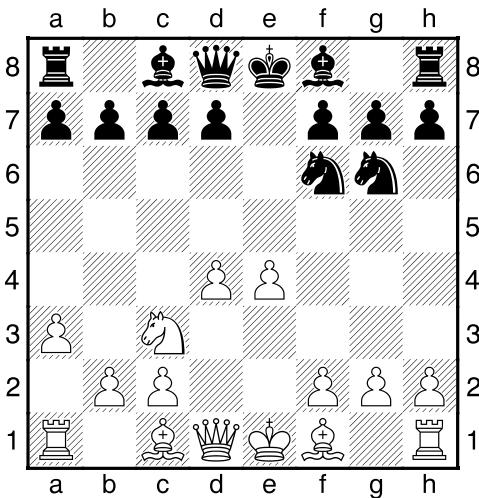
THE HALLOWEEN GAMBIT

by Gary K. Gifford

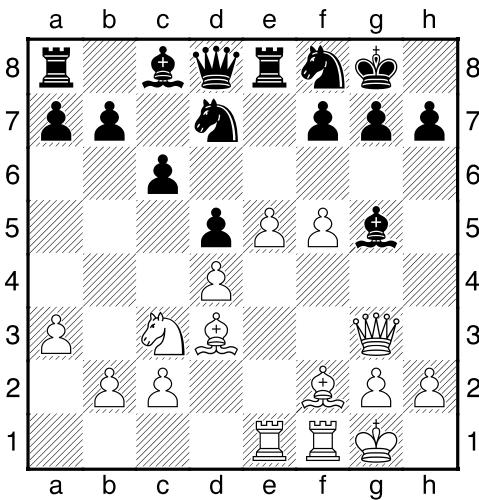
I first heard of the Halloween Gambit, also referred to as the Halloween Attack, a few UONs ago. Though white lost the sample game I felt that he likely could have pulled off a win. But, I also wondered if black had a quick bust to the bizarre opening. I decided to use Fritz to find out.

(41) Gifford vs. Fritz [C47] [1-0] Halloween Gambit – Sept.1 2004 *Fritz 6 (4s)*

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Nxe5?? Fritz states, “Weakening the position [$\square 4.Bb5=$ would keep White alive]” **4...Nxe5+ 5.d4 Ng6 6.a3** I did not want the f8 Bishop pinning and exchanging the Knight. But e5 appears to be the book move which keeps in spirit with the Gambit.



6...d6 7.Bd3 Be7 8.0-0 0-0 9.Qf3 Re8 10.Be3 c6 11.Rae1 d5 12.e5 Nh4 13.Qd1 Nd7 14.f4 Qb6 15.Qc1 Ng6 16.f5 Ngf8 17.Bf2 Qd8 18.Qe3 Bg5 19.Qg3



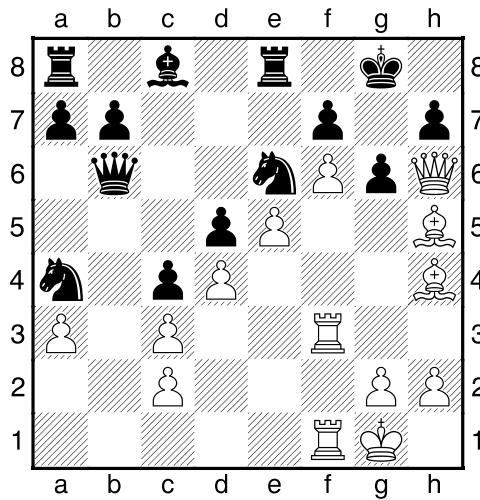
19...Kh8 20.Qh3 Bd2 21.Re2 Bxc3 22.bxc3 c5 23.Re3 c4 24.Be2 Nb6 25.Bh4 Qc7 26.Bh5 Kg8 27.Qg3 g6 28.Ref3 Na4 29.f6? (Question mark placed by Fritz)

Fritz considers my 29. f6 to be a mistake and gives the following comment: [29.Qg5? and White has air to breath–Fritz; but interestingly I played Qg5 on move 30 and received a question mark. Fritz still considers black better, but I felt comfortable as White and would not want to be sitting at the Black side of the board.]

29...Qb6+ 30.Qg5?

Again Fritz disapproves of my move, indicating that the game should continue with 30.Re3 Qb2-+.

30...Ne6 31.Qh6



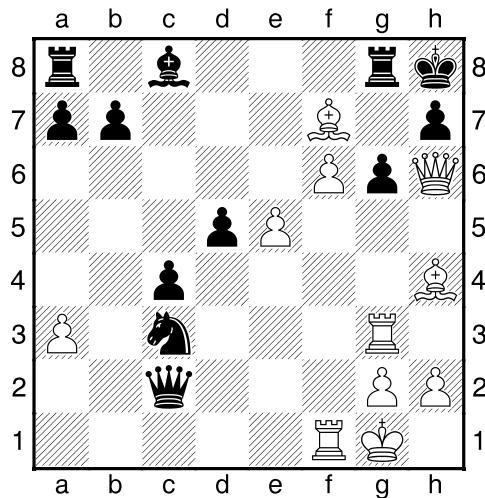
31. ... Nxc3 Fritz correctly points out that 31. ... gxh5? would allow a forced mate:

[32.Rg3+ Kh8 33.Rg7 Qxd4+ 34.cxd4 Ng5 35.Rxh7+ Nxh7 36.Qg7#]

32.Kh1 Qxd4 33.Rg3 Qe4??

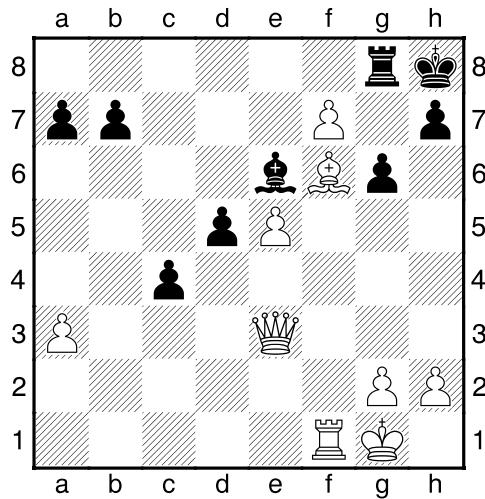
Although Fritz played this during the game in post analysis the program stated that it could have reached equality by playing 33. ... Qxh4, i.e., [33...Qxh4 34.Rg4 Qxh5 35.Qxh5 Ne4=]

34.Bg4+- Kh8 35.Bxe6 Rg8 36.Bxf7 Qe2 37.Kg1 Qxc2



[Fritz points out that 37...Bf5 does not help: 38.Bxg8 Qf2+ 39.Rxf2 Rg8 40.f7 Ne2+ 41.Rxe2 Rg7 42.f8Q+ Rg8 43.Qhg7#]

38.Rxc3! Qxc3 39.Bxg8 Qe3+ 40.Qxe3 Be6 41.f7 Rxg8 42.Bf6+

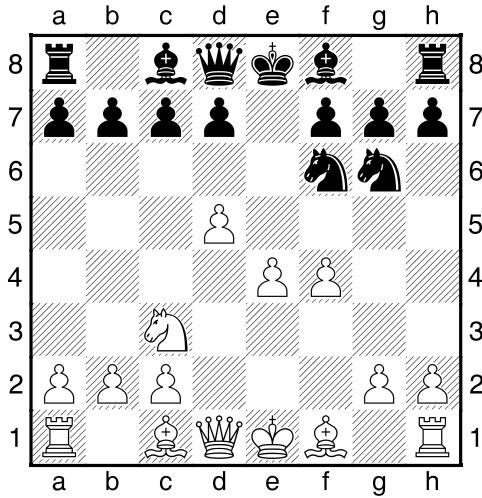


42...Rg7 43.f8Q+ Bg8 44.Bxg7# 1-0

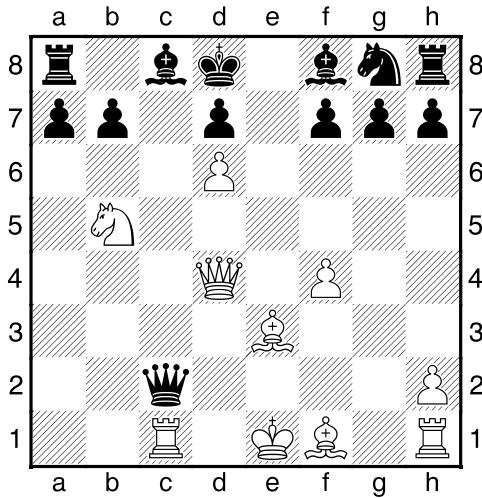
A few years ago I purchased Global Star's "10 PRO Board Games" so I would have an opponent for Xianqi and Shogi (Chinese and Japanese Chess, respectively). The program also plays western chess and 7 other games rather well. I was curious as to how it would play the Halloween Gambit. Comments are by Fritz, made after the game. Of interest is the fact that "a7" plays a key role in this game.

(42) TenPro – Fritz 6 [C47] [1–0] Halloween Gambit - Sept 2, 2004 [Fritz 6 (4s)]

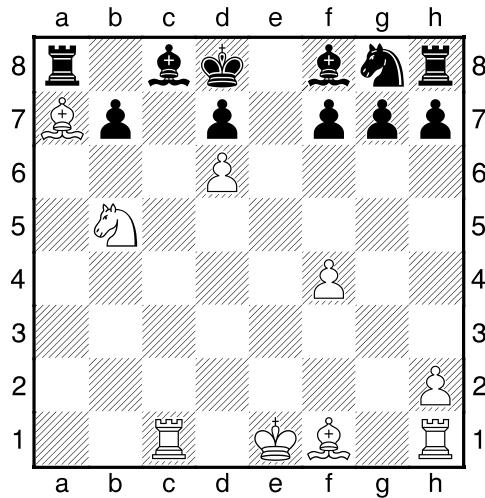
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Nxe5?? throwing away the advantage [$\square 4.Bb5=$ would keep White in the game] **4...Nxe5+** **5.d4** White launches an attack **5...Nc6 6.d5 Ne5 7.f4 Ng6**



8.e5 Ng8 9.d6 cxd6 10.exd6 Qf6 11.Nb5 Kd8 12.Be3 Qxb2 13.Rb1 Qf6 [13...Qxa2?! 14.f5 \bar{f}]
14.g3 Qe6 [$\square 14...Nh6!?$ 15.Nc7 Nf5 \bar{f}] **15.Qd4=** a7 draws heavy fire **15...Nxf4 16.gxf4 Qxa2**
17.Ra1 Qxc2 18.Rc1

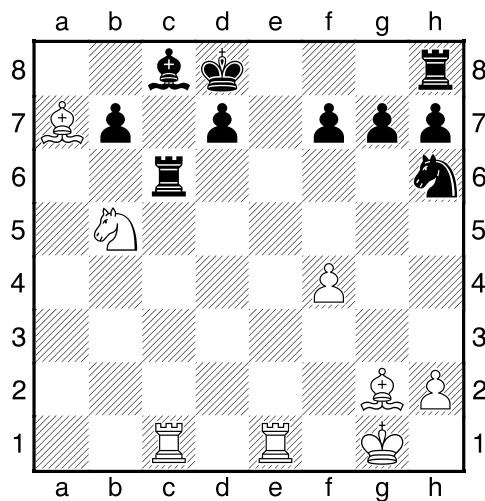


Qa2 [18...Qxc1+ cannot change what is in store] **19.Qxa7!** finishing the game.
 [19.Nxa7?! Nf6 20.Qb6+ Ke8 21.Nxc8 Qe6±] **19...Qxa7 20.Bxa7** Do you see the mate threat?



20...Bxd6 21.Nxd6 Nh6 22.Bg2 Ke7 23.Bc5 Kd8? [23...Kf6 24.Bd4+ Ke6 25.Bxg7 Rg8 26.Rxc8 Raxc8 27.Nxc8 Rxg7 28.Bxb7 Rg4+-]

24.0-0 Ra6 [24...Re8 is one last hope 25.Bb6+ Ke7 26.Rfe1+ Kf6 27.Rxe8 Kg6+-] **25.Rfe1 Kc7 26.Ba7+ Rc6 27.Nb5+ Kd8**

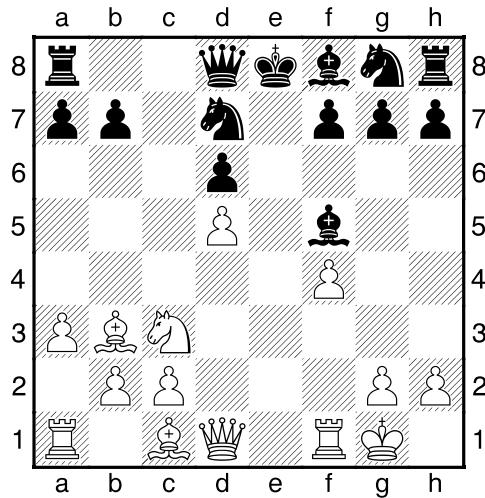


28.Bxc6 dxc6 29.Bb6+ Kd7 30.Rcd1# 1-0

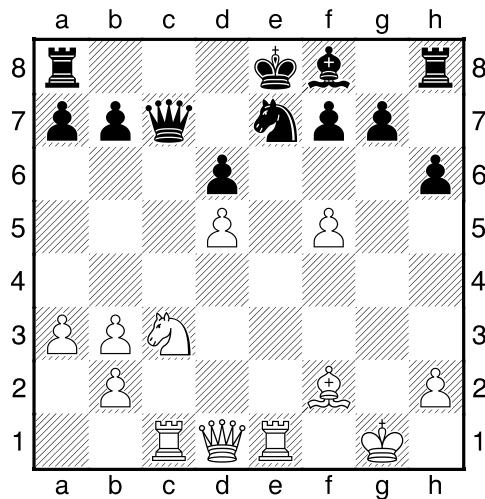
(43) Gifford,G – Novag,VIP [C47] [1-0] Halloween Gambit, Sept 9, 2004

Before playing against humans I tried another computer game.

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Nxe5 Nxe5 5.d4 Nc6 6.e5 Ng8 7.a3 Nge7 8.Bc4 d5 9.exd6[†] cxd6 10.d5 Ne5 11.Bb3 Bf5 12.0-0 Ng8 13.f4 Nd7



14.Re1+[†] Ne7 15.g4 Bg6 16.f5 Bxf5 17.gxf5 Nc5 18.Bg5 Nxb3 19.cxb3 h6 20.Bh4 Qb6+ 21.Bf2 Qc7 22.Rc1



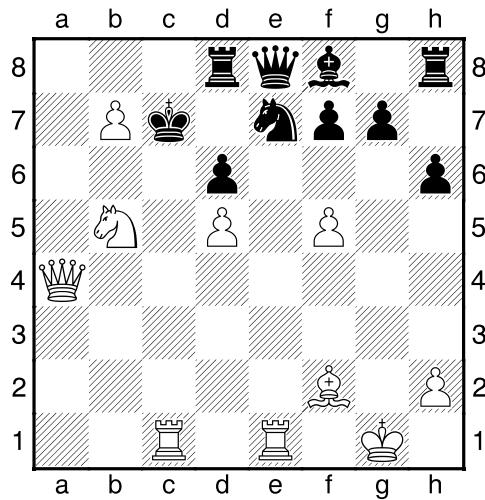
Qa5? 23.b4 Qa6 24.a4 Rc8 25.b5

Fritz pointed out the following in post analysis: [25.Nb5 Kd8 (25...Qxb5 26.Rxc8+ Kd7 27.axb5 Kxc8; 25...Rxc1 26.Qxc1 f6 27.Qc8+ Kf7 28.Qe6+ Ke8 29.Nc7+ Kd8 30.Nxa6 bxa6 31.Qxd6+ Ke8 32.Bc5 Kf7 33.Qe6+ Ke8 34.Bxe7 g6 35.Bxf6+ Be7 36.Qxe7#) 26.Rxc8+ Nxc8 27.Qc2 Qxb5 28.axb5 f6 29.Re8+ Kxe8 30.Qxc8+ Ke7 31.Bxa7 h5 32.Qe6+ Kd8 33.Bb6#]

25...Qa5 26.Qd4 26...a6? 27.b4 27...Qd8??

In regard to the Novag computer's position, Fritz states, "Black crumbles in face of a dire situation" [27...Qc7±]

28.bxa6 bxa6 29.b5 axb5 30.axb5 30...Kd7 31.b6 Qe8 32.b7 Rd8 33.Qa4+ Kc7 34.Nb5+



Kxb7 35.Qa7# 1-0

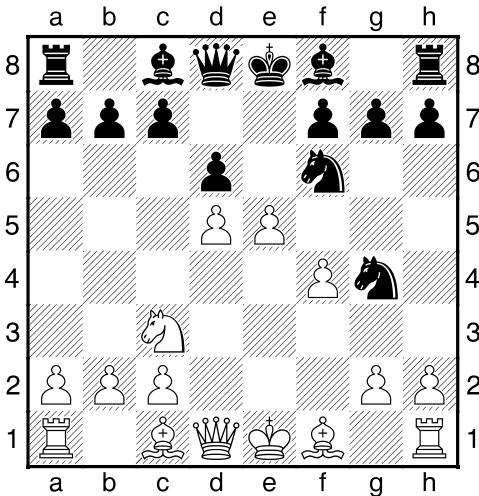
(44) Gifford,G - Prior,Bill [C47] [1-0] Wildwood Club Game, Sept. 28, 2004

Played at the Wildwood Chess and Strategy Games Club from the upstairs of a small mansion, and surrounded by several acres of woodland. The club, which I started in 1996 came to an end in January of 2005 due to too few members. Bill had been a faithful member of the club since its beginnings. He often comes up with clever combinations.

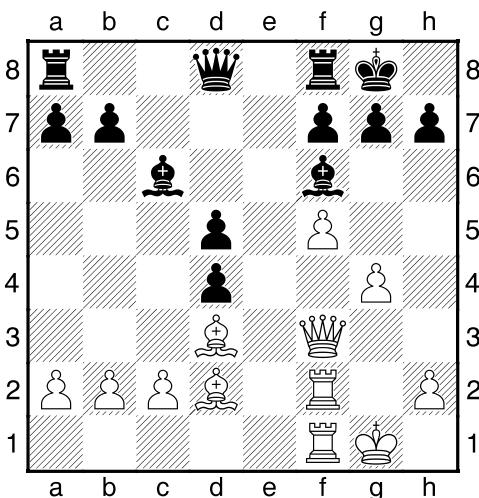
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4. Nxe5

At this point Bill said, "You want to go ahead and give me a whole Knight? Sure I'll take it."

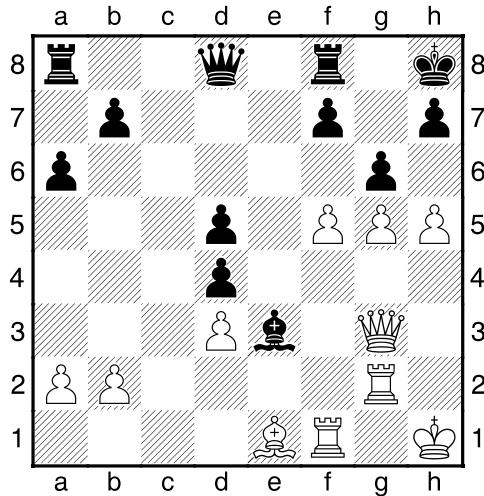
4...Nxe5 5.d4 Nc6 6.d5 Ne5 7.f4 Neg4 8.e5 d6 (Giving back a Knight)



9.exf6 Nxf6 10.Bb5+ Bd7 11.Qe2+ Be7 12.0-0 0-0 13.Bd3 c6 14.Bd2 cxd5 15.f5 d4 16.Ne4
 d5 17.Nxf6+ Bxf6 18.Qf3 Bc6 19.g4 Be5 20.Rf2 (20...gxf6?? 21.Qf5 Re8 22.Qxh7+ Kf8
 23.Bg6 Bxh2+ 24.Kh1 Ke7 25.Qxf7+ Kd6 26.Bb4+ Ke5 27.Rae1#; 20...Bxf6? 21.Qf5 g6
 22.Qxf6+-) 1 20...Bf6 21.Raf1



21...Bh4 22.Rg2± Bg5 23.Be1 g6 24.Qg3 a6 25.h4 Be3 26.Kh1 Bb5 27.g5 Bxd3 28.cxd3 Kh8 29.h5



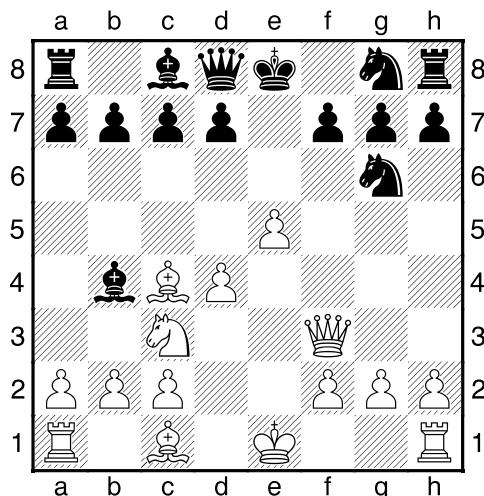
gxh5 30.Qe5+ Kg8 31.g6 hxg6 32.fxg6 fxg6?? 33.Rxg6+ Kh7 34.Qg7# 1-0

(47) Gifford,G – Ademek,P [C47] [1-0] Halloween Gambit, October 6, 2004

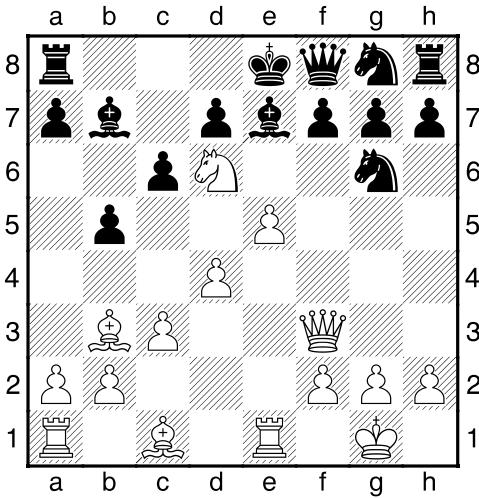
Played at Wildwood Chess and Strategy Game Club, game in 15 min.

From Fritz's comments it seems that black should have won this game.

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Nxe5 Nxe5 5.d4 Ng6 6.e5 Ng8 7.Bc4 Bb4 (the pin I don't like as white. I avoided this in the first game with a3) 8.Qf3 (threatening mate)

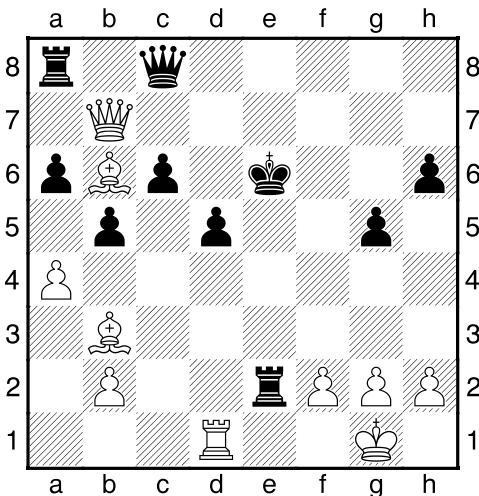


8...Qe7 9.0-0 c6 10.Ne4 b5 11.Bb3 Qf8 12.c3 Be7 13.Re1 Bb7 14.Nd6+



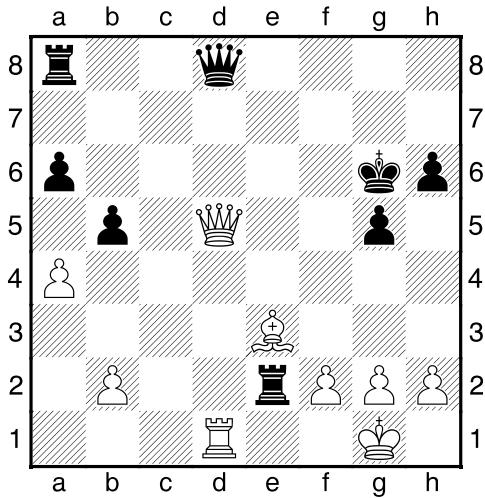
14...Bxd6 15.exd6+ Kd8 16.Bxf7 Nf6 17.Bb3 Qxd6# 18.Bg5 Kc7 19.a4 a6 20.Rad1 h6 21.Bc1 Rxe8 22.Re5? [Fritz questions this move and my next] 22...Qf8 23.Qg3? Nxе5 24.dxe5 Nd5 25.e6+ Kd8 26.c4 dxe6 [Now Fritz says, “□26...bxc4 and Black takes home the point” 27.exd7 Re4+- (27...cxb3?! 28.dxe8Q+ Kxe8 29.Qxb3-+)]

27.cxd5 exd5 28.Bf4 g5 29.Bc7+ Kd7 30.Bb6 Re2?? gives away a clear win [□30...Qf4 and Black gets the upper hand 31.Qc3 b4-+] 31.Qc7++- Ke6 32.Qxb7 Qc8?



33.Bxd5+! “The final blow,” says Fritz.

33...cxd5 34.Qxd5+ Kf6 35.Bd4+ Kg6± 36.Be3 36...Qd8?!



A trick, if 37.Qxd8? Rxd8 and the d1 rook cannot recapture.

37.Qe4+ Kg7 38.Bd4+ Kf8 39.Qxe2 1-0

[39.Qxe2 Qe7 40.Qf3+ Kg8 41.Qxa8+ Kf7 42.Qf3+ Kg6 43.Qd3+ Kh5 44.f3 Qb7 45.g4+ Kh4 46.Bf2+ Kh3 47.Qf1#; or

39.Qf5+ Ke7 40.Bc5+ Qd6 41.Bxd6+ Ke8 42.Qf8+ Kd7 43.Be5+ Rd2 44.Rxd2+ Kc6 45.Qd6+ Kb7 46.Qc7#]



From Steinitz to Kasparov World Chess Champions & 1. b4 . . .

Compiled by Davide Rozzoni

Bugajew – Steinitz *Rusland, 1896*

1.b4 e5 2.Bb2 f6 3.b5 d5 4.e3 Bd6 5.c4 c6 6.a4 Ne7 7.Nc3 0-0 8.Qb3 Bc7 9.cxd5 cxd5 10.e4 Be6 11.exd5 Nxd5 12.Nxd5 Bxd5 13.Bc4 Bxc4 14.Qxc4+ Kh8 15.Ne2 Nd7 16.0-0 Nb6 17.Qc2 Rc8 18.Bc3 Nd5 19.Rfd1 Bb6 20.Qb2 Qd7 21.a5 Bc7 22.Ng3 Nf4 23.d4 Qd5 24.f3 Rfd8 25.Rd2 Qc4 26.dxe5 Nd3 27.Qa3 Bxe5 28.Bxe5 fxe5 29.Ne4 Rd7 30.Rad1 Rcd8 31.Nf2 Nc5 32.Rxd7 Rxd7 33.Rc1 Qxb5 34.Qxc5 Qxc5 35.Rxc5 h6 36.Rxe5 Rc7 37.g4 Kg8 38.Kg2 Kf7 39.Ne4 Rc6 40.Kg3 b6 41.h4 1-0

Capablanca,J – Kevitz *Brooklyn –, 1924*

1.b4 d5 2.Bb2 Bf5 3.e3 e6 4.f4 Nf6 5.Nf3 Bxb4 6.Nc3 Nbd7 7.Ne2 Ng4 8.c3 Be7 9.h3 Nc5 10.Ng3 Bh4 11.Nxh4 Qxh4 12.Qf3 Nxe3 13.Qf2 Nxf1 14.Kxf1 Nd3 15.Qe3 Qxf4+ 0-1

Capablanca,J – Pedroso,A *Sao Paulo, 1927*

1.b4 e5 2.Bb2 f6 3.a3 d5 4.e3 Be6 5.d4 e4 6.c4 c6 7.Nc3 Nd7 8.cxd5 cxd5 9.Nge2 Bd6 10.g3 Ne7 11.Nf4 Bxf4 12.gxf4 Nb6 13.Rg1 g6 14.h4 Nf5 15.h5 Kf7 16.Rc1 Rc8 17.Na4 Nxa4 18.Qxa4 Rxc1+ 19.Bxc1 Qc7 20.Bd2 a6 21.Be2 Nd6 22.Rh1 Kg7 23.Qa5 Qxa5 24.bxa5 Rc8 25.Kd1 Bd7 26.hxg6 Ba4+ 27.Ke1 hxg6 28.f3 f5 29.Rg1 Bc2 30.Bb4 Nc4 31.Kf2 Nb2 32.fxe4 Bxe4 33.Bc5 Kf6 34.Rc1 Rc6 35.Kg3 g5 36.fxg5+ Kxg5 37.Be7+ 1-0

Spassky,B – Smyslov,V *Leningrad RUS, 1960*

1.b4 Nf6 2.Bb2 e6 3.b5 a6 4.a4 axb5 5.axb5 Rxa1 6.Bxa1 c6 7.e3 d5 8.Nf3 Nbd7 9.c4 Qa5 10.Nc3 Nb6 11.bxc6 bxc6 12.Ne5 Bd7 13.Be2 Bd6 14.f4 0-0 15.0-0 Ra8 16.g4 Be8 17.Qe1 Na4 18.Nxa4 Qxa4 19.g5 Ne4 20.d3 Bb4 21.Qh4 Nd6 22.Qf2 Qc2 23.Bg4 Qxf2+ 24.Kxf2 dxc4 25.Nxc4 Nxc4 26.dxc4 c5 27.Be5 Ra2+ 28.Kg3 Ba4 29.Ra1 ½-½

Smyslov,V (2620) – Adorjan,A (2475) *Hoogovens Wijk aan Zee NED (2), 1972*

1.b4 e5 2.Bb2 Bxb4 3.Bxe5 Nf6 4.Nf3 0-0 5.e3 Be7 6.c4 c5 7.Nc3 Nc6 8.Bxf6 Bxf6 9.Rc1 d6 10.Be2 Be6 11.0-0 Rc8 12.Qc2 h6 13.a3 Re8 14.d3 Bxc3 15.Qxc3 b6 16.Rfd1 d5 ½-½

Petrosian,T (2645) – Kavalek,L (2555) *Olympiad Skopje (Macedonia) (12), 1972*

1.b4 Nf6 2.Bb2 g6 3.Nf3 Bg7 4.c4 0-0 5.e3 d6 6.Be2 e5 7.d3 a5 8.a3 e4 9.dxe4 Nxe4 10.Bxg7 Kxg7 11.Qd4+ Qf6 12.Qxf6+ Kxf6 13.b5 Nd7 14.Nd4 Nb6 15.Nd2 Nc5 16.0-0 Be6 17.Rac1 Ke7 18.Bf3 f5 ½-½

Tkachiev,V (2575) – Karpov,A (2765) *Alma Ata m2, 1995*

1.b4 e6 2.Bb2 Nf6 3.b5 a6 4.a4 axb5 5.axb5 Rxa1 6.Bxa1 c5 7.e3 d5 8.Nf3 Nbd7 9.c4 b6 10.Be2 Bb7 11.0-0 Bd6 12.d4 0-0 13.Nbd2 Qc7 14.dxc5 Nxc5 15.h3 Nfe4 16.cxd5 Bxd5 17.Nd4 Ra8 18.Nxe4 Nxe4 19.Bf3 Bh2+ 20.Kh1 Be5 21.Qe2 Bc4 22.Nxe6 Bxe6 23.Bxe4 Rxa1 24.Rxa1 Bxa1 0-1

Notes:

1. Fischer's 1.b4 games are included in UON 10.
2. I could find no 1.b4 games concerning the other World Champions not above mentioned.
3. These 1. b4 games, as well as the following 1.d4 b5 ones, are by no means the only ones that could be listed.

From Steinitz to Kasparov World Chess Champions & 1.d4 b5

Compiled by Davide Rozzoni

Alekhine,A – Frajnd Prague sim, 1923

1.d4 b5 2.e3 Bb7 3.Nf3 a6 4.a4 b4 5.Nbd2 a5 6.Bd3 e6 7.0–0 Nf6 8.b3 Ba6 9.Nc4 c5 10.Bb2 Qc7 11.e4 d5 12.exd5 exd5 13.Nce5 c4 14.bxc4 dxc4 15.Be2 c3 16.Bc1 Bd6 17.Bg5 Nd5 18.Bxa6 Rxa6 19.Qe2 0–0 20.Qe4 Ne7 21.Bf4 Nd7 22.Rfe1 Bxe5 23.dxe5 Qc6 24.Qe2 Raa8 25.Rad1 Nc5 26.Ng5 Nf5 27.Nxh7 Rfd8 28.Qg4 Qg6 29.Ng5 Nd4 30.h4 Qxc2 31.Be3 Nde6 32.Bxc5 Rxd1 33.Rxd1 Nxc5 34.Qf3 Rf8 35.Rd8 Rxd8 36.Qxf7+ ½–½

Alekhine,A – Prins,L Amsterdam sim, 1933

1.d4 b5 2.a4 b4 3.e4 Bb7 4.Bb5 f5 5.exf5 Bxg2 6.Qh5+ g6 7.fxg6 Bg7 8.gxh7+ Kf8 9.hxg8Q+ Kxg8 10.Qg4 Bxh1 11.Bf4 Nc6 12.Ne2 e6 13.Nd2 Qh4 14.Qg1 Bd5 15.0–0–0 Nxd4 16.Be5 Nxe2+ 17.Bxe2 Qh6 18.Qg4 d6 19.Bxg7 Qxg7 20.Qxb4 a5 21.Qf4 Rb8 22.c3 Rf8 23.Qe3 Rxh2 24.Bf3 Rh3 25.Qe2 Rfxf3 26.Nxf3 Rxf3 27.Rxd5 Rxc3+ 28.Kd2 exd5 29.Qe8+ Kh7 30.bxc3 Qg5+ 31.Qe3 Qxe3+ 32.Kxe3 Kg6 33.Kf4 Kf6 34.Kg4 c6 35.Kf4 c5 36.Kg4 d4 37.cxd4 c4 38.Kf4 d5 39.Ke3 Kg5 40.Kf3 Kf5 41.Ke3 Kg4 42.f3+ Kg3 43.Ke2 Kf4 44.Kf2 c3 45.Ke2 c2 46.Kd2 Kxf3 47.Kxc2 Ke4 0–1

Euwe,M – Abrahams,G Bournemouth (7), 1939

1.d4 b5 2.e4 Bb7 3.f3 a6 4.c4 bxc4 5.Bxc4 e6 6.Nc3 d5 7.Qb3 Nc6 8.exd5 Nxd4 9.Qxb7 Rb8 10.Qxa6 Ra8 11.Bb5+ Ke7 12.d6+ 1–0

Petrosian,T – Spassky,B World Championship 26th Moscow RUS (22), 03.06.1966

1.d4 b5 2.e4 Bb7 3.f3 a6 4.Be3 e6 5.Nd2 Nf6 6.c3 Be7 7.Bd3 d6 8.a4 c6 9.Ne2 Nbd7 10.0–0–0 11.Ng3 Re8 12.axb5 axb5 13.Rxa8 Qxa8 14.Qc2 Bf8 15.b4 Qb8 16.Nb3 g6 17.Ra1 e5 18.Qf2 d5 19.dxe5 Nxe5 20.Bc2 Bg7 21.Ba7 Qc7 22.Bb6 Qb8 23.Ba7 Qc7 24.Bb6 Qb8 25.Ba7 Qc8 26.Bd4 h5 27.h3 h4 28.Nf1 dxe4 29.fxe4 Ned7 30.Nfd2 c5 31.Nxc5 Nxc5 32.bxc5 Bxe4 33.Bb3 Bf5 34.Ra7 Nd7 35.Nf3 Qb8 1–0

Chekhover,V (2455) – Spassky,B (2560) Open Murcia op, 1990

1.d4 b5 2.e4 Bb7 3.Bxb5 Bxe4 4.Nf3 Nf6 5.0–0 e6 6.Re1 Be7 7.Bg5 Bb7 8.Bd3 0–0 9.c4 a5 10.Nc3 d6 11.Qe2 Nbd7 12.Rad1 Re8 13.Bc2 Nh5 14.Bc1 g6 15.Ba4 Qc8 16.c5 dxc5 17.dxc5 c6 18.Ne4 Nxc5 19.Nxc5 Bxc5 20.Ne5 Bb4 21.Qf3 f6 22.Rd7 Bxe1 23.Bh6 Rd8 24.Qxf6 Rxd7 25.Qxe6+ Kh8 26.Nxd7 Qe8 27.Qd6 Qf7 28.Be3 Re8 29.Bb3 Qe7 30.Qd4+ Ng7 31.Nc5 Bc8 32.a3 Rd8 33.Qa4 Bd2 1–0

Seirawan,Y (2595) – Spassky,B (2560) Match m, 1990

1.d4 b5 2.e4 Bb7 3.f3 a6 4.c4 bxc4 5.Bxc4 e6 6.Qb3 Qc8 7.d5 Nf6 8.Be3 a5 9.Nc3 Na6 10.dxe6 fxe6 11.e5 a4 12.Qd1 Ng8 13.Nge2 a3 14.Rb1 Ne7 15.0–0 Nf5 16.Bf2 axb2 17.Rxb2 Bc5 18.Qd2 0–0 19.Ng3 Bxf2+ 20.Qxf2 Ne7 21.Rfb1 Bc6 22.a4 Kh8 23.Qe3 Ng6 24.Bb5 Nb8 25.Nce2 Qd8 26.Rc2 Bd5 27.Nc3 c6 28.Bd3 Nf4 29.Bf1 Na6 30.Rb7 Qe7 31.Qb6 Qc5+ 32.Kh1 Bc4 33.Qxc5 Nxc5 34.Rb4 Bxf1 35.Nxf1 Ncd3 36.Re4 Nc5 37.Re3 Nxa4 38.g3 Nxc3 39.Rexc3 Nd5 40.Rb3 Rfb8 41.Rcb2 Rxb3 42.Rxb3 Kg8 43.Rb7 c5 44.Rb2 c4 45.Rc2 c3 46.Rc1 Ra2 47.f4 Rb2 48.Kg1 Kf7 49.h3 h6 50.Nh2 c2 51.Kf2 Nb4 52.Ke3 g5 53.fxg5 hxg5 54.Nf3 Kg6 55.g4 Rb3+ 56.Ke2 Rxf3 57.Kxf3 Nd3 0–1

Seirawan,Y (2595) – Spassky,B (2560) Match m, 1990

1.d4 b5 2.e4 [2.Bf4 Nf6 3.Nf3 Bb7 4.e3 a6 5.h3 e6 6.Bd3 d6 7.0–0 Nbd7 8.Nbd2 c5 9.c3 Be7 10.a4 Qb6 11.axb5 axb5 12.Rxa8+ Bxa8 13.Qe2 c4 14.Bc2 d5 15.Ra1 0–0 16.Qd1 Bc6 17.b4 cxb3 18.Bxb3 Ra8 19.Rxa8+ Bxa8 20.Qa1 Bb7 21.Ne5 Nxe5 22.Bxe5 Ne8 23.Bd1 Nd6 24.Be2 Nc4 25.Nxc4 bxc4 26.f3 f6 27.Bg3 Kf7 28.Bd1 Qa6 29.Qxa6 Bxa6 30.Kf2 ½–½ Seirawan,Y-Spassky,B/m 1990] **2...Bb7 3.Bd3 e6 4.Nf3 a6 5.0–0 d6 6.c3 Nd7 7.a4 Ngf6 8.Re1 Be7 9.axb5 axb5 10.Rxa8 Qxa8 11.e5 dxe5 12.dxe5 Nd5 13.Bxb5 Bc6 14.Bxc6 Qxc6 15.Nd4 Qb7 16.Qg4 g6 17.Nd2 c5 18.N4f3 h5 19.Qe4 Qc7 20.Nc4 h4 21.Bg5 Bxg5 22.Nxg5 Rh5 23.Nxe6 1–0**

Zhu Chen (2495) – Spassky,B (2550) Veterans-Women Copenhagen DEN (2), 1997
1.d4 b5 2.e4 Bb7 3.Nd2 a6 4.Ngf3 e6 5.Bd3 d6 6.0–0 Nd7 7.c3 Ngf6 8.Re1 Be7 9.a4 bxa4 10.Qxa4 0–0 11.Nb3 Nb6 12.Qa2 Ra7 13.Na5 Ba8 14.b4 Nfd7 15.Qe2 c5 16.bxc5 dxc5 17.Bd2 Qc7 18.Bxa6 Bxe4 19.Qxe4 Rxa6 20.Nc6 Nf6 21.Nxe7+ Qxe7 22.Qc6 Rxa1 23.Rxa1 Nfd5 24.dxc5 Rc8 25.Qd6 Nc4 26.Qxe7 Nxe7 27.Ra7 Kf8 28.Bg5 f6 29.Be3 Nxe3 30.fxe3 Rxc5 31.Nd4 Kf7 32.Ne2 e5 33.Kf2 h5 34.e4 Ke6 35.Ke3 g6 36.Ra6+ Rc6 37.Rxc6+ Nxc6 38.Kd3 Na5 39.Ng3 Nb7 40.Nf1 Nc5+ 41.Ke3 f5 42.exf5+ gxf5 43.g3 Na4 44.Kd2 Kd5 45.c4+ Kd4 46.Ne3 Ke4 47.Nd5 Kf3 48.Ne7 f4 49.gxf4 exf4 50.Nd5 h4 51.Kd3 Nb2+ ½–½

1. c4 e5 2. h4!?

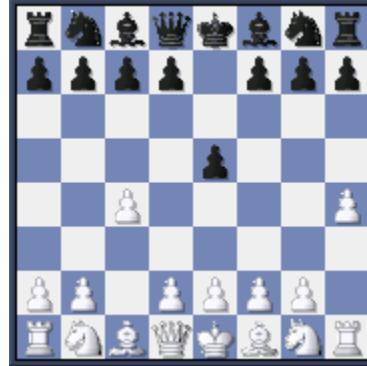
A few Unannotated “1.c4 e5 2.h4!?” Games

Compiled by Davide Rozzoni

Bosboom,M (2455) – Knoppert,E (2345) [A20]

ch NED, 1992

1.c4 e5 2.h4 Nc6 3.e3 Nf6 4.a3 d5 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.Qc2 Be7
7.Nf3 Qd6 8.b4 f5 9.d3 Bf6 10.Bb2 a5 11.b5 Na7 12.Nbd2
Qe7 13.e4 Nf4 14.a4 fxe4 15.dxe4 Bg4 16.g3 Ng6 17.Be2 h5
18.Nc4 Nc8 19.Ba3 Qf7 20.Ne3 Bxf3 21.Bxf3 Be7 22.Nf5
Bxa3 23.Rxa3 Nf8 24.Qc5 Nd7 25.Qxc7 g6 26.Qxb7 Rb8
27.Qxc8+ Rxc8 28.Nd6+ Ke7 29.Nxf7 Kxf7 30.0-0 Nb6 31.Rd1
Rhd8 32.Kg2 Ke7 33.Rxd8 Rxd8 34.Be2 Rd4 35.Kf3 Rxa4
36.Rc3 Rd4 37.Rc5 a4 38.Rxe5+ Kd7 39.Rc5 a3 40.Rc2 Ra4
41.Ra2 Kd6 42.Bd1 Ra8 43.Kf4 Kc5 44.Kg5 Kb4 45.Kxg6 Rd8
46.Ra1 Nc4 47.Kxh5 Rd2 48.f4 a2 49.Bg4 Nd6 50.Be6 1-0



Bosboom,M (2455) – Dubois,J (2305) [A20]

Open Oostende (1), 1992

1.c4 e5 2.h4 Nc6 3.e3 Nf6 4.a3 a5 5.Qc2 d6 6.Nc3 Be6 7.Nf3 Qd7 8.Bd3 d5 9.cxd5 Nxd5
10.Bb5 f6 11.d4 Nxc3 12.bxc3 Bg4 13.Rb1 Bxf3 14.gxf3 Be7 15.Ba4 Rb8 16.Qa2 exd4 17.cxd4
b5 18.Rxb5 Rxb5 19.Bxb5 Kd8 20.Qc4 1-0

Bosboom,M (2455) – Berend,F (2285) [A20]

Open Oostende (3), 1992

1.c4 e5 2.h4 Nf6 3.e3 Nc6 4.a3 d5 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.Qc2 Be7 7.Nf3 Bg4 8.Ba6 Bxf3 9.gxf3 Qc8
10.Bc4 Qd7 11.Nc3 Nb6 12.Ba2 a5 13.Ne4 h5 14.Rg1 g6 15.Ke2 Rf8 16.d3 0-0-0 17.Bd2 Nd5
18.Bxd5 Qxd5 19.b4 f5 20.Nc3 Qe6 21.Nb5 Rd5 22.Qc4 e4 23.Rac1 Qd7 24.Nxc7 Rxd3
25.Be1 exf3+ 26.Kf1 Kxc7 27.b5 f4 28.Rxg6 Rf6 29.Rg8 Kb6 30.bxc6 Rxc6 31.Rb1+ Ka7
32.Qxf4 Qh3+ 33.Kg1 Bd6 34.Rg3 Qxg3+ 35.fxg3 Bxf4 36.gxf4 Rxa3 37.Kf2 Re6 38.Bd2 Ra2
0-1

Bosboom,M (2455) – Akopian,V (2605) [A20]

Tilburg NED Tilburg NED (2), 1992

1.c4 e5 2.h4 Nf6 3.e3 Nc6 4.a3 d5 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.Qc2 Bd6 7.Nf3 Qe7 8.d3 0-0 9.b4 Bd7
10.Nbd2 b5 11.Ng5 a5 12.bxa5 Rxa5 13.Nb3 Raa8 14.d4 g6 15.Be2 exd4 16.Bf3 Qe5 17.Kf1
dxe3 18.Bb2 e2+ 19.Bxe2 Qf5 20.Qxf5 Bxf5 21.Bf3 Nce7 22.h5 Ra4 23.hxg6 Bxg6 24.Re1
Bxa3 25.Ba1 Bb4 26.Rd1 Bc3 27.Bxd5 Nxd5 28.Rxd5 Bxa1 29.Ke2 Re8+ 30.Kf3 Bf6 31.Rxb5
c6 32.Rb7 Bxg5 0-1

Talon,A (2110) – Carril,J (2000) [A20]

A002 SEMI A002 SEMI, 1999

1.c4 e5 2.h4 Nc6 3.e3 Nf6 4.a3 d5 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.Qc2 Bd6 7.Nf3 0-0 8.Bc4 Be7 9.Nc3 Nb6
10.Ba2 Bg4 11.Qe4 Bxf3 12.Qxf3 Nd7 13.b4 Nf6 14.Bb2 a6 15.g4 Qd7 16.g5 Ne8 17.Nd5 Nd6
18.Nf6+ Bxf6 19.gxf6 e4 20.Qg2 g6 21.h5 Qf5 22.hxg6 Qxg6 23.Qxg6+ hxg6 24.Rh6 Rfd8
25.Ke2 Nf5 26.Rh2 1-0

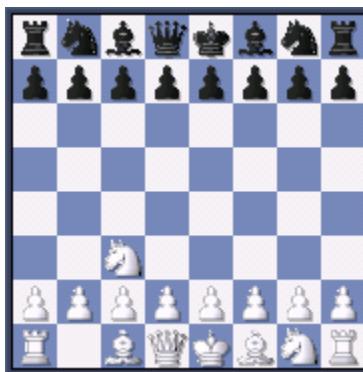
Dunst Opening

1. Nc3 ...

ECO A00

Year 2005 games, Players Elo > 2.050

Compiled by Davide Rozzoni



Van Renen,M (2060) – Ker,A (2327) Oceania zt Auckland NZL (1), 30.01.2005

1.Nc3 d5 2.d3 c5 3.g3 e5 4.Bg2 Be6 5.e4 d4 6.Nce2 Nc6 7.f4 f6 8.Nf3 Be7 9.0-0 Qd7 10.c3 dxc3 11.bxc3 0-0-0 12.d4 cxd4 13.cxd4 exd4 14.f5 Bc4 15.Bf4 d3 16.Nc3 Bc5+ 17.Kh1 d2 18.Nd5 Bxf1 19.Qxf1 Nge7 20.Nxd2 Bd6 21.Be3 Kb8 22.Rb1 Ka8 23.Qb5 Nxd5 24.exd5 Nb8 25.Qa5 Na6 26.Nc4 Qc7 27.Qb5 Rd7 28.Rc1 Rc8 29.Bf1 Qd8 30.Rb1 Bc5 31.Bf4 g5 32.fxg6 hxg6 33.Bg2 g5 34.d6 Rb8 35.Bd2 Qe8 36.Qxa6 Qg6 37.Qb5 Qf5 38.g4 Qc2 39.Rc1 Qh7 40.Qxc5 Rh8 41.h3 Qd3 42.Ne5 Rxh3+ 43.Kg1 1-0

Ortiz Fernandez Vega,A (2138) – Vila Gazquez,J (2307)

XI Anibal Open Linares ESP (8), 03.03.2005

1.Nc3 d5 2.e4 d4 3.Nce2 c5 4.d3 Nc6 5.g3 h5 6.Nf3 e5 7.Bg2 f6 8.h4 Be6 9.Bh3 Bxh3 10.Rxh3 Qd7 11.Rh1 Bd6 12.b3 Bc7 13.Bb2 Ba5+ 14.Nd2 Nge7 15.Ng1 Nc8 16.a3 Nd6 17.Qf3 b5 18.Qe2 Bxd2+ 19.Qxd2 c4 20.Bc1 Qf7 21.Rb1 0-0 22.Nf3 Rac8 23.Kf1 cxd3 24.cxd3 Ne7 25.b4 Rc6 26.Bb2 Rfc8 27.Rc1 Rxc1+ 28.Bxc1 Qb3 29.Kg2 Rc3 30.Rd1 Nec8 31.Ne1 Nb6 32.Bb2 Nbc4 33.dxc4 Nxc4 34.Qe2 Qxb2 35.Qxh5 Nd6 36.Qg4 Qb3 37.h5 Nf7 38.Qe2 Qc4 39.Qg4 Qc8 40.Qxc8+ Rxc8 41.Kf1 Ng5 42.f3 Rc3 43.Rd3 Rxd3 44.Nxd3 Nxf3 45.Ke2 Ng5 46.Nc5 Kf7 47.Kd3 Ne6 48.Nb3 Ke7 49.Nd2 Ng5 50.Nb3 Nf7 51.Nc5 Nd6 52.a4 bxa4 53.Nxa4 Kf7 54.Nc5 g6 55.hxg6+ Kxg6 56.Nd7 Kg5 57.Nc5 Kg4 58.Nd7 Ne8 59.b5 Kxg3 60.b6 axb6 61.Nxb6 Kf4 62.Nc4 Nc7 63.Nd6 Ne6 64.Nb7 Kf3 65.Nd6 Nc5+ 66.Kc2 Nxe4 67.Nf5 Ke2 0-1

Tarlev,K (2384) – Yaremko,N (2234) ch-UKR u20 Lviv UKR (9), 27.04.2005

1.Nc3 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3.Nxe4 Nc6 4.Bb5 Qd5 5.Qe2 Bf5 6.Bxc6+ Qxc6 7.d3 Nf6 8.Nxf6+ Qxf6 9.Qf3 0-0-0 10.Ne2 g6 11.Bd2 Bd7 12.Qxf6 exf6 13.0-0 Re8 14.Rfe1 Bd6 15.Bc3 Be5 16.f4 Bxc3 17.Nxc3 Re6 18.Re2 Rxe2 19.Nxe2 h5 20.Nc3 Bc6 21.Re1 Kd7 22.Ne4 Ke7 23.Nd2+ Kd7 24.c4 a6 25.d4 b5 26.d5 Ba8 27.b3 bxc4 28.bxc4 Rb8 29.Ne4 c6 30.Nxf6+ Kc7 31.d6+ Kxd6 32.c5+ Kc7 33.Re7+ Kc8 34.Re8+ Kc7 35.Rxb8 Kxb8 36.Nd7+ Kc7 37.Ne5 Kd8 38.Nxf7+ Ke7 39.Ne5 Ke6 40.Kf2 g5 41.Ke3 Bb7 42.Ke4 gxf4 43.Nd3 h4 44.Nxf4+ Kf6 45.Ne2 Bc8 46.Nd4 Bd7 47.Kf4 a5 48.a4 Be6 49.Nxe6 Kxe6 50.Ke4 Kf6 51.g4 h3 52.Kf4 Kg6 53.Kg3 1-0

Mannhart,M (2165) – Habibi,A (2297) 23rd Liechtenstein Open Triesen LIE (6), 04.05.2005
 1.Nc3 c5 2.d3 g6 3.Bd2 Bg7 4.Qc1 Nc6 5.g3 b6 6.Bg2 Bb7 7.Nh3 Rb8 8.0-0 h5 9.e4 Nd4
 10.Re1 d6 11.Nd5 e6 12.Ne3 Nf6 13.c3 Nc6 14.f4 Qd7 15.Qc2 Ne7 16.Rad1 e5 17.Rf1 h4
 18.f5 hxg3 19.hxg3 d5 20.Ng5 Bh6 21.Nf3 Bxe3+ 22.Bxe3 Ng4 23.Bg5 f6 24.Nxe5 fxe5 25.Qe2
 Nh2 26.Rf2 dxe4 27.dxe4 Qc6 28.f6 Qe6 29.fxe7 1-0

Pina,S (2330) – Ramon,V (2198) Capablanca Mem Mixto Havana CUB (6), 12.05.2005
 1.Nc3 d5 2.e4 d4 3.Nce2 e5 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.Ng3 g6 6.c3 Bg7 7.Bc4 Nge7 8.h4 h6 9.cxd4 Nxd4
 10.Nxd4 Qxd4 11.d3 Qd6 12.h5 Be6 13.Bxe6 Qxe6 14.hxg6 fxg6 15.Qa4+ Nc6 16.Be3 h5
 17.0-0-0 0-0 18.Kb1 Rad8 19.Ne2 Rf7 20.g3 Rfd7 21.Nc1 a6 22.f4 exf4 23.gxf4 Nd4 24.Rdg1
 c5 25.f5 gxf5 26.Qd1 Qe5 27.Qxh5 Ne6 28.Rg2 c4 29.Qh7+ Kf8 30.Qxf5+ Rf7 31.Qxe5 Bxe5
 32.dxc4 Rf3 33.Bh6+ Kf7 34.Rh5 Kf6 35.Bg5+ Nxg5 36.Rg5 Bd4 37.Rf5+ Rxf5 38.Rxf5+ Ke6
 39.Rd5 Rxd5 40.exd5+ Kd6 41.Kc2 b5 42.b3 a5 43.Kd3 Bb2 44.Ne2 Kc5 45.Nc3 bxc4+
 46.bxc4 Kb4 47.Nb5 Bf6 48.a3+ Kc5 49.Nc3 Be5 50.Ne4+ Kb6 51.a4 Bb2 52.c5+ Kc7 53.Kc4
 Ba3 54.Kb5 Bb4 55.d6+ Kd7 56.c6+ Kc8 57.Nc5 1-0

Albin Counter Gambit

ECO D08 / D09

Year 2005 games, Players Elo > 2.300
 Compiled by Davide Rozzoni



Sokolov,I (2685) – Morozevich,A (2741) [D08] Corus A Wijk aan Zee NED (9), 25.01.2005
 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 d4 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.Nbd2 Nge7 6.Nb3 Nf5 7.a3 Be7 8.g3 a5 9.Qd3 a4
 10.Nbd2 h5 11.Bh3 g6 12.Ne4 h4 13.Bf4 hxg3 14.hxg3 Ng7 15.Bg2 Rxh1+ 16.Bxh1 Bf5
 17.Nfg5 Na5 18.Qf3 Ne6 19.Nh7 Bxe4 20.Qxe4 c6 21.e3 Nb3 22.Rd1 Qa5+ 23.Ke2 Nec5
 24.Qg2 Qa6 25.Kf1 Qxc4+ 26.Kg1 Qc2 27.Qf3 d3 28.Bg5 Ne4 29.Bxe7 Nxf2 30.Qxf2 Qxd1+
 31.Kg2 Qc2 32.Bd6 0-0-0 33.Kg1 Qxf2+ 34.Kxf2 Rh8 0-1

Dreev,A (2704) – Nakamura,H (2613) [D09] Gibraltar Masters Caleta ENG (7), 31.01.2005
 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 d4 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.g3 Nge7 6.Bg2 Ng6 7.Bg5 Qd7 8.e6 fxe6 9.a3 a5
 10.Qa4 h6 11.Bc1 e5 12.Nbd2 Be7 13.0-0 0-0 14.b4 Nd8 15.Qxd7 Bxd7 16.b5 a4 17.Ne1 c6
 18.Rb1 cxb5 19.cxb5 Ra5 20.Be4 Nh8 21.Nd3 Nh7 22.Nc4 Rxb5 23.Rxb5 Bxb5 24.Ncxe5
 Nxe5 25.Nxe5 Bd6 26.Bd5+ Kh7 27.Be4+ Kg8 28.Bd5+ Kh7 29.Be4+ ½-½

Luciani,V (2192) – Salvador,R (2340) [D09] Open A Melegnano '05 (4), 27.02.2005
 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 d4 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.g3 Nge7 6.b3 Ng6 7.Bb2 Ngxe5 8.Nxe5 Bb4+ 9.Nd2
 Nxe5 10.Bg2 Bg4 11.f3 Qg5 12.0-0 Bxd2 13.f4 Be3+ 14.Kh1 Qh5 15.fxe5 Bxe2 16.Qe1 Bxf1
 17.Bxb7 Be2 18.Bc6+ Kd8 19.Kg2 Rb8 20.Qa5 Rb6 21.Bd5 Qf5 0-1

Riazantsev,A (2596) – Novikov,S (2514) [D09] ch-RUS u20 Nojabrsk RUS (7), 08.03.2005
 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 d4 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.g3 Nge7 6.Bg2 Ng6 7.Bg5 Qd7 8.0-0 Ngxe5 9.Nbd2 f6
 10.Bf4 Nxf3+ 11.Nxf3 Be7 12.Qb3 g5 13.Bd2 g4 14.Nh4 Ne5 15.Bxb7 Bxb7 16.Qxb7 Kf7 17.b3
 Ng6 18.Ng2 Rad8 19.Nf4 Qf5 20.Qxc7 Ne5 21.Nd3 Ng6 22.f3 Qe6 23.Rae1 h5 24.fxg4 hxg4
 25.Nc5 Qb6 26.Qxb6 axb6 27.Nd3 Rh5 28.Rf2 Rdh8 29.Ref1 Kg7 30.a4 f5 31.Bf4 R5h7
 32.Bc1 Bd6 33.Rg2 Kf6 34.Bb2 Be5 35.Nxe5 1-0

Izoria,Z (2607) – Nikolaidis,I (2520) [D09] Acropolis GM Open Athens GRE (2), 07.03.2005
 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 d4 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.g3 Nge7 6.Bg2 Ng6 7.Bg5 Qd7 8.e6 fxe6 9.0-0 e5
 10.a3 a5 11.Qa4 h6 12.Bc1 Nd8 13.Qxd7+ Bxd7 14.b3 Ne6 ½-½

Topalov,V (2757) – Morozevich,A (2741) [D08] Amber Rapid Monte Carlo MNC (7), 26.03.2005
 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e5 3.dxe5 d4 4.Nf3 Nc6 5.a3 Nge7 6.b4 Ng6 7.Bb2 a5 8.b5 Ncxe5 9.Nxe5 Nxe5
 10.e3 Be6 11.Bxd4 Nxc4 12.Qc2 Nd6 13.Bd3 Qg5 14.f4 Qh4+ 15.g3 Qh5 16.Nc3 Nf5 17.0-0 0-
 0-0 18.Ba7 Qg4 19.Ne4 Rd7 20.Rfd1 Qf3 21.Ng5 Nxe3 22.Nxf3 Nxc2 23.Bxc2 b6 24.Ne5
 Rxd1+ 25.Rxd1 Bxa3 26.f5 Ba2 27.Ra1 Bc5+ 28.Kf1 Re8 29.Re1 f6 30.Nd3 Rxe1+ 31.Kxe1
 Bd6 32.Nc1 Bd5 33.Bb3 Be4 34.Bxb6 cxb6 35.Be6+ Kc7 36.Ke2 Be5 37.Nd3 Kd6 38.Ke3 Bd5
 0-1

Nimzovich Defense to e4 1.e4 Nc6 ECO B00

Year 2005 games, Players Elo > 2.330
 Compiled by Davide Rozzoni



Moser,E (2447) – Lazic,M (2512) 11th Open Verona ITA (3), 03.01.2005
 1.e4 Nc6 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Nf6 4.Nc3 Bg4 5.Be3 g6 6.h3 Bxf3 7.Qxf3 Bg7 8.0-0-0 Nd7 9.Bc4 e6
 10.h4 h5 11.a3 a6 12.Ba2 Qf6 13.Qe2 Bh6 14.Bxh6 Rxh6 15.Qe3 Rh8 16.Kb1 Nb6 17.d5 Ne5
 18.dxe6 fxe6 19.Qe2 0-0-0 20.g3 Rhe8 21.f4 Ng4 22.a4 d5 23.a5 Nd7 24.Rhe1 Qf8 25.Qd2 c6
 26.Na4 Kb8 27.exd5 exd5 28.Rxe8 Rxe8 29.Re1 Ngf6 30.c3 Ne4 31.Qe3 Qf5 32.Kc1 Ndf6
 33.Bb1 Qg4 34.Nb6 Nxg3 35.Qxe8+ Nxe8 36.Rxe8+ Kc7 37.Re7+ Kd6 38.Rd7+ Ke6 39.Bc2
 Ne4 0-1

Delchev,A (2597) – Drazic,S (2489) 10th HIT Open A Nova Gorica SLO (9), 03.02.2005
 1.e4 Nc6 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Nf6 4.Nc3 a6 5.h3 e5 6.dxe5 Nxe5 7.Nxe5 dxe5 8.Qxd8+ Kxd8 9.Bg5
 Be6 10.0-0-0+ Kc8 11.f4 exf4 12.e5 Nd7 13.Bxf4 g5 14.Bxg5 Bg7 15.Nd5 Bxe5 16.Bc4 Kb8
 17.Ne3 Nc5 18.Rhf1 Ka7 19.Be7 Ne4 20.Bxe6 fxe6 21.Nc4 Rae8 22.Rf7 Bg3 23.Rd4 Nf2
 24.Bh4 e5 25.Bxg3 exd4 26.Bxf2 c5 27.Nd6 Ref8 28.Rxb7+ Ka8 29.Bh4 Rhg8 30.g3 Rg6
 31.Rd7 Re6 32.b3 Rf2 33.Nc4 Re1+ 34.Kb2 Ree2 35.Be7 Rxc2+ 36.Kb1 Kb8 37.Bd6+ 1-0

Szabo,K (2376) – Karatorossian,D (2384) FSGM April Budapest HUN (2), 03.04.2005
 1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.e5 Nd7 5.Nxd5 Ndb8 6.Ne3 Qxd4 7.Qxd4 Nxd4 8.b3 Nbc6 9.Bb2 e6 10.g4 a6 11.0-0-0 Nb5 12.c4 Nba7 13.Bg2 h5 14.g5 Ne7 15.Ne2 Nac6 16.Nf4 Bd7 17.Bf3 h4 18.a3 a5 19.Bg4 0-0-0 20.Rd2 Be8 21.g6 Rxd2 22.Kxd2 Nd8 23.gxf7 Bxf7 24.Nh3 Bg6 25.Ng5 Kd7 26.Kc1 Nec6 27.Rd1+ Ke7 28.Bxe6 Rh5 29.Nd5+ 1-0

Ni Hua (2638) – Gonzales,J (2474) 7th Open Dubai UAE (5), 08.04.2005
 1.e4 Nc6 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Nf6 4.Nc3 Bg4 5.Bb5 a6 6.Bxc6+ bxc6 7.h3 Bh5 8.Bg5 Qb8 9.0-0 Nd7 10.Qd3 e6 11.Rfe1 h6 12.Bh4 g5 13.Bg3 Bg7 14.Nd2 Qb6 15.Nb3 c5 16.d5 Ne5 17.Bxe5 Bxe5 18.Rab1 0-0 19.Nd2 Bg7 20.Nc4 Qb7 21.Na5 Qc8 22.b4 cxb4 23.Rxb4 Re8 24.Reb1 Bg6 25.Nc6 Qd7 26.Nb8 Qc8 27.f3 exd5 28.Qxd5 c6 29.Qc4 d5 30.exd5 Bxc2 31.d6 Bxb1 32.d7 Qxb8 33.Rxb8 Rexb8 34.Qxc6 Bxc3 35.Qxc3 Bxa2 36.Qf6 Be6 37.h4 gxh4 38.Qxh6 a5 39.Qg5+ Kf8 40.Qc5+ ½-½

Perelshteyn,E (2507) – Shibut,M (2336) HB Global CC Minneapolis USA (5), 20.05.2005
 1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.c3 e6 5.Bd3 Bxd3 6.Qxd3 Nge7 7.Ne2 Ng6 8.0-0 f6 9.f4 f5 10.Be3 Qd7 11.Nd2 Be7 12.b4 0-0 13.a4 a5 14.b5 Nd8 15.c4 dxc4 16.Nxc4 Bb4 17.Bd2 Bxd2 18.Qxd2 b6 19.Ne3 Ne7 20.Nc3 Nb7 21.Rfd1 Rad8 22.Qa2 g6 23.Rac1 Kg7 24.h3 c6 25.Qa3 Rc8 26.Nc4 cxb5 27.Nxb6 b4 28.Nxd7 bxa3 29.Nxf8 Rxf8 30.Nb5 1-0

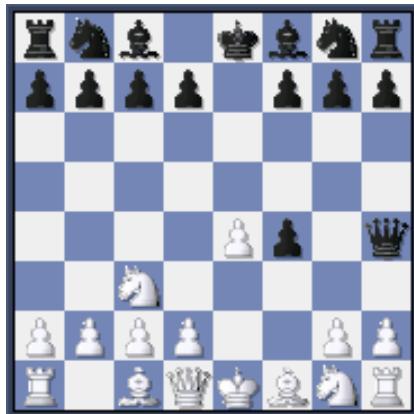
Gonzalez,Y (2482) – Mascaro March,P (2389)

13th Guillermo Garcia mem Prem I Santa Clara CUB (2), 22.05.2005
 1.e4 Nc6 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 Nf6 4.Nc3 Bg4 5.d5 Bxf3 6.Qxf3 Ne5 7.Qe2 c6 8.f4 Ned7 9.dxc6 bxc6 10.e5 dxe5 11.fxe5 Nd5 12.Nxd5 cxd5 13.e6 fxe6 14.Qxe6 Qa5+ 15.Bd2 Qc5 16.0-0-0 Rc8 17.Bc3 Nb6 18.Bd3 Rc6 19.Qe5 1-0

King's Gambit 1.e4 e5 2. f4 exf4 3.Nc3 Qh4+ ECO C33

Year 2002 through 2004 games, White Player Elo > 2.150

Compiled by Davide Rozzoni



Polzin,R (2462) – Blagojevic,D (2508) ECC Halkidiki GRE (6), 27.09.2002
 1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nc3 Qh4+ 4.Ke2 d6 5.Nf3 Bg4 6.d4 f5 7.Qd3 Nc6 8.exf5 0-0-0 9.Bxf4 Re8+ 10.Be3 Nf6 11.Kd2 Bxf3 12.gxf3 Nb4 13.Qb5 Rxe3 14.Kxe3 Nxc2+ 15.Kd3 Nxa1 16.Be2 Qf4 17.Rxa1 a6 18.Qa5 d5 19.Kc2 Qxf5+ 20.Bd3 Qe6 21.Kd2 Qd6 22.Re1 Qf4+ 23.Kc2 Qxd4 24.Rd1 Kb8 25.Bxa6 Qb4 26.Qxb4 Bxb4 27.Bd3 Bd6 28.Rg1 g6 29.Re1 Rf8 30.h3 c6 31.a3 Kc7 32.Ne2 Nh5 33.Nd4 Kd7 34.Kd1 Rf4 35.Ne6 Rxf3 36.Be2 Rg3 37.Bg4 Nf6 38.Nf8+ Kc7 39.Rf1 Nxg4 40.hxg4 Bxf8 41.Rxf8 h5 42.gxh5 gxh5 43.Rh8 Rh3 44.Kc2 h4 45.a4 Kb6 46.b4 Rh1 47.a5+ Ka7 0-1

Macieja,B (2634) – Karpov,A (2686) PlusGSM Rapid Match Warsaw POL (8), 10.04.2003
 1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nc3 Qh4+ 4.Ke2 c6 5.Nf3 Qh5 6.d4 d5 7.Bxf4 dxe4 8.Nxe4 Qg6 9.Ke3 Nh6
 10.Bxh6 Qxh6+ 11.Kf2 Be7 12.Bc4 0-0 13.Qc1 Qg6 14.Qf4 Nd7 15.Rae1 Nb6 16.Bd3 Nd5
 17.Qd2 Bf5 18.Ne5 Qe6 19.Rhf1 Bxe4 20.Rxe4 Qd6 21.Kg1 Rad8 22.c3 c5 23.Nc4 Qc7
 24.Kh1 cxd4 25.Rxd4 Nb6 26.Nxb6 Qxb6 27.Rxd8 Qxd8 28.Qc2 g6 29.Bc4 Qc7 30.Qb3 Bd6
 31.h3 Kg7 32.Bd5 b6 33.c4 Be5 34.Qc2 a5 35.b3 f6 36.Qe2 Re8 37.Qg4 Re7 38.Qd1 Qc5
 39.Qd2 Bc7 40.g4 Qd6 41.Rf2 Qg3 42.Qd4 Re1+ 0-1

Braun,I (2232) – Sacerdotali,S (2234) CM.2003.0.00210 IECCG, 04.02.2003
 1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nc3 Qh4+ 4.Ke2 d5 5.Nxd5 Bg4+ 6.Nf3 Bd6 7.d4 Nc6 8.e5 0-0-0 9.Bxf4
 Bf8 10.c4 Nge7 11.h3 Nxd5 12.cxd5 Rxd5 13.hxg4 Qxh1 14.Rc1 h5 15.Kf2 hxg4 16.Qb3 gx3
 17.Qxd5 fxg2 18.Bxg2 Qh4+ 19.Kf3 Qe7 20.Rxc6 bxc6 21.Qxc6 Qe6 22.Qa8+ Kd7 23.d5 Qa6
 24.Be3 Qc4 25.b3 Qa6 26.Kf2 Qxa2+ 27.Kg3 Qxb3 28.Qc6+ Kd8 29.Qa8+ Ke7 30.Qxa7 Qc3
 31.d6+ Ke6 32.Qa2+ Kxe5 33.Qd5+ Kf6 34.Kg4 Rh4+ 35.Kf3 Bxd6 36.Qg5+ Ke6 37.Qxh4 f5
 38.Qh5 f4 39.Bh3+ Kf6 40.Qf5+ Ke7 41.Qe6+ Kf8 42.Qc8+ ½-½

Forthofer,R (2183) – Bodenez,C (1973) 7ème open International Guingamp (7), 06.03.2003
 1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nc3 Qh4+ 4.Ke2 Qe7 5.Kf2 Nf6 6.e5 Qxe5 7.d4 Ne4+ 8.Nxe4 Qxe4 9.Nf3
 Be7 10.Bd3 Qc6 11.Qe2 Kd8 12.Re1 Re8 13.Kg1 Qf6 14.Qe4 g5 15.Bd2 g4 16.Ne5 d6 17.Nc4
 Nc6 18.Bc3 f3 19.Rf1 Bf8 20.Qxh7 Bh6 21.d5 Ne5 22.Rae1 Bd7 23.Nxe5 dxe5 24.Qe4 Qb6+
 25.Kh1 f5 26.Qc4 e4 27.Bxe4 fxe4 28.Rxe4 fxg2+ 29.Kxg2 Rxe4 30.Qxe4 Qe3 31.Rf8+ 1-0

Mayer,E (2221) – Evans,C (1979) TH-M-2417.1 IECC, 31.03.2004
 1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nc3 Qh4+ 4.Ke2 Qe7 5.d4 Nf6 6.Kf2 d5 7.Bxf4 Nxe4+ 8.Nxe4 dxe4 9.Ne2
 Qf6 10.Kg1 Bd6 11.Qd2 Nc6 12.c3 0-0 13.Qe3 Bg4 14.Bxd6 Qxd6 ½-½

The GROB

1.g4

ECO A00 / B00

“Recent Grob and Macho Grob Adventures!”

Compiled by Davide Rozzoni

Belezky,S (2399) – Vaya Gomez,A (2140) [A00]

XXXXII Open La Roda ESP (6), 26.03.2005
 1.g4 c5 2.Bg2 Nc6 3.d3 g6 4.c4 Bg7 5.Nc3 d6 6.h3 e5 7.Bd5 Nge7 8.Nf3 Nb4 9.Bg5 f6 10.Bd2
 Nbd5 11.cxd5 a6 12.a4 b6 13.e4 Bd7 14.Be3 h5 15.g5 f5 16.exf5 Nxf5 17.Ne4 0-0 18.Ke2 b5
 19.axb5 axb5 20.Qd2 Qe7 21.b4 Nd4+ 22.Bxd4 exd4 23.Rxa8 Rxa8 24.Qf4 c4 25.Kf1 Bf5
 26.Nxd6 Bxd3+ 27.Kg2 Rf8 28.Qg3 Be2 29.Nh4 Kh7 30.Nxb5 Be5 31.d6 Qb7+ 0-1

Phildius,B (2312) – Womacka,M (2436) [A00]

3rd ch-GER Internet Blitz Candidates playchess INT (9), 02.04.2005
 1.h3 c5 2.d3 Nc6 3.g4 g6 4.Bg2 Bg7 5.Nc3 e5 6.e4 d6 7.f4 exf4 8.Bxf4 Nge7 9.Nf3 0-0 10.0-0
 Rb8 11.Qd2 b5 12.Rae1 b4 13.Nd1 Be6 14.Bh6 f6 15.Bxg7 Kxg7 16.c3 Bxa2 17.d4 Bc4 18.Rf2
 bxc3 19.bxc3 Qa5 20.Ne3 Bg8 21.d5 Ne5 22.Ref1 Qa6 23.Ne1 h6 24.h4 Bh7 25.Kh2 g5 26.h5
 Qa4 27.Nd3 Bxe4 28.Nb2 Rxb2 29.Qxb2 Bxg2 30.Rxg2 Qe4 31.Qe2 Kh7 32.Nf5 Qxe2
 33.Rxe2 Nxf4+ 34.Kg3 Nxf5+ 35.Rxf5 Ne5 36.Rf1 Kg7 37.Ra1 f5 38.Rxa7+ Rf7 39.Rxf7+ Kxf7
 40.Ra2 f4+ 41.Kf2 Kf6 42.Ra8 Kf5 43.Rh8 Ke4 44.Rxh6 Ng4+ 45.Kg2 Nxh6 46.Kh3 Kxd5
 47.Kg2 Kc4 48.Kf3 Kxc3 49.Ke4 d5+ 50.Kxd5 f3 51.Ke5 f2 52.Kf6 f1Q+ 53.Kg6 Qh3 54.Kxg5
 Nf5 55.Kg6 c4 56.Kg5 Qxh5+ 57.Kxh5 Kd2 58.Kg5 c3 59.Kf4 c2 60.Ke5 c1Q 61.Kf6 Qc6+
 62.Kg5 ½-½

Castaignet,L (2159) – Godard,M (2351) [B00]

ch-FRA National 1 Lille FRA (11), 08.05.2005

1.e4 g5 2.d4 Bg7 3.Nc3 h6 4.Nge2N d6 5.g3 Bg4 6.Bg2 Qc8 7.h3 Bd7 8.Be3 Nc6 9.f4 gxf4 10.gxf4 e5 11.Qd2 Nge7 12.dxe5 dxe5 13.f5 Na5 14.b3 Ng8 15.Bf3 b6 16.Rg1 Bf6 17.0-0-0 c6 18.Bh5 Be7 19.Rg7 Nf6 20.Bxf7+ Kf8 21.Bxh6 Bxf5 22.Rh7# 1-0

While reading Adorjan's book "**Black is Ok in Rare Openings**" I found the following move order and annotation as follows: 1.g4 d5 2.h3 c6 3.Bg2 e5 4.d4 e4 5.c4 Bd6 6.Nc3 Ne7 7.Qb3 0-0 8.Bd2 Na6 9.cxd5?! cxd5 10.Nxd5?? Nxd5 11.Qxd5 e3! –+ (see diagram)



As I could not find a clear winning way for Black, I decided to let Fritz 8 play this position as white against Shredder 7 for some moves. This is what happened:

Fritz, 8 – Shredder, 7 A00

Thematic 60' x game–45Mb Hash–

No book , No permanent brain, Hardware AMD Athlon XP 2000+ 12.06.2005

**1.g4 d5 2.h3 c6 3.Bg2 e5 4.d4 e4 5.c4 Bd6 6.Nc3 Ne7 7.Qb3 0-0
8.Bd2 Na6 9.cxd5 cxd5 10.Nxd5 Nxd5 11.Qxd5 e3**

the game started now, after Black's last move . . .

**12.fxe3 0.00/14 3:13 Nb4 -0.48/13 1:13
13.Bxb4 -0.03/14 1:55 Bxb4+ -0.50/13 49
14.Kf2 (♔f1) 0.00/14 1:54 14...Bd6 -0.05/14 2:14
15.e4 (♕h5) -0.12/13 1:06 15...Qb6 -0.12/13 1:27
16.e5 (♗f3) 0.09/15 2:30 16...Be7 -0.32/13 26
17.Rd1 0.13/14 1:51 Bh4+ (♝d8) 0.03/13 1:28
18.Kf1 0.34/15 1:52 Qa6 (♕d8) 0.14/14 5:27
19.Be4 (♗f3) 0.78/14 1:29 19...Be6 0.70/14 1:15
20.Qxb7 0.81/14 1:34 Qa4 1.03/14 1:39
21.b3 (♝d2) 0.72/14 1:21 21...Qxa2 0.60/12 14
22.Nf3 0.75/14 2:04 Rab8 1.60/13 1:43
23.Bb1 0.72/13 53 Qxb1 1.50/13 45
24.Rxb1 0.94/15 53 Rxb7 1.62/14 12
25.Nxh4 1.00/13 45 ±**

I wish to invite UON readers to share their opinion on the position after 11...e3. All the comments I'll receive (rozzoni@libero.it) will be included in UON 13.

The Sicilian Grob Attack (1.e4 c5 2.g4)

by Clyde Nakamura

I had been playing the Halasz Variation **1.e4 c5 2.d4 cxd5 3.Bd3** of the Sicilian Defense for quite some time but got bored with playing the same variation so I decided to play a new opening variation against the Sicilian Defense with an early g4 move. The moves for this new opening are **1.e4 c5 2.g4**.

Actually the move 2.g4 is not a bad move because it can transpose into the Closed Sicilian variation a tempo up. Usually in a closed Sicilian white has pawns at c2, d3, e4, g3 and the knights at c3 and e2 and a B at g2. White does in some Closed Sicilian lines play h3 and g4 and f4. The move 2.g4 actually saves a tempo by not having to play g3 first. If white can survive the opening he should obtain a good game a tempo up. White has another way of playing this opening and that is to play an early Bc4 to put that B on the active diagonal a2 to g8. But the king side is definitely weak so whites best option is to castle queenside. If black castles king side then white has a pawn roller down the king side. If black K remains in the middle of the board then white can try to break through on the king side. Black's best option is to castle queen side. It is also possible to play the Sicilian Grob Attack like a gambit after 1.e4 c5 2.g4 d5 3.Nc3 cxe4 4.d3 and black could take another pawn with 4...exd3 5.Bxd3 and white has 2 minor pieces developed.

Listed below are sample games that I have played with the Sicilian Grob Attack.

Evilone (1906) – CCun (1846) Playchess.com 4/11/05 Game 5m

This was my very first game with this new opening. I was really feeling very insecure about this opening till I had castled king side on move 9. I had felt that black had found the bust to my new opening.

{B20: Sicilian: Unusual White 2nd moves} **1. e4 c5 2. g4 d5 3. e5 Nc6 4. f4 d4 5. h3 e6 6. Nf3 Nge7 7. Bg2 Nd5 8. d3 Be7 9. O-O Bd7 10. e4 dxc3 11. bxc3 h5 12. g5** {White wins space} **f6 ?** (12... Bc8 13. a3 +=) **13. c4** (13. Nh4 Bc8 +-) **13... Ndb4** (13... Nb6!? +/-) **14. a3 Na6 15. exf6 gxf6 16. Bb2 Rf8** (Better is 16... Rh7 17. Nbd2 fxe5 18. Nxg5 Bxg5 19. fxe5 Qxg5 +-) **17. Nh4 +- Qb6 18. Qxh5+ Kd8 19. Bxf6??** {there were better ways to keep up the pressure} (better is 19. Qe2 {and White wins} fxe5 20. Ng6 +-) **19... Bxf6 = 20. gxf6 Rxf6??** {spoils everything} (20... Qb2 21. Ng6 Be8 22. Bxc6 Bxc6 +/-) **21. Qh8+ +- Ke7** (21... Kc7 {does not solve anything}) 22. Qxf6 Rg8 23. f5 +-) **22. Qxa8** (22. Qg7+ {and White can already relax}) Rf7 23. Ng6+ Kd6 24. Qxf7 Qb2 +-) **22... Nab8** (22... Qb2 {there is nothing else anyway}) 23. Nd2 Qxd2 24. Qxb7 Nab8 +-) **23. Nc3 Qc7** (23... Qb2 {is not the saving move}) 24. Nb5 Rh6 25. Nf3 +-) **24. Rab1 b6** (24... Bc8 {doesn't get the cat off the tree}) 25. Nb5 Qd7 26. Nxa7 Nxa7 27. Qxa7 +-) **25. Nb5 Qd8 26. Nxa7 Nd4** (26... Qc7 {does not save the day}) 27. Bxc6 Nxc6 28. Qg8 +-) **27. Qb7 Qg8 28. Rxb6** (Better is 28. Qxb6 {makes it even easier for White}) Na6 29. Qxa6 Rh6 +-) **28... Qg3** (28... Ne2+ {otherwise it's

curtains at once} 29. Kf2 Nxf4 30. Qxb8 Nxg2+ 31. Nf3 Qxb8 32. Rxb8 Nf4 +-)
29. Nc8+ (Better is 29. Qxb8 {might be the shorter path} Ne2+ 30. Kh1 Qxd3 31. Nc8+ Kf7 32. Nd6+ Kg7 +-) **29... Kd8** **30. Nd6** (30. Qxb8 Nc6 31. Rxc6 Qe3+ 32. Kh2 Qd4 33. Rc7 Rf8 34. Nb6+ Ke7 35. Ng6+ Kf7 36. Qxf8+ Kxg6 37. Be4+ Qxe4 38. Rg1+ Qg2+ 39. Rxg2+ Kh5 40. Qh8#) **30... Nbc6** **31. Ne4** **Qe3+** **32. Kh2** **Rh6**

33. Nxc5 Rh7 **34. Qa8+** (34. Ra6 Nf3+ 35. Bxf3 Qxc5 36. Bxc6 Qxc6 37. Ra8+ Bc8 38. Qxc6 Ke7 39. Qc5+ Kf6 40. Qg5+ Kf7 41. Ra7+ Bd7 42. Rxd7+ Kf8 43. Qd8#) **34... Ke7** **35. Ng6+ Kf6** **36. Ne5** (36. Qf8+ Kxg6 37. Nxd7 Rxh3+ 38. Bxh3 Nf3+ 39. Rxf3 Qd2+ 40. Bg2 Qe3 41. Qg8+ Kh6 42. Rxe3 Nd4 43. Rh3#) 36... Rxh3+ 37. Bxh3 Qe2+ 38. Bg2 (38. Kh1 Qxf1+ 39. Bxf1 Nxe5 40. fxe5+ Kf7 41. Rb7 Nc6 42. Rxd7+ Ne7 43. Qf3+ Kg6 44. Qf6+ Kh7 45. Rxe7+ Kg8 46. Qg7#) **38... Qh5+** **39. Kg1** **Ne2+** **40. Kf2** **Nxf4** **41. Nxd7+** (41. Nxc6?! {is a bad alternative} Qe2+ 42. Kg3 Qxg2+ 43. Kxf4 Qxf1+ 44. Ke4 Qh1+ 45. Ke3 Qe1+ 46. Kf3 Qf1+ 47. Kg3 Qg1+ 48. Kh3 Qh1+)

49. Kg4 Qg1+ 50. Kh4 Qh2+ 51. Kg4 Qg2+ 52. Kh4 Qh2+ 53. Kg4 Qg2+ 54. Kh4 Qh2+ =) (41. Bxc6 Qh2+ 42. Bg2 Qh4+ 43. Kf3 Qh5+ 44. Kxf4 Kg7 45. Ncxd7 Qh4+ 46. Ng4 Qh8 47. Rxe6 Qh2+ 48. Nxh2 Kh7 49. Be4+ Kg7 50. Qf8#) (41. Rxc6 {is a useless try} Qe2+ 42. Kg3 Qxg2+ 43. Kxf4 Qxf1+ 44. Nf3 Bxc6 45. Qxc6 Qh3 46. Ne4+ Kg7 47. Qc7+ Kh6 +-) **41... Kf5** (41... Kg6 {is not much help} 42. Be4+ Qf5 43. Bxf5+ Kxf5 44. Qf8+ Kg6 45. Rg1+ Ng2 46. Rxg2+ Kh5 47. Qh8#) **42. Qf8+** (42. Rxc6?? {is not to be advocated because of the following mate in 3} Qe2+ 43. Kg3 Qxg2+ 44. Kh4 Qg4#) (42. Bxc6?! {is easily refuted} Qe2+ 43. Kg1 Qe3+ 44. Rf2 Qe1+ 45. Kh2 Qxf2+ 46. Bg2 Qh4+ 47. Bh3+ Qxh3+ 48. Kg1 Qe3+ 49. Kh1 Qh3+ 50. Kg1 Qe3+ 51. Kf1 Qe2+ 52. Kg1 Qe3+ =) **42... Kg6** **43. Be4+ Kg5** (43... Qf5 {does not win a prize} 44. Rg1+ Ng2+ 45. Bxf5+ Kh5 46. Rxg2 exf5 47. Qh8#) **44. Rg1+** (44. Qf6+ Kg4 45. Bf3+ Kh3 46. Rh1#) **44... Kh4** (44... Qg4 {doesn't get the bull off the ice} 45. Qg7+ Kh5 46. Qxg4+ Kh6 47. Qg5#) **45. Qf6+** (45. Qxf4+ Qg4 46. Qxg4#) **45... Kh3** (45... Qg5 {cannot undo what has already been done} 46. Qxg5+ Kh3 47. Rh1#) **46. Rh1+** (46. Rh1+ Kg4 47. Bf3#) 1-0

Evilone (1954) – Sillye Kálmán (1997) Playchess.com 4/18/05 Game 5m

In the following game I was winning the game until I played a really horrible blunder 32.Rd1?? and went on to lose that game.

1. e4 c5 **2. g4 Nc6** **3. Nc3 d6** **4. h3 e6** **5. Bg2** {White has transposed into a Closed Sicilian type of position a tempo up.} **Be7** **6. Nge2 a6** **7. a4** (7. d4 {Fritz8 recommended this line.} cxd4 8. Nxd4 Nf6 9. Be3 O-O 10. O-O Ne5 11. Qe2 Qc7 12. Rad1 Nfd7 13. a4 Nc4 14. Bc1 Rd8 15. f4 Qc5 16.

b3 Na5 17. Qe1 Nc6 18. Be3 Nxd4 19. Rxd4 Qc7 {+/-0.68 a slight edge according to Fritz8.}) **7... Bd7** **8. O-O Rc8** **9. d3 Qc7** **10. f4 Nd4** **11. f5 Bc6** **12. fxe6 fxe6** **13. Be3 e5** **14. Ng3 Nf6** **15. g5 Nd7** **16. Nd5 Bxd5**

17. exd5 g6 (17... Rf8 18. Nh5 Rf7 19. Qg4 Nf8 20. Bxd4 cxd4 21. Rxf7 Kxf7 22. Rf1+ Kg8 23. Qf5 Bxg5 24. Qxg5 Ng6 25. Be4 Qe7 26. Qg4 Qe8 27. Rf6 Rc7 28. Bxg6 hxg6 29. Rxg6 Kh8 30. Nf6 Qxg6 31. Qxg6 gxf6 32. Qxf6+ Kh7 33. Qxd6 {+- 16.95 white is won according to Fritz8.}) **18. c3 Nf5 19. Nxf5 gxf5 20. Qh5+ Kd8 21. Rxf5 Qb6 22. Qe2 Kc7 23. Rf7 Rce8 24. Rc1 Rhg8 25. h4 h6 26. gxh6 Bxh4 27. b4 Rg6 28. h7 Rh8 29. bxc5 dxc5 30. d4 Qd6 31. dxc5 Qxd5 32. Rd1?? {a horrible blunder. Best was Raf1. Up until this move white was winning this game according to Fritz8 by +4.37.} Rxg2+ 33. Qxg2 Qxd1+ 34. Rf1 Qd3 35. Qf3 Rxh7 36. Rd1 Rg7+ 37. Kh1 Qh7 38. Rxd7+ Kxd7 39. Qxb7+ Ke6 40. Qc6+ Kf7 41. Qd5+ Kf6 42. Qd6+ Kf5 43. Qd3+ Ke6 44. Qxh7 Rxh7 45. Kg2 Kd5 0-1**

Evilone (1869) – Marbuse (1930) Playchess.com 4/18/05 Game 5m

In the game vs Marbuse I played the B to c4 to obtain the a2 to g8 diagonal and later sacrificed my R to maintain the B on that strong diagonal. I had later played a very powerful move 18.Bh6! which totally dismantled blacks game.

1. e4 c5 2. g4 e5 3. Nc3 Nc6 4. Bc4 Be7 5. Qf3 f6 (5... Nf6 6. Nge2 O-O 7. d3 =/+) **6. Nge2** (6. Qd1 Bf8 +=/ =) **6... d6** (6... Nb4 7. O-O Nxc2 8. Rb1 =) **7. g5** (7. Nd5 a6 8. d3 b5 +=/ =) **7... a6** {Covers b5} (7... Nb4 8. Kd1 =) **8. a4** (8. Bxg8 Rxg8 9. Qh5+ g6 10. Qxh7 Be6 +=/ =) **8... Rb8** (8... Nb4 9. Kd1 =) **9. Rg1** (9. Nd1 +/-) **9... Kf8 ?** (9... Nb4 !? {is noteworthy}) 10. Kd1 Qc7 =) **10. d3** (10. Nd5 +/-) **10... Qe8?** (Better is 10... Nb4 11. Bb3 Be6 +=/ =) **11. Nd5 +- Bd8??** {the pressure is too much, Black crumbles} (11... Qd8 12. Be3 +- (12. Nxe7 Qxe7 13. Bd2 Be6 +/-)) **12. h4** (12. gxf6 {might be the shorter path} g5 13. Nc7 Qg6 14. Rxg5 Nxf6 15. Rxg6 hxg6 +-) **12... b5??** {leading to a quick end} (Better is 12... f5 13. exf5 Ba5+ 14. c3 b5 15. axb5 axb5 +-) **13. axb5 axb5 14. Bb3** (14. gxf6 {and White can already relax} g5 15. Nc7 Qg6 16. Rxg5 bxc4 17. Rxg6 hxg6 +-) **14... Na5??** {Black crumbles in face of a dire situation} (Better is 14... h6 +-) **15. Rxa5** (15. gxf6 g6 16. Nc7 Nxb3 17. Nxe8 Nxa1 18. f7 +-) **15... Bxa5+ =/+ 16. c3** {Consolidates b4} Bd8?? {forfeits the advantage} (Better is 16... f5 {had to be tried to avoid defeat} 17. exf5 b4 =/+) **17. gxf6 +- Nxf6??** {an oversight. But Black was lost anyway.} (17... g6 18. Nc7 {Theme: Clearance for b3-g8} Qd7 +-) **18. Bh6!** {Demolishes the pawn shield} gxh6 {Deflection from f6} **19. Nxf6** {Eliminates the defender f6} (19. Nxf6 Qe7 20. Rg8+ Rxg8 21. Nxg8+ Ke8 22. Qh5+ Kd7 23. Nxe7 Bxe7 24. Qxh6 +-) 1-0

Evilone (1862) – Nalbandian (1872) Playchess.com 4/24/05 Game 5m

In the game vs Nalbandian, black castled queen side. I had already set up a Closed Sicilian type of position but decided to close the king side and center off. I opened the files and diagonals on the queen side to conduct a very strong attack on black's king.

{B20: Sicilian: Unusual White 2nd moves} 1. e4 c5 2. g4 d6 3. Nc3 Nc6 4. h3 g6 5. Nge2 Bg7 6. Bg2 e5 (6... e6 7. d3 =) 7. O-O Nge7 8. f4 Bd7 9. f5 {White gains space} (9. Nd5 O-O +/-) 9... f6 = 10. d3 g5 (Better is 10... Qb6!? = {is interesting}) 11. Ng3 Qb6 12. Kh2 Nd4 13. Nh5 Rg8 (13... O-O +/-) 14. Ne2 (Better is 14. Bxg5 fxg5 15. f6 +/-) 14... O-O-O +/- 15. Nxd4 exd4 16. c3 dxc3 (16... d5 17. Qb3 Qd6+ 18. Kh1 dxe4 19. cxd4 (19. Bxe4 Bc6 =) 19... cxd4 20. Bd2 +/- (20. Nxg7?! Rxg7 21. dxe4 Nc6 =/+) 17. bxc3 +/- Qc7 18. Kh1 Be8 19. Ng3 (19. Rb1 d5 +/-) 19... Nc6 (19... d5 20. Qf3 =) 20. Rb1 Ne5 (20... d5!? {is worth consideration} 21. Qe1 Bf7 =) 21. d4 +/- cxd4 (Better is 21... Nc4) 22. cxd4 +- Nc6 (22... Nc4 23. Rf3 +/-) 23. Be3 h5 (23... Kb8 +/-) 24. gxh5?? {White is ruining his position} (24. d5!? {seems even better} Ne5 25. Qd4 Qa5 26. Qxa7 Qxa7 27. Bxa7 Rd7 28. Rfc1+ Kd8 29. Bb6+ Ke7 30. Nxh5 Bxh5 31. gxh5 Rh8 +/-) 24... Kb8 (24... d5 25. exd5 Qxg3 26. Bg1 +/-) 25. d5 (25. Qd3 Ka8 26. Rfc1 Qb8 +/-) 25... Ne5 26. Qd4 b6 (26... Qa5 27. Rfc1 Rh8 +/-) 27. Rfc1 Qb7 28. Bf1 Bd7? (28... Ka8 29. a4 Rb8 +/-) 29. Qb4 Be8 (29... Bc8 {doesn't change anything anymore} 30. a4 Nd7 31. a5 +/-) 30. a4 (30. Qa3 Nc6 31. Ba6 Qc7 32. dxc6 Bxc6 +/-) 30... g4 (30... Ka8 {cannot change what is in store for ?} 31. a5 b5 32. a6 +/-) 31. h4 (31. a5 b5 32. a6 Qf7 +/-) 31... Nf3 (31... Ka8 {is one last hope} 32. a5 b5 +/-) 32. a5 b5 (32... Bh6 {hoping against hope} 33. axb6 a5 +/-) 33. Bxb5 Bxb5 (33... Bh6 {doesn't change the outcome of the game} 34. Ba6 Bb5 35. Qxb5 Rg7 36. Qxb7+ Rxb7 37. Rxb7+ Ka8 38. Rxa7+ Kb8 39. Rb1#) 34. Qxb5 Qxb5 35. Rxb5+ Ka8 36. Rc7 a6 (36... Nd4 {doesn't do any good} 37. Bxd4 Rd7 38. Rxd7 Bh6 39. Rxa7#) 37. Ra7# 1-0

Evilone (1957) – Onderonsje (1922) Playchess.com 5/16/05 Game 5m

Presently I do not believe that the early e5 move is good after 1.e4 c5 2. g4 d5 3. e5 because of the following game because it is difficult to defend the e5 pawn. My opponent played f6 and I had to take the pawn at f6 but this gave Black a good game.

1. e4 c5 2. g4 d5 3. e5 (3. Nc3) d4 4. Nb1 Nf6 5. Bb5+ Nbd7 6. f3 e5 7. Ne2 a6 8. Bd3 b5 9. Ng3 h5 10. b3 hxg4 11. fxg4 c4 12. bxc4 Nc5 13. g5 {+ 2.98 Fritz8}) (3. Bg2 Nf6 4. g5 Nxe4 5. d3 Nd6 6. Bxd5 e6 7. Bg2 Nc6 {Playing 8.Bxc6 doubling the c pawn is bad for white.} 8. Nf3 (8. Bxc6+ bxc6 9. Nf3 c4 10. d4 Be7 11. Qe2 O-O 12. Nc3 Nf5 13. Bf4 Nxd4 14. Nxd4 Qxd4 15. Be5 Qd8 16. Rd1 Qa5 17. h4 Qb6 18. Ne4 c3 19. Bxc3 Bb4 20. Nf6+ gxf6 21. gxf6 Bxc3+ 22. bxc3 Kh8 23. Rg1 Ba6 24. Qe4 Rg8 25. Rg7 Rxe7 26. fxg7+ Kg8 27. Rd7 Qb1+ 28. Kd2 Qb5 29. a3 Qh5 30. Qxc6 Qe2+ {+ 4.03 Fritz8} 31. Kc1 Rc8 32. Qd6 Qe1+ 33. Qd1 Qxd1+ 34. Kxd1 Rxc3 35. a4 Ra3 36. Rxa7 Rxa4 37. Kd2 Kxg7) 8... Be7 9. O-O O-O 10. Nc3 f6 11. Be3 (11. gxf6 Bxf6 12.

Re1 Nd4 13. Ne5 Bxe5 14. Rxe5 Rxf2 15. Kxf2 Qf6+ 16. Kg1 Qxe5 17. Ne4 Nxe4 18. dxe4 Nc6 19. c3 b6 20. Qg4 Ba6 21. Bf4 Be2 22. Qxe2 Qxf4 23. e5 Rc8 24. Qa6 Rc7 25. Qb5 Ne7 26. Re1 Qf7 27. Rd1 Rc8 28. Qd7 Rf8 29. Qxa7 Qf2+ 30. Kh1 Qe2 31. Qd7 Kh8 32. Rg1 Ng6 33. Qxe6 Qxb2 34. Rf1 Qxc3 35. Rxf8+ Nxf8 36. Qf7 Qe1+ 37. Bf1 Qe4+ 38. Bg2 Qb1+ 39. Bf1 {= 0.00 Fritz8}) 11... c4 (11... fxe5 12. Bxc5 Nf5 13. Bxe7 Qxe7 14. Ne2 e5 15. Qd2 g4 16. Ng5 h6 17. Ne4 Nh4 18. Rfe1 Nxg2 19. Kxg2 Be6 {-+ 1.67 Fritz8}) 12. gxf6 Bxf6 13. Re1 Qa5 14. d4 Qf5 15. Qd2 e5 16. dxe5 Nxe5 17. Nxe5 Bxe5 18. f4 Bxc3 19. Qxc3 Qg6 20. Bc5 Bg4 21. Qe5 Bh3 22. Qd5+ Rf7 23. Re2 Rd8 24. Kh1 Qf5 25. Rd1 Bg4 26. Re5 Qxc2 27. Rde1 h6 28. Bxd6 Qg6 29. Re8+ Rxe8 30. Rxe8+ Kh7 31. Be4 Bf5 32. Bxf5 Qxf5 33. Qxf5+ Rxf5 34. Re7 Kg8 35. Rxb7 Ra5 36. a3 g5 37. Bb4 Ra6 38. fxe5 hxg5 39. Bd2 {white is up +- 6.49 according to Fritz8}) **3... Ne6 4. f4 f6 5. exf6 Nxf6 6. h3 e5 7. d3 Bd6 8. Nf3** (8. g5 Nd7 9. Bg2 exf4 10. Qh5+ g6 11. Qe2+ Nde5 12. Bxd5 Qxg5 13. Nf3 Qe7 14. Nxe5 Nd4 15. Qf2 Qxe5+ 16. Be4 c4 17. Nc3 Be6 18. O-O Bxh3 19. Bxf4 Qxf4 20. Qxf4 Bxf4 21. Rxf4 cxd3 22. cxd3 O-O-O 23. Rc1 Kb8 24. Rh4 Be6 25. Rh6 Rd7 26. a4 Rf8 27. Kg2 Nf5 28. Rh3 Rdf7 29. Re1 h5 30. Bd5 Bxd5+ 31. Nxd5 Nd4 32. Rhe3 Rf2+ 33. Kg1 a6 34. Re8+ Ka7 35. Rxf8 Rxf8 36. Re4 Nb3 37. Re6 Rd8 38. Nb4 Rd4 39. Re4 Rxe4 40. dxe4 Nd2 41. e5 Nf3+ 42. Kg2 Nxe5 {-+ 3.81 Fritz8}) (8. fxe5 Bxe5 9. Bg2 Bg3+ 10. Kf1 O-O 11. Nf3 Nd7 12. Kg1 Nd4 13. Be3 Qe7 14. Bxd4 cxd4 15. Rh2 Qe3+ 16. Kh1 Bxh2 17. Nxh2 Nb6 18. Nd2 Bd7 19. Nhf3 Rac8 20. g5 Qf4 21. Rcl Rce8 22. Qg1 Re2 23. Qh2 Qe3 24. Rf1 Rc8 25. Qd6 {-+ 2.95 Fritz8}) **8... exf4 9. Bg2 Qe7+ 10. Kf2 O-O 11. Re1 Qf7** (11... Be6 12. Ng5 Ne4+ 13. dxe4 Qxg5 14. Kg1 d4 15. Nd2 Qh4 16. Rf1 Ne5 17. Nf3 Nxf3+ 18. Qxf3 Be5 19. Bd2 Rae8 {-+2.74 Fritz8}) **12. Nc3 h5 13. g5 Ng4+ 14. hxg4 hxg4 15. Nh4 f3 16. Nxf3 gxf3 17. Bh1 Qh5 18. Rg1 Qh2+ 19. Kf1 Bh3+ 0-1**

I have corrected the 3.e5 move with either 3.Bg2 or 3.Nc3. If 3...dxe4 White can recover the pawn with 4.Nc3 and if Black plays 4...Nf6 White has 5. g5 and White recovers the pawn at e4. White can also play 4.Bxd4 after 3...dxe4 but the other line is probably better. See games below.

Evilone (1897) – LegendUK (1873) Playchess.com 5/31/05 Game 5m

1. e4 c5 2. g4 d5 3. Bg2 dxe4 4. Bxe4 (4. Nc3 Nc6 5. Nxe4 e5 6. g5 f5 7. gxf6 Nxf6 8. d3 Be7 9. Nxf6+ Bxf6 10. Be4 c4 11. dxc4 Qxd1+ 12. Kxd1 Bg4+ 13. Kd2 Rd8+ {Fritz8 suggested this line but it is definitely bad for white. -/+ 1.42}) **4... Nf6 5. Bf3 Nc6 6. h3** {guarding the g pawn in case Black plays Nd4 attacking my Bishop.} **Qd6 7. Nc3 e5** {Fritz8 liked the move Bd7 preparing to castle queen side. But my opponent played a more aggressive move.} **8. d3 Be7 9. g5 Nd7 10. Ne4 Qc7 11. Ne2** {Fritz8 said I should play c3.} **Nd4 12. Bg2 Rb8 13. c3 Nxe2** {This was a mistake on Black's part. He traded his more active N for my N that only moved once. This means that Black lost 2 tempo. He took 3 tempo to trade it off. My N took only one move to get to e2.} **14. Qxe2** {After the N exchange my Q is in a better position.} **b6 15. O-O Bb7 16. f4 Bxe4 17. Bxe4 exf4 18. Bxf4 Bd6 19. Bd5+ Kf8** {?? a horrible error, it is now mate in 8.} **20. Bxd6+ Qxd6 21. Rxf7+ 1-0**

Evilone (1933)- Adavi0 (1847) Playchess.com 4/24/05 Game 5m

1. e4 c5 2. g4 d5 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. h3 Nxe4 5. Bg2 Nxc3 6. dxc3 e6 7. Ne2 Bd6 8. O-O O-O 9. f4 Nd7 10. f5 Qh4 11. Be3 Ne5 12. b3 Bd7 13. Qd2 h6 14. Bf2 Qg5 15. Be3 Qh4 16. f6 Ng6 17. fxg7 Kxg7 18. Bf2 Qg5 19. Qxg5 hxg5 20. Ng3 Nh4 21. Nh5+ Kh8 22. Bxh4 gxh4 23. Nf6 Bc6 24. c4 Be5 25. Rad1 d4 26. Bxc6 bxc6 27. Nd7 Bg3 28. Nxf8 Rxf8 29. Kg2 e5 30. Rf6 e4 31. Rxc6 e3 32. Kf3 Re8 33. Ke2 Re4 34. Rxc5 Rf4 35. Rf1 Bf2 36. Rf5 Rxf5 37. gxf5 Kg7 38. Rxf2 exf2 39. Kxf2 Kf6 40. Kf3 Kxf5 41. b4 Ke5 42. a4 f5 43. c5 Kd5 44. Kf4 a5 45. bxa5 Kxc5 46. Kxf5 Kc6 47. Ke5 Kb7 48. Kxd4 Ka6 49. Ke4 Kxa5 50. Kf4 Kxa4 51. Kg4 Kb4 52. Kxh4 Kc3 53. Kg5 Kxc2 54. h4 1-0

Hossa's games with the Sicilian Grob Attack

I believe Hossa's games are theoretically important for the development of this opening. **Hossa is a strong computer chess program** developed by Stefan Jacob. Stefan Jacob also developed that other very strong chess program called Brause. Brause was playing that strange opening called the Halloween Attack (1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Nxe5). Stefan Jacob also has a web site devoted to the Halloween Attack but discontinued updating it to devote the time to developing the Hossa chess program. As we will see in the following games Hossa likes to play an early g5 in the opening. What this does is to disrupt Black's normal course of development.

Hossa (2479) [Computer Program] – Young (2102) ICS Rated Blitz Match 11/7/00

1. e4 c5 2. g4 d6 3. Nc3 Nc6 4. d3 g6 5. g5 {Fritz8 gives Bg2 as best. I am really curious why Hossa played 5.g5. The position is still even according to Fritz8.} **Bg7** 6. h4 h6 7. Bg2 hxg5 8. hxg5 Rxh1 9. Bxh1 Bd7 10. Bd2 Qc7 11. Rb1 {Another curious move. I believe Hossa intends to play Nd4 but that would leave the b2 pawn unguarded.} O-O-O 12. Nge2 Nd4 13. Nd5 Qb8 14. Nxd4 cxd4 {I believe this is an error on Black's part because it weakens Black's castled position on the queen side. Best was 14...Bxd4.} 15. Qf3 Rf8 16. Rc1 e6 17. Nf6 Nxf6 18. gxf6 Bh8 {Now another piece is on the Back rank. Black is slowing being strangled.} 19. c3 dxc3 20. Rxc3+ Kd8 21. Bg5 Bc6 22. Qe2 Kd7 23. d4 Qd8? {This was a mistake. 23.Re8 was best, now the B at c6 is trapped.} 24. d5 exd5 25. exd5 Bxf6 26. dxc6+ bxc6 {Black is now in big trouble because of the following sequence of moves: 27.Qg4+ Kc7 28.Rxc6+ Kb8 29.Qb4+ Qb6 30.Qxd6+ Qc7 31.Qxc7+ Ka8 32.Rb6 + mate} 1-0

Hossa (2505) [Computer Program] – Lupica (2134) ICS Rated Blitz Match 11/7/00

In the following game Hossa got greedy and took too many pawns in the opening and left his king without much protection. The final result was disastrous for Hossa.

1. e4 c5 2. g4 d5 3. Bg2 dxe4 4. Nc3 g6 5. Nxe4 Bg7 6. Nxc5 Nc6 7. c3 e5 8. Qe2 Nge7 9. f4 O-O 10. fxe5 Nxe5 11. d4 Bxg4 12. Qe4 Bf5 13. Qxb7 Rb8 14. Qxa7 N7c6 {Hossa took a lot of pawns and his King is not exactly in a safe position. Fritz8 gives Black an edge of -+3.41 even though Hossa is 2 pawns up. Hossa's evaluation is skewed. It did not consider king safety.} 15. Qa3 Qh4+ 16. Kf1 Nd3 17. Be3 {Nxd3 cannot be played because of Bxd3 mate.} Rxb2 18. Qxb2 {Black's king side attack is too strong. Hossa has to try to defuse Black's attack by exchanging his Q for R & N.} Nxb2 19. Bxc6 Nc4 20. Bf2 Qf6 21. Bf3 Bh3+ 22. Ke2 Re8+ 23. Kd3 Na3 {White's king is still not in a safe position. Black is trying to weave a mating net.} 24. Re1 Rxe1 25. Bxe1 Bf5+ 26. Ke2 Qe7+ 27. Kf1 Nc2 28. Bd2 Bf6 29. Na4 Bh4 30. Nb2 Ne3+ 31. Ke2 Nc4+ 32. Kd1 Nxb2+ 33. Kc1 Nd3+ 34. Kc2 Nf2+ 35. Kb2 Nxh1 36. Ne2 Nf2 37. Ka1 Bg5 38. Bxg5 Qxg5 39. Kb2 Qd2+ 40. Kb3 Be6+ 41. Kb4 Nd3+ 42. Kb5 Qb2+ 43. Kc6 Qxa2 44. Ng1 {White is now truly lost, he is down too much. Fritz8 gives mate in 9.} Qc4+ 45. Kb7 Qxc3 46. d5 Qb3+ 47. Kc7 Bxd5 48. Kd6 Bxf3 49. Nxf3 Nf4 50. Ng1 Qd5+ 51. Kc7 Ne6+ 52. Kb6 Qc5+ 53. Kb7 Qc7+ 54. Ka6 Qc6+ 55. Ka5 Qc5+ 56. Ka6 Qxg1 57. Kb7 Qc1 58. h4 Qc5 59. h5 gxh5 60. Ka6 Qb4 61. Ka7 Qb5 62. Ka8 Nc5 63. Ka7 Qb7# 0-1

Hossa (2485) [Computer Program] – Young (2096) ICS Rated Blitz Match 11/7/00

1. e4 c5 2. g4 d5 3. Bg2 dxe4 4. Nc3 Nf6 5. g5 Bg4 6. f3 exf3 7. Bxf3 Bxf3 8. Qxf3 Ng8 9. Qxb7 Nd7 10. Nb5 Rc8 11. Nxa7 Rc7 12. Qa6 h6 (12... Qa8 13. Nb5 Qxh1 14. Nxc7+ Kd8 15. Qa8+ Qxa8 16. Nxa8 Kc8 17. a4 Kb8 18. Ra3 c4 19. Rc3 Kxa8 20. Rxc4 Kb7 21. Rb4+ Kc6 22. Rc4+ Kb6 23. a5+ Kb5 24. Rc7 Ne5 25. d4 Ng6 26. Bd2 e5 27. c4+ Ka6 28. b4 Bxb4 29. Bxb4 Nf4 30. Rc6+ Kb7 31. Rb6+ Ka8 32. Bf8 h6 33. Bxg7 Rh7 34. gxh6 exd4 35. Nf3 Ne6 36. Ne5 Ne7 37. Nxf7 Nxg7 38. Ng5 Rxh6 39. Rxh6 {+- 5.34 Fritz8}) 13. Nb5 Rc8 14. g6 Ngf6 {Better was 14...Ne5 attacking the g6 pawn and guarding the f7 square.} 15. gxf7+ Kxf7 16. Ne2 Ne5 17. O-O Qd7 18. d3 g5 19. Ng3 Bg7 20. Rf5 Rc6 21. Qa5 Re6 22. Ne4 Rc8 23. Bxg5 hxg5 24. Nxf5+ Kg6 25. Nxe6 Kxf5 26. Nbc7 Bh6 27. Rf1+ Kg6 28. Qe1 Rg8 29. Rf2 Qd6 30. Rg2+ Kf7 31. Qf2 Rxg2+ 32. Qxg2 Neg4 33. h3 Be3+ 34. Kf1 Qe5 (34... Nh2+ 35. Ke2 Bh6 36. Kd1 c4 37. d4 Ne8 38. Qf2+ Kg8 39. Qg2+ Kf7 40. Qe4 Nxc7 41. Qf5+ Ke8 42. Nxc7+ Qxc7 43. Qg6+ Kd7 44. Qxh6 Nf3 45. Qh5 Nxd4 46. Qd5+ Qd6 47. Qxc4 Ne6+ 48. Kc1 Qf4+ 49. Qxf4 Nxf4 50. h4 Kc6 51. c3 Kd5 52. b3 Kc5 53. a4 e6 54. a5 Kb5 55. b4 Nd5 56. Kc2 Nf4 57. c4+ Ka6 58. Kd2 e5 59. Ke3 Ng2+ 60. Ke4 Nxh4 61. Kxe5 Nf3+ 62. Kd6 Nd4 63. Kd5 Nc2 64. Kc5 Ne1 65. Kd4 Nf3+ 66. Kd5 Ne1 67. c5 Nd3 68. Kc4 Ne5+ 69. Kb3 Kb5 {It appears that Black can hold the draw.}) 35. hxg4 Qxb2 36. Qe2 Qe5 37. Kg2 Nd5 38. Qf3+ Nf4+? {A clear error by Black, now he will lose his B in 3 moves.} 39. Nxf4 Bxf4 40. Nd5 1-0

1. e4 c5 2. g4 d5 3. Bg2 d4 4. g5 {Fritz8 suggests the move 4.d3.} **e5 5. h4 Be6 6. d3 Nc6 7. Ne2 Qc7 8. Bd2 O-O-O 9. f4 h6 10. f5 Bd7 11. a4 hxg5 12. hxg5 Rxh1+ 13. Bxh1 Nb4 14. b3 g6 15. f6 Be6 16. Na3 Bg4** {I am not sure why White took 2 moves to play this move. It could have been played in one move.} 17. Nb5 Qb6 18. Na3 Qe6 19. Bg2 Bh5 20. Rc1 Na2 21. Ra1 Nc3? {this is a mistake because the pawn at c3 will be picked off after White plays Bxc3.} 22. Bxc3 dxc3 23. Kf1 Qg4 24. Qe1 Qxg5 25. Nxc3 Nxf6 26. Nc4 Qf4+ 27. Qf2 Ng4 28. Qxf4 exf4 29. e5 Bg7 30. Re1 f3 31. Bh3 {Not Bxf3 because 31...Nh2+ and the B drops.} Kb8 32. Bxg4 Bxg4 33. Kf2 f5 34. Rh1 Re8 35. Nd5 b6 36. Nf6 Bxf6? {Better was 36...Re6.} (36... Re6 37. Nxg4 fxe4 38. Rh4 Bxe5 39. Rxe4 Bd4+ 40. Kxf3 a6 41. b4 b5 42. axb5 axb5 43. bxc5 Bxc5 44. Rg5 Rf6+ 45. Ke4 bxc4 46. Rxc5 Kb7 47. Rxc4 Rf7 48. Ke5 g5 49. Rg4 Re7+ 50. Kf5 Kc6 51. Rxe5 Re1 52. c4 Rd1 53. Ke4 Kd6 54. c5+ Kc6 55. Kd4 Rf1 56. Rg6+ Kc7 57. Kd5 Rf5+ 58. Kc4 Rf1 59. d4 Rf4 60. Kd5 Rf7 61. Ke6 Rf4 62. d5 Re4+ 63. Kf6 Rf4+ 64. Ke5 Rf7 65. c6 Rh7 66. Ke6 Kb6 67. Rf6 Kc5 68. c7 Rxc7 69. d6 Rc8 70. d7 Rg8 71. Ke7 Kd4 72. Rd6+ Ke4 73. d8=Q {and Black is lost}) 37. exf6 Bh5 38. Rxh5 gxh5 39. Ne5 Kc7 (39... Rd8 40. f7 Kb7 41. Ng6 Kc6 42. f8=Q Rxf8 43. Nxf8 Kd6 44. Ng6 Ke6 45. Kxf3 Kf6 46. Nf4 Kg5 47. c3 h4 48. Nd5 f4 49. Nxf4 Kf5 50. Ng2 h3 51. Ne3+ Ke6 52. Kg3 h2 53. Kxh2 Kd7 54. Kg3 a6 55. Kf4 Kc6 56. Ke5 b5 57. axb5+ axb5 58. Ke6 Kc7 59. d4 b4 60. d5 Kb7 61. cxb4 cxb4 62. d6 Kb8 63. d7 Kc7 64. Nd5+ Kd8 65. Nxb4 Kc7 66. Ke7 {and Black is lost}) 40. Ng6 Kd6 41. f7 Rd8 42. f8=Q+ Rxf8 43. Nxf8 Ke5 44. Kxf3 Kd4 45. b4 cxb4 46. Ne6+ Kc3 47. d4 Kc4 48. Ke3 h4 49. Ng5 Kc3 50. Nf3 Kxc2 51. d5 b3 52. Nd4+ Kc3 53. Nxb3 h3 1-0

Conclusion

The Sicilian Grob Attack (1.e4 c5 2.g4) is still in the very early stages of its theoretical development. We still have to discover its tactics, strategy and its many little hidden moves. However I believe it is a good opening to play in blitz and tournament games. It will certainly surprise many of your opponents.

"1. e4 g5 Adventures!"

Basman's Loss as White Against Pratt's 1....g5

by the Editor, Davide Rozzoni

What would you say if I told you that in 1989 a UCO list member beat IM Basman with 1...g5 in a simultaneous display?

No, I'm not joking! Still you don't believe me...right? OK look at Basman's "**The Killer Grob**" page 74. After line e) he wrote:

"1.e4 g5 2.d4 Bg7!? As played in my game against Pritchett from the 1986 British Championship which continued 3.Nc3 c5 4.d5 – see Section 1, game 15. More critical was 4.dxc5 aiming to hold on to the pawn. In a recent simultaneous display James Pratt actually played this line against me as Black and had the temerity to win!"

After reading this, I got in touch with James Pratt (<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/chessparrot>), as I was really curious to see the game, and he kindly wrote me the following:

"I had not played chess all year and only took a board because so few had registered to play. After the event, MB declared this the best game of the simul, but it is quite a bad effort."

MJ Basman - JD Pratt;
Simul, Basingstoke (UK), 11.05.1989 Borg B00 [Pratt]

1.e4 (Basman had played 1. g4 when last we met, in a rapid play in 1984, and prior to that played the exchange versus my French. in a simul in 1980.) 1... g5 (Basman first played the Grob in a Basingstoke Congress and it became his favourite. Later he was to write about it, which perhaps explains why he later lost interest in it.) 2.d4 Bg7
3.Nc3 c5 4.dxc5 Bxc3+ 5.bxc3 h6 6.Be3 Nc6 7.Bc4 Qa5
8.Ne2 Nf6 9.f3 b6 10.cxb6 axb6 11.0-0 d6 12.a4 Bd7
13.Bb5 Ne5 14.Qd2 0-0 15.Bxg5?? hxg5 16.Qxg5+ Ng6
17.h4 Kh7 ("I thought you would."-MJB) 18.h5 Ne5 19.Bxd7??
Nxf3+(!) 0-1

During the 1986 World championships in London, BH Wood asked Basman to give a quick talk about his games, but BHW immediately chided Basman for wheeling out his game, which the above stands comparison with, against Craig Pritchett. I was in the audience and perhaps got inspired. Or tainted!

Blackmar-Diemer Gambit Corner

The Gunderam Variation An annotated BDG

by Rev. Tim Sawyer

Zanolin,H – Hacker,A [D00]
EM/H/060 ICCF Email, 25.06.2001



1.d4 Nf6 [The normal way to reach the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit is via 1...d5 2.e4!? Blackmar's move. 2...dxe4 3.Nc3! Diemer's move. 3...Nf6 4.f3!?] **2.Nc3** [My game vs Peeples below began with the moves 2.f3 d5 3.e4 dxe4 4.Nc3 reaching the same BDG.] **2...d5 3.e4 dxe4 4.f3** The official starting position of the BDG. **4...exf3 5.Nxf3 Bf5** This is the Gunderam Variation. Many moves are playable here for Black, but this is the probably the sharpest. I have no idea what the best choice is for Black. Everything gives White an attack. **6.Ne5 e6 7.g4 Ne4!?** (see diagram)

A very wild continuation. Black sacrifices a piece to play for mate. [Here is a game that was published in Chess Life magazine back in 1987. 7.ΔBg6 8.Qf3 c6 9.g5 Nfd7 10.Nxg6 hxg6 11.Bd3 Be7 12.0-0 0-0 13.h4 e5 14.Bc4 Nb6 15.Bxf7+ Kh8 16.Be3 exd4 17.Qe4 Qd6 18.Bf4 Qd7 19.Be5 1-0 Sawyer,T-Peeples,R/corr APCT 1986]

8.gxf5 Qh4+ 9.Ke2 Nc6!N

I have played many blitz games as Black vs computers with this line. [More common is 9...Qf2+?! 10.Kd3 Nc5+ 11.Kc4! a6! 12.a4! b5+ (12...Qxf5? 13.Bg2 b5+ 14.axb5 axb5+ 15.Nxb5 Rxa1 16.Nxc7+ Kd8 17.Rf1+-) 13.Kb4! is the only good continuation. 13...Bd6 14.axb5 exf5 15.Nc4 Nd3+ 16.Kb3 Nxc1+ 17.Qxc1+- White is winning.] **10.Nxc6!** White plays for a win. [10.Nf3? Losing. 10...Qf2+ 11.Kd3 Nc5+ 12.Kc4 (12.dxc5 Rd8+ 13.Ke4 exf5+ 14.Kxf5 (14.Kf4 Rxd1 15.Ne4 g5+ 16.Nexg5 Rd4+ 17.Kxf5 Qxc2+ 18.Bd3 Qxd3+ 19.Ne4 Qxe4+ 20.Kf6 Qg6#) 14...Rxd1 15.Be2 g6+ 16.Kf4 Rd4+ 17.Kg5 Bg7 18.Nxd4 Bf6+ 19.Kh6 Qh4+ 20.Bh5 Qxh5#) 12...a6 13.fxe6 (13.Be2 b5+ 14.Nxb5 axb5+ 15.Kc3 b4+ 16.Kd2 Nxd4 17.Nxd4 Qxd4+ 18.Ke1 Qe4 19.Rg1 Rd8 20.Bd2 Be7+-) 13...fxe6 (13...b5+ 14.Nxb5 axb5+ 15.Kxb5 Qxf3 16.Qxf3 Nxd4+ 17.Kc4 Nxf3 18.exf7+ Kxf7 19.Bg2 Ne5+ 20.Kd4 Bd6 21.Bxa8 Rxa8+-) 14.b4 b5+ 15.Nxb5 axb5+ 16.Kxb5 Rb8+ 17.Kxc6 Rb6+ 18.Kxc7 Nd7 19.Bf4 Qe3! 20.Qd2 Qa3 21.Bb5 Qa7+ 22.Kc8 Qb7# 0-1 Fritz 8-Sawyer,T/Florida 2005; 10.Be3?! Drawish due to perpetual checks. 10...Nxe5 11.dxe5 Rd8 (11...Qh5+ 12.Ke1 Qh4+ 13.Ke2 repeats the position.) 12.Qc1 Qg4+ 13.Ke1 Bb4 14.Bd3! Nxc3 15.bxc3 Bxc3+ 16.Kf2 Bxa1 17.Qxa1 exf5 18.Qc3 Rd7 19.Rg1 Qh4+ 20.Kg2 Qg4+ 21.Kf2=]

10...Nxc3+ 11.bxc3 Qe4+ 12.Kf2 Qxh1 13.Na5 Qd5 [13...Qxh2+ 14.Bg2 Bd6 15.Qf3± Studier BDG Band 3, quoting Gunderam from Rochade 1978] **14.fxe6 fxe6** [Or 14...Qxa5 15.exf7+ Kxf7 (15...Kd8 16.Qf3 c6 17.Rb1 Qc7 18.Bf4+-; 15...Ke7 16.Qf3 Kd8 17.Bf4+-) 16.Qf3+ Ke8 17.Qxb7 Qf5+ 18.Kg1 Rc8 19.Bf4 Be7 20.Bxc7+-] **15.Nc4 Bd6 16.Kg1 0-0 17.Nxd6** [17.Qe2!± allows White to keep the knight on the board and play Bg2.]

17...cxd6 18.Bg2 Qa5 19.Qe1 Rae8 20.Bxb7 e5 21.Bc6 Rc8 22.Bd7 Qxc3 23.Qxc3 Rxc3 24.Be6+ Kh8 25.Bb3 Rcf3 26.Ba3 R8f6 27.dxe5 dxe5 28.Re1 e4 29.Bc5 1-0

Zanolin,H-Hacker,A/ICCF Email 2001 1-0

Gambetto Blackmar Diemer

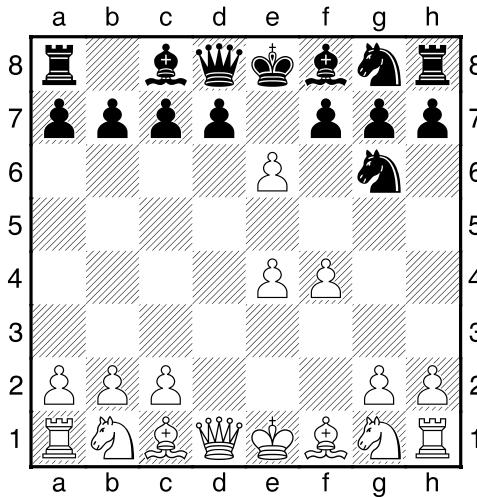
La scelta n.9 aprile 2005

Alla memoria di Emil Josef Diemer (1908-1990)

by Correspondance Master
Giorgio Codazza

Variante

1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 e6 5.dxe6!?



La variante

La scelta della variante da contrapporre a 1...Nc6 (**Difesa Mikenas**), è stata dettata da considerazioni personali. Cosa giocare di forzante contro 1...Nc6? La prima mossa naturale che salta immediatamente all'occhio è 2.e4. Non prendiamo in considerazione 2.Nf3, che ci porterebbe in varianti e difese tipiche del Gambetto di Donna, ad esempio 1.d4 Nc6 2.Nf3 d5 3.c4 (**Chigorin Defence**). A questo punto considerazioni e scelte personali hanno portato ad escludere 2.e4 in favore della variante proposta. La motivazione principale per escludere 2.e4 è che il nero rientra nella forte difesa **Nimzovic** 1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 o 1.d4 Nc6 2.d4 sia dopo 2...e5 che dopo 2...d5. Entrambi i sistemi sono veramente buoni. La **Nimzovic** richiede una preparazione approfondita da parte del bianco, per cercare di ricavare qualcosa di concreto dall'apertura. Sia 2...e5 che 2...d5 contengono elementi tattici che se non conosciuti dal primo giocatore, rischiano di travolgerlo in breve tempo. Basti citare a tal

proposito varianti come **1.d4 Nc6 2.e4 d5 3.Nc3 e5!?** E come non ricordare le splendide vittorie del compianto GM A. Miles con la variante **1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 e5?!** Io stesso ho in repertorio la difesa **Nimzovic**, e non saprei cosa consigliare al bianco per uscire in vantaggio dall'apertura. Il bianco può impostare un gambetto simile nella forma e nelle idee al **BDG (Blackmar-Diemer-Gambit)** **1.e4 Nc6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 de 4.d5 Ne5 5.f3!?**, ma in questa particolare linea il nero non fatica ad ottenere come minimo la parità. Nella variante **1.d4 Nc6 2.e4 e5 dopo 3.Nf3** si rientra nella **Scozzese**. Il primo giocatore può considerare d'impostare dopo la **naturale 3...ed**, il **Gambetto Goring 4.c3!?** In questo caso la mole di studio richiesta è davvero notevole.

Torniamo alla variante presa in considerazione in questo numero. **1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 e6 5.dxe6!?** C'è da osservare che le mosse del nero, tranne che per **4...e6** sono tutte forzate. L'unica alternativa a **4...e6** è **4...d6** che non è sicuramente migliore. Dopo **5.dxe6** il nero può rispondere sia con **5...fxe6** che con **5...dxe6**. Nel primo caso il bianco cercherà l'immediato sviluppo delle forze, forte dell'affiancamento pedonale **f4-e4** che gli assicura un buon vantaggio di spazio ed il controllo del centro. Nel secondo caso **5...dxe6** il bianco, tra le varie opzioni a sua disposizione, può entrare in un finale sicuro e leggermente superiore dopo il cambio delle donne **6.Qxd8+**. Il leggero vantaggio è dato dalla migliore disposizione e dinamicità dei pezzi. Non necessariamente il bianco deve cambiare le donne dopo **5...dxe6**, può tranquillamente giocare una sana mossa di sviluppo (**6.Bd3**) e giocarsi le sue carte nel centro-partita. Merita attenzione il seguito **4...d6 (1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 d6)** come possibilità alternativa a **4...e6**. Il bianco in questo caso ottiene però un gioco superiore. (Vedi partite di seguito ed il Database allegato) Niente più di un semplice rientro si ottiene dopo **4...e5!?** (**1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 e5**), se il bianco gioca **dxe6 ep**.

Le ragioni della scelta

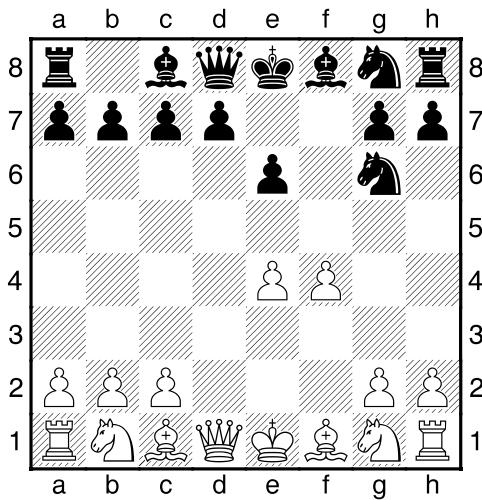
Disporre della possibilità di giocare per un finale leggermente favorevole, o d'impostare eventualmente una partita d'attacco, può, secondo le circostanze, essere molto utile. E' per questa ragione che in questo numero è suggerita come "scelta" la variante: **1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 e6 5.dxe6!?** fe6.

Il rientro

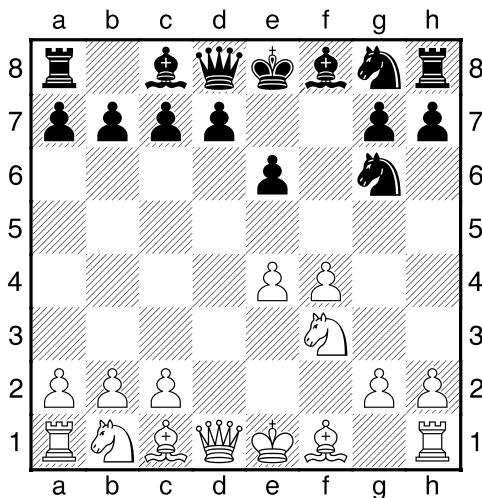
Come precedentemente evidenziato è il bianco che "detta" eventuali rientri nella Difesa Nimzovic **1.d4 Nc6 2.e4** o nella Difesa Chigorin **1.d4 Nc6 c4 d5**. In quest'ultimo caso dopo **2.c4** il nero ha a disposizione **2...e5!** Che gli permette d'impostare il "cuore" della Difesa Mikenas **1.d4 Nc6 2.c4 e5**.

Le partie :

1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 e6 5.dxe6!? fe6



1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 e6 5.dxe6!? fe6 6.Nf3



Ionescu,C (2465) – Yewdokimov,O (2380) [A40] Open Bern SUI (5), 1992

1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 e5 5.dxe6 fxe6 6.Nf3 Bc5 7.Bd3 Nh6 8.g3 Ng4
 9.Rf1 d6 10.Qe2 0-0 11.Nc3 Ne7 12.Ng5 Nh6 13.e5 Nef5 14.g4 Nd4 15.Qe4! g6
 16.Qg2??± [16.Nxh7 Qh4+ 17.Kd2 Qxh2+ 18.Kd1+-] 16...dxe5+- [16...Nf7?]
 17.Nge4 Bb4 18.Nf6+ Kg7±] 17.Qh3 [17.fxe5?! Be7 18.Nce4 Rxf1+ 19.Qxf1 Nc6²]
 17...Kg7 18.fxe5 Be7?+- [18...Rxf1+ 19.Kxf1 Be7 20.Qxh6+ Kxh6 21.Nxe6+ g5
 22.Nxd8 Bxd8±]

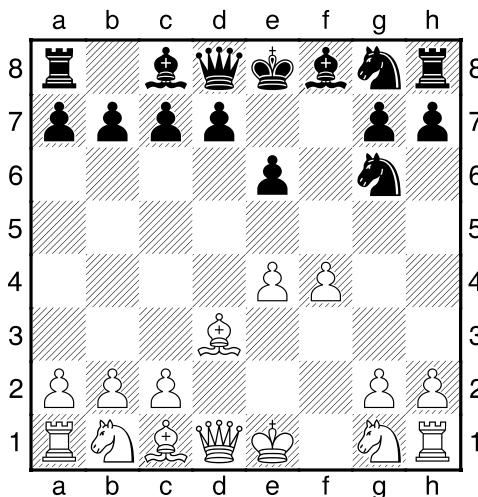
19.Rxf8 Bxf8 [19...Qxf8?? 20.Nxe6+! Bxe6 21.Bxh6+ (21.Qxh6+ Kh8 22.Qf4 Bh4+ 23.Kd1 Qxf4 24.Bxf4 Bxg4+ 25.Kc1 Rf8=) 21...Kg8 22.Bxf8 Rxf8 23.0-0-0+-] **20.Qxh6+!** **Kxh6**
21.Nxe6+! **g5** **22.Nxd8 Nf3+** [22...Be7 23.Nf7+ Kg7 24.Nxg5 Bxg5 25.Bxg5 Nf3+ 26.Kf2 Nxg5 27.Bf5+-] **23.Kf2 Nxe5** **24.Be4** [24.h4 Nxd3+ 25.cxd3 Bxg4 26.Bxg5+ Kg6+-] **24...Bc5+** [24...Be7 25.Bxb7 Bxb7 26.Nxb7+-] **25.Kg2 Bxg4** [25...Be7 26.Nxb7 Rb8 27.Na5+-] **26.h4 Be7** **27.Nxb7 Rf8** [27...Re8 28.Be3+-] **28.Nd5** [28.Nd5 Ng6 29.Nxe7 Nxe7 30.Bxg5+ Kg7 31.Bxe7+-] **1-0**

Lima,D (2540) – De Souza Haro,P (2260) [A40]

Zonal, 2001

1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.e4 e6 4.f4 Ng6 5.dxe6 fxe6 6.Nf3 Bc5 7.Nc3 N8e7± [7...Nh6 8.e5=]
8.Na4 Bb6 9.Nxb6 axb6 10.h4 0-0 11.g3 d5 12.h5 Nh8 13.h6 g6+- [13...dxe4 14.Qxd8 Rxd8 15.hxg7 Nf7=] **14.Qd4 Rf7 15.Ng5 Nc6??** [\square 15...Qf8 16.Nxf7 Nxf7+-] **16.Qxh8+!!** [16.Qxh8+ Kxh8 17.Nxf7+ Kg8 18.Nxd8 Nxd8 19.Bg2+-] **1-0**

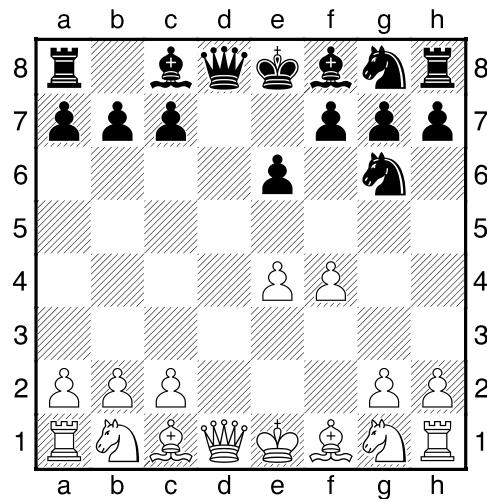
1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 e6 5.dxe6!? fe6 6.Bd3



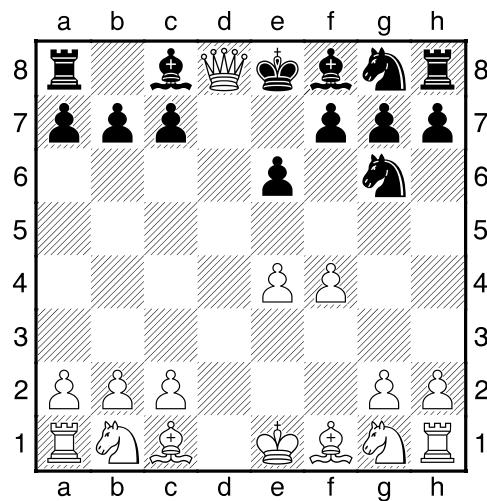
Froehlich,P (2420) – Cronan,J [A40] Australian Open (10), 2003

1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.e4 Ng6 4.f4 e5 5.dxe6 fxe6 6.Bd3 Bc5 7.Nf3 Nf6 8.e5 Ng4 9.Bxg6+ hxg6 10.Qe2 b6 11.Nc3 Bb7 12.Ne4 Qe7 13.Bd2 0-0-0 14.0-0-0 [14.Nxc5?! Qxc5 15.c4 g5=] **14...Rde8** [14...Bxe4 15.Qxe4 c6 16.b4± (\leq 16.Qxg6 Nf2=)] **15.Nfg5 Nh6** [15...Nhx2? A) 16.Nxc5?! Qxc5 17.Nh3 Rxh3 18.gxh3 Nf3± (18...Bxh1? 19.Rxh1 g5 20.fxg5+-) ; B) 16.g3+-] **16.Be3 Nf5+-** [\square 16...Bxe3+! 17.Qxe3 Nf7±] **17.Bxc5** [17.Nxc5?! bxc5 18.Bf2 d6±] **17...bxc5** **18.Qf2 d6 19.g4±** [\square 19.exd6! Nxd6 20.Nxc5+-] **19...Rd8?+-** [19...dxe5 20.gxf5 gxf5 21.Nxc5 Bxh1 22.Rxh1 e4+-] **20.gxf5 gxf5 21.exd6 cxd6 22.Nxd6+! Rxd6 23.Qxc5+ Kb8??** [23...Qc7 24.Qxd6 Qxd6 25.Rxd6 Bxh1+-] **24.Rxd6** [24.Qxd6+?! Qxd6 25.Rxd6 Bxh1+-] **24...Rc8** [24...Bxh1 25.Rb6+!! axb6 26.Qxe7 Rxh2 27.Qxg7+-] **25.Qe5! Qc7 26.c3! Bxh1** [26...Ka8 27.Nxe6 Qc4 28.Rd4 Qxd4 29.Qxd4 Bxh1 30.Qxg7+-] **27.Nxe6** [27.Nxe6 Qxd6 28.Qxd6+ Kb7 29.Qe7+ Kb8 30.Nxg7+-] **1-0**

1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 e6 5.dxe6!? de6



1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 e6 5.dxe6!? de6 6.Qd8+



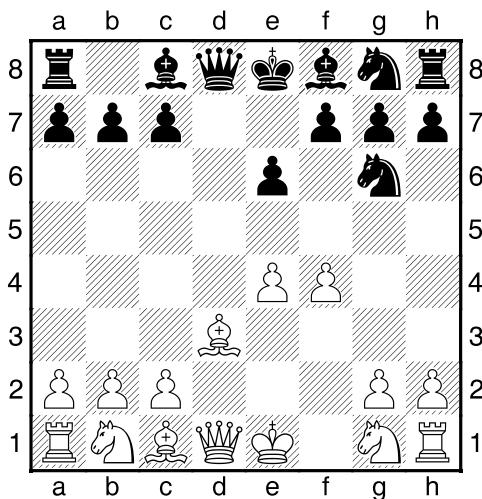
Baumegger,S (2360) – Feistenauer,F (2330) [A40] chT, 1997

1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 e6 5.dxe6 dxe6 6.Qxd8+ Kxd8 7.Nf3 Bc5 8.Nc3 Nf6 9.e5 Nd5 10.Ne4 Bb6 11.g3 Bd7 12.Bd2 Ne3 13.Bd3 Bc6 14.Ke2 Nf5 15.Rhe1 Ke8 16.b4 Nge7 17.b5 Bxe4 18.Bxe4 c6 19.a4 Rc8 20.Rab1 Rc7± [20...Rd8 21.a5 Nd4+ 22.Nxd4 Bxd4 23.bxc6 bxc6 24.Rb7±] 21.a5 Bc5 22.bxc6 bxc6 23.g4 Nh6 24.Rb8+ Nc8 25.a6 f5?? [25...Bb6 26.Rb1 Kd7+- (26...Nhg4?? 27.R1xb6 axb6 28.a7 Rxa7 29.Rxc8+ Kd7 30.Rxh8+-)] 26.gxf5 [26.exf6?! Bb6 27.fxg7 Rg8+-] 26...exf5 27.Ba5 fxe4 28.Ng5! [28.Ng5 Ke7 29.Bxc7+-; 28.Bxc7?! exf3+ 29.Kxf3 Ke7±] 1-0

Zaitsev,M (2270) – Porth,H (2205) [A40] Open I Pardubice open I, 1998

1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.e4 e6 4.f4 Ng6 5.dxe6 dxe6 6.Qxd8+ Kxd8 7.Nf3 Bc5 8.g3 Nf6 9.Nbd2 Bd7 10.Bd3 Bc6 11.Ke2 a5 12.Rf1 Nd7 13.Nb3 a4 14.Nxc5= [14.Nbd4!±] 14...Nxc5 15.Be3 Nd7± [15...Nxd3 16.cxd3 a3 17.Rab1±] 16.Nd4 Ne7 17.Rad1 a3 18.b3 b6?– [18...Kc8±] 19.Nxc6+ Nxc6 20.Bb5 Ncb8 21.Rxd7+! Nxd7 22.Rd1 [22.Rd1 c6 23.Bxc6+-] 1-0

1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 e6 5.dxe6!? de6 6.Bd3



Klaric,Z (2445) – Dlugy,M (2570) [A40] GMA Palma de Majorca ESP (7), 1989

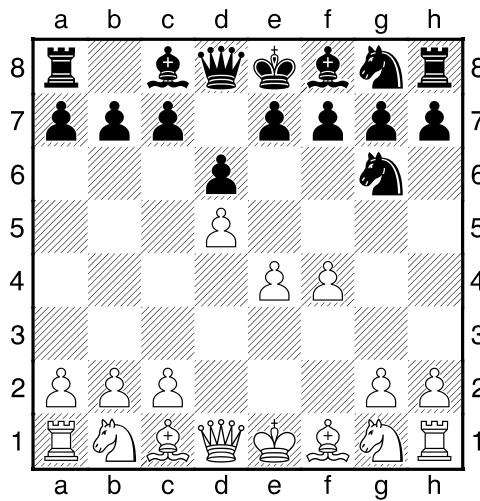
1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.e4 e6 4.f4 Ng6 5.dxe6 dxe6 6.Bd3 Bc5 7.Nf3 Nf6 8.Qe2 0-0 9.g3 e5 10.f5 Ne7 11.Bg5 Ng4 12.Rf1 h6 13.Bd2 Nc6 14.h3 Nf6 15.g4 Nd4 16.Nxd4 exd4 17.g5 hxg5 18.Bxg5 Bd6 19.Nd2 Bg3+ 20.Kd1 Be5 21.Nf3± [21.Nc4?! Qe7 22.Qg2+- (22.Nxe5?! Qxe5 23.Bf4 Qc5±) 21...Re8?– [21...Qd6?±] 22.Rg1 [Non 22.Nxe5 Rxe5 23.Qg2 Qd6+-] 22...Kf8 23.Nxe5 Rxe5 24.Qh2 Qe7 [24...Qd6+-] 25.Qg2 c5? [25...Qd6+-] 26.Bh4 g6 27.fxg6 Rh5 28.gxf7! Qxf7 29.Bxf6 Bxh3 [29...Qxf6 30.Be2! Re5 31.Qg8+ Ke7 32.Qh7+ Kd8 33.Rg6+-] 30.Qg7+ [30.Qf3 Rh7 31.e5+-] 30...Qxg7 31.Bxg7+ Ke7 32.Kd2 Be6 33.Rg2+-] 1-0

Garcia Palermo Carlos –Yewdokimov Oleg,([A40] Int. tourn., Madrid (ESP), 1994

1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 e6 5.dxe6 dxe6 6.Bd3 Bc5 7.Nf3 Nf6 8.g3 Ng4 9.Rf1 Ne3 10.Bxe3 Bxe3 11.Nbd2 Qe7 12.Qe2 Bc5 13.e5 Bd7 14.c3 Bc6 15.Be4 Bxe4 16.Qxe4 0-0-0 17.b4 Bb6 18.a4 f5 19.exf6 Qxf6 [19...gxf6? 20.a5 f5 21.Qe2+-] 20.a5 Qxc3 21.Ke2! [21.Qxe6+ Kb8 22.axb6 Qxa1+ 23.Kf2 Qb2 24.bxa7+ Ka8-+] 21...Rxd2++- [21...Bd4 22.Rac1

Qe3+ 23.Qxe3 Bxe3 24.Kxe3 Ne7+-] **22.Nxd2 Rd8 23.Rfd1** [23.Qxe6+?! Kb8 24.Rfd1 Qd3+ 25.Ke1 Bd4±] **23...Bd4 24.Rac1** [È peggio 24.Qxe6+ Kb8 25.Rab1 Bf6+-] **24...Qb2** [24...Qxb4 25.Rb1! (25.Qxe6+?! Kb8±) 25...Qc3 **A)** 26.Qxb7+?! Kd7 27.Rb3 Qc2+- (27...Qxa5?? 28.Nf3+-); **B)** 26.a6+-] **25.Rc2 Qa3** [25...Qxb4 26.Rb1 (26.Qxe6+?! Kb8 27.Nf3 Qb5+ 28.Qc4 Qxc4+ 29.Rxc4 Re8+ 30.Kf1 Bf6±) 26...Qd6 27.Qxb7+ Kd7 28.Nf3+-] **26.Nf3** [26.Nf3 Qe3+ 27.Qxe3 Bxe3 28.Rxd8+ Kxd8 29.Kxe3+-] **1-0**

1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.f4 Ng6 4.e4 d6



Gamboa,N (2415) – Valle,E [A40] Open Bogota COL (7), 1997

1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.e4 d6 4.f4 Ng6 5.Nf3 e5 6.f5 N6e7 7.Bg5 c6 8.Nc3 Qa5± [8...h6 9.Bh4±] 9.Nd2± [9.dxc6 Nxc6 10.Bc4 h6±] 9...cxd5 10.Nb3 Qb6± [10...Qc7 11.Bb5+ Bd7 12.Bxe7 Nxe7 13.Nxd5 Nxd5 14.Bxd7+ Qxd7 15.Qxd5±] 11.Nxd5 Nxd5 12.Qxd5 Nf6+- [12...a6!?±] **13.Bxf6 gxf6 14.Bb5+ Ke7 15.0-0-0 Bh6+ 16.Kb1 Rd8 17.Rd3 a5** [△17...Be6 18.fxe6 fxe6±] **18.a4??=** [△18.Rh3 a4 19.Bc4+-] **18...Be3??+-** [△18...Be6 19.fxe6 fxe6±] **19.Re1** [△19.Bc4!? Rf8 20.Rhd1+-] **19...Bc5?** [△19...Be6 20.fxe6 fxe6±] **20.Rg3 Rf8 21.Rg7 Qc7 22.Rxh7 b6** [22...Bf2 23.Rd1 Bc5+-] **23.Bc4** [23.Bc4 Qb7 24.Rxf7+ Rxf7 25.Qxf7+ Kd8 26.Qf8+ Kc7 27.Bd5+-; 23.Qxa8 Bb7 24.Qa7 Ra8+-] **1-0**

Schatz,W (2055) – Schwarm,W (1925) [A40] Regionalliga NO9899, 1999

1.d4 Nc6 2.d5 Ne5 3.e4 d6 4.f4 Ng6 5.Nf3 Nf6 6.Bd3 c6 7.f5 Ne5 8.Nxe5 dxe5 9.c4 Bd7 10.Nc3 g6 11.g4 gxf5 12.gxf5 Rg8 13.Qe2 e6 14.fxe6 fxe6 15.dxc6 Bxc6 16.Be3± [16.Bd2 Ng4 17.0-0-0 Qh4±] 16...Ng4 17.0-0-0 Nxe3 18.Qxe3 Qg5 19.Qxg5 Rxg5 ½-½

Nel prossimo numero : **1.d4 h6 2.e4 g5 3.Bc4**

NB: Tutte le partite sono state analizzate da Fritz 5

The “Zilbermints Gambit” in the Euwe Defense to the BDG

Chapter 2

The First Zilbermints-Kopiecki, Blitz-Discussion-Match, 1993

by Lev D. Zilbermints

Editor's Note:

The 1st Chapter is contained in UON 10. Both that chapter and this one have been reproduced in UON with permission of Lev D. Zilbermints, the author and copyright holder of both articles. The following foreword was prepared for UON 12 by Lev Zilbermints and sent to the Editor by e-mail.

Foreword

by Lev D. Zilbermints

I should note that this file is the oldest, going back to 1995/1996. Back then, the German correspondence player Helmut Warzecha and I decided to try writing something up. I sent him a photocopy of my games and analyses; he put it up with diagrams on a disk. This is the result.

You will see that the English is sometimes not proper. That would be Warzecha's writing. In some places, the English is well and good -- that is my writing. Also, you will see some German words -- that is me writing. In a couple of places, the German is Warzecha's comments.

Basically, the authorship of the article is wholly mine, with the exception of some comments and analyses by Warzecha.

Also, this article is copyrighted by me, Lev Zilbermints.

The “Zilbermints Gambit” in the Euwe Defense to the BDG
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A short introduction is in order. The idea of sacrificing on d4 is not new; it originated with the game Fechner – Schneider, corres. 1968, 1BDGW. That game went 8... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}h1!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ (Sawyer, in "Blackmar–Diemer Gambit Keybook", p. 74, gives 9... $\mathbb{Q}c6!?$ without any comment. I will analyze this line in my article on the Euwe) 10. $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ e6 11. $\mathbb{E}ad1$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 0–0 13. $\mathbb{Q}xf6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ g6 15. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}f4$, 1:0. For some reason or other, however, this variation lay largely unused as a weapon against 7... $\mathbb{Q}c6$ in the Euwe. I strongly believe that it is because the move 8.a3?! was considered "theory" ever since Frau Österle upset Bogoljubow at Wangen in 1952. The thinking goes, "Heck, if it was good enough to beat Bogoljubow, a world-class player, then why can't I use it?" My answer is simply that the move is too slow and allows Black to consolidate as he pleases. More to the point, 8.a3?! can be said to be in some ways a "chicken move" because in gambits you must not be afraid to make sacrifices if you want to win.

As I noted earlier, Tim Sawyer in his BDGK, p. 74, states, "This (8.a3!?) is played to keep the $\mathbb{Q}d3$ from capture following $\mathbb{Q}c6$ –b4–xd3. But such a slow pawn move invites danger". I happen to agree with his assessment. And now, the games.

Before I begin, it is necessary to understand just how many possible answers Black has and how to play against each line. The moves are designated by the numbers, I.–IX. Hence, IV. is 9...c5, III. is 9... $\mathbb{Q}f5$, etc. This article will cover variations I.–III.; future installments will cover IV.–VI. and VII.–IX. Each variation will be supplemented by deep analysis and games. And so, I begin:

1.d4 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4.f3 exf3 5. $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ e6 6. $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 8.0–0! $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}h1!$

Possible Black Answers:

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| I. | 9... $\mathbb{Q}c6$ | — | 20 games |
| II. | 9... $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ | — | 13 games |
| III. | 9... $\mathbb{Q}f5!?$ | — | 4 games |
| IV. | 9...c5 | — | 2 games |
| V. | 9...c6 | — | 1 game |
| VI. | 9...h6 (tp) | — | 1 game |
| VII. | 9...0–0(?) | 10. $\mathbb{Q}xd4!$ +–. | |
| VIII. | 9... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ | | |
| IX. | 9...e5!? | | |

1.d4 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4.f3 exf3 5. $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ e6 6. $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 8.0–0! $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}h1!$ $\mathbb{Q}c6!?$



play

This move serves two aims: to exchange the dangerous $\mathbb{Q}d3$ and to avoid the advantageous for White 9... $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ (covered elsewhere in this article). The 40-game Blitz-Discussion-Match (Zilbermintz Gambit Accepted) was played over a period of two-and-a-half months, from 4 April to 20 June 1993. In this and future articles, I will cite the game number from this match. Thus, Z/K, BDM, Game 25, means the twenty-fifth game of the Zilbermintz–Kopiecki Blitz Discussion Match. Simple, right? And now, the analyses.

Z/K, BDM, Game 11, 4/25/93:

10.a3?! e5 11. $\mathbb{Q}e1$ 0–0(?) 12. $\mathbb{Q}h4$ g6 13. $\mathbb{E}ad1$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$, 1:0.

Analysis: Although 13... $\mathbb{Q}e8$? was an outright blunder, what could Black do in this position? The only other move,

13... $\mathbb{Q}d7$, fails to 14. $\mathbb{Q}b5!$ when Black has no good moves and stands to lose at least a piece or the Exchange by force. On 14... $\mathbb{Q}h5?$ White plays 15. $\mathbb{Q}xe7!$ winning a clean piece after the exchange is over.

Z/K, BDM, Game 13, 5/9/93 continued

10... $h6!$ As in Sawyer - O'Connell
11. $\mathbb{Q}xf6?$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$
14. $\mathbb{Q}b1$ 0-0-0 (He wants to face a Queenside attack) 15.b4 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3$
17.cxd3 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ $\mathbb{Q}d5?$
20.a4? $\mathbb{Q}hd8?$ 21.a5 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ f5
23. $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}fd1$ g5 25.b5 g4 26. $\mathbb{Q}e3$
 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ f4 28. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}e3$ 29. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$
30. $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3$, 1:0. Black overstepped.
=+.

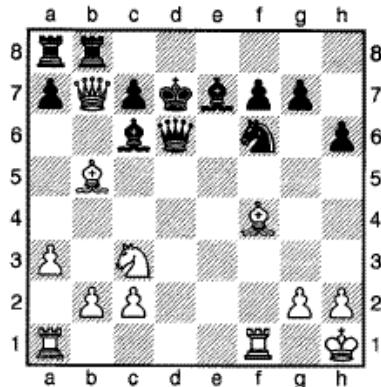
Analysis: Well, what can I say about this game? The fact is that both of us were in terrific time scramble, which accounts in some way for the goofs for three moves straight. More to the point, I was keeping score with one hand and moving the pieces and hitting the clock with the other. If you think it's easy, try it yourself; it takes a while to get the hang of it. Anyway, I won the game, but decided that I needed better moves than 10.a3?!.
+

Z/K, BDM, Game 14, 4/9/93 continued

10... $h6!$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ (as in Sawyer - O'Connell) 11... $e5$ (the new move!) 12. $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}b5+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}xb7$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}b5$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}hb8$

See next diagram

19. $\mathbb{Q}xc6+?!$ (The correct winning sequence is 19. $\mathbb{Q}xa8!$ $\mathbb{Q}xa8$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}xc6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}ae1!$ with a won endgame for White) 19... $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}ad1+$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}xd6+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}d1+$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}e4!$ (The winning move!) 25... $\mathbb{Q}b6?$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ Black overstepped the time limit. 1-0.

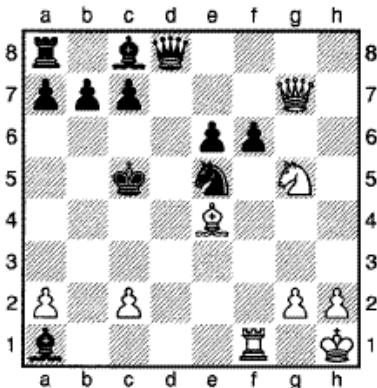


Analysis: This game was the last in which I tried 10.a3?!. In all the other, 9... $\mathbb{Q}c6$ games I played 10. $\mathbb{Q}e1!$ with excellent results.

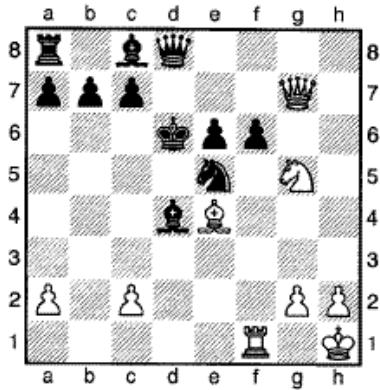
Before I start analysing this line, there is one more test of the other option, 10. $\mathbb{Q}xf6?!$:

Z/K, BDM, Game 12, 4/25/93:

9... $\mathbb{Q}c6?!$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}xf6?!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}xb2?$
(Now that's being greedy. The simple 11... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ wti $\mathbb{Q}d7-0-0-0!$ was much more logical. After 11... $\mathbb{Q}xb2?$ Black pays the price for his greediness) 12. $\mathbb{Q}fg5! 0-0$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}xh7!$ $\mathbb{Q}xa1$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}h5! f6$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}g5!$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ c5? What good move does Black have? 19... $\mathbb{Q}d4$ seems to be just about the only thing available other than the interesting seems to be just about the only thing available other than the interesting 19... $\mathbb{Q}c5?!$ The problem with 19... $\mathbb{Q}c5$



is that after 20... $\mathbb{E}xa1$! Black cannot take the $\mathbb{Q}g5$ for fear of mate (21... $\mathbb{W}xe5$! and it's kaput for Black in three moves at the most. Now let us analyze 19... $\mathbb{Q}d4$

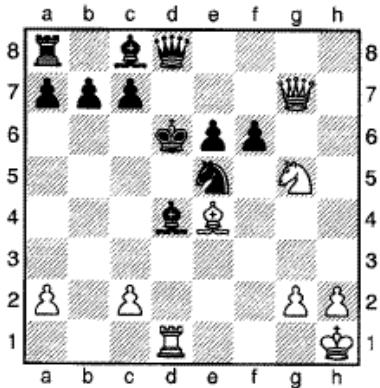


20.c3?! and now the following variations are possible:

I. 20...fxg5 21.cxd4 $\mathbb{Q}d7$! (The seemingly obvious 21... $\mathbb{Q}c6$ loses to 22... $\mathbb{Q}xc6$! $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ 23.d5+!! with a mating attack for White.) +.

II. 20... $\mathbb{Q}xc3$? II. 21. $\mathbb{E}d1+$ wins the Queen and game.

III. 20... $\mathbb{W}c7$ 21. $\mathbb{W}h8$! fxg5 22.cxd4 $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 23. $\mathbb{W}h7$ $\mathbb{W}f6$! and Black survives. So, the move 20.c3?! must be considered suspect. Let us analyze 20. $\mathbb{E}d1$

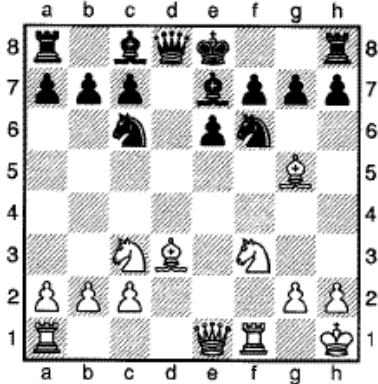


20...c5 21.c3 $\mathbb{W}e7$ (trying to trade Queens) (Of course 21... $\mathbb{W}c7$ fails to the simple but effective 22... $\mathbb{W}xf6$!) 22. $\mathbb{W}h8$! and now if 22...fxg5 then 23.cxd4!! with excellent chances for White.

20... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 21.c3!! gives White tremendous advantage.

After 19...c5? the game concluded with 20... $\mathbb{E}xa1$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 21. $\mathbb{E}d1+$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 22. $\mathbb{E}f7+$ and Black resigned. 1:0.

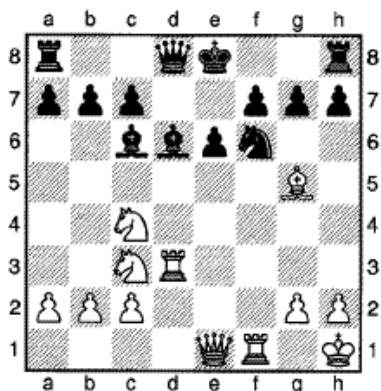
And now, the line with 10. $\mathbb{W}e1$,



which was by far the most popular with my opponent (20 games played!):

Z/K, BDM, Game 15, 5/9/93

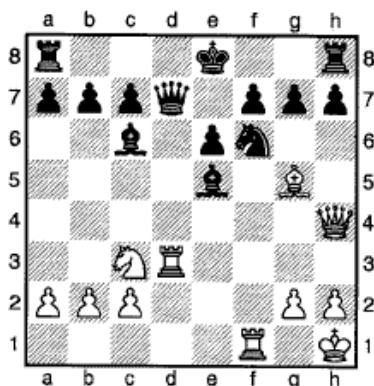
10... $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 11. $\mathbb{E}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 12. $\mathbb{E}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}c4$ (14... $\mathbb{Q}c6$)



was the main line, played in games 16–29 of the Z/K Blitz-Discussion-Match. However, in one game Black tried a new move, 14... $\mathbb{W}e7$!? trying to Castle Queenside. The game concluded with 15. $\mathbb{Q}xd6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 0–0–0 17. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}c3+$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ $\mathbb{W}xh8$ 21. $\mathbb{E}xf7$ $\mathbb{W}g8$ 22. $\mathbb{E}g7$ $\mathbb{W}f8$ 23. $\mathbb{E}f3$ $\mathbb{W}h8$ 24. $\mathbb{E}ff7!$ $\mathbb{W}b8$ 25. $\mathbb{W}b4$ $\mathbb{E}f8$ 26. $\mathbb{E}xb7+$! $\mathbb{W}e8$ 27. $\mathbb{E}bc7+$ $\mathbb{W}d8$ 28. $\mathbb{W}xd6+$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ 29. $\mathbb{E}ge7#$ mate, 1–0.

Z/K, Game 16, 5/16/93

14.... $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 15. $\mathbb{W}h4$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5!$?



(An interesting Queen Sacrifice. But is it 100% sound? Fact is that my opponent does appear to have the two Bishops, plus Rook and two extra pawns as compensation, so the answer is probably yes.) 17. $\mathbb{B}xd7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 18. $\mathbb{W}b4$ 0-0-0 19. $\mathbb{W}e7$ $\mathbb{B}he8$ 20. $\mathbb{W}a3$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 21. $\mathbb{W}a5$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{gxf6}$ 23. $\mathbb{B}xf6$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 25. $\mathbb{W}e1$ (I don't have to like this move, but it's necessary) 25... $\mathbb{B}g4$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{Q}xg2+$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}e6+$ dis. ch. 28. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{B}xd6$ 29. $\mathbb{B}xf7$ $\mathbb{B}g2+$ 30. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ a6 31. $\mathbb{B}f2$ and I eventually won on time, but here Black has probably more than enough compensation for the Queen. 1-0.

Z/K, Game 17, 5/16/93:

15... $\mathbb{W}e7$ (First 15 moves same as in Game 16) 16. $\mathbb{B}xf6?$! $\mathbb{gxf6}$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}h8$ $\mathbb{B}xh8$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}xd6+$ $\mathbb{cxd6}$ 20. $\mathbb{B}xd6$ $\mathbb{g7}$ 21. $\mathbb{B}d2$ h6 22.h3 $\mathbb{B}g5$ 23. $\mathbb{B}f2$ $\mathbb{B}d8$ 24. $\mathbb{B}xd8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{B}d2$ 26. $\mathbb{W}d4+$ $\mathbb{W}xd4$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$, $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$, 37.

Z/K, Game 18, 5/16/93:

15. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ (First 14 moves as in Game 17) 15... $\mathbb{W}e7$ (This move was played in Games 18–21, and 29. The idea is to avoid the pin and prepare Queenside Castling, if possible. The problem, however, is that White has just too much piece activity...) 16. $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{bxc6}$ 17. $\mathbb{W}h4!$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 0-0 19. $\mathbb{B}h3$ h6 20. $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ $\mathbb{B}fe8$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}xg7!$ $\mathbb{Q}xg7$

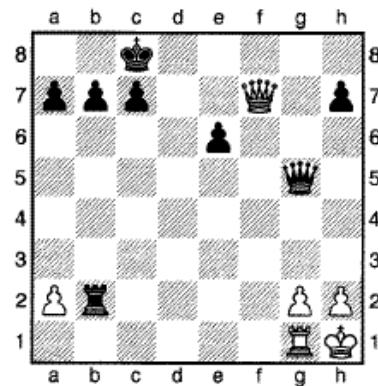
22. $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 23. $\mathbb{B}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 24. $\mathbb{W}xg8\#$ mate, 1-0.

In the next game, Game 19, I played an even stronger move, 17. $\mathbb{B}df3!$ (first 16 moves the same as in Game 18) 17... $\mathbb{W}d7$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{B}hg8$ 19.c4 $\mathbb{B}ad8$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}xf6!$ $\mathbb{gxf6}$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}xf6+$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 22. $\mathbb{W}a5!$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 23. $\mathbb{B}xg8$ $\mathbb{B}xg8$ 24. $\mathbb{B}xf7$ $\mathbb{B}g5??$ 25. $\mathbb{W}xc7\#$ mate, 1-0.

Game 20 saw Black try to improve his play with 17... $\mathbb{B}g8$ (moves 1–16 as in previous game). There followed 18. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 19. $\mathbb{W}a5$ h6 20. $\mathbb{Q}xf6+$ $\mathbb{gxf6}$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 22. $\mathbb{B}xf6$ $\mathbb{B}g6$ 23. $\mathbb{B}xf7$ $\mathbb{W}d6?$ (23... $\mathbb{B}xf7$ still left Black some chances to defend himself. Now he is lost.) 24. $\mathbb{W}h5$ e5 25. $\mathbb{B}7f6!$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 26. $\mathbb{W}xg6$, Black overstepped on time. 1-0.

Z/K, Game 21:

10. $\mathbb{W}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 11. $\mathbb{B}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 12. $\mathbb{B}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 14. $\mathbb{B}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 16. $\mathbb{B}df3!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5!$ 17. $\mathbb{W}xe5!$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{gxf6}$ 19. $\mathbb{B}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 20. $\mathbb{B}f2?$ (In time scramble, I do not see 22. $\mathbb{B}f2!$ hemming in the Black Queen) 20... $\mathbb{B}g5$ 21. $\mathbb{W}e2$ 0-0-0 22. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 23. $\mathbb{B}xe4$ $\mathbb{B}d2$ 24. $\mathbb{W}e1$ $\mathbb{B}gd8$ 25. $\mathbb{B}e2$ $\mathbb{B}xe2$ 26. $\mathbb{W}xe2$ $\mathbb{B}d2$ 27. $\mathbb{B}f3$ $\mathbb{B}xc2$ 28. $\mathbb{B}g1$ $\mathbb{B}xb2$ (28... $\mathbb{B}g7!$ gives Black the advantage) 29. $\mathbb{W}xf7!$ Black overstepped on time. In the final position

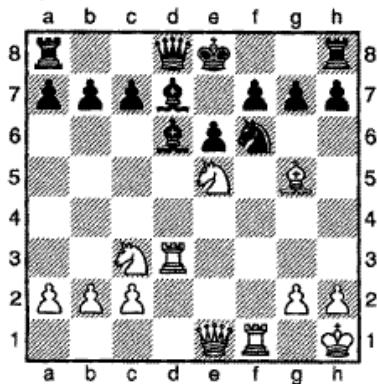


White still has some chances, despite being two pawns down.

Zilbermints–Kopiecki, Game 22, 1993:

1.d4 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3.Qc3 Qf6 4.f3 exf3
 5.Qxf3 e6 6.Qg5 Qe7 7.Qd3 Qc6 8.0–0!
 Qxd4 9.Qh1! Qc6? 10.Qe1 Qb4 11.Qd1
 Qxd3 12.Qxd3 Qd7 13.Qe5 Qd6 14.Qc4
 Qc6 15.Qe5 Qd7 16.Qdf3! Qg8 17.Qg4 Qc6
 18.Qxf6 gxf6 19.Qxf6+ Qf8 20.Qxh7+ Qg7
 21.Qxf7+ Qh8 22.Qe4! Qg4 23.Qhf6 Rest
 der Partie nicht möglich, Warzecha;
 23...Qxf6 nicht möglich 1–0

In Games 23–29, Kopecki tried to save his position with 15...Qd7:



Let's see what happened here:

**Zilbermints–Kopiecki , Game 23,
 5/16/93, G/11:**

16.Qdf3! Qxe5 17.Qxe5 h6 18.Qxf6! hxg5
 19.Qxf7 g4 20.Qd5! Qh4 21.Qxc7+ Qd8
 22.Qxa8 g3 23.Qc7+, 1:0. Fast work,
 right?

**Zilbermints–Kopiecki, Game 24, BDM,
 6/1/93:**

(First move same as in Game 23) 17...Qc6
 18.Qxf6?! gxf6 19.Qxf6 Qd2 20.Qxc7??
 Qxg2# mate! A swindle, and Eddie's first
 win in 24 games (Game 17 was a draw).
 0–1.

Game 25, BDM, 6/1/93:

(Moves 1–17 same as in Game 24)
 18.Qd3! Qe7 19.Qxf6! gxf6 20.Qxf6 Qg8

21.Qxe7 Qxg2 22.Qd5! Qxc2 23.Qh8+ Qd7
 24.Qxa8 Qxd5+ 25.Qxd5+ exd5 26.Qd8+
 Qc6 27.Qe8+ Qb6 28.Qxf7 c6 29.Qa3 a6
 30.Qf1 c5 31.Qd3 Qc1+ 32.Qg2 d4 33.b4
 Qc3 34.bxc5+, Black overstepped. 1–0.

Game 26, 1993

(Moves 1–20 identical to game 25)
 20...Qb4 21.Qxc7 Qxg2+ 22.Qxg2 Qg8+
 23.Qf1! Qg1+ 24.Qxg1 Qb6+ 25.Qxb6
 axb6 26.Qd8+ Qxd8 27.Qxd8 Qxd8
 28.Qf1, Black overstepped the time limit.
 1–0.

Game 27, 1993

(Moves 1–18 same as in Game 25)
 18...Qc8 19.Qxf6 gxf6 20.Qxf6 Rf8
 21.Qfd1 Qd5 22.Qxd5 exd5 23.Qxd5?!

(overlooking mate in five with 24.Qe1+)
 23...Qg8 24.Qe1+ Qf8 25.Qh6+ Qg7
 26.Qg5, Black Resigns. 1–0.

Game 28:

(Moves 1–17 identical to Games 24–27)
 18.Qxf6?! gxf6 19.Qxf6 Qd2 20.Qg3! Rf8
 21.Qg1 Qh6 22.Qf1 Qg6 23.Qf2 Qg8
 24.Qg1 h5 25.Qe2 Qxc2 26.Qe3 Qe4
 27.Qc5! Qxg2+? (27...Qd7 was the only
 move) 28.Qxg2 Qxg2+ 29.Qg1 Qh3+
 30.Qg3, Black overstepped. 1–0.

Why did Herr Kopiecki repeat moves in
 most of these games? In my opinion, he
 probably felt, that there was an
 improvement for Black somewhere down
 the line. For this reason alone, it is why the
 analysis of most of the **Zilbermints
 Attack** games is so deep.

Game 29:

1.d4 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3.Qc3 Qf6 4.f3 exf3
 5.Qxf3 e6 6.Qg5 Qe7 7.Qd3 Qc6 8.0–0
 Qxd4 9.Qh1 Qc6 10.Qe1 Qb4 11.Qd1 Qxd3
 12.Qxd3 Qd7 13.Qe5 Qd6 14.Qc4 Qc6
 15.Qe5 Qd7 16.Qdf3 Qxe5 17.Qxe5 Qc6
 18.Qd3 Qe7 19.Qxf6! gxf6 20.Qxf6 Qb4
 21.Qxh8 Qxb2 22.Qe2 Qb1+ 23.Qg1 Qxc2
 24.Qe2 Qxe2 25.Qxe2 Qe7 26.Qe5 Qg8

27.♕g3 h5 28.h4 ♕g4 29.♖d4 f6 30.♖xg4 hxg4 31.♕xc7 e5 32.♕a5 ♔e6 33.h5 f5 34.♕d2 f4 35.♕f1 ♔f5 36.♕g1 ♔g5 37.g3, 1:0 (time).

Game 30:

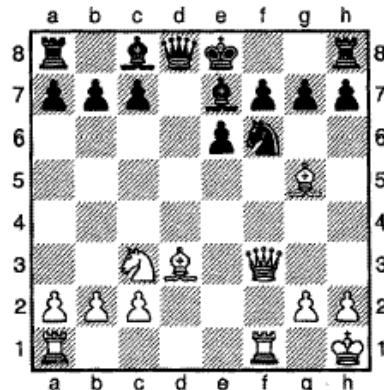
(moves 1–20 as in game 29): 21.♗xc7! ♕d5 22.♕xh8?! (22.♖d4! ♕f8 23.♕xd5! exd5 24.♕e5+ wins) 22...♗xb2 23.♕e7+ ♔xe7 24.♕xd5+! exd5 25.♕xb2 ♕c8 26.c3 ♕d6 27.♕g1 ♕e6 28.♕f2 ♕a6 29.a3 ♕a4 30.♕e3 ♕h4 31.h3 ♕h6 32.♖d4, eventually 1:0.

Comments: The overall score in the 9...♕c6 variation was +18, -1, =1 in White's favor. As the reader can see from the record, the best line for White is 10.♕e1! ♕b4 11.♖d1 ♕xd3 12.♖xd3 ♕d7 13.♕e5 when White's lead in development and three open files more than make up for the two-pawn deficit. I would not recommend 10.a3?! as it is too slow and does not do anything to pressure Black. If the reader has any suggestions, I would like to hear them.

Variation II.

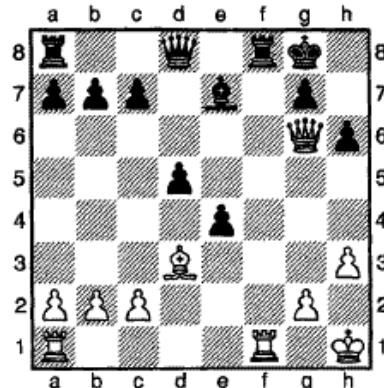
(1.d4 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3.♘c3 ♕f6 4.f3 exf3 5.♘xf3 e6 6.♕g5 ♕e7 7.♕d3 ♕c6 8.0–0! ♕xd4 9.♕h1!)

9...♘xf3 10.♗xf3



Zilbermintz-Kopiecki , Game 5, Blitz-Discussion-Match, 1993:

10...h6 11.♕f4 ♘d5 12.♘xd5 exd5 13.♕e5 (13.♕xc7) 0–0 14.♗g3 f6 15.♗g6 ♕g4 16.♗h7+ ♔f7 17.♗g6+ ♕g8 18.h3 ♕h5 19.♗xh5 fxe5 20.♗g6 e4!



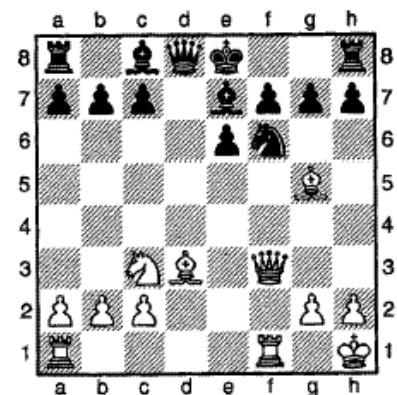
With a better position for Black but White won on time 1:0, 32.

Better was game 6:

Zilbermintz-Kopiecki , BDM, Game 6:

(Moves 1–14 same as above) 14...♕g5 15.♕xe7! (An improvement over the previous game) 15...♗d7 16.♕f5 ♕c6 17.h4 ♕xh4 18.♗xh4 ♕xc7 19.♖ad1 ♕xf5 20.♖xf5 ♕xc2 21.♗g4 ♕ad8 22.♖h5 ♕g6 23.♗h3 d4 24.♖d3 f5 25.♗g3!, Black overstepped the limit. 1:0.

Analysis: After 9...♘xf3 10.♗xf3

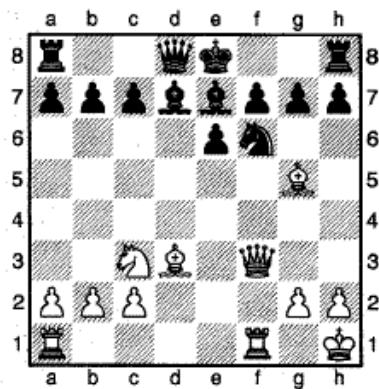


the most common move is 10...0–0, getting the King to safety. The biggest drawback to this move is that Black cannot

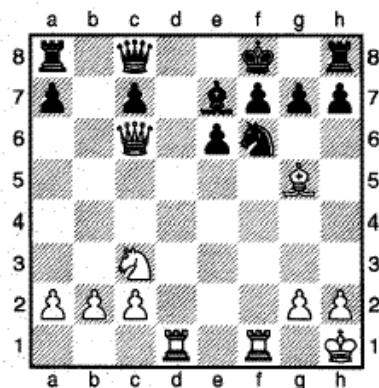
stop the thematic $\mathbb{Q}e1-h4-\mathbb{Q}xf6-\mathbb{Q}xh7$ mate, nor can he ease White's pressure on the f-file. But what is Black to do? He does not have that many alternatives, just $10...h6$ and $10...\mathbb{Q}d7$. I already examined $10...h6$ in Games 5–6 and won't repeat myself here. The other alternatives, $10...\mathbb{Q}d7$ leaves Black with a cramped position as was convincingly demonstrated in the following game:

Zilbermints–Koplecki, Game 8, Blitz–Discusson–Match, 4/24/93:

1.d4 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3.Qc3 Qf6 4.f3 exf3 5.Qxf3 e6 6.Qg5 Qe7 7.Qd3 Qc6 8.0–0! Qxd4 9.Qh1! Qxf3 10.Qxf3 Qd7



11.Qad1 Qc6 (Anyone got better ideas? Let's hear them! Me, I don't see anything for Black.) 12.Qe4! Qc8 13.Qxc6+ bxc6 14.Qxc6+ Qf8



15.Qxf6 Qxf6 16.Qd7 a5 17.Qxc7 Wa6? (This loses immediately, but even after

17...Qe8 18.Qc4! with the threat of 19.Qe5! the defense will soon collapse) 18.Qxa6 Hxa6 19.Qc8+ Qe7 20.Qxh8 g6 21.Qe8 e5 22.Qe4 Qg7 23.Qc7+ Qe6 24.Qc5+ Black Resigns. 1:0.

This however, did not stop my opponent from bravely trying $10...\mathbb{Q}d7$ in two other games. Let us see how I played in these games:

Zilbermints–Koplecki, BDM, Game 35, 6/19/93:

10... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 11.Qad1 Qc8 12.Qe4! Qc6 13.Qxf6! Qxf6 14.Qxf6+ gxf6 15.Qxf6 Hf8 16.Qxh7 b6 17.Qg6! Qxg2+ 18.Qxg2 Qb7+ 19.Qg1 c5 20.Qf3 Qe7 21.Qxe7+ Qxe7 22.Qe4 ++, eventually won, 1:0, 28.

The other game was even quicker:

Zilbermints–Koplecki, BDM, Game 31, 6/19/93:

(Move 1–11 same as in Game 8) 12.Qb5! Qc8 13.Qxc6+ bxc6 14.Qxc6+ Qd7 15.Qxd7! Qxg5 16.Qdxf7+, Black resigned.

And so, as I have demonstrated, Black's best choice is to Castle Kingside, for all it is worth. There can be no doubt that both $10...h6$ and $10...\mathbb{Q}d7$ leave Black with a cramped position while White enjoys a terrific lead in development and excellent attacking chances.

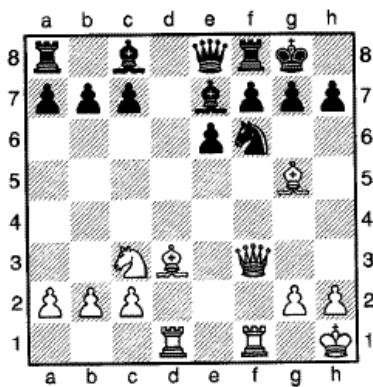
As I have demonstrated already, it is not a good idea for Black to delay Castling. I shall now consider Black's main continuation as $10...0-0$ 11.Qad1 Qe8

See next diagram

Alternatives don't promise much:

a) 11...Qd7? 12.Qh3! g6 13.Qh6 He8 14.Qc4! ++.

b) 11...Qd6? 12.Qe4! and I will not give two pfennigs for Black's position.



c) 11... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 12.杏xb7! $\mathbb{W}b8$ 13.杏f3! $\mathbb{W}xb2$ 14.杏h3! g6 15.杏xf6 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 16.杏xf6 $\mathbb{W}xc3$ 17.杏f3!! and Black is in deep trouble, as these sub-variations show:

- c1) 17... $\mathbb{W}g7$ 18.杏e4! $\mathbb{E}ad8$ 19.杏fd3 f5 20.杏c6! $\mathbb{E}f7$ 21.杏h4! g5 22.杏a4!! and wins.
- c2) 17... $\mathbb{W}c6$ 18.杏f6! (Preventing the freeing manoeuvre ...f5!) 18... $\mathbb{W}g7$ (best) 19.杏df1!! and White will soon win after 20.杏g3 or 20.杏g4 followed by a rook sac, as the Black king is a sitting duck.

But let us return to the position after
10...0-0 11.杏ad1 $\mathbb{W}e8$:

In this position, White has four different moves. They are:

- A: 12.杏g3?; B 12.杏xf6; C 12.杏b5; D 12.杏h3!

Zilbermints-Kopiecki, BDM, Game 32, June 19, 1993:

1.d4 d5 2.e4 $\mathbb{d}xe4$ 3.杏c3 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4.f3 $\mathbb{exf3}$ 5.杏xf3 e6 6.杏g5 $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 7.杏d3 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 8.0-0 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 9.杏h1 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 10.杏xf3 0-0 11.杏ad1 $\mathbb{W}e8$ 12.杏g3? (A bad mistake, as this move allows Black to trade down some of the attacking pieces) 12... $\mathbb{Q}h5!$ 13.杏h4 $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 14.杏xh5 $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 15.杏e4 f5?! 16.杏f6+! $\mathbb{gxf6}$ 17.杏xh6 $\mathbb{W}g6$ 18.杏f4 $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 19.杏xe7 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 20.杏g1 $\mathbb{E}f7$ 21.杏d6 $\mathbb{E}g7$ 22.杏xe6+ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 23.杏f1 $\mathbb{E}ag8$ 24.杏e2 f4!! and Black eventually won 0:1. All because of the blunder 12.杏g3?

Having learned my lesson in Game 32, I improved in the next game:

Zilbermints-Kopiecki, Game 33:

(Moves 1-11 same as in Game 32) 12.杏xf6 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 13.杏e4 $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 14.杏g4! (stopping 14...f5) 14... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 15.杏g5 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 16.杏g1 f5 17.杏xf6 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 18.杏g4 $\mathbb{W}g6$ 19.杏xe6+ $\mathbb{W}f7$ 20.杏g4 $\mathbb{E}fe8$ 21.杏g2 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 22.杏c3 $\mathbb{E}xe4$ 23.杏xe4 $\mathbb{W}f1+$ 24.杏g1! Black overstepped the time limit. 1:0.

Although I won this game, I still felt that an even better improvement was needed. I soon got the chance to try out a new move in Game 34:

Zilbermints-Kopiecki, Game 34:

(Moves 1-11 same as in Game 32) 12.杏b5 $\mathbb{W}c6$ 13.杏g3 $\mathbb{Q}h5$ (A variation similar to Game 32, but with certain important differences). 14.杏h4 $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 15.杏xg5 g6 16.杏d4 $\mathbb{W}d5$ 17.杏e3 $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 18.杏b5 $\mathbb{W}c6$ 19.杏f4 f6 20.杏xc7 e5 21.杏c4+! $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 22.杏xe6 $\mathbb{W}b6$ 23.杏xa8 $\mathbb{E}xa8$ 24.杏e4 $\mathbb{E}b8$ 25.杏xf6, 1:0.

Still, this was not the best move I needed. I continued my experiments and soon found the best move, as shown in Game 36:

Zilbermints-Kopiecki, Game 36, June 20, 1993:

(Moves 1-11 same as in Game 32) 12.杏h3! h6 13.杏xh6! e5 14.杏f5?! (Best is 14.杏h4!) 14... $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 15.杏xf5 $\mathbb{E}d8$ 16.杏f1 $\mathbb{W}c6$ 17.杏g5! $\mathbb{E}fe8$ 18.杏h6! $\mathbb{gxf6}$ 19.杏xh6 $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 20.杏g5+ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 21.杏d3 e4 22.杏b5 $\mathbb{W}e6$ 23.杏xe8 $\mathbb{E}xe8$, and 1:0 on Time! I would note, however, that after 14.杏h4! White wins.

Zilbermints – Luis Antilus, freie Partie, Blitz, Newark, Dec. 9, 1995:

(Moves 1-11 same as in Game 32): 12.杏h3 e5 13.杏h4 h6 14.杏xh6 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 15.杏g5! g6 16.杏xe7 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ 17.杏f6 $\mathbb{W}xf1$ 18.杏h8# (over)

Game 37 transposed into the 12. $\mathbb{W}h3$ sub-variation (Moves 1–10 as in the previous three games) after 11. $\mathbb{W}h3$ h6 12. $\mathbb{H}ad1$ and now the continuation was:

Zilbermints–Kopiecki, Game 37, June 20, 1993:

11. $\mathbb{W}h3$ h6 12. $\mathbb{H}ad1$ $\mathbb{W}xg5$ 13. $\mathbb{B}xf6!$ g6 14. $\mathbb{Q}xg6!$ $\mathbb{W}xd1+$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ $\mathbb{W}fxg6$ 16. $\mathbb{B}xg6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 17. $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 18. $\mathbb{B}g8$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 19. $\mathbb{W}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 20. $\mathbb{W}T!$ $\mathbb{W}xg8$ 21. $\mathbb{W}xg8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 22. $\mathbb{W}xe6$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}f5$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 25. $\mathbb{W}g8+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 26. $\mathbb{W}xg5+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 27.h4 $\mathbb{B}d8$ 28.h5 $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 29. $\mathbb{W}g7$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 30. $\mathbb{Q}d4+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 31.h6, and White eventually won. 1:0.

Game 38 was less successful for me:

Zilbermints–Kopiecki, Game 38, 1993:

(Moves 1–11 same as in previous game) 11... $\mathbb{e}5!$ 12. $\mathbb{W}h4$ $\mathbb{W}d4!$ (This move must be blocked at all costs!) 13. $\mathbb{W}xd4$ $\mathbb{W}xd4$ and although I managed to win this game on time, I resolved never to make the same mistake again.

Zilbermints–Kopiecki, Game 39, ended in a draw:

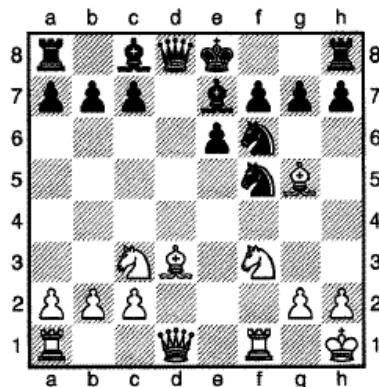
(Moves 1–11 same as in Game 38) 12. $\mathbb{B}f5!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ g6! 14. $\mathbb{H}d1!$ $\mathbb{W}e8?$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}h6$ $\mathbb{W}gf5$ 16. $\mathbb{W}g3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 17.h3 $\mathbb{B}d8$ 18. $\mathbb{B}f1$ $\mathbb{W}c6$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ $\mathbb{W}xf8$ 20. $\mathbb{W}xg4$ f4 21. $\mathbb{W}f3$ $\mathbb{W}xf3$ 22. $\mathbb{W}xf3$ $\mathbb{B}d2$ 23. $\mathbb{B}c1$, eventually drawn. $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

Game 40 was the last game of the Zilbermints–Kopiecki Blitz-Discussion-Match. In this game, Kopiecki tried to protect his Queen by interposing the $\mathbb{Q}c8$. The game in question continued (after 9... $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 10. $\mathbb{W}xf3$ 0–0 11. $\mathbb{H}ad1$):
 11.... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 12. $\mathbb{W}h3!$ e5 13. $\mathbb{W}h4$ h6 14. $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}g5$ f6 16. $\mathbb{Q}c4+$ $\mathbb{B}f7$ 17. $\mathbb{W}h5$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ 18. $\mathbb{H}xd7$ $\mathbb{W}xd7$ 19. $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 20. $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ $\mathbb{W}xh6$ 22. $\mathbb{W}f7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 23. $\mathbb{W}xf6!$ $\mathbb{W}d2$ 24. $\mathbb{H}f1$ $\mathbb{B}f8$ 25. $\mathbb{W}xe7$ $\mathbb{B}xf1+$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ $\mathbb{W}f2$ 27. $\mathbb{W}e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 28. $\mathbb{W}xe5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 29. $\mathbb{W}e2$, 1–0.

Variation III: 9... $\mathbb{Q}f5?$

(1.d4 d5 2.e4 $\mathbb{d}xe4$ 3. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4.f3 $\mathbb{W}xf3$ 5. $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ e6 6. $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 8.0–0! $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 9. $\mathbb{W}h1!$)

9... $\mathbb{Q}f5?$



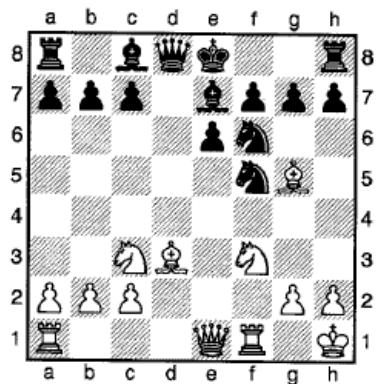
This variation was basically a "testing ground" for Scf. Kopiecki, who thought that it was quite solid-looking. I must admit that this move gave me about a week of sleepless nights, as I often stayed up until 1 a.m. to polish up the analysis. By April 24, however, I had worked out the antidote to this variation as well. Let us see how this variation was vanquished:

Zilbermints–Kopiecki, Game 3, 4/17/93:

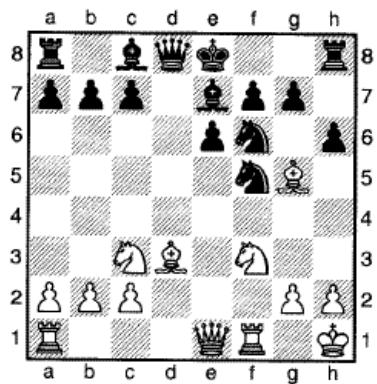
10. $\mathbb{W}e1$ 0–0 11. $\mathbb{H}d1$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}eg5$ h6 15.g4?! $\mathbb{Q}d6?$ 16. $\mathbb{W}h7!$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ $\mathbb{W}xf8$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{W}c5+$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}c6+$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}h3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{W}xc6$ 23. $\mathbb{W}f2$ $\mathbb{W}d5$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{W}g5$ 25. $\mathbb{W}f4$ $\mathbb{W}h4+$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 27. $\mathbb{W}f3$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ 28. $\mathbb{W}xd6!$ Black forfeited. 1:0.

Nevertheless, I was not satisfied with the quality of my attack and so continued analyzing. I will not give the reader a clear picture of my exhaustive analysis:

1.d4 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3.Qe3 Qf6 4.f3 exf3 5.Qxf3 e6 6.Qg5 Qe7 7.Qd3 Qc6 8.0-0! Qxd4 9.Qh1 Qf5?! **10.Qe1!**



What is the purpose of **Qe1?** Simply put, the move serves many functions. First, it frees the d1-square for the **Rd1**, thereby creating pressure on the d-file; second, it shifts the Queen to the Kingside, getting ready to attack there; third it threatens to give Black no more no less than tripled pawns (!) on the f-file. For example, after **10...h6?**



11.Qxf6! gxf6 12.Qxf5! exf5 13.Rd1 Qd7 14.Qd4! +-, White has excellent play.

Because of this, Black should play **10...0-0**, avoiding the above variation and getting the King to safety.

10...0-0 11.Rd1 and now Black has four moves: **A 11...Qe8; B 11...Qd6** (The first two were tried out in Games 3,4,9 & 10); **C 11...Qd2; D 11...Qd7** (the last two moves were never tried in this Discussion – Match, but my analysis shows them to be insufficient).

And so:

A 11...Qe8 (To get the Queen off the dangerous d-file) **12.Qe5?!** **h6?** (The best move for Black here ist **12...Qd5!!**) **13.Qd2 Qd5??** (A blunder; **13...Qd6!** was better) **14.Qxd5 exd5 15.Qxf5 Qxf5 16.Rxf5 Qd6 17.Qxh6! Qe6 18.Rh5? Qxe5! 19.Rxe5 Qxh6 20.Rdxd5** (Black has equalized material, but his position is rapidly deteriorating) **20...g6 21.Rd7 Qg7 22.Qc3 Qc1+?? 23.Rc1+! Black Resigns. 1-0.**

Zilbermints–Kopiecki, Blitz–Discussion–Match, Game 4, 4/17/93.

Still, since **12.Qe5?!** appeared to be speculative, I continued my search for a better 12th move for White. Before I start examining these options, let us conclude the examination of Black's other two playable moves.

C. 11...Qd6



fails to **12.Qe4!** and now:

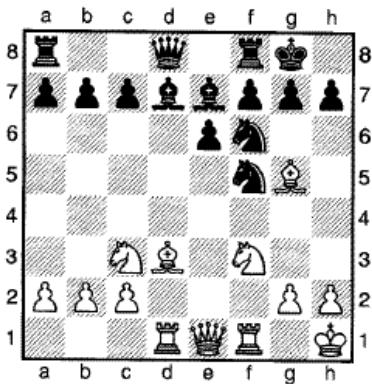
i. 12... $\mathbb{Q}e7?$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}xf6+!$ gxf6 (if 13...gxf6 then 14. $\mathbb{Q}xf5!$ wins a piece after the exchanges are done) 14. $\mathbb{Q}xf5!$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}h6!$ and Schwarz ist kaput! Der Zug 11... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ ist nicht gut für Schwarz, sondern für Weiß!

ii. 12...h6 13. $\mathbb{Q}xf6+!$ gxf6 14. $\mathbb{Q}c1!!$ threatening to win the h6-pawn. A sample continuation might be 14... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}xf5!$ exf5 (yummy pawns, aren't they?) 16. $\mathbb{W}h4!$ $\mathbb{E}h8$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}d4!$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}e3!$ and Black is in deep trouble.

iii. 12... $\mathbb{W}e7??$ 13.g4!! wins a Knight after both 13...h6 14. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ gxf6 15.gxf5 exf5 16. $\mathbb{W}h4!$ winning (Mattangriff).

So the move 11... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ stands only to benefit White.

D 11... $\mathbb{Q}d6$



12. $\mathbb{Q}xf5!$ exf5 13. $\mathbb{Q}e5!$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ $\mathbb{W}xd7$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ gxf6 16. $\mathbb{W}h4!$ and White has a decisive advantage.

Back to the main line. After 11. $\mathbb{E}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ White has two good moves: 12. $\mathbb{W}g3$ and 12. $\mathbb{W}h4!$ I analyze both.

Note: My original analysis (March 1993) continued with 10. $\mathbb{W}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}d6!$ 11. $\mathbb{E}d1$ c6 12. $\mathbb{W}g3!$ and although White is two pawns down, he has tremendous pressure in the center and on the Kingside. Sample variations:

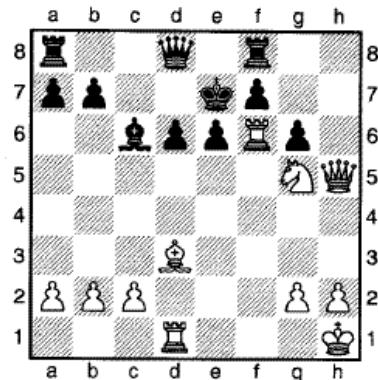
a) 12... $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 13. $\mathbb{W}h4!$ and now:

a1) 13... $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ (this was in the original analysis) and now, instead of 15. $\mathbb{Q}ce4?$ 15. $\mathbb{E}xf6!$ wins immediately.

a2) (Added by me when manuscript was being typed up; not in original 1993 analysis) 13...g6? 14. $\mathbb{W}h4!$ with White advantage.

Zilbermints-Kopiecki, Game 9, 4/24/93, continued

(Moves 1-11 same as in Game 4) 12. $\mathbb{W}g3$ $\mathbb{E}e8$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}b5!$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ cxd6 15. $\mathbb{W}h4$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 17. $\mathbb{W}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 18. $\mathbb{W}h5$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}g5$ g6 20. $\mathbb{Q}xg6??!$ (Only now, two years later, do I see that 20. $\mathbb{E}xf6!!!$ spells kaput for Black if he plays 20... $\mathbb{Q}xf6??$ as after 21. $\mathbb{H}f1+$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ or (21... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 22. $\mathbb{W}h7+$ mate) 22. $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 23. $\mathbb{H}f4+$ $\mathbb{Q}e3$ 24. $\mathbb{W}e2+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 25. $\mathbb{W}f2+$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 26. $\mathbb{W}g3+$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}xg6\#$ mate! However, things get real unusual after 20... $\mathbb{E}f8!$



To this White answers with 21. $\mathbb{Q}xg6!$ and now Black has two choices:

i. 21...fxg6 22. $\mathbb{E}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 23. $\mathbb{E}xd6+!$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 24. $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 25. $\mathbb{E}xd8$ $\mathbb{E}axd8$ 26. $\mathbb{E}gl$ and White wins easily, as he has a Queen.

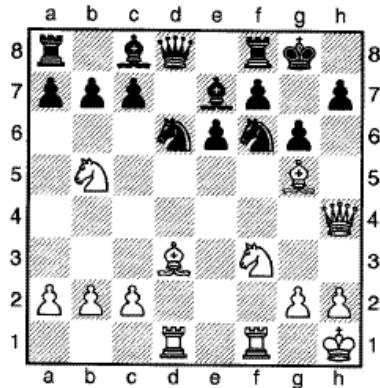
ii. 21... $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 22. $\mathbb{E}f1+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ $\mathbb{W}b6$ 24. $\mathbb{W}h7!$ and the Black King is a prisoner at the mercy of the White pieces. All this is well and good, but I did not see all this over the board. I remember analyzing 20. $\mathbb{E}xf6!!!$ but could not find the proper follow-up. Maybe with a normal time control I would have, but in blitz it is quite tricky to figure out all these variations. But led us return to the game.)

20...fxg6 21.Qxg6 ♕f8 22.Qh7 ♔e8?
 (22...Qg8!) 23.Qxf8! ♕xg6 24.Qxg6+ ♔f7
 25.Qf4, Black overstepped the time limit.
 1-0.

The next game is my favorite in this variation, as it features some pretty strong improvements that I had prepared at home. Let us first take a look at the analysis and then the game.

(1.d4 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3.Qc3 Qf6 4.f3 exf3 5.Qxf3 e6 6.Qg5 Qe7 7.Qd3 Qc6 8.0-0! Qxd4 9.Qh1! Qf5!? 10.Qe1! 0-0 11.Qd1 Qd6)

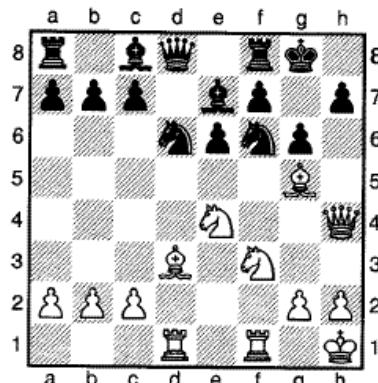
12.Qh4! g6 (There isn't any choice really, as 12...h6? fails to 13.Qxh6! and Black is kaput. As you may see, 12.Qh4! is a vast improvement over 12.Qg3 and 12.Qxf6)
 13.Qb5!



Only this move (wti Qc7!) Qd6! keeps the tactics alive. Since Black is trying to hold on, drastic measures are needed to pry him open. Variations: (Alternative 13.Qe4!)

See next diagram

NM Geller – may be even better!!):
 i. 13...Qxb5 14.Qxg6! +=.
 ii. 13...Qd7 14.Qxd6 cxd6 15.Qe5! Qd5 16.Qxf7! +=.
 iii. 13...c6? 14.Qxd6! +-.
 iv. 13...Qg7 14.Qh6+ Qg8 15.Qxf8 (originally I gave 15.g4!? but text move looks better) and now:
 iv.-a: 15...Qxf8 16.Qxd6! cxd6 17.Qg5! h6 18.Qxf7!! Qxf7 19.Qxf6!!! Qxf6 20.Qf1 Qxf1+ 21.Qxf1 and White has a winning



advantage.

iv.-b: 15...Qxf8 16.Qh6+ Qg8 17.Qg5! and White wins; on 17...Qf8 18.Qh4! there is no defense against the transposition to iv.-a.

v. 13...a6? see 13...Qd7.
 vi. 13...Qd5 14.c4!! +=.

So much for the analysis. And now, the game:

Zilbermintz–Kopiecki, BDM, Game 10, 4/24/93:

13...Qd5 14.c4!! (All this is home analysis!) 14...Qxb5 15.cxd5 f6 16.Qh6 f5 17.Qg5! Qxg5 18.Qxg5 Qe7 19.Qxb5 exd5 20.Qde1 Qg7 21.Qe6 Qxe6 22.Qxe6, Black overstepped on time. 1-0.

Comments: This was the last game of the 9...Qf5 variation. My opponent switched to 9...Qc6 after this game, but there, too, I got a decisive advantage. So what he did was go back to 9...Qxf3 which he played in Games 5, 6, and 8 in hope of finding an improvement for lack further down the line. As I demonstrated this in one line, which is no problem for White.

The Open A Melegnano, Feb. 2005

Two Interesting Games, compiled by Davide Rozzoni

[Event "Open A Melegnano '05"] [Site "Melegnano"] [Date "2005.02.26"]

[Round "3"] [White "De Santis, Alessio"] [Black "Luciani, Valerio"]

[Result "0-1"] [ECO "A80"] [WhiteElo "2293"] [BlackElo "2192"]

1. d4 f5 2. g4 fxg4 3. Bf4 d6 4. Nc3 Nc6 5. Bg2 g6 6. d5 Ne5 7. Bxe5 dxe5 8. Qd3 Bg7 9. O-O-O Nh6 10. Qc4 a6 11. h3 g3 12. fxg3 Nf5 13. Rd3 Nd6 14. Qb3 O-O 15. Nd1 e4 16. Rd2 b5 17. e3 e6 18. dxe6 Qe7 19. Ne2 Nc4 20. Rd4 Bxd4 21. Nxd4 Bb7 22. h4 c5 23. Ne2 Qxe6 24. Nf4 Qd6 25. Qc3 Rad8 26. Bh3 Rfe8 27. Nf2 Qe5 28. Qb3 Bc8 29. Bxc8 Rxc8 30. Ng4 Qg7 31. h5 g5 32. h6 Qf7 33. Nh5 Re6 34. Qc3 Rf8 35. b3 Qf1+ 36. Qe1 Qxe1+ 37. Rxe1 Ne5 38. Nxе5 Rxe5 39. Rd1 Kf7 40. Rd7+ Re7 41. Rd5 Kg6 42. g4 Rf1+ 43. Kd2 Re6 44. Ng7 Ref6 45. Rxc5 Rg1 46. Ne8 Re6 47. Nc7 Rd6+ 48. Kc3 Rxg4 49. Ne8 Re6 50. Nc7 Rb6 51. Nd5 Rd6 52. Kd4 Re6 53. Nc7 Re7 54. Rc6+ Kf7 55. Nxa6 Rg2 56. Nb4 g4 57. Rc5 Kg6 58. Nd5 Rd7 59. Kxe4 Kxh6 60. Nf4 Rh2 61. Rxb5 Re7+ 62. Kd3 g3 63. Rb6+ Kg7 64. Rb5 h6 65. Rb4 Rd7+ 66. Kc3 h5 67. Nxh5+ Rxh5 68. Rg4+ Kf6 69. Rxg3 Rc5+ 70. Kb4 Rxc2 71. a4 Rb7+ 72. Ka3 Rc3 73. Rf3+ Ke6 0-1

[Event "Open A Melegnano '05"] [Site "Melegnano"] [Date "2005.02.27"]

[Round "4"] [White "Luciani, Valerio"] [Black "Salvador, Roland"]

[Result "0-1"] [ECO "D09"] [WhiteElo "2192"] [BlackElo "2340"]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e5 3. dxe5 d4 4. Nf3 Nc6 5. g3 Nge7 6. b3 Ng6 7. Bb2 Ngxe5 8. Nxе5 Bb4+ 9. Nd2 Nxе5 10. Bg2 Bg4 11. f3 Qg5 12. O-O Bxd2 13. f4 Be3+ 14. Kh1 Qh5 15. fxe5 Bxe2 16. Qe1 Bxf1 17. Bxb7 Be2 18. Bc6+Kd8 19. Kg2 Rb8 20. Qa5 Rb6 21. Bd5 Qf5 0-1

Errata corrige ...

Cosimo Parisi asked us to publish some corrections to the things he wrote in UON 9 page 4 as follows:

Salve a tutti.

Nel numero 9 della nostra rivista, pag. 4, ultima variante propongo 15.Bg3 Bg4
16.Bd3, ecc...

Faccio pubblica ammenda perché 15...Bg4 è un serio errore, confutato da 16.Be2!!
e il Nero può abbandonare ☺.

Così ho ricontrallato la variante con più attenzione e, a quanto sembra, il problema
principale del Nero nella posizione non è rappresentato dallo sviluppo *tout court*
ma, piuttosto, dalla posizione della Regina. Propongo, così, le seguenti alternative:

1. **15...Qa7**
 - A. 16.a3 Rb8 17.Be2 b6 18.b5 a5 19.Bf3 Bh6 20.Ne4+ Nxe4 21.bxe4 *con leggero vantaggio del Bianco*;
 - B. 16.bxc5 Qxc5 17.Be2 (17.Qe8 Bg7 18.Qf7 Bf8..)Qd4 18.c5+ Kc7 19.d6+ Kd8 20.Qb3 Qxc5 21.dxe7+ Bxe7 *con parità*;
2. **15..Qc7** sembra interessante ma Fritz trova 16.Rc2 cxb4 17.Re2 Nfg4
18.Ne4+ Kd7 19.Bxe5 Nxe5 20.Nf6+ Kd6 21.Ne8+ e il bianco sta
effettivamente meglio;
3. **15...Qxb4** (*sempre suggerita da Fritz...*) inizialmente come vantaggiosa è
illusoria. Per esempio 16.Bd3 h5 17.0-0 h4 18.Bxe5+ Kxe5 19.f4+ gxf4
20.Ne4 Qb2 e penso che soltanto il Bianco possa sperare concretamente in
qualcosa di consistente.

Ogni suggerimento è sempre ben accetto!

Ciao,
Cosimo

Editor's Note: As the notes are in Italian, we briefly explain that in the above
mentioned issue, the last variation **15.Bg3 Bg4 16.Bd3 etc...** contains a serious
mistake as **15...Bg4??** Can be followed by **16.Be2!!** Black can resign.

