

Spielmann,R..
 Tarrasch,S..
 52: Mährisch-Ostrau
 [Garry Kasparov]

C32

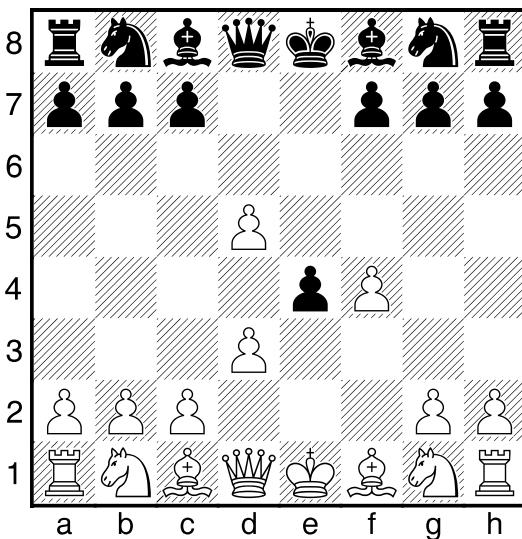
1923

1.e4 e5 2.f4 It will be recalled that Spielmann was a fervent chess neo-romantic, a follower of Anderssen and Chigorin 'the last knight of the King's Gambit'. And to make a better appraisal of the critical nature of this encounter, take a look at what he wrote about his opponent: 'Hardly had the direct attacking style given way to the positional, when Tarrasch appeared with his advocacy of the "new principles" of play. If these principles are followed in the games of Tarrasch himself, it becomes clear that in them there is no spirit of attack. Slowly, terribly slowly, almost stealthily, the chess forces move into play. Their motto is to avoid, as far as possible, an open battle and merely to besiege the opponent, blockade, and wait until his vital resources are exhausted, until his "air and water" run out, and then slowly crush him. For a long time this Tarrasch method has been extremely successful. His opponents either lost patience and bled to death in untimely sallies, or remained passive and were subjected to an absolute squeeze.'

2...d5 3.exd5 e4 Falkbeer's classical counter-gambit – as played long before by Morphy! **4.d3**

[This would appear to be more promising than the alternative variation **4.♘c3 ♘f6 5.d3 ♜b4**, as in the game Schulten-Morphy (Game No.7).]

(Diagram)

**4...♞f6**

[4...♝xd5 5.♝e2 etc.]

5.dxe4!? Berger's plan, known from back in the late 1860s. **5...♝xe4 6.♞f3**
 [Later, in 1941, Keres introduced
6.♝e3!?. For example:

A) 6...♝d6 7.♞f3 0-0 (Bronstein-Unzicker, Moscow Olympiad 1956) 8.♝d3! ♕e8 9.0-0 ♘f6 10.♗e5 ♘bd7 11.♗c4 ♘f8 12.♔h1! with the initiative (Muchnik);

B) 6...♝c5 7.♝xc5 ♘xc5 8.♝e2+ ♕e7 9.♗c3 ♕g4 10.♝xe7+ ♔xe7 11.h3 ♕f5 12.0-0-0 h5 13.♗f3 with a clear advantage for White (Spassky-Limbos, Varna Olympiad 1962);

C) , or 6...♝h4+ 7.g3 ♘xg3 8.♗f3 (8.hxg3?! ♕xh1 9.♝e2 as played by Keres and Tal, is more reckless) 8...♝e7 9.hxg3 ♕xe3+ 10.♝e2 ♕xe2+ 11.♔xe2 ♕g4 12.♗c3 ♕b4 13.♗g5 with slightly the better ending (Spassky-Matanovic, Belgrade 1964).;

D) 6...--]**6...♝c5!**

[Of course, not 6... $\mathbb{Q}f5?$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}e3!$ c6 8. $\mathbb{Q}c4$ b5 9. $\mathbb{Q}b3$ c5 10.d6! c4 11. $\mathbb{W}d5$ with an obvious advantage to White (Alekhine-Tarrasch, St Petersburg 1914). On this occasion the Doctor had prepared a surprise...]

7. $\mathbb{W}e2$

[7. $\mathbb{Q}d3?$ is a suggestion of Tartakower.]

7... $\mathbb{Q}f5!$

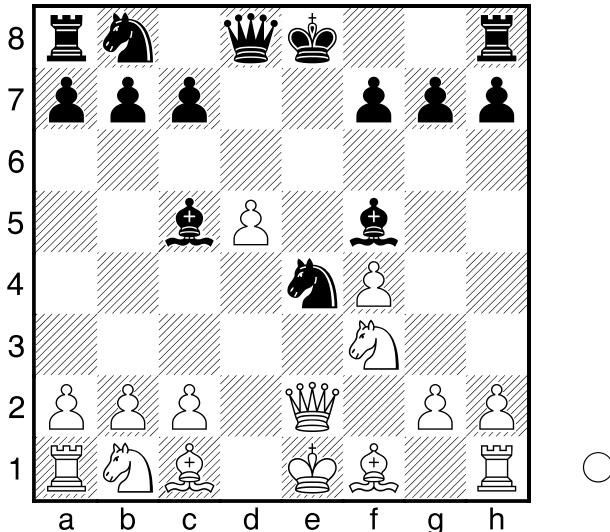
[Earlier White had been successful after 7...f5 8. $\mathbb{Q}e3!$ $\mathbb{W}xd5$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{W}xc5$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}e7$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}d5$ (Spielmann-Wolf, Düsseldorf 1908)]

[7... $\mathbb{W}xd5$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}fd2!$]

[7... $\mathbb{W}e7$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}e3!$]

[7...0-0 8. $\mathbb{W}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ f6 10. $\mathbb{Q}b5!$ Krause.]

[or 7... $\mathbb{Q}f2+$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{W}xd5+$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}fd2!$ f5 10. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}d4$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}cxe4$ fxe4 12.c3 (Réti-Breyer, Budapest 1917).]



An important improvement in the main position of the variation! **8.g4?**

The intriguing point is that this thrust had been recommended by Spielmann in the latest edition of Bilguer's

Handbuch as the refutation of 7... $\mathbb{B}f5$. But here Tarrasch had devised something!

[Of course, correct is 8. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}e7$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}e3!$, as Tartakower soon announced in his famous theoretical work Die hypermoderne Schachpartie and his no less famous article From the sickbed of the King's Gambit.

A) 9... $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe2$

11. $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}a3!!$ with advantage to White, which was converted in the game Bronstein-Tal (Riga 1958) – cf. Bronstein's remarkable book '200 Open Games';

B) 9... $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ 10. $\mathbb{W}xe3$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 11. $\mathbb{W}xe7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 12.bxc3 $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ (Tartakower recommended the 'equalising' 12... $\mathbb{Q}e4$, and only nearly half a century later was it discovered that 13. $\mathbb{Q}g5!$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 14.0-0-0 sets Black difficult problems) 13. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}e1+$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}d4!$ with the better endgame.;

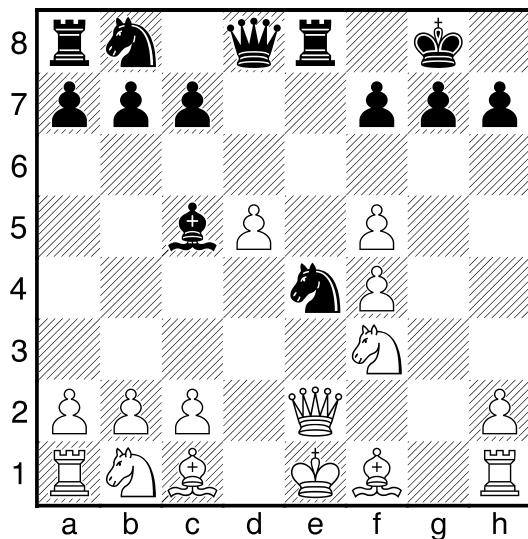
C) 9....–]

8...0-0!! A brilliant bishop sacrifice, which must have stunned Spielmann. **9.gxf5 $\mathbb{W}e8$**

(Diagram)

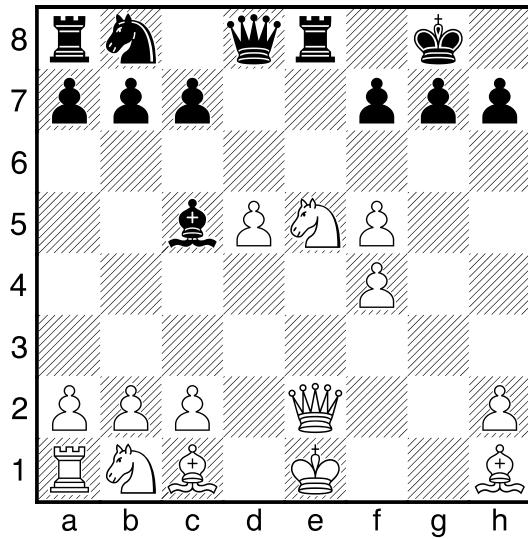
10. $\mathbb{Q}g2$

[10. $\mathbb{W}g2$ comes into consideration. After this the loser and other commentators give the line $\mathbb{W}xd5$ (instead of 10...Qxd5 possibly better is 10... $\mathbb{Q}g3+$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}xh1$ 12. $\mathbb{W}xh1$ f6 13.d6 $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}c4+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$, nevertheless with advantage to Black) 11. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ (? – G. K.) $\mathbb{W}xf5$ with numerous



threats. However, in my opinion it is stronger to interpose 12 f6! and only after 12...g6 or 12...Nxf6 to play 13 Nc3, when Black still has to demonstrate that his attack compensates for the piece deficit.]
[But not 10.♘e5? ♘h4+.]

10...♗f2 11.♗e5 ♗xh1 12.♕xh1



♗d7! A brilliant move: things immediately become bad for White!
[12...f6? was premature on account of 13.d6! fxe5 (13...cxd6?
14.♘d5+) 14.♗c4+ ♔h8 15.♗xc5
♘c6 16.♗f2 ♗xd6 17.♘c3

, when Black stands badly.]

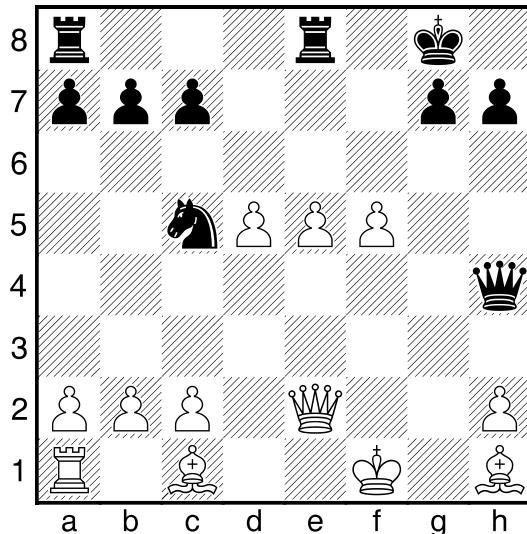
13.♘c3 f6! 14.♗e4

[It is hard to say whether it would have been more tenacious to play 14.♔d2 fxe5 15.0-0-0 exf4 16.♗c4 ♘d6 , when Black is the exchange up.]

14...fxe5 15.♗xc5 ♗xc5 16.fxe5

♔h4+ 17.♔f1

[17.♔d1? ♘d4+ was even worse, but now too the days of the white king are numbered.]



17...♗f8! 18.♔g1?!

[White would also have lost after 18.♗f3 ♗xh2 19.♗f4 ♗xc2 20.f6 ♘d3 21.♔g3 ♗f7]

[or 18.f6 ♗ae8! 19.e6 (19.♗g2 ♘d4!) 19...♗xf6+ 20.♔g1 ♘d4+ 21.♔e3 ♗g6+ 22.♔g2 ♘xd5]

[but it was worth trying 18.e6! ♗xf5+ 19.♔g1 ♗af8 (19...♘d4+ 20.♔e3 ♘xb2 21.♔e1 ♗c3 22.♔d2 is not so clear) 20.♔e3 ♗e4 21.♔g2 – here there is still some fight in the position.]

18...♘d4+! 19.♔e3 ♗xe5 20.♗e1

♗d7! As quickly as possible to the kingside! **21.♗c4 ♔h8 22.♗e4 ♗ae8**

23. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{W}f4$ 24. $\mathbb{B}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$

[But not 24... $\mathbb{B}xe4?$ 25. $\mathbb{B}xe4$ $\mathbb{W}xe4??$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ and 27. $\mathbb{Q}xe4.$]

25. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $gxf6$ 26. $h3$

[Or 26. $\mathbb{B}e1$ $\mathbb{B}g8+$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}f3+!.$.]

26... $\mathbb{B}g8+$

0-1

Schulten,J..

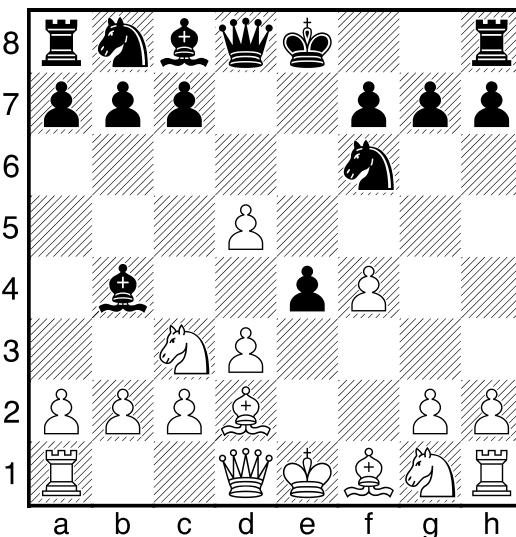
Morphy,P..

7: New York

[Garry Kasparov]

C32

1857



1. $e4$ $e5$ 2. $f4$ $d5$ 3. $exd5$ $e4$

(the Falkbeer Counter-Gambit, the evaluation of which remains not altogether clear even to this day)

4. $\mathbb{Q}c3$

[More is promised by 4.d3

A) 4... $\mathbb{W}xd5$ 5. $\mathbb{W}e2$

(or, as suggested by Keres,
5. $\mathbb{Q}d2!?$ $exd3$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}xd3$);

B) 4... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 5. $dxe4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}f3$

$\mathbb{Q}c5$ 7. $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}e7$
9. $\mathbb{Q}e3!.$.]

4... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 5. $d3$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}d2$

[After 6. $dxe4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 7. $\mathbb{W}d4$ $\mathbb{W}e7$

Black has a comfortable game:

8. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ 0-0 9. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ 10. $\mathbb{W}xd2$

c6! (10... $\mathbb{Q}g4$ has also been

played) 11. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ (11. $dxc6!?$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$

12. $\mathbb{W}c1$ $\mathbb{Q}xc6$; 11. 0-0-0 $cxd5$

12. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ and ...Nc6) 11... $cxd5$

12. 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ (Bardeleben-Blackburne,
London 1895).]

(Diagram)

6... $e3!?$ 'Entirely in Morphy's style! We

have here a splendid example of a

positional sacrifice.' (Euwe)

[Later they began making this move automatically, occasionally also trying 6... $exd3$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ 0-0 .]

[But in the game Spassky-Bronstein
(Moscow 1971) Black preferred
6... 0-0 and after 7. $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{B}e8$

8. $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 9. $dxe4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4+$

10. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ (a variation by

Falkbeer!) 11. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 12. $\mathbb{W}d2$

$\mathbb{W}d6$ 13. 0-0-0 $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ a6

15. g3 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 16. $\mathbb{B}he1$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}h5$

$\mathbb{Q}d7$ 18. $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ he gained a draw.

Apparently, after 6... $e3$, without
going into details, Spassky was
intending somewhere to improve
on Schulten's play...]

7. $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ 0-0 8. $\mathbb{Q}d2$

[No better is 8. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3+$ 9. $bxc3$
 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{W}f6!]$

[or 8. $\mathbb{Q}ge2$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$

10. $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ (Schulten-Kolisch,
Paris 1860).]

8... $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ Eliminating the knight, which
in some cases could have covered the
e-file.

[For example: 8... $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}xd5$
 $\mathbb{W}e8+$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ (10. $\mathbb{Q}e2!?$)

10... $\mathbb{Q}xe3+$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}f2$]

[or 8... $\mathbb{Q}e8+$

A) inferior is 9.♘ce2?? ♜c5, when 10.c4? (while after 10.♘f3 ♖xd5 Black is alright) 10...♞g4 11.♘h3 ♖h4+ 12.g3 ♘xh2! is not possible;
B) 9.♘e2 ♜g4 10.♘e4! with advantage.]

9.bxc3 ♜e8+

[Later there occurred 9...♘xd5
A) 10.♔f3 ♜e8+ 11.♘e2 ♜c6 with double-edged play;
B) 10.♘f3 ♖f6!;
C) , although more active is 10.c4! ♜e8+ 11.♘e2 ♜e3 (11...♘f6 12.♘f3 ♖e7 13.♘e5 ♜c6 14.♘c3! Estrin) 12.♘xe3 ♖xe3 13.♘f2! ♜e8 (incorrect is 13...♖d4? 14.♘f3 ♖xf4 15.♗c1 Petroff-Schumoff, St Petersburg 1862) 14.♘f3, and Black still has to find real compensation for the pawn (for example, ♜g4 15.♗d2 ♖xf3 16.♗xf3 ♖d4+ 17.♔g3! etc.);
D) 10.--]

10.♘e2 ♜g4 Since Morphy won quickly, one does not feel inclined to criticise this move.

[Especially since after 10...♘xd5 11.c4!, as it follows from the previous note, it is not obvious that Black can equalise.]

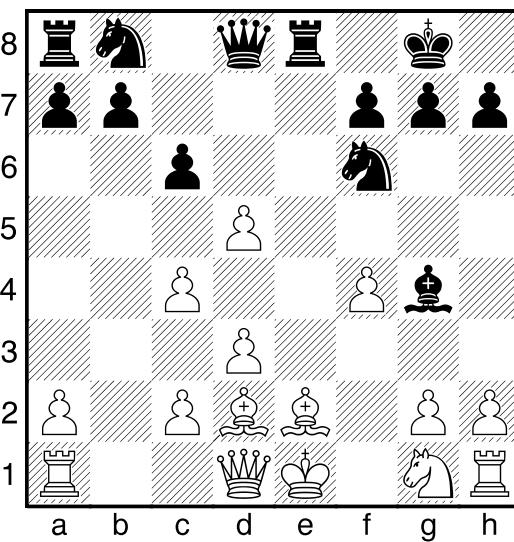
11.c4?! 'This "greedy" move is the decisive (? – G. K.) mistake.

[White could have escaped from the pin, firstly, by 11.h3 ♜xe2 12.♘xe2 ♖e7 (12...♘xd5 13.0-0) 13.♔f2 (in my opinion, 13.c4!? c6 14.dxc6 ♘xc6 15.♔f2 ♖c5+ 16.♔g3 ♜e6 17.♔h2 ♜ae8 18.♔g3 is more promising – G. K.) 13...♘xd5 14.♗e1 ♘e3 15.♗c1. Secondly, there was also the more useful move 11.Kf2, after which it is not easy for

Black to demonstrate that his initiative is worth the sacrificed pawn.
' (Neishtadt)]

[According to Estrin, however, after 11.h3 stronger is ♖xd5! 12.♔f2 (12.hxg4? ♖xg2) 12...♘xe2 13.♘xe2 ♖c5+! 'with the initiative for Black' (although the position after 14.♔g3 is by no means so clear)]
[whereas perhaps 11.♔f2 is indeed useful: ♜xe2 12.♘xe2 ♖xd5 13.♔f1 (13.♔e1 ♘c6 14.♔g1 ♖c5+! 15.d4 ♖d5 is equal) 13...♘c6 (13...♖c5+ 14.♔g3 ♖h5 15.♔d4; 13...♘g4+!?) 14.♔g1 ♖c5+ 15.♔h1 ♘g4 16.♔d4 with a slight advantage.]

11...c6!



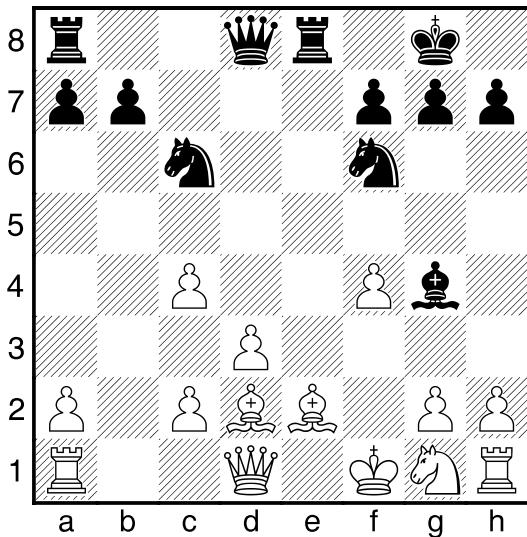
12.dxc6?? But this really is the decisive mistake, the move of roughly a third category player.

[Absolutely essential was 12.h3 ♜xe2 13.♘xe2 cxd5 14.cxd5 ♖xd5 15.0-0 with an extra pawn, for which Black has some compensation, but not more. Now, however, he has an enormous lead in development and an irresistible attack.]

12...♘xc6 (with the threat of ...Nd4)

13.♔f1

[White would no longer have saved the game by 13.h3 ♜xe2 14.♗xe2 ♔d4]
 [or 13.♕c3 ♔d4 14.♕xd4 ♜xd4
 15.♘f3 ♜xf3 16.gxf3 ♜h5]
 [or 13.♔f2 ♜b6+ (but not
 13...♜xe2+? 14.♗xe2 ♔d4 15.♖e1)
 14.♔g3 ♜xe2 15.♗xe2 ♔d4 .]



13...♜xe2! (disaster strikes on e2)
14.♗xe2 ♔d4 15.♕b1 ♜xe2+ 16.♔f2

[16.♔g1 ♜xc2]
 [and 16.♔e1 ♜e7 are equally hopeless.]

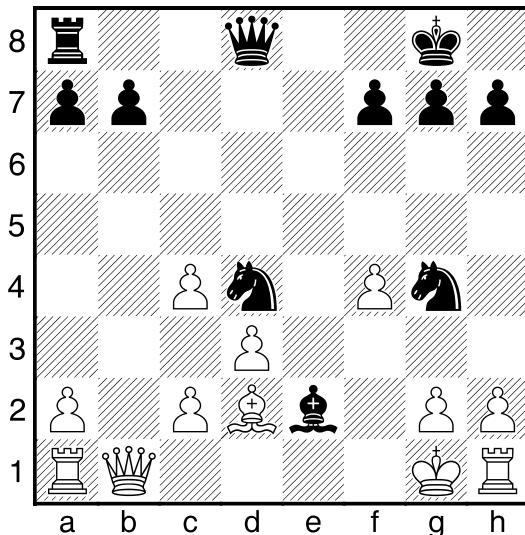
16...♝g4+ 17.♔g1

[If 17.♔e1 then ♜h4+ 18.g3 ♜e7
 (or 18...♜e8! .)]
 [17.♔g3 ♜f5+ and ...Qh4 mate.]

(Diagram)

17...♞f3+! (forcing mate in seven moves)
18.gxf3 ♜d4+ 19.♔g2 ♜f2+
20.♔h3 ♜xf3+ 21.♔h4

[After 21.♔h4 , Black announced mate in three: ♜e3 22.♔g1 ♜f5+



23.♔g5 ♜h5#]

0-1

C33

Anderssen,A..

Kieseritzky,L..

3: Friendly game, London

1851

[Garry Kasparov]

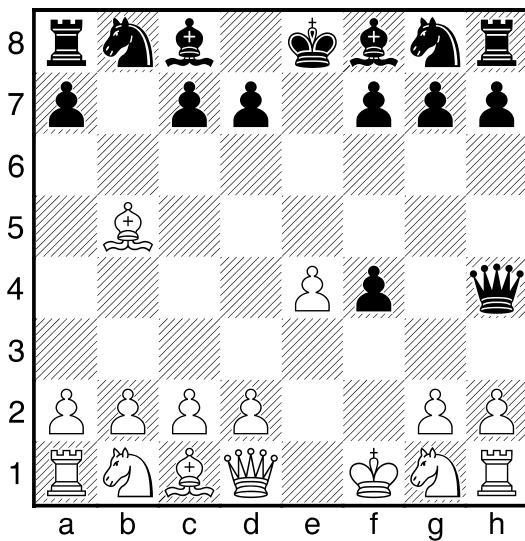
1.e4 e5 2.f4 The King's Gambit was the most popular opening of that era: the initiative at any price! The sacrifice of material at an early stage was regarded as a sign of good taste, and to refuse it was considered bad form.

2...exf4 3.♗c4 ♜h4+ 4.♔f1 b5?

Kieseritzky's favourite move, diverting the bishop away from the f7-square, but this counter-gambit is bad! **5.♗xb5**

(Diagram)

When I was forced to play Black in this position, in a thematic exhibition game with Short (London 1993), I thought for some 10-15 minutes and wanted to resign immediately. I simply did not understand: for what has the pawn



been given up? 5... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{W}h6$
[6... $\mathbb{W}h5$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}c4$ (or
8.e5 favours White.)]

7.d3

[More energetic is 7. $\mathbb{Q}c3$!
, as Short in fact played against me.
After

A) 7... $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 8. $\mathbb{W}e2$ (or 8.d4!?
 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 9. $\mathbb{W}e2$);

B) 7... $\mathbb{g}5$ 8.d4

B1) the antediluvian game

Rafael-Morphy, New York 1857,
went 8... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 9.e5 (9.h4!?)
9... $\mathbb{Q}h5$, and here 10. $\mathbb{Q}e4!$ g4
11. $\mathbb{Q}h4$ would have been
strong;

B2) 8... $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 9.h4 $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}g1$
 $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}xh4$ $\mathbb{W}g6$ 12. $\mathbb{W}e2$
 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ f5 14. $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{W}g3$
15. $\mathbb{Q}xe4$, Black finally
resigned.]

7... $\mathbb{Q}h5$!?

[Better was 7... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 8.d4 $\mathbb{Q}b6$
9. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ Anderssen-
Pollmächer, Leipzig 1852; (10.e5
 $\mathbb{Q}g4$!?) 10...g5! 11.h4 $\mathbb{Q}g8$
. 'Kieseritzky bases his play on
tactical threats, which Anderssen
skilfully parries.' (Neishtadt)]

8. $\mathbb{Q}h4$!? Defending against ... $\mathbb{N}g3$;
[but much more 'clever' was 8. $\mathbb{Q}g1$!
with the threat of 9.g4, and if $\mathbb{W}b6$
, then 9. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ c6 10. $\mathbb{Q}c4$
with an overwhelming advantage.]

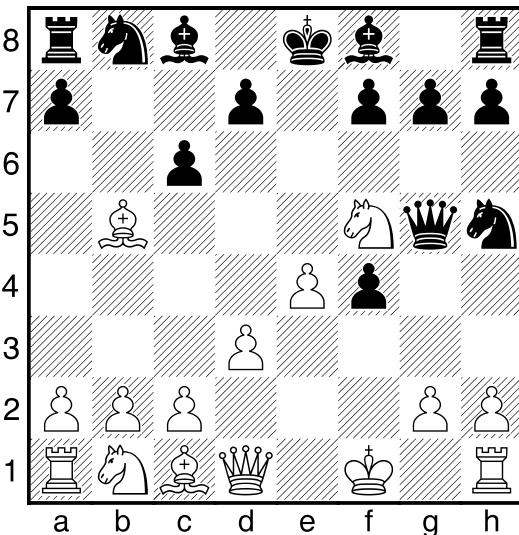
8... $\mathbb{W}g5$

[Kieseritzky recommended 8...g6
, but after 9.g3! $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 10. $\mathbb{W}g4$ c6
(or 10... $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}g2$ d6 12. $\mathbb{W}f3$)
11. $\mathbb{Q}c4$ Black is a long way from
equalising.]

9. $\mathbb{Q}f5$ c6!?

[But here 9...g6 should have been
played, not fearing 10.h4 in view of

- A)** but not 10... $\mathbb{Q}g3$? 11. $\mathbb{Q}xg3$
 $\mathbb{W}xb5$ (11... $\mathbb{W}xg3$? 12. $\mathbb{Q}h3$)
12. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}e5$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}ge2$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$
14.g3 f3 15. $\mathbb{Q}f4$ with a won
game;
- B)** 10... $\mathbb{W}f6$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ c6 12. $\mathbb{Q}a4$
(12. $\mathbb{Q}c4$? d5) 12... $\mathbb{Q}a6$! 13.d4
 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ + 14. $\mathbb{Q}xg3$ fxg3+ 15. $\mathbb{W}f3$
 $\mathbb{W}xd4$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}b3$ f6 with an unclear
game.]



10.g4?

[Of course, the simple 10. $\mathbb{Q}a4$
was better

- A)** , with an obvious advantage

after both 10...d5 11.g4! dxe4
 12.dxe4 ♜a6+ 13.♔g2 ♔f6
 14.♕f3;
B), and 10...g6 11.♗g3 ♗xg3+
 12.hxg3 ♘xg3 13.♘c3 ♜c5
 14.♗e1! ♘xe1+ (14...♗g4?
 15.♗h4) 15.♔xe1 g5 16.♗h5
 ♜e7 17.g3! (Hübner).;
C) 10...--]

10...♗f6

[Also to be considered was 10...g6!?
 11.♘d4 (11.gxh5 gxh5 12.h4 ♘f6
 13.♕c4 fxe4 14.dxe4 ♘g8
 is worse for White) 11...♗g7 12.c3
 ♜xd4 13.cxd4 cxb5 (13...♘xb5
 14.♘c3 ♘b6 15.gxh5 ♘xd4
 16.♗xf4 ♘f6?! 17.♗g4
 is less clear) 14.gxh5 ♘c6 15.♘c3
 d6 16.♗f3 ♜xd4 17.h4! ♘e5
 18.♗xf4 ♜e6, and it is now White
 who has to fight for equality.]

11.♗g1! A pretty and intuitive bishop sacrifice. **11...cxb5?** After this Black has an objectively bad position.

[Unclear is 11...d5 12.h4 ♘g6
 13.h5 (less good is 13.♗xf4?! h5!
 14.gxh5 ♘xh5 15.♗xh5 ♘xh5
 16.♗xb8 cxb5) 13...♗g5 14.♗f3
 ♜xf5 15.exf5 cxb5 16.♗xf4 ♘h4
 17.♘c3 ♘c6! 18.g5 ♘xh5 19.♗e3+
 ♜d7 20.gxf6 ♘e8 21.♗f2 gxf6
 22.♗g2 ♘xf5 23.♗xd5+ ♘xd5
 24.♗xd5]

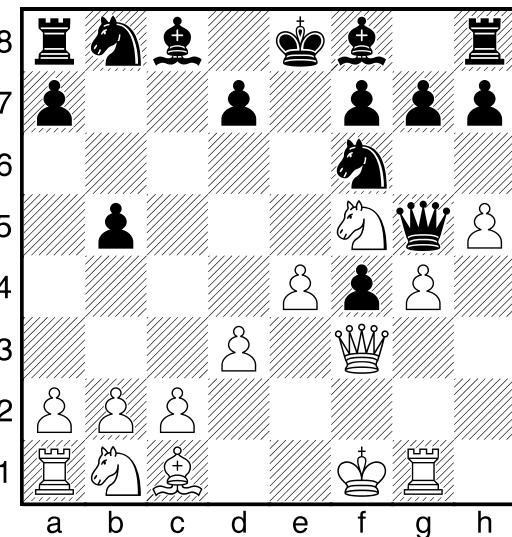
[but the strongest is evidently
 11...h5!? 12.h4 ♘g6 13.g5 ♘g4 .

A). Now 14.♘c3 cxb5 15.♘d5
 ♜a6 (15...d6!? 16.♘d4 ♜a6
 17.♗xf4 ♘h7) 16.♗xf4 ♜b7
 17.c4 ♜xd5 18.cxd5 ♘b6
 is advantageous to Black;
B) 14.♗xf4 d5!;
C), and so there only remains
14.♗a4 d5 15.♗e1! dxe4
 16.♗xe4+ ♔d8 17.♗d4

with a sharp game.;
D) 14.--]

12.h4

[But not 12.♗f3 h5! etc.]
12...♗g6 13.h5 ♘g5 14.♗f3



Threatening the simple Bxf4. **14...♗g8**
 As Euwe states, 'Black is too
 concerned about retaining his material
 advantage.'

[However, 14...♗xg4 15.♗xg4 ♘xh5
 16.♗xf4 would also have left him little
 hope of saving the game:

A) or 16...d5 17.♘c3 ♜xf5
 (17...g6? 18.♗xd5) 18.exf5 etc;
B) 16...g6 17.♘d6+ ♜xd6
 18.♗xd6 ♘c6 19.♗f6 ♘g8
 20.♘c3 .]

15.♗xf4 ♘f6

[The alternative 15...♗d8 16.♘c3
 was equally bad.]

16.♘c3 ♜c5? An immediately losing move.

[If 16...♗b7 there is a choice between:

A) 17.♗xb5 ♘xb2 18.♘c7+ ♔d8
 19.♔g2;
B), and 17.♗g3 ♘a6 (17...♗c6
 18.g5 and Nxb5) 18.♗xb5 ♘xb2
 19.♗fd6+ ♜xd6 20.♗xd6+ ♔f8

21. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{W}b6$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}g2$ f6 23. g5!

..;

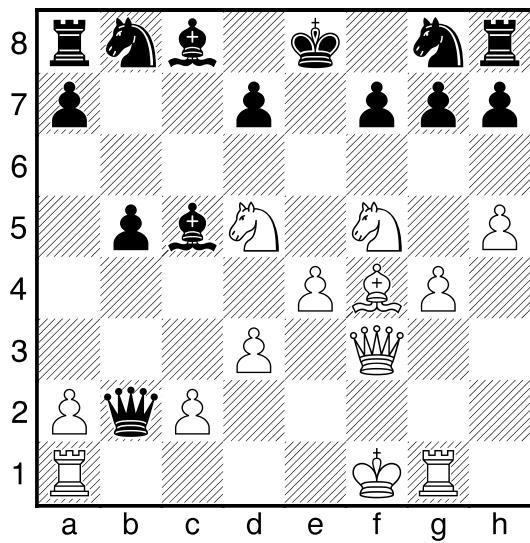
C) 17.--]

[Things are also not easy for Black after 16... $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 17. g5 (or 17. $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ $\mathbb{W}xb2$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}bd6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}xd6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{W}xa2$ 21. e5) 17... $\mathbb{W}c6$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}e5$.]

17. $\mathbb{Q}d5$

[17. d4! and only then Nd5 was much simpler.]

17... $\mathbb{W}xb2$



18. $\mathbb{Q}d6?$! 'The start of a brilliant combination, the correctness of which, however, is dubious' (Euwe).

[With this move White throws away an easy win (and perhaps the win altogether!): 18. d4 $\mathbb{W}xa1+$ (18... $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}c7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}e1$ and wins) 19. $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{W}b2$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{W}xc2+$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}h3$ f6 24. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ wins for White.]

[18. $\mathbb{Q}e3?$]

[and 18. $\mathbb{Q}e1?$ have also been suggested.]

18... $\mathbb{Q}xg1?$

[As was shown by Steinitz, 18... $\mathbb{W}xa1+$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{W}b2!$ was essential. After 20. $\mathbb{Q}d2!$

(less good is 20. $\mathbb{Q}c1$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 22. $\mathbb{W}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{W}a3$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$ $dx e6$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}xh8$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$) 20... $\mathbb{Q}xg1!$ 21. e5

A) 21... $\mathbb{Q}a6$, White's attack, in my view, is sufficient only for a draw:

A1) 22. $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 23. $\mathbb{W}xf7$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 24. $\mathbb{W}e8+$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 25. $\mathbb{W}d8$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}b4+$ $\mathbb{W}xb4+$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 28. $\mathbb{W}f8$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 29. $\mathbb{W}d8+$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$;

A2) , or 22. $\mathbb{Q}c7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 23. $\mathbb{W}xa8$ (23. $\mathbb{Q}xa6$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 24. $\mathbb{W}xa8$ $\mathbb{Q}a5+$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{W}c1+$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{W}xc2+$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}c1+$ 28. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}b6+$ 29. d4 also leads to a draw) 23... $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 24. $\mathbb{W}xb8+$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}a5+$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{W}xc2$ (26... $\mathbb{W}c1+$ is also possible) 27. $\mathbb{W}xa7$ $\mathbb{W}c1+$ 28. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{W}d2+$ 29. $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{W}e1+$ 30. $\mathbb{Q}g2$.;

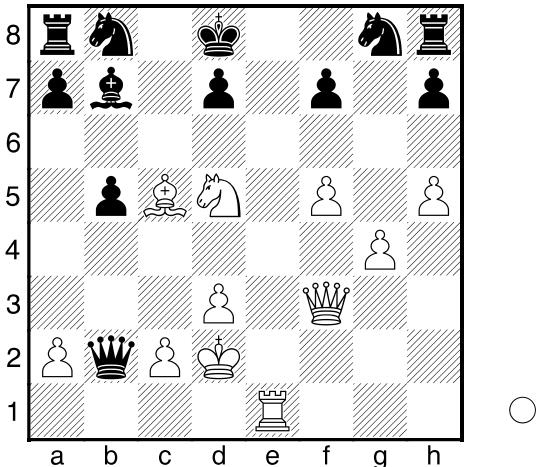
A3) 22.--;

B) . But there is also an interesting try for an advantage – 21... $\mathbb{Q}b7?$, for example:

22. $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ (22. $\mathbb{Q}c7+?$! $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 23. $\mathbb{W}xb7$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}xa8$ $\mathbb{Q}a5+$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{W}c1+$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{W}xc2+$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{W}c1+$ 28. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{W}c8$ wins for Black) 22... $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 23. $\mathbb{W}xf7$ $\mathbb{Q}e3+!$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 25. $\mathbb{W}xe7+$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 26. $\mathbb{W}f6$ (26. e6!? $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 27. $\mathbb{W}f7$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 28. e7 $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 29. e8 $\mathbb{W}axe8$ 30. $\mathbb{Q}xe8$ is also unclear) 26... $\mathbb{W}xa2$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}gf5$ $\mathbb{W}a5+!$ 28. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 29. $\mathbb{Q}e7$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 30. $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 31. $\mathbb{Q}xb7!$ $\mathbb{Q}xb7$ 32. $\mathbb{W}f3+$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 33. $\mathbb{Q}d6+$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 34. $\mathbb{Q}d5$, and White's counterplay is nevertheless sufficient for a draw: $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 35. $\mathbb{Q}f6$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 36. $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ with a repetition.;

C) 21...--]

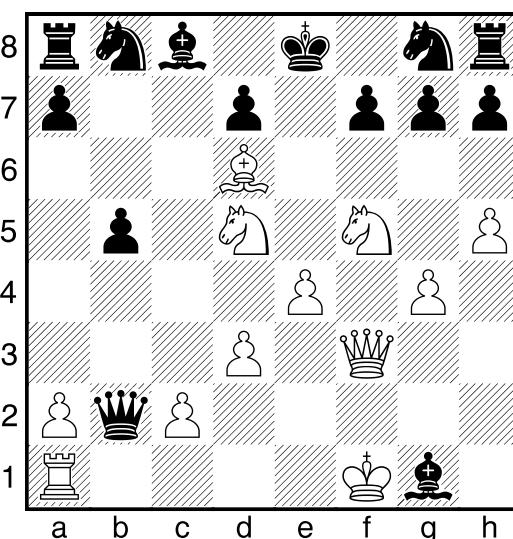
[I should add that 18... $\mathbb{W}xa1+$ 19. $\mathbb{K}e2$ $\mathbb{W}b2$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ g6? (instead of 20...Bxg1!) will not do; **A)**, but not because of the generally-accepted variation 21. $\mathbb{E}b1?$ gxf5! 22. $\mathbb{E}xb2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 23.e5 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 24. $\mathbb{W}e3$ 'with advantage to White' (after $\mathbb{Q}c6!$ 25.d4 $\mathbb{Q}ge7$ he has to beat a retreat); **B)**, but in view of the very pretty 21. $\mathbb{E}e1!$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ **B1)** after 22... $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 23.exd5+ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ both 24. $\mathbb{Q}d6$ (and 24. $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{W}b4+$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}c5$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}a5+$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 27.d4) 24... $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 25. $\mathbb{W}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 26.a3! are good for White; **B2)** 22...gxf5 23.exf5+ $\mathbb{Q}d8$



24. $\mathbb{Q}b6+!!$ axb6 25. $\mathbb{W}e3!$. A wonderful 'quiet' move! Black does not have a single check, and if $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ there follows 26. $\mathbb{W}xb6+$ and Re8 mate. For a human it is very hard to perceive such a mate: to see the move Bb6+!! from afar is impossible. Whereas a computer finds such sacrifices almost instantly... Incidentally, a similar bishop

sacrifice appears in one of the variations from the game Tal-Portisch (Bled 2nd matchgame 1965), which is analysed in the second volume.;

C) 21--]



19.e5

[19.e5 also a 'quiet' move, with the elementary threat of -- 20. $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}c7\#$.]

19... $\mathbb{W}xa1+$ 20. $\mathbb{K}e2$. Here Black resigned.

[20. $\mathbb{K}e2$

A). Black loses after 20... $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 22. $\mathbb{W}xf7$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}e6+$;

B), or 20...f6 21. $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ etc.;

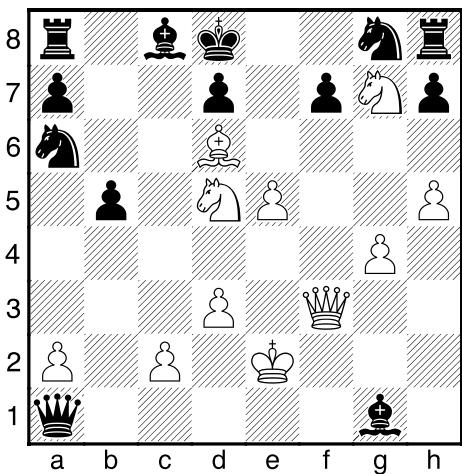
C). Steinitz looked for a way to save the game with 20... $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}c7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}xa6!$ (Falkbeer)

C1), but analysis by Chigorin proved clear cut: 22... $\mathbb{W}c3$

23. $\mathbb{Q}c7+$ $\mathbb{W}xc7$ 24. $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ 25. $\mathbb{W}xa8$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ (25... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}d6$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}xd6+$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ 28. $\mathbb{W}xa7$) 26. $\mathbb{Q}d6$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$

27. $\mathbb{Q}xb5+$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 28. $\mathbb{W}b8+$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$
 29. c4;
C2) 22... $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 23. $\mathbb{W}xa8$ $\mathbb{W}c3$
 24. $\mathbb{W}xb8+$ $\mathbb{W}c8$ 25. $\mathbb{W}xc8+$
 $\mathbb{Q}xc8$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}f8$ h6 27. $\mathbb{Q}d6+$
 $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 28. $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 29. $\mathbb{Q}xh8$
 $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 30. $\mathbb{Q}f3$;
C3) 22... $\mathbb{W}xa2$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}c7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$
 24. $\mathbb{Q}b4$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}xa2$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$
 26. $\mathbb{Q}d6$.;
C4) 22...--;

D) However, the game is rightly famous for 20... $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}xg7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$



22. $\mathbb{W}f6+!!$ (a spectacular concluding sacrifice) $\mathbb{Q}xf6$
 23. $\mathbb{Q}e7\#$ mate!;
E) 20...--]

1-0

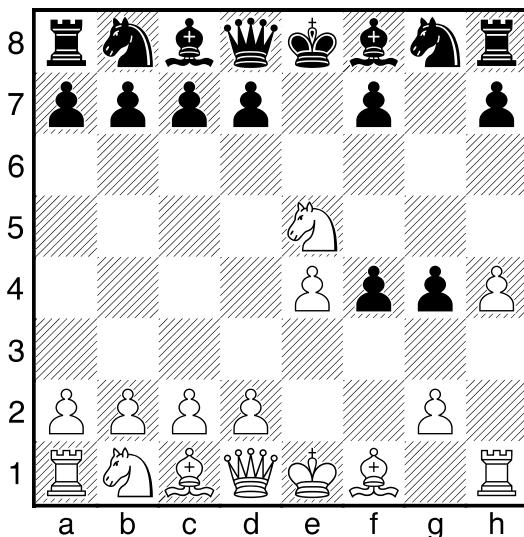
□ Rosanes,J..
 ■ Anderssen,A..
 5: Breslau
 [Garry Kasparov]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ g5 4.h4 g4
 5. $\mathbb{Q}e5$

(Diagram)

C39

1863



The Kieseritzky Gambit was one of the theoretical tabiyas of the 19th century.
5... $\mathbb{Q}f6$

[In Anderssen's games there several times occurred 5... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 6. $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ (or 6.d4)]

[and 5... h5 6. $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ (6... $\mathbb{Q}h6$? 7.d4 d6 8. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ f3 9.gxf3 etc.) 7.d4]

[and 5... d6!? 6. $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ – this, following the example of grandmaster Fedorov, is popular even today: Black replies $\mathbb{Q}f6$ (not being tempted by the old line 6... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 7.d4 $\mathbb{Q}xh4+$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{W}g5$)

A), when Federov initially played 7. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 8.d4 $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6!$ (9... $\mathbb{W}e7$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ has also occurred) 10. $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 11.exd5 $\mathbb{Q}e7$ (but after

11... $\mathbb{W}e7+!$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 13.c4 $\mathbb{Q}f5!$ 14. $\mathbb{W}a4+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 15. $\mathbb{W}xb4$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 16. $\mathbb{W}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}xg2$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}g3$ 18. $\mathbb{W}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ f5 20. $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ fxe4 21. $\mathbb{Q}g4$ e3 22. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{W}g7$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}g2!$ with crushing threats (Fedorov-Shirov, Polanica Zdroj 2000) 12. $\mathbb{W}e2$ etc.;

B), but then switched to 7. $\mathbb{Q}xf6+!$

$\mathbb{W}xf6$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ (8... $c6$?!)
 9. $\mathbb{Q}e2!$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}f3$) 9. $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{W}g6$
 10. d3 $\mathbb{W}g3+$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$
 12. $\mathbb{W}e1$ (but not 12. $\mathbb{Q}xc7+?$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$)
 13. $\mathbb{Q}xa8$ $\mathbb{W}e3+$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}g7+$
 15. $\mathbb{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{Q}e6+$) 12... $\mathbb{Q}xd5$
 13. $\mathbb{W}xd5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ with equal chances
 in Fedorov-Anand, Wijk aan Zee
 2001.;
C) 7...--]

6. $\mathbb{Q}c4$

[6. $\mathbb{Q}xg4$?! is dubious.

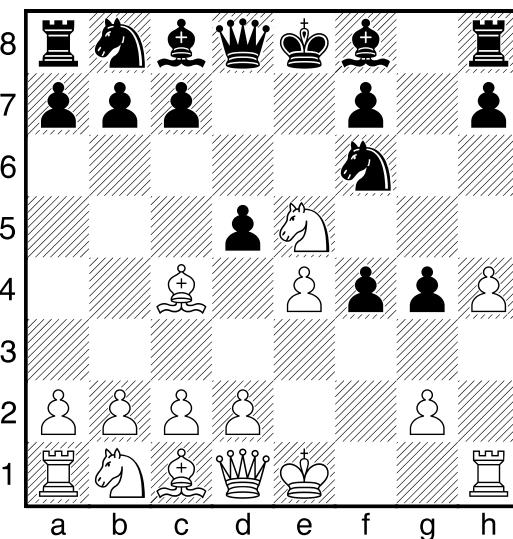
A) . In a series of friendly games with Morphy (Paris 1858) Anderssen first refuted 6...d5?
 – by 7. $\mathbb{Q}xf6+$ $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 8. $\mathbb{W}e2!$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$
 9. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ c6 10. d4! $\mathbb{W}xd4$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}d2$
 $\mathbb{B}g8$ 12. $\mathbb{W}xd5+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 13. 0-0-0!
 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 14. $\mathbb{W}e4$ $\mathbb{W}xe4$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}xe4$
 $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$
 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}xb7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}b5!$;
B) , and then he showed the correct way: 6... $\mathbb{Q}xe4$! 7. d3 $\mathbb{Q}g3$
8. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{Q}xh1$ 9. $\mathbb{W}e2+$ $\mathbb{W}e7$
10. $\mathbb{Q}f6+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}xc7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xc7$
12. $\mathbb{Q}d5+$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ $\mathbb{Q}xe7$
14. $\mathbb{W}g4$ (14. $\mathbb{W}h5$?! $\mathbb{Q}g3$!) 14... d6
15. $\mathbb{W}f4$ $\mathbb{B}g8$! with sufficient compensation for the queen.;
C) 6...--]

[However, even after the currently fashionable 6. d4 d6 (6... $\mathbb{Q}g7$?!
7. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ d6 8. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ 0-0 9. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ Anderssen-Zukertort, Breslau 1866) 7. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ White cannot build up any particular momentum:

A) 7... $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$
Spassky-Fischer, Mar del Plata 1960; (8... $\mathbb{W}e7$?!) 9. c3 $\mathbb{W}e7$!
with sharp play;
B) , or 7... $\mathbb{Q}c6$!? 8. c3 (8. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$!) 8... $\mathbb{Q}xe4$
9. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ d5 10. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}e5$
0-0 (11... $\mathbb{W}f6$?!) 12. $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $dxe4$

13. $\mathbb{W}c2$ $\mathbb{W}f6$ with excellent play for Black (Fedorov-Ivanchuk, Wijk aan Zee 2001).;

C) 7...--]

6...d5!

(this is the point!) **7. $\mathbb{W}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 8. d4**

[Later the American professor and millionaire Isaac Rice devised the gambit 8. 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 9. $\mathbb{B}e1$ and, as a patron, did everything possible to encourage the testing of his idea in thematic events. Lasker and Chigorin even played an entire match (Brighton 1903) on the theme of $\mathbb{W}e7$ 10. c3 f3? (10... $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 11. d4 $\mathbb{Q}d7$ is even better) 11. d4 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 12. $\mathbb{B}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}h2+$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}xh2$ $\mathbb{W}xe4$ 14. g3 0-0 , and Black (Chigorin) won 3½-2½. I think that this indicates not the weakness of the world champion's play, but the defects of White's gambit...]

8... $\mathbb{Q}h5$

[More accurate than 8... $\mathbb{W}e7$?!
9. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 10. g3! (a year earlier Anderssen tried to uphold this position as White)]
[and probably than 8... 0-0 9. 0-0!
(but not 9. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$? $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 10. g3 f6

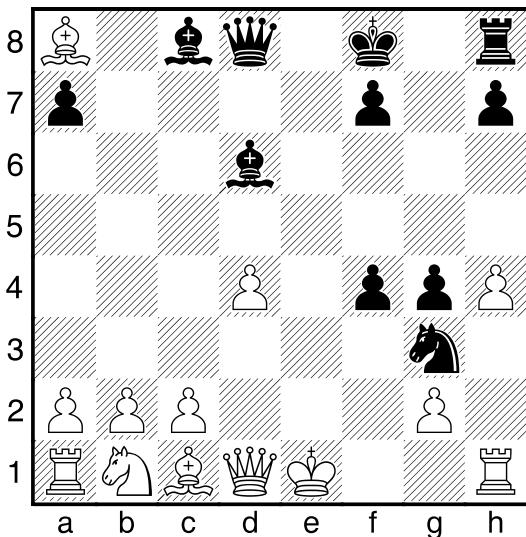
11. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}xg3!$ Pillsbury-Chigorin, Vienna 1903) 9... $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ $\mathbb{W}xh4$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}g3$ (11... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}c3!$ Alapin) 12. $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}df3$ $\mathbb{W}h5$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}e5!$ with the initiative (Neustadt-Pierce, correspondence 1903).]

9. $\mathbb{Q}b5+$

[Correct is 9.0-0! $\mathbb{W}xh4$ 10. $\mathbb{W}e1$. It is amusing that Rosanes copies the play of his opponent against Hirschfeld (Berlin 1860), where Black met the bishop check with 9...Kf8?!. But Anderssen had not been idle and he had prepared an excellent sacrifice of a pawn, and then of a whole rook!]

[9. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}e7!$.]

9... $c6!$ 10. $dxc6$ $bxcc6!$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}xc6$
12. $\mathbb{Q}xc6+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8!$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}xa8$ $\mathbb{Q}g3$



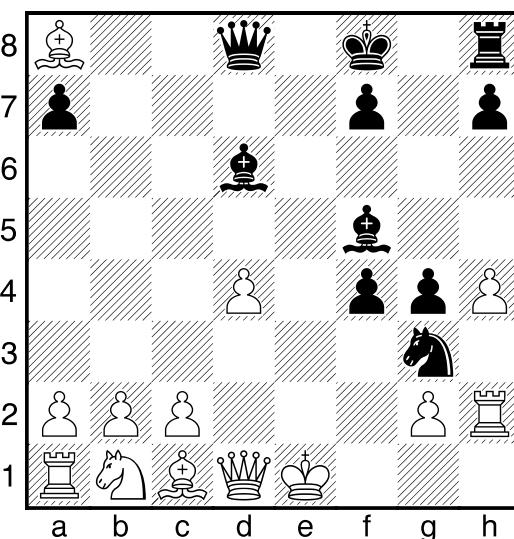
14. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ Rosanes (a little-known club player) holds on to the material, apparently not realising that Black has ultra-powerful compensation for the sacrificed rook. However, it is hard to offer White any good advice.

[For example, in the event of 14. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}xh1+$ 15. $\mathbb{W}xh1$ $g3+$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}e1$ (16. $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}c5!$; 16. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$

17. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{W}f6$ etc.) 16... $\mathbb{W}e7+$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}g4+$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3+$ 19. $gxf3$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 20. $\mathbb{W}g2$ $\mathbb{W}xh4$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{W}h2$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ h5 the advance of the h-pawn is decisive.]

14... $\mathbb{Q}f5$

[Harrwitz's suggestion of 14... $\mathbb{W}e7+$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}e4+$! is also good.]



15. $\mathbb{Q}d5$

[After the more tenacious, in Réti's opinion, 15. $\mathbb{Q}c6$ there is $\mathbb{W}e7+$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}e4+$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $g3+$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $gxh2+$ etc.]

15... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ (making way for the rook)

16. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}e8+$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{W}b6$

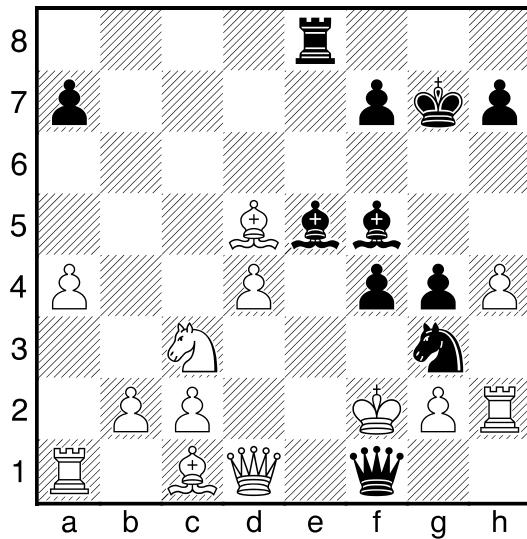
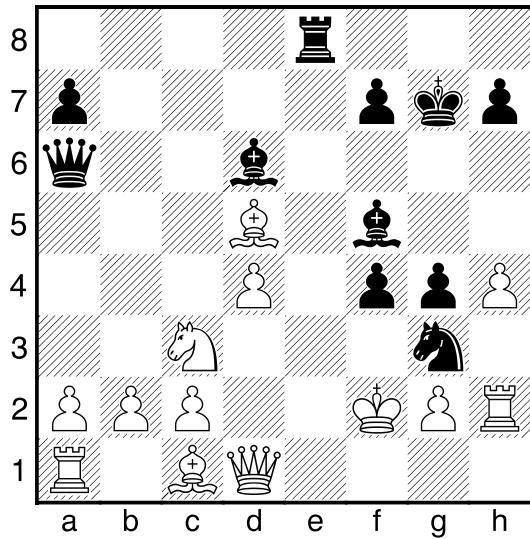
Many modern players would probably regard Anderssen's rook sacrifice with mistrust and caution, but meanwhile the threat of ...Be5! is already decisive.

18. $\mathbb{Q}a4$ $\mathbb{W}a6$

[18... $\mathbb{W}a6$ and now the threat is 19... $\mathbb{W}e2+$ 20. $\mathbb{W}xe2$ $\mathbb{Q}xe2+$, 21... $Re1+$ and 22... $Rf1$ mate.]

19. $\mathbb{Q}c3$

[Also in the event of 19. $c4$ $\mathbb{W}xa4$! 20. $b3$ (20. $\mathbb{W}xa4$ $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ leads to mate) 20... $\mathbb{W}d7$ White has no defence.]



19...♝e5!! (another 'quiet' move before the decisive combination) **20.a4?**

Intending to block the queen by 21 Nb5, but allowing a highly spectacular mate.

[Also clearly bad was 20.dxe5?
♝b6+ 21.♔e1 ♝g1+ 22.♔d2 ♘e3# .]

[However, even the best, computer defence 20.♔g1, would not have saved White from a rout: ♘b6
(here the 20...♝f1+? idea no longer works: 21.♝xf1 ♜xd4+ 22.♝e3!)
21.♝h1 ♜xd4+ 22.♝h2 ♘f6! .]

Here Anderssen announced mate in four: **20...♝f1+!!**

(Diagram)

(diversion!) **21.♝xf1 ♜xd4+ 22.♝e3**
♝xe3 (and, whatever White does, mate in one move is inevitable) **23.♔g1**
♚e1#

0-1

C32

□ **Bronstein,D..**

■ **Tal,M..**

USSR Team Championship

1968

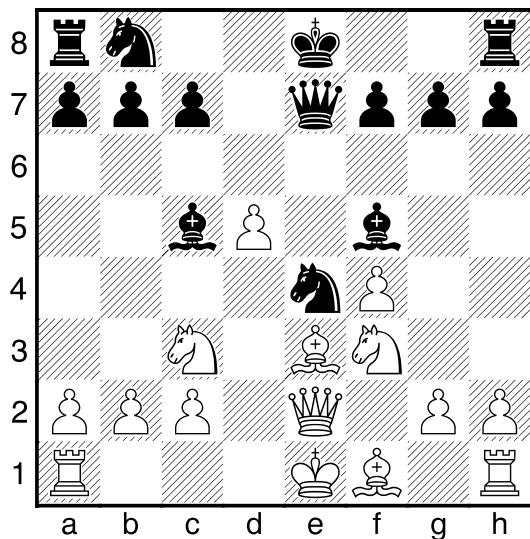
[Neil McDonald]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 When Bronstein played the King's Gambit, it wasn't merely as a homage to the shades of Anderssen and Spielmann. It was also a carefully honed, thoroughly studied weapon that he used to win points in tournaments. Nonetheless, it's hard not to get emotional about Bronstein playing the swashbuckling King's Gambit against Tal. **2...d5** Already a small victory for White.

[The critical reply is 2...exf4, but Tal evidently hadn't been spending much time studying 19th century theory and so selected a 'safe' alternative.]

3.exd5 e4 4.d3 ♜f6 5.dxe4 ♜xe4
6.♞f3 ♜c5 7.♝e2 ♜f5 8.♞c3 ♜e7
9.♝e3!

(Diagram)



All these moves are well known to theory. Black has sacrificed a pawn to gain a temporary initiative which White quells with this precise bishop move.

9...♝xc3

[A solid alternative is 9...♝xe3 10.♔xe3 ♜xc3 11.♔xe7+ ♔xe7 12.bxc3 ♜xc2 that leaves Black only slightly worse.]

10.♜xc5 ♜xe2 11.♜xe7 ♜xf4

12.♜a3! ♜d7?

[Having come this far he should have tried to tough it out with 12...♝xd5 13.0-0-0 ♜e6 14.♝c4 c6.]

13.0-0-0

[Here Tal was about to castle queenside when he suddenly saw the devilish gleam in Bronstein's eyes: 13.0-0-0 0-0-0?? 14.♚d4! and Black loses a piece after either ♜h5 (or 14...♝g6 15.g4) 15.g4. Over the last thirty years at least nine players have fallen for this insidious trap, with only one surviving because the opponent missed the strength of 14 Rd4. It takes the tactical radar of a Tal to avoid being snared, although it began to bleep a little too late. If

Black can't castle queenside here, he is in serious trouble, as White is about to play 14 Re1+, catching his king in the centre, while also ensuring that the rook on a8 remains shut out of the game.]

13...♝e4 According to Paul Keres, an eye-witness, Tal had become agitated and spent an hour on the clock trying to find a way out of the 'ambush'. The move he selected is a good fighting chance, since it saves the bishop from the trap and at the same time blocks the check on the e-file. Here we might say that the preparation element of power play has fulfilled its role.

Bronstein has succeeded in catching his opponent's king in the centre and needs to find a forceful dynamic sequence to exploit the advantage.

14.♝g5!? Gambiting the d5-pawn.

[Instead, 14.♚e1! f5 15.♝g5 looks a simpler way to punish Black.]

14...♝xd5 15.g3!? A pretty amazing move. White simply invites the black bishop to take his rook!

[In fact an intermediate rook check on e1 looks much stronger: for example, 15.♚e1+ ♔d8

(also bad for Black is 15...♝e6 16.g3; or 15...♝e6 16.c4 as White will break through on e6) 16.g3! and Black dare not take on h1 as ♜xh1 (if instead 16...f6 17.gxf4 fxg5 18.♚g1 gxf4 19.♚xg7 gives White a decisive initiative with moves like Re7 and Bh3 looming) 17.♝xf7+ ♔c8 18.♝xh8 is fatal. Of course in this variation 16 g3 has none of the artistic appeal of 15 g3 as White would be regaining his rook at once if Black had taken on h1. After the game Keres asked

our hero why he didn't play 15 Re1+ first. He records that Bronstein "looked at me as if I could not understand anything about the position, and said 'I could not miss the opportunity to play a move like 15 g3 against Tal, which I may not have again in my whole life.'"]

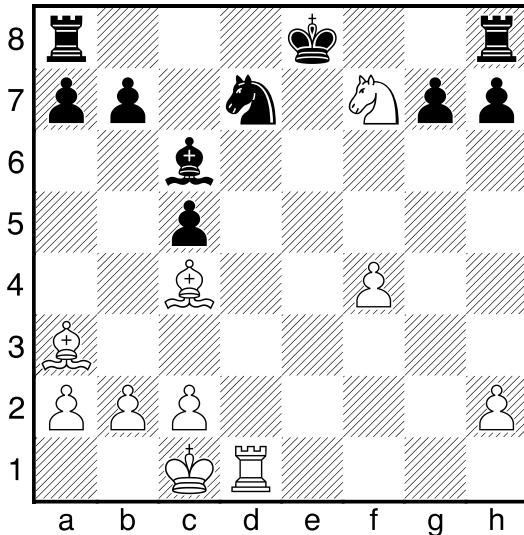
15...♝xh1 16.gxf4 In return for his sacrifice White has two attacking bishops, a strong knight, an active rook and the chance to target both the black king and bishop on h1.

[Bronstein hoped that the powerful coordination of his pieces would be enough to finish the game in the next five or so moves, as if 16.gxf4 0-0-0 then 17.♗h3 ♜c6 18.♘xf7 and White will regain his material leaving Black under severe pressure. Nevertheless, White's advantage isn't as great as that in Morphy vs Brunswick & Isouard for one simple reason: the queens are no longer on the board. As Tal now demonstrates, Black has a lot of defensive resources.]

16...c5! An excellent blocking move. The energy level of the white position drops dramatically with the bishop on a3 shut out of the game. It took a lot of sangfroid as well as good judgment to allow the other white bishop to conquer the f7-square. **17.♝c4 ♜c6 18.♘xf7**

(Diagram)

It looks as if the white attack is going to triumph quickly as 18...Rf8 loses to 19 Re1+. But once again Tal rises to the occasion. **18...b5!** Continuing to harass the bishops with a direct threat to one and a latent threat of trapping the other with ...b5-b4. If now 19 Nxh8



bx_c4 and the knight on h8 is trapped in the corner. You will notice how Bronstein is striving to maintain the attacking power of his pieces, while Tal is doing his utmost to wreck their coordination. He is willing to return his extra material for this purpose.

19.♘d6+ ♜e7 20.♗xb5 ♜hf8?

Missing the reply, after which Black is losing again.

[He had to play the cold-blooded 20...♝xb5! 21.♗xb5 ♜hd8 with good survival chances.]

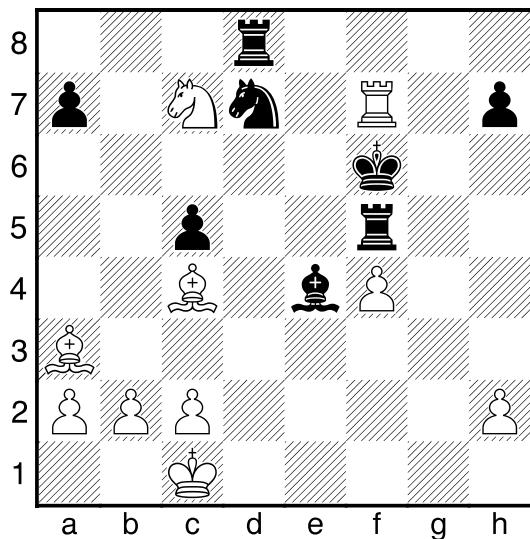
21.♘d4! White's knight, which was 'knocked off course' to b5, returns to the centre with gain of time on both this move and the next. The pressure soon becomes irresistible. **21...♝g2 22.♗e6 ♜f5 23.♗g1 ♜e4 24.♗c7?**

[A pity, as Tal would probably have resigned upon 24.♗e1 ♜f6 25.♗xc5, just in time to make it a miniature game.]

24...♜d8 25.♗xg7+ ♜f6 26.♗f7+

(Diagram)

After the game Bronstein was candid enough to admit that in his earlier



calculations he had thought this was not only check but also mate, as he had overlooked Black's reply. 26... $\mathbb{g}6$
And so the battle continued, with both players getting into bad time pressure. As Keres remarked, we shouldn't really scrutinize moves that were being bashed out instantly. It's enough to see that Black is still under severe pressure, and when the dust settled Bronstein had done enough for the full point.

27. $\mathbb{e}7$ $\mathbb{f}6$ 28. $\mathbb{e}6$ $\mathbb{c}8$ 29.b3 $\mathbb{h}5$
30. $\mathbb{g}5$ $\mathbb{d}5$ 31. $\mathbb{d}3+$ $\mathbb{h}6$ 32. $\mathbb{b}2$
 $\mathbb{c}4$ 33. $\mathbb{f}5$ $\mathbb{c}3$ 34. $\mathbb{x}c8$ $\mathbb{c}xb2+$
35. $\mathbb{x}b2$ $\mathbb{x}h2$ 36. $\mathbb{x}a7$ $\mathbb{f}2$ 37. $\mathbb{a}4$

$\mathbb{g}6$ 38. $\mathbb{d}4$ $\mathbb{h}5$ 39.a4 $\mathbb{h}4$ 40.a5 $\mathbb{g}2$
41.a6 $\mathbb{h}5$ 42. $\mathbb{b}7$ $\mathbb{x}f4$ 43. $\mathbb{x}f4$

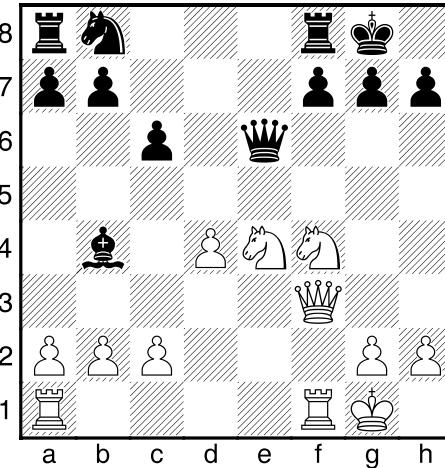
An enthralling fight between two players who brought so much tactical vigour into the chess world.

1-0

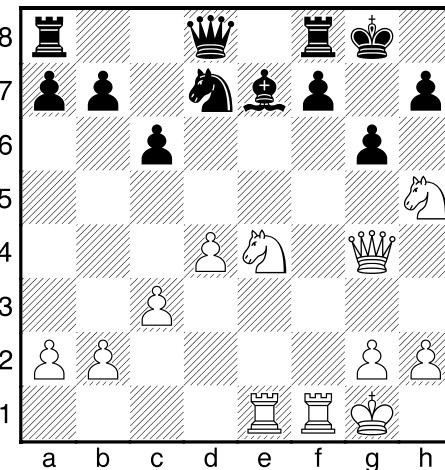
C33
□ Morozevich,Alexander 2605
■ Anand,Viswanathan 2715
PCA/Intel-GP rapid (2.3) 30.04.1995
[Vaisser,Anatoli]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3. $\mathbb{g}c4$ $\mathbb{f}6$

[3... $\mathbb{e}7$ 4. $\mathbb{c}3$ $\mathbb{c}6$ 5. $\mathbb{w}f3$ $\mathbb{g}6$
6.d4 $\mathbb{b}4$ 7. $\mathbb{ge}2$ 0-0 8.0-0 $\mathbb{w}f6$
9.e5 $\mathbb{w}e7$ 10. $\mathbb{xf}4$ $\mathbb{xf}4$ 11. $\mathbb{xf}4$
d5 12.exd6 $\mathbb{xd}6$ 13. $\mathbb{fe}2$ $\mathbb{e}6$
14. $\mathbb{e}4$ $\mathbb{w}e7$ 15. $\mathbb{xe}6$ $\mathbb{w}xe6$
16. $\mathbb{f}4$]



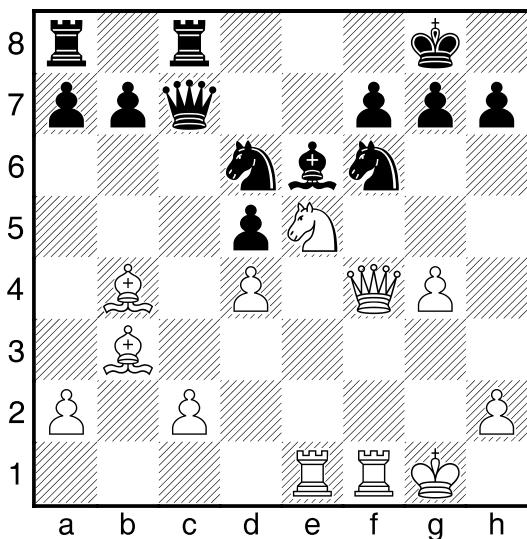
$\mathbb{w}e7$ 17.c3 $\mathbb{d}6$ 18. $\mathbb{ae}1$ $\mathbb{w}d8$
19. $\mathbb{wh}3$ $\mathbb{e}7$ 20. $\mathbb{h}5$ $\mathbb{d}7$ 21. $\mathbb{g}4$
g6]



22. $\mathbb{w}xd7$ $\mathbb{gxh}5$ 23. $\mathbb{w}h3$ h4 24. $\mathbb{f}5$
 $\mathbb{h}8$ 25. $\mathbb{ef}1$ $\mathbb{w}d7$ 26. $\mathbb{w}d3$ $\mathbb{w}e6$

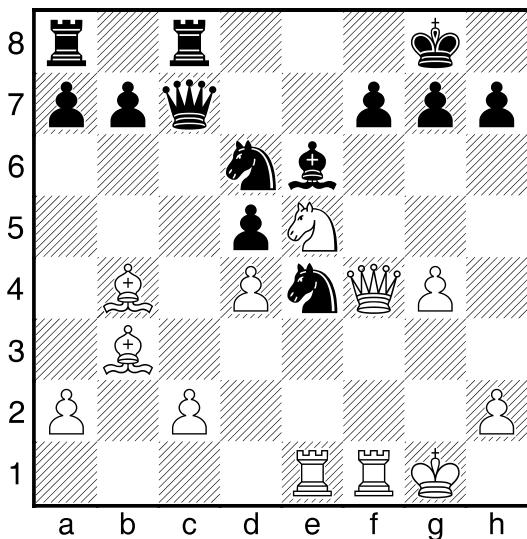
27. $\mathbb{E}e5$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 28. $\mathbb{E}xe7$ 1-0 (28)
Planinc,A-Matanovic,A Ljubljana
1969]

4. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ c6 5. $\mathbb{Q}b3$ d5 6. exd5 cxd5
7. d4 $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ 0-0 9. 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}xc3$
10. bxc3 $\mathbb{W}c7$ 11. $\mathbb{W}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 12. $\mathbb{W}h4$
 $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{W}xc3$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{W}c7$
15. $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 16. $\mathbb{W}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}b4$
 $\mathbb{E}fc8$ 18. g4 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 19. $\mathbb{E}ae1$



$\mathbb{Q}fe4?$

[19...a5!]



20. c4 dxc4

[20... $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ $\mathbb{W}b6!$ 22. $\mathbb{E}xe4!$]

$\mathbb{W}xb4$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ $\mathbb{E}xc4$ 24. $\mathbb{E}xe6$ $\mathbb{E}xd4$
25. $\mathbb{W}f5$ $\mathbb{E}xg4+$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}h1\pm$]

21. $\mathbb{Q}c2$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 22. g5 $\mathbb{Q}h5?$

[22... $\mathbb{Q}d5$]

A) 23. $\mathbb{Q}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ 24. g6+ $\mathbb{Q}g8$
25. $\mathbb{W}h4$ (25. $\mathbb{Q}xd6?$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4$
26. $\mathbb{G}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ $\mathbb{Q}d3\mp$)
25... $\mathbb{G}xf6$ (25... $\mathbb{Q}xb4?$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}xf7!$
 $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 27. $\mathbb{W}h7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 28. $\mathbb{E}xe6+-$)

A1) 26. $\mathbb{Q}xg6?$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ (26... $\mathbb{Q}f5?$)

27. $\mathbb{W}h8+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 28. $\mathbb{W}h5$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$

29. $\mathbb{E}xf5$ $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 30. $\mathbb{W}xf5$ $\mathbb{E}e8$

31. $\mathbb{Q}e7\pm$) 27. $\mathbb{E}xe6$ $\mathbb{E}e8\mp$;

A2) 26. $\mathbb{Q}xd6!$ $\mathbb{W}xd6$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}xg6$

$\mathbb{Q}f6$ 28. $\mathbb{E}xf6!$ $\mathbb{G}xf6$ 29. d5!

$\mathbb{W}c5+$ 30. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 31. $\mathbb{E}xe6\rightarrow$;

B) 23. $\mathbb{W}h4$ g6 (23... $\mathbb{Q}xb4?$)

24. $\mathbb{W}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}g6+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8+-$

26. $\mathbb{E}xe6+$ $\mathbb{F}xe6$ 27. $\mathbb{E}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$

28. $\mathbb{Q}e5+-$)

B1) 24. $\mathbb{Q}xd6?!$ $\mathbb{W}xd6$ 25. $\mathbb{Q}xf7$

$\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 26. $\mathbb{E}xf7$ $h5\infty$

(26... $\mathbb{Q}xf7??$ 27. $\mathbb{W}xh7+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$

28. $\mathbb{Q}xg6+-$);

B2) 24. $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ $\mathbb{F}xg6$ 25. $\mathbb{E}xe6$

$\mathbb{Q}xb4$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ $\mathbb{W}g7$ (26... $\mathbb{E}f8$

27. $\mathbb{E}xf8+$ $\mathbb{E}xf8$ 28. $\mathbb{E}xd6$ c3

29. $\mathbb{W}h6!$) 27. $\mathbb{E}xd6$ $\mathbb{H}xg6$

28. $\mathbb{W}e1!\rightarrow$]

23. $\mathbb{W}f3$ g6 24. $\mathbb{Q}xg6$

(Diagram)

hxg6 25. $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ $\mathbb{F}xg6$

[25... $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 26. $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ $\mathbb{W}xd6$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$
 $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 28. $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 29. $\mathbb{W}e4$]

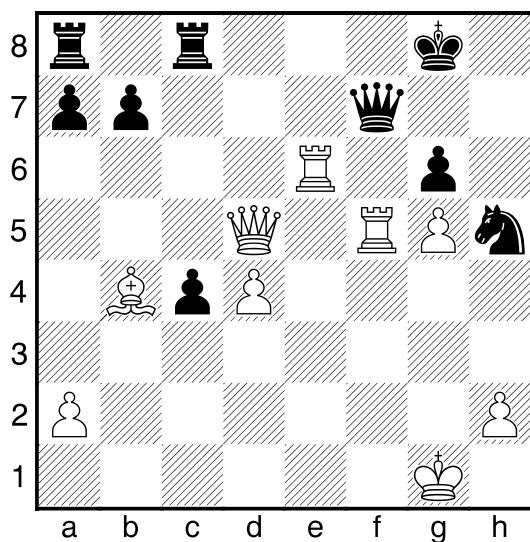
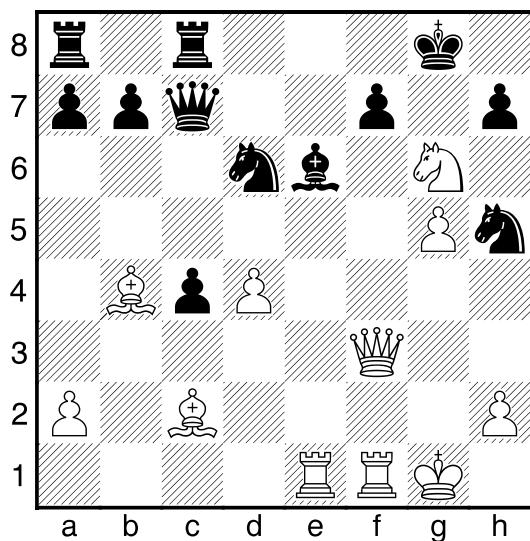
26. $\mathbb{E}xe6$ $\mathbb{W}f7$

[26... $\mathbb{W}g7$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}xd6!$]

27. $\mathbb{W}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 28. $\mathbb{E}xf5!$

(Diagram)

1-0



C30

□ Bronstein,David Ionovich

■ Panov,Vasily N

Moscow-ch26 Final (3)

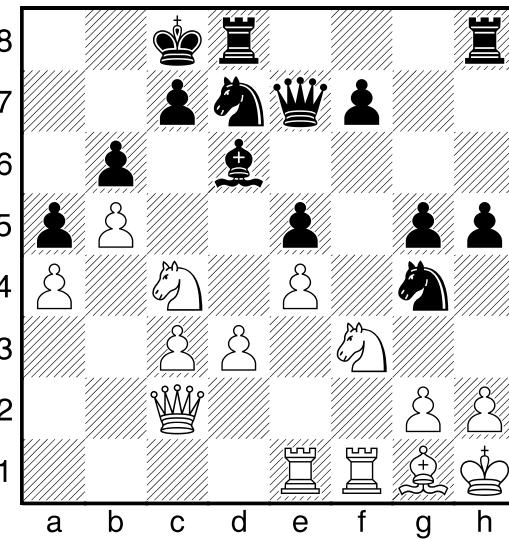
17.04.1947

[ChessBase]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 ♜c5 3.♘f3 d6 4.c3
 [4.♘c3 ♘f6 5.♕c4 ♘c6 6.d3 ♜g4
 7.h3 ♜xf3 8.♗xf3 ♘d4 9.♗g3 ♜e7
 10.fxe5 dxe5 11.♔d1 c6 12.a4
 ♘g8 13.♗f1 h6 14.♗e2 0-0-0
 15.♘xd4 ♜xd4 16.c3 ♜b6 17.a5]

•
 ♜c7 18.♔e3 ♜b8 19.♔c2 ♜a8
 20.♗f3 ♘d5 21.♗g1 ♘f4 22.♗f2
 ♜b8 23.g3 ♘xh3 24.♗xf7 ♜d6
 25.♗b6 ♗d7 26.♔c5 ♗xf7 27.♗xd6
 ♗f2+ 28.♗xf2 ♘xf2 29.♔c5
 1-0 (29) Rubinstein,A-Hromadka,K
 Moravska Ostrava 1923]

4...♜g4 5.fxe5 dxe5 6.♗a4+ ♜d7
 7.♗c2 ♘c6 8.b4 ♜d6 9.♗c4 ♘f6
 10.d3 ♜e7 11.0-0 0-0-0?!
 [11...0-0 12.a4±]
 12.a4± a5 13.b5 ♘b8 14.♗bd2 ♜g4
 15.♗b3 b6 16.♔e3 ♘bd7 17.♗ae1
 ♜e6 18.♗xe6 ♜xe6 19.♔h1 ♜e7
 20.♗bd2 ♘g4 21.♗g1 h5 22.♗c4
 g5?
 [22...f6]



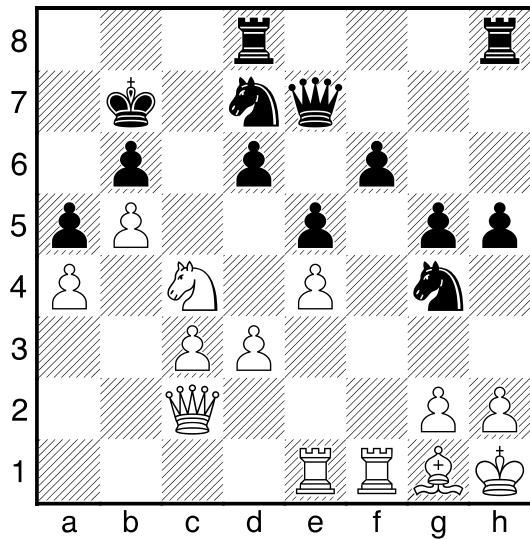
23.♗xd6++- cxd6 24.♗d2!

[24.♗a2]

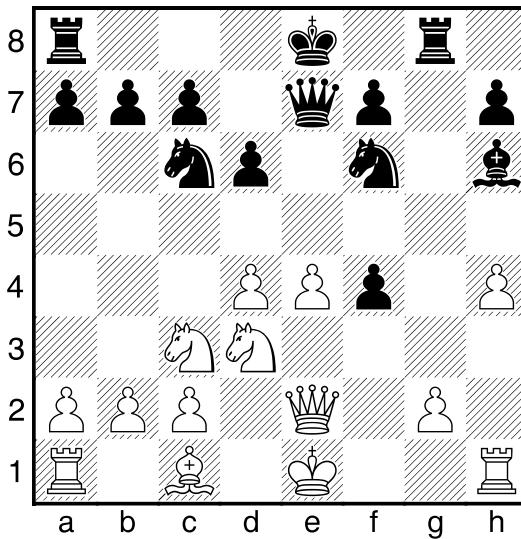
24...f6 25.♗c4 ♜b7

(Diagram)

26.♗xb6 ♘xb6 27.♗xa5+ ♜c7
 28.♗c6 ♜e8 29.a5 ♘d7 30.b6+ ♜b7
 31.a6+ ♜xb6 32.♗b1+ ♜c7 33.♗b7+
 ♜c8 34.♗a7#
 1-0



○



○

C39

□ Planinc,Albin
 ■ Kortschnoj,Viktor Lvovich
 Moscow
[ChessBase]

1975

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.♘f3 g5 4.h4 g4 5.♘e5 d6 6.♘xg4

[6.♘xf7? ♜xf7 7.♗c4+ ♔e8±
 Schlechter,C-Maroczy,G/Wien/1903/
 0-1/]

6...♘f6 7.♘f2

[7.♘xf6+ ♜xf6 8.♗c3 ♔e6!∞]

7...♜g8 8.d4 ♜h6 9.♗c3 ♜e7

10.♗d3

[10.♗c4? ♘c6! 11.0-0 ♗g4
 12.♘xg4 ♜xg4 13.♗e1 ♘xd4
 14.♗d5 ♜f3 15.♘xe7 ♜xg2+
 16.♔h1 ♜e2+ 17.♔g1 ♜xe1±]

10...♞g4

[10...♘xe4? 11.♗d5 ♜d8 12.♗e2
 f5 13.♗h5++-]

11.♗e2 ♜xe2 12.♗xe2 ♘c6

(Diagram)

13.♔xf4?

[13.♘xf4 ♘xd4 14.♗d3 ♜xf4
 15.♔xf4 ♘e6 16.0-0± (16.♗e3±
 Δ 0-0-0)]

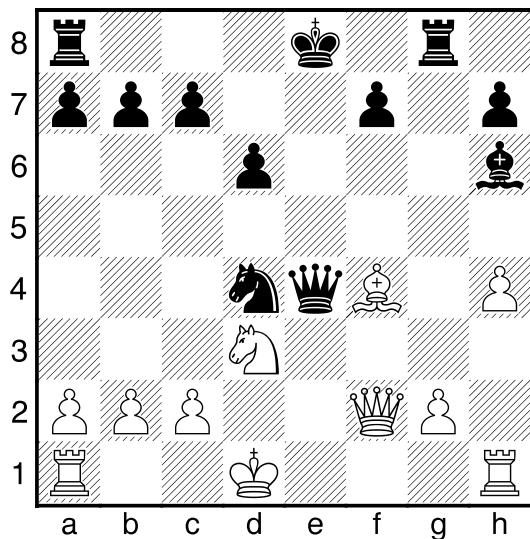
[13.e5! dxе5 (13...♘xd4 14.exf6
 ♘xc2+ 15.♔d1 ♜xe2+ 16.♗xe2
 ♘xa1 17.♔xf4 ♜xf4 18.♗exf4 ♔d7
 19.♔d2±) 14.dxe5 ♘g4 15.♗d5±
 ♜d7 16.♗f6+ ♘xf6 17.exf6+ ♔f8
 ± / ±]

**13...♘xd4 14.♗f2 ♘xe4± 15.♗xe4
 ♜xe4+ 16.♔d1**

[16.♔f1 ♘xc2 17.♗xc2 ♜xg2
 18.♗xg2 ♜xd3+ 19.♗e2+ ♜xe2+
 20.♔xe2 ♜xf4±]

(Diagram)

**16...0-0-0! 17.♔xh6 ♜xg2! 18.♗f1
 ♘xc2 19.♗c1 ♜g4+
 0-1**



Nunn,John DM
 Timman,Jan H
 Donner Memorial (2)
[Blatny,Pavel]

C39
 2615
 2590
 1995

- 1.e4 Kortschnoj 1...e5 2.f4 exf4
3.♘f3 g5
 [3...d6! Fischer]
4.h4
 [4.♗c4 g4 5.♘e5 (5.0-0 gxf3
 6.♗xf3 ♗f6=) 5...♗h4+ 6.♔f1
 ♘c6!]
4...g4
 [4...gxh4?N 5.♘c3 ♘f6 6.e5 ♘g4
 7.d4 ♘e3 8.♗xe3 fxe3 9.♗c4 ♘g7
 10.♗xf7+ ♔xf7 11.♗xh4 d5
 12.0-0+ ♔g8 13.♗h5→ Shulman,Y-
 Aleksandrov,A/Minsk (02) ;CBM 42/
 1994/]
5.♘e5 Kieseritzky Gambit 5...d6
 [5...♗f6
A) 6.♗c4 d5 7.exd5 ♘d6 8.d4
 ♘h5 9.0-0 ♗xh4 10.♗e1 ♗xe1
 11.♗xe1 0-0+ De la Villa Garcia,J-
 Izeta,F/Salamanca ;CBM 18/
 1990/;

B) 6.d4 d6 7.♗d3 ♗xe4 8.♗xf4
 ♘g7 (8...♗e7 9.♗e2 ♘g7
 10.♗c3 ♘xd4 11.♗d5 ♗d8
 12.c3 ♗e6 13.cxd4 ♘xd5
 14.♗xg4 ♗d7 15.♗b4 c6
 16.♗xd5 cxd5 17.0-0→)
 9.♗c3; **C) 6.♗xg4 ♗xe4 7.d3 ♗g3**
 8.♗xf4 ♗xh1 9.♗e2+ (9.♗g5
 ♘e7 10.♗e2 h5 11.♗e5 f6!
 12.♗xf6+ ♗f7-+ Steinitz,W)
 9...♗e7 10.♗f6+ ♗d8 11.♗xc7+
 ♗xc7 12.♗d5+ ♗d8 13.♗xe7
 ♗xe7-+ Morphy,P-Anderssen,A/
 Paris/1858/]

[5...h5 6.♗c4 ♗h7 7.d4
A) 7...d6 8.♗d3 f3 9.gxf3 ♘e7
 (9...♗c6 10.♗g5 ♘e7 11.♗xe7
 ♗xe7 12.♗b5 ♘d7 13.♗xc6
 ♗xc6 14.♗c3 f5 15.d5 ♘d7
 16.♗d2 0-0-0 17.0-0-0±
 Bangiev-Uzunov/corr (URS)/
 1985/) 10.♗e3 ♗xh4+ 11.♗d2
 ♘g5 12.f4 ♗h6 13.♗c3±;
B) 7...♗e7? 8.♗xf4 ♗xh4+ 9.g3
 ♘g5 10.♗xh5! ♗xh5 11.♗xf7+
 ♗f8 12.♗xh5 ♗xf4 13.♗g6+ ♘g7
 14.♗xf4 ♘f6 15.♗c3 ♗e7
 16.♗fd5 ♗xd5 17.♗xg4+ ♘h8
 18.♗xd5+-;
C) 7...f3! 8.gxf3 d6 9.♗d3
 → 7...d6 8.♗d3 f3!?:
D) 7...♔h6 8.♗c3 ♗c6 9.♗xf7
 ♗xf7 10.♗xf7+ ♔xf7 11.♗xf4!
 ♗xf4 12.0-0 ♗xh4 13.♗xf4+ ♘g7
 14.♗d2! d6 (14...♗g5?
 15.♗f7++-) 15.♗af1 ♘d8
 ♘16...♗e6 17.♗f7 ♘h8 18...g3
 16.♗d5 ♘e6 17.♗f7+ ♘h8
 18.♗f6! ♘g5 19.♗xg5! ♗xg5
 20.♗h#]

[5...♗g7 6.d4 d6 7.♗xg4 ♗xg4
 8.♗xg4 ♗xd4
A) 9.c3 ♗e5 10.♗xf4 ♗xf4

(10... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 11. $\mathbb{W}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}bd7=$)
 11. $\mathbb{W}xf4$ $\mathbb{W}f6$ 12.g3 $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}d2$
 $\mathbb{W}xf4$ 14.gxf4 $\mathbb{Q}gf6$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}f2\pm$
 Lutikov,A-Furman,S/Tbilisi URS-ch/1959/;

B) 9. $\mathbb{Q}c3!?$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 10. $\mathbb{W}xf4$ $\mathbb{W}e7$
 11. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$
 13. $\mathbb{W}f5$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 14. $\mathbb{W}c8+$ $\mathbb{W}d8$
 15. $\mathbb{W}xb7$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 16.bxc3 0-0
 17. $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}e5\equiv$ Illescas Cordoba,M-Garcia Palermo,C/Leon/1990/]

[5... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ Kortschnoj]

6. $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 7. $\mathbb{Q}xf6+$

[7. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ Planinc]

[7. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ Kortschnoj]

7... $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 8. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ c6

[8... $\mathbb{Q}e6$

A) 9. $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ (9... $\mathbb{Q}c6$
 10. $\mathbb{Q}d5!$) 10.b3 $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}b2$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$
 12. $\mathbb{W}f2\pm$ De la Villa Garcia,J-Fernandez Garcia,J/Barcelona/1990/;

B) 9. $\mathbb{W}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 10. $\mathbb{W}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$
 11. $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 0-0-0 12. $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ bxc6
 13.d3 $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 15.g3
 $\mathbb{W}g7$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}xf4=$ De la Villa Garcia,J-Fernandez Garcia,J/Salamanca/1990/]

[8... $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 9. $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{W}g6$ 10.d3 $\mathbb{W}g3+$
 11. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 12.c3 0-0-0 13. $\mathbb{Q}c2$
 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 14.exd5 $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 15. $\mathbb{W}h5$ $\mathbb{W}g6$
 16. $\mathbb{W}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}h6\geq$ Kristiansen-Nielsen/Denmark ch/1995/]

9. $\mathbb{W}f3$

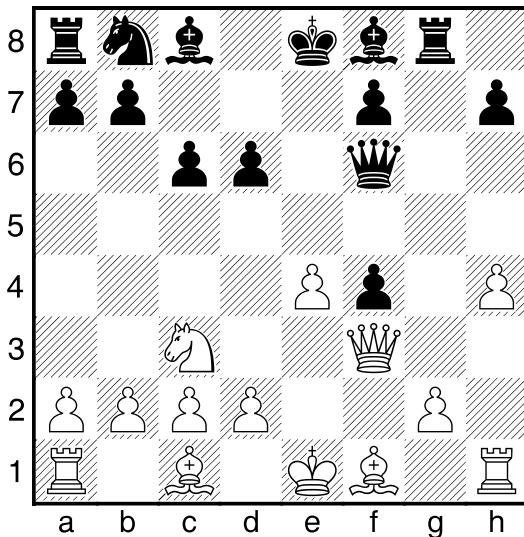
[9.b3 $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}b2$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 11.d4
 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 12. $\mathbb{W}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 13. $\mathbb{Q}d1$ d5 ∞
 Almeyra-Arencibia/Matanzas/1993/]

9... $\mathbb{Q}g8$

[9... $\mathbb{Q}h6?$ 10.g4 \pm]

(Diagram)

10. $\mathbb{W}f2$



[10. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}a6!$]

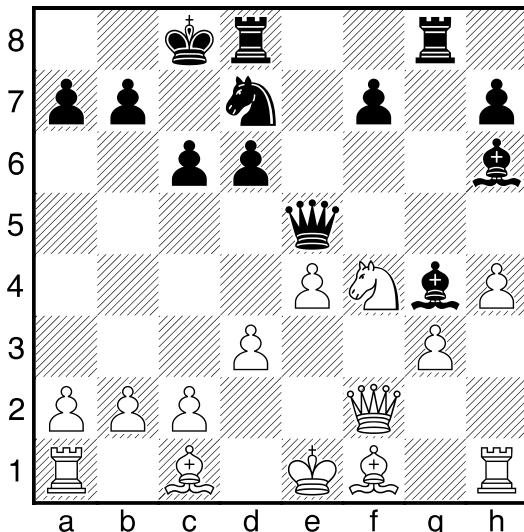
10... $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 11.d3 $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$

[12...f3 13. $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ fxg2 (13... $\mathbb{W}xb2?$ 14. $\mathbb{W}d4$) 14. $\mathbb{W}xf6$ gxh1 \mathbb{W} 15. $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5\Box$ 16. $\mathbb{W}xg5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe2$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}xe2$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\Delta\mathbb{Q}g2\pm$]

13. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 0-0-0 14.g3

[14. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}xc1$ 15. $\mathbb{W}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$
 16. $\mathbb{Q}xc1$ $\mathbb{Q}de8$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}h5\geq$]

14... $\mathbb{W}e5$

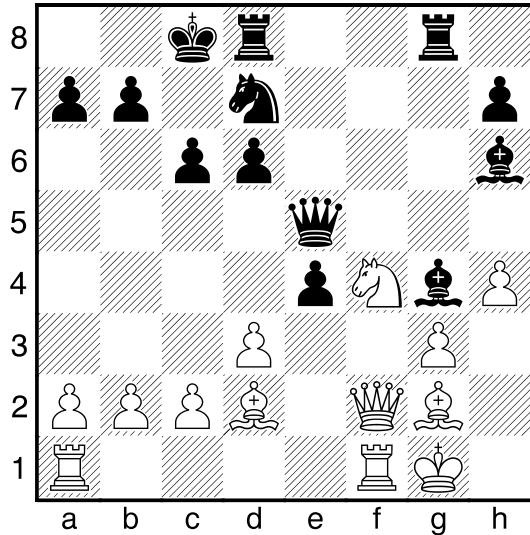


15. $\mathbb{Q}g2$

[15. $\mathbb{W}xa7?$ Kortschnoj $\mathbb{Q}f3$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}g1$ f5 \geq]

15...f5 \geq 16.0-0 fxe4 17. $\mathbb{Q}d2?$

[17.dxe4 ♜c5 18.♗d3 ♜xd3
 19.cxd3 ♜df8 20.♔f4 ♜xf4 21.gxf4
 ♜h5 Δ ♜e2, ♜h3→]
 [17.♕xe4 ♜df8=]



17...♜f3! 18.♝ae1 ♜df8 19.dxe4
 ♜xg2
 [19...♜xf4 20.♜xf4 ♜xf4 21.gxf4
 ♜c5 22.♝xc5 ♜xg2+ 23.♔h1
 ♜f2+=]

20.♔xg2 ♜g4 21.♔h3!? ♜fg8 22.♝g1
 [□22.♝c3 ♜xf4! (22...♜xg3+
 23.♝xg3 ♜xg3+ 24.♔xg3±
 25.♝xg3)]

A) 23.♝xe5? ♜xg3+ 24.♝xg3
 (24.♔h2 ♜xe5+-) 24...♜xg3+
 25.♔h2 ♜xe5+-;

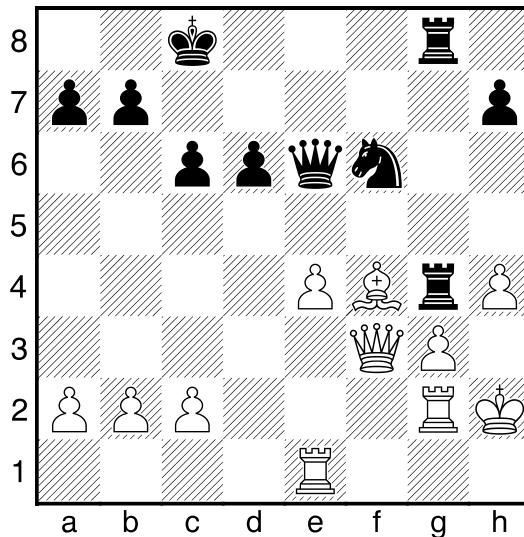
B) 23.gxf4 ♜h5→]

22...♝f6! 23.♝f3

[23.♝c3? ♜xe4+-]
 [23.♝xa7 Kortschnoj ♜xg3+
 24.♝xg3 ♜xg3+ 25.♔xg3 ♜xf4+
 26.♜xf4 ♜h5+ 27.♔g4 ♜xf4+
 28.♔xh5 ♜f3+=]

23...♝e7! 24.♝g2□ ♜xf4 25.♔xf4
 ♜e6 26.♔h2

(Diagram)



♞h5+- 27.♝ee2

[27.♝g5 h6-+]
 27...♜f8 28.♝ef2 ♜xf4 29.gxf4
 ♜xh4+ 30.♔g1 ♜xa2 31.♝g3?
 [□31.♝g4 ♜h6! 32.♝b3 ♜b1+
 33.♝f1 ♜h1+ 34.♔xh1 ♜xf1+
 35.♔h2 ♜e2+ 36.♔g3 ♜xe4-+]
 [31.♝g4± Kortschnoj]
 31...♜b1+ 32.♝f1 ♜h1+ 33.♔xh1
 ♜xf1+ 34.♝g1 ♜xf4 35.♝h3+ ♜b8
 36.♝xh7 a6 37.♝g8+ ♜c1+
 0-1

C33

□ Fischer, Robert James

■ Evans, Larry Melvyn

USA-ch New York (2)

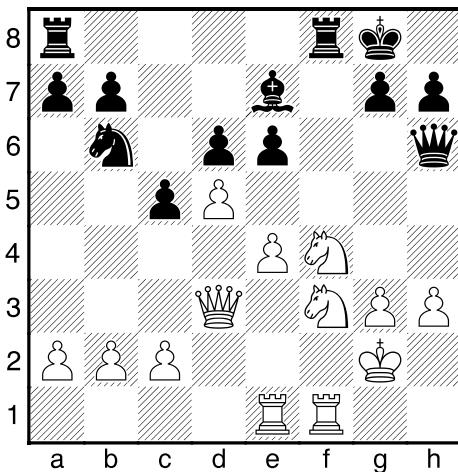
16.12.1963

[Dissel, Henk]

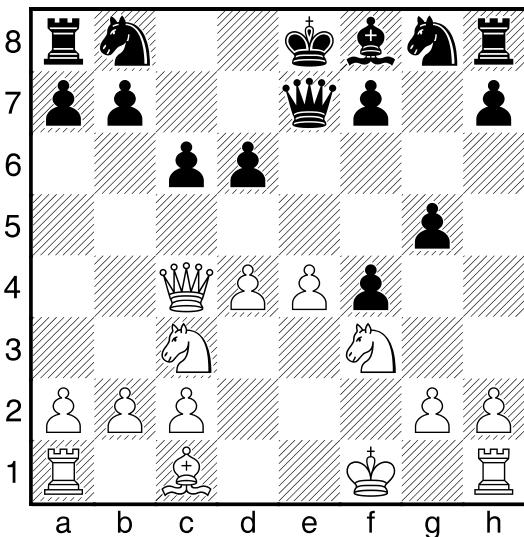
1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.♝c4 ♜h4+

4.♔f1 d6 5.♝c3

[5.d4! ♜e6 6.♝d3?! ♜f6 7.♝f3
 ♜g4 8.♝c3 ♜e7 9.h3 ♜g6
 10.♝xf4± 0-0 11.♝e1 ♜h5 12.♝h2
 ♜g3+ 13.♝xg3 ♜xg3 14.♝e2 ♜g6
 15.♝f4 ♜h6 16.g3 ♜d7 17.♝g2
 ♜b6 18.♝xe6 fxe6 19.♝hf1 c5
 20.d5



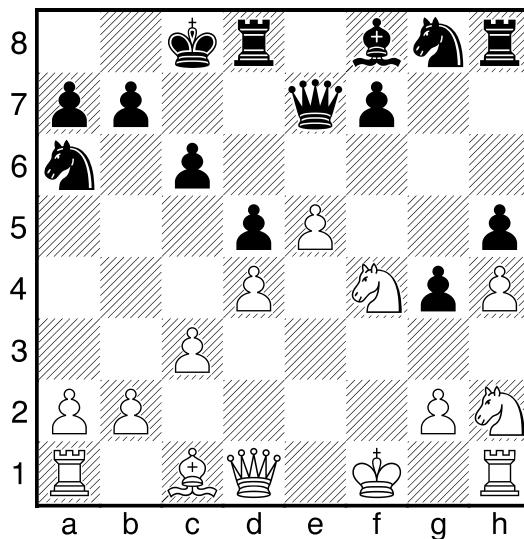
$\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 21.gxf4 $\mathbb{W}xf4$ 22.dxe6 $\mathbb{R}f8$
 23.b4 $\mathbb{R}f6$ 24. $\mathbb{W}b5$ $\mathbb{R}xe6$ 25.bxc5
 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 26. $\mathbb{N}xh4$ $\mathbb{W}xh4$ 27. $\mathbb{W}b3$ d5
 28.cxb6 1-0 (28) Ivanchuk,V (2716)-
 Nikolic,P (2648) Antalya 2004]
 5... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 6. $\mathbb{W}e2$ c6 7. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{W}e7$ 8.d4
 $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 9. $\mathbb{W}xc4$ g5



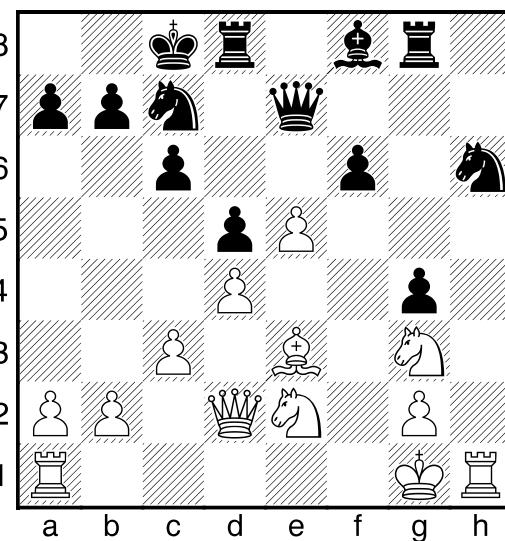
10.e5 d5 11. $\mathbb{W}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$
 13. $\mathbb{W}d1$ 0-0-0 14.c3 $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 15.h4 g4
 16. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ h5 17. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$

(Diagram)

$\mathbb{W}xh4$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{W}e7$
 20. $\mathbb{Q}xh5$ $\mathbb{R}g8$ 21. $\mathbb{Q}fg3$ $\mathbb{R}g6$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}f4$
 $\mathbb{R}g5$ 23. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 24. $\mathbb{W}d2$ $\mathbb{R}g8$



25. $\mathbb{Q}fe2$ f6



26.exf6 $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 27. $\mathbb{Q}xh6$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 28. $\mathbb{R}f1$
 $\mathbb{W}e6$ 29. $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{R}de8$ 30. $\mathbb{R}h6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4$
 31. $\mathbb{W}xf4$ $\mathbb{W}e7$ 32. $\mathbb{R}f6$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 33. $\mathbb{W}e5$
 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 34. $\mathbb{W}xe7$ $\mathbb{R}xe7$ 35. $\mathbb{R}f8+$ $\mathbb{R}xf8$
 36. $\mathbb{R}xf8+$
 1-0

Spassky,Boris Vasilievich
 Fischer,Robert James
 Mar del Plata International-23 (2)
[ChessBase]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Qf3 g5

[3...d6! Fischer]

4.h4

[4.Qc4 g4 5.0-0 (5.Qe5 Wh4+
 6.Qf1 Qc6) 5...gxf3 6.Wxf3 Wf6=]

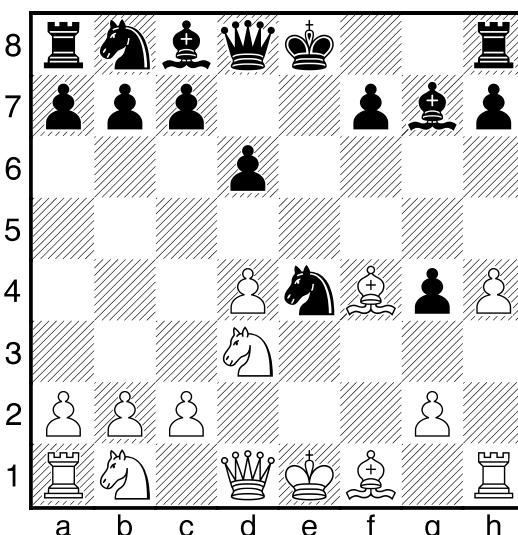
4...g4 5.Qe5 Qf6

[5...h5 6.Qc4 Wh7 7.d4 d6 8.Qd3
 f3 9.gxf3 Qe7 10.Qe3 Qxh4+
 11.Qd2 Qg5 12.f4 Qh6 13.Qc3N]

6.d4

[6.Qc4 d5 7.exd5 Qg7 (7...Qd6)]
[6.Qxg4 Qxe4 7.d3 Qg3 8.Qxf4
 Qxh1 9.We2+ (9.Qg5 Qe7 10.We2
 h5 11.Qe5 f6! 12.Qxf6+ Qf7+
 Steinitz,W) 9...We7 10.Qf6+ Qd8
 11.Qxc7+ Qxc7 12.Qd5+ Qd8
 13.Qxe7 Qxe7+ Morphy,P-
 Anderssen,A Paris 1858]

6...d6 7.Qd3 Qxe4 8.Qxf4 Qg7



9.Qc3?

[9.c3!]

A) 9...0-0!? Keres,P 10.Qd2 We8
 11.Qxe4 Qxe4+ 12.Qf2 Wf6

C39

13.g3 Qh6 14.Qg2? Keres:"with
 advantage for White." (14.Wd2!=
 Δ 15.Qg2) 14...Qxf4+ 15.gxf4
 Qxf4+;

B) 9...We7! Fischer,R 10.Qe2
 Qf5+]

9...Qxc3 10.bxc3 c5!

[10...0-0 Keres,P]

11.Qe2

[11.Qe2+ Qe6! (11...We7?!
 12.Qxd6 Wxe2+ 13.Qxe2 cxd4
 14.0-0! →) 12.d5? Qxc3+-+ 13.Qd2
 Qxa1 14.c3 Wf6]

11...cxd4 12.0-0 Qc6

[12...h5 13.Qg5 f6 14.Qc1
 Δ Qf4; × g6, e6, h5]
[12...Wxh4?! 13.g3∞]

13.Qxg4 0-0 14.Qxc8 Qxc8 15.Wg4
 f5

[15...Qh8 □]

16.Wg3 dxc3 17.Qae1

[17.Qxd6 Qf6 18.Qf4 Qg6↑]

17...Qh8

[17...Wd7 18.Qxd6 Qfe8 19.Qc5
 Wf7+ Kmoch,H and Antoshin]

18.Qh1?

[18.Qxd6 □ Qf6 (18...Qg8
 19.Qe5) 19.Qe5 Qxe5 20.Qxe5]

18...Qg8

[18...d5 19.Qc5]

19.Qxd6 Qf8!

[19...Qd4 20.Wh2 Qg4 21.Qe5+!
 Qg8 (21...Qxe5 22.Qxe5 Qxh4
 23.Qf7+) 22.Qg3+]

20.Qe5+ Qxe5 21.Wxe5+ Qg7!

22.Qxf5

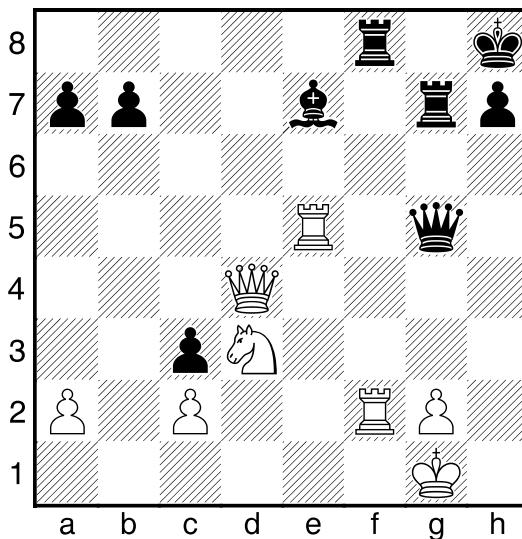
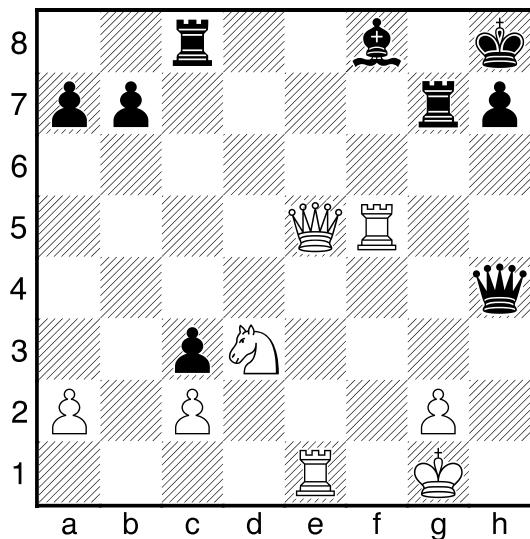
[22.Wxf5 Wxh4+ 23.Qg1 Wg4
 24.Wxg4 (24.Wf2 Qd6→)
 24...Qxg4+]

[22.Qf4? Qd6+-]

[22.Wf4? Qg4+-]

22...Wxh4+ 23.Qg1

(Diagram)



Wg4?

[23...Wg3! □; Spassky,B 24.Wxg3
(24.We2 ♕d6) 24...Bxg3+ Δ Bxc3]

24.Bf2 ♕e7 Δ ♕h4 25.Be4 Wg5

[25...Wd1+ 26.Be1 Wg4 27.Be4
Wd1+= (27...Wd1+ 28.♕h2 Bc6
29.Wb8+ Bg8 30.We5+ Bg7=)]

26.Wd4! Bf8? Fischer:'Overlooking

White's real threat.' (27.Be5)

[26...Bf8! 27.Wxa7 (27.♕e5 ♕c5
28.♗f7+ ♔g8 29.♗xg5 ♕xd4
30.♕xd4 Bxg5=) 27...Bd6=]

27.Be5!

[27.♗e5? Bxf2 28.Wxf2 ♕c5!
29.Wxc5 Wxg2#]

(Diagram)

27...Bd8

[27...Wg6 28.Bxe7+-]
[27...Wh4 28.Bxf8++-]
[27...Bf6 28.Wd6!+-]

28.We4 Wh4 29.Bf4

[29.Bf4 Wg3 30.Bxe7+-]

1-0

C37

□ Morphy,Paul

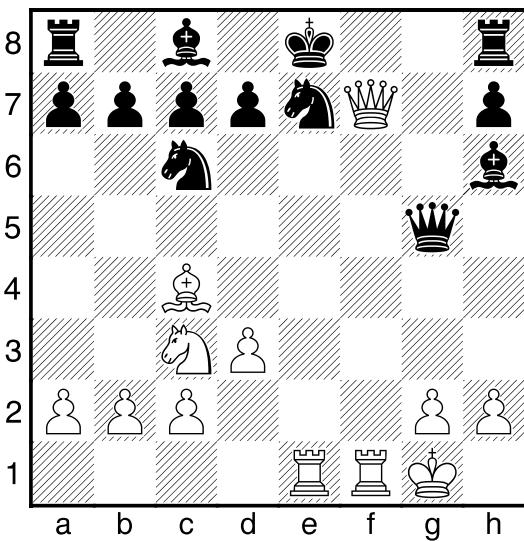
■ NN

New Orleans blindfold sim (I) 1:4
[Dissel,Henk]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.♗f3 g5 4.♕c4
g4 5.0-0 gxf3 6.Wxf3 Dit is de enige
partij die Morphy met het Muziogmbiet
heeft gespeeld. Wel zijn Muzio's van
hem bekend als voorgiftpartij. In die
gevallen speelde hij zonder damepaard.
In de praktijk betekende dat hij zijn
dametoren sneller kon activeren. In de
meeste gevallen ging de toren snel
naar e1. 6...Wf6 7.e5 Wxe5 8.d3 ♕h6
9.♗c3 ♗c6 10.♗xf4 Wxf4 11.Wh5
Wg5 12.Bae1+ ♗ge7 13.Wxf7+

(Diagram)

♗d8 14.♗e4 Wg7 15.Wh5 d5
16.♕xd5 Wd4+ 17.♔h1 Wxd5
18.Wxh6 ♗g6 19.♗g5 ♕f5 20.Wg7
Bf8 21.♗e6+ ♕xe6 22.Bxf8+ ♗xf8
23.Wxf8+ ♕d7 24.Wxa8 ♗e5 25.Wh8
Wg4 26.Wxh7+ ♕d6 27.Wg6 ♗e5



28. $\mathbb{W}g3 \dots$

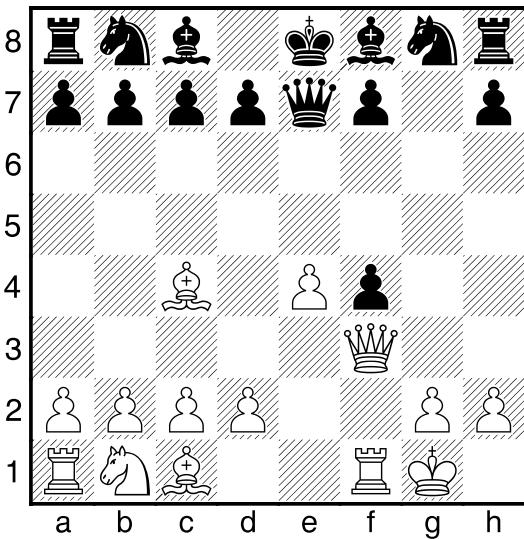
1-0

Dubois,Serafino

Anderssen,Adolf

British CA-05 Casual Games
[Dissel,Henk]

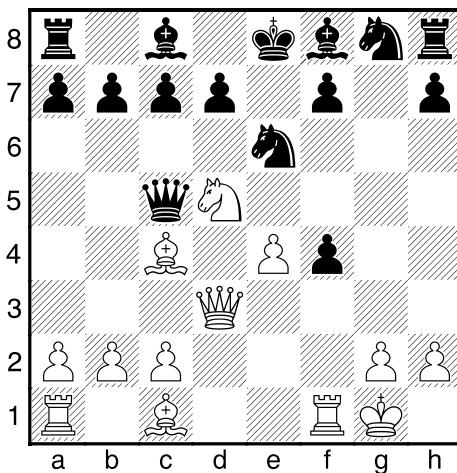
1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ g5 4. $\mathbb{Q}c4$
g4 5.0-0 gxf3 6. $\mathbb{W}xf3$ $\mathbb{W}e7$



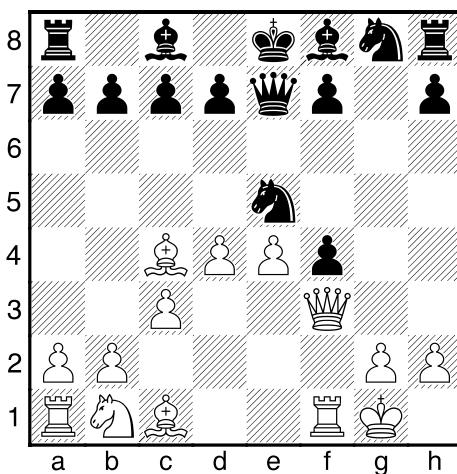
7.d3

[7.d4 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 8.c3 (8. $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$

9. $\mathbb{W}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{W}c5+$

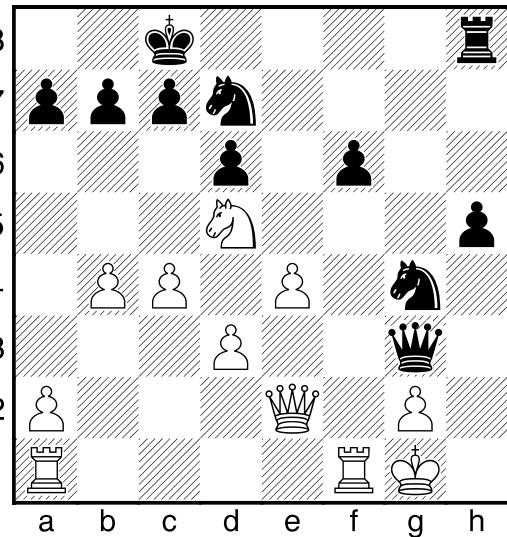


11. $\mathbb{Q}h1$ c6 12. b4 $\mathbb{W}d6$ 13. e5
 $\mathbb{W}xe5$ 14. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 15. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$
16. $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}ae1$ $\mathbb{W}g5$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}e8$
 $\mathbb{Q}h6$ 19. $\mathbb{W}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 20. $\mathbb{W}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}xe8$
21. $\mathbb{Q}d5+$ $\mathbb{W}xd5$ 22. $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ cx d5
23. $\mathbb{W}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 24. $\mathbb{W}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$
25. $\mathbb{W}c4+$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 26. $\mathbb{W}f4+$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$
27. $\mathbb{W}xh6$ $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ 28. $\mathbb{W}xh7$ b6 29. $\mathbb{Q}f4$
 $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 30. h4 $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 31. $\mathbb{Q}f7$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 32. h5
 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ 33. $\mathbb{Q}g7$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 34. $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}ff2$
35. $\mathbb{W}g8$ $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ 36. h6 $\mathbb{Q}xg2+$ 37. $\mathbb{Q}h3$
 $\mathbb{Q}c3+$ 0-1 (37) Anderssen,A-Zukertort,
J Breslau 1865) 8... $\mathbb{Q}e5$



9. dxe5 $\mathbb{W}c5+$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{W}xc4$
11. $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{W}e6$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ b6 13. $\mathbb{W}g3$
 $\mathbb{W}g6$ 14. $\mathbb{W}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 15. e6 fxe6
16. $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 17. $\mathbb{Q}ae1$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 18. $\mathbb{Q}e2$

1. $\text{e}c8$ 19. $\text{e}e5$ $\text{g}g4$ 20. $\text{g}g3$ $\text{e}c5$
 21. $\text{f}f5$ $\text{x}xe4$ 22. $\text{xf}8+$ $\text{xf}8$
 23. $\text{w}xe4$ $\text{w}xe4$ 24. $\text{xe}4$ $\text{f}f2+$
 25. $\text{xf}2$ $\text{xf}2$ 26. $\text{d}d4$ $e5$ 27. $\text{d}d3$ $e4$
 28. $\text{d}d4$ $e3$ 29. $\text{f}f3$ $f1+$ 30. $\text{g}g1$
 $\text{e}e5$ 0-1 (30) Dubois,S-Anderssen,A
 London 1862]
 7... $d6$ 8. $\text{xf}4$ $\text{e}e6$ 9. $\text{g}g5$ $f6$ 10. $\text{xe}6$
 $\text{w}xe6$ 11. $\text{c}c3$ $\text{d}d7$ 12. $\text{d}d5$ 0-0-0
 13. $\text{e}e3$ $\text{h}h6$ 14. $b4$ $\text{g}g4$ 15. $\text{d}d4$ $h5$
 16. $c4$ $\text{h}h6$ 17. $h3$ $\text{ge}5$ 18. $\text{w}e2$
 $\text{dg}8$ 19. $\text{e}e3$ $\text{w}xh3$ 20. $\text{exh}6$ $\text{g}g3$
 21. $\text{f}f4$ $\text{g}g4$ 22. $\text{exg}3$ $\text{wxg}3$



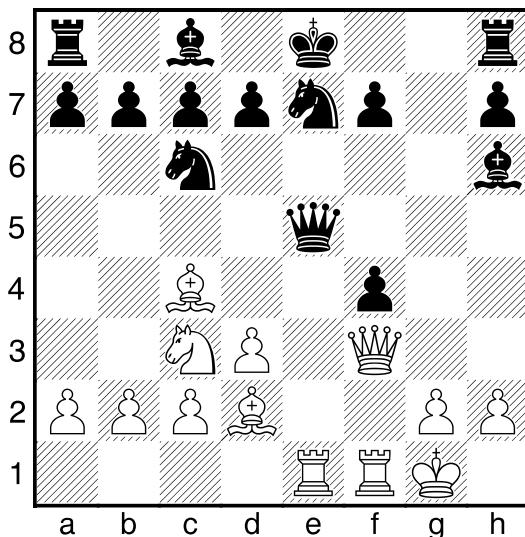
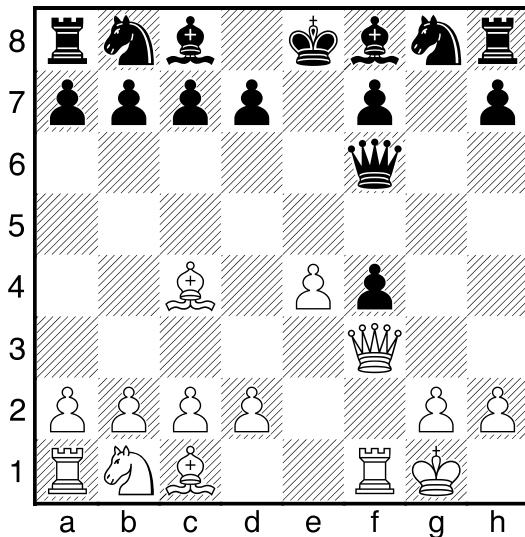
0-1

Greenaway,Francis
 Anderssen,Adolf
 London m
 [Dissel, Henk]

1. $e4$ $e5$ 2. $f4$ $exf4$ 3. $\text{f}f3$ $g5$ 4. $\text{c}c4$
 $g4$ 5. 0-0 $gxf3$ 6. $\text{w}xf3$ $\text{w}f6$

(Diagram)

7. $e5$ $\text{w}xe5$ 8. $d3$ $\text{h}h6$ 9. $\text{c}c3$ $\text{e}e7$
 10. $\text{d}d2$ $\text{bc}6$ 11. $\text{ae}1$



C37

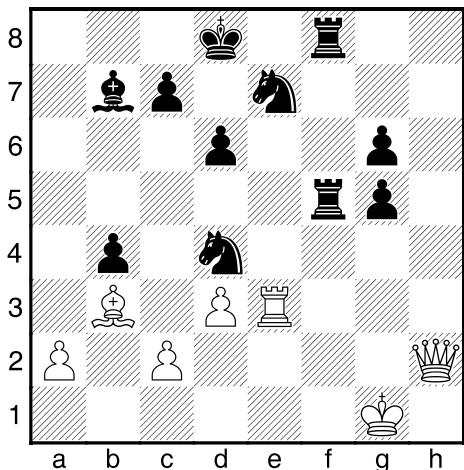
1851

 $\text{w}c5+$

[11... $\text{w}f5$ 12. $\text{d}d5$ $\text{d}d8$ 13. $\text{c}c3$ $\text{e}e8$
 14. $\text{f}f6$ $\text{f}f8$ 15. $g4$ $\text{g}g6$ 16. $h4$ $d6$
 17. $g5$ $\text{g}g7$ 18. $\text{xf}4$ $h6$ 19. $\text{w}h2$ $a6$
 20. $b4$ $b5$ 21. $\text{b}b3$ $a5$ 22. $bx a5$ $b4$
 23. $\text{b}b2$ $\text{xa}5$ 24. $\text{e}e2$ $\text{b}b7$ 25. $\text{g}g2$
 $\text{f}f5$ 26. $\text{e}e1$ $hxg5$ 27. $h5$ $\text{xf}6$
 28. $hxg6$ $\text{xb}2$ 29. $\text{g}g4$ $\text{d}d4+$
 30. $\text{xd}4$ $\text{xd}4$ 31. $\text{e}e3$ $fxg6$

(Diagram)

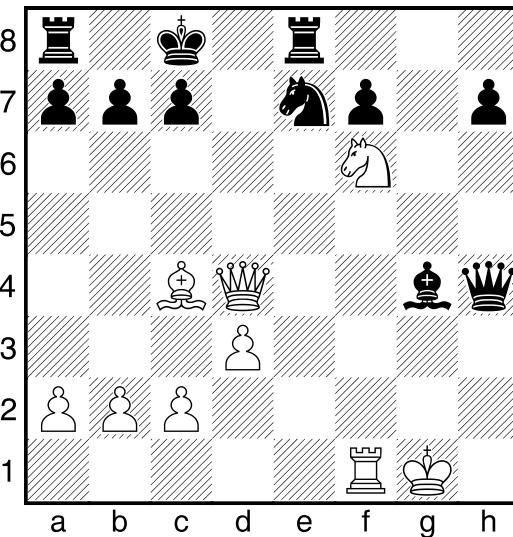
0-1 (31) Anderssen,A-Zukertort,J
 Breslau 1865]



12. Qh1 0-0 13. Wh3 Qg7 14. Bxf4 d5
 15. Wh5 Qg6 16. Bf3 Qg4 17. Wxg4
 Qce5 18. Wh5 Qxf3 19. gxf3 Wf2
 20. Qxd5 Wxd2 21. Bg1 Bae8
 0-1

C37

[19... Bf8? 20. Be2 Qf5!#]
 20. Bxe5! dxex5 21. Wxe5 Qxg4?
 [21... Qe6!! 22. Wd4+ Qd5 23. Qxd5
 Wg3+ 24. Qg2+ Wd6 25. Wxd6+
 cxsd6 26. Qxe8+ Qxe8= Golombek,
 Cafferty; 1956 [BCM, p.164].]

22. Wd4+ Qc8 

1874

Nu volgt een overbekende combinatie.
 De voorgaande zetten zullen voor veel
 DRL-ers nieuw zijn. 23. Qe6+! Qb8
 24. Qd7+ Qc8 25. Qc5+ Qb8
 26. Qa6+ bxa6 27. Wb4\#
 1-0

□ Chigorin,Mikhail Ivanovich
 ■ Davidov,Mikhail
 St Petersburg
 [ChessBase]

[source: J.H.Ellis, Chess Sparks or Short and Bright Games of Chess (1895), p. 63] 1. e4 e5 2. f4 exf4
 3. Qf3 g5 4. Qc4 g4 5. 0-0 gxf3
 6. Wxf3 Wf6 7. e5 Wxe5 8. d3 Qh6
 9. Qc3 Qe7 10. Qd2 Qbc6 11. Bae1
 Wf5

[11... Wc5+ 12. Qh1 Qe5 13. Wh5
 Qg7 14. Qxf4 d6 15. Qxe5 Qxe5
 16. Bxf7 Qd8 17. Bxe7 Qxe7
 18. Wf7+ Qd8 19. Qd5 Bxh4 20. Qb5
 1-0 (20) MacDonnell,G-Bird,H
 London 1873]

12. Qd5 Qd8 13. $\text{Qc3}?$

[13. We2!]

13... Bxh4 14. Qf6 Qg5 15. g4 Wg6
 16. Qxg5 Wxg5 17. h4 Wxh4 18. Wxf4
 d6 19. Qf6 Qe5!

C35

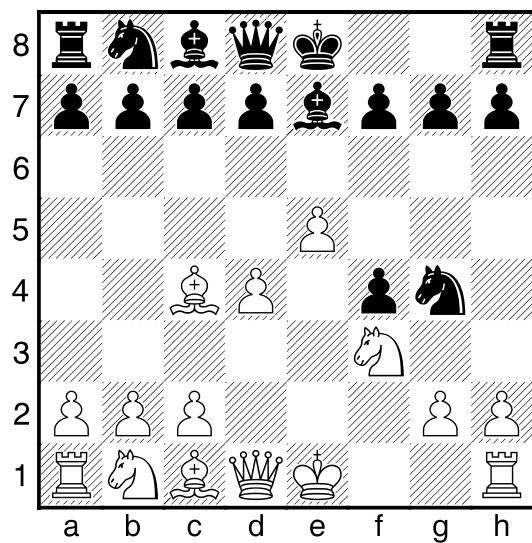
□ Kramer,Haije J
 ■ Euwe,Max
 Match Euwe-Kramer +8-0=2 (6) 2.5.41
 [Dissel, Henk]

1. e4 e5 2. f4 exf4 3. Qf3 Qe7 4. Qc4
 Qf6 5. e5 Qg4 6. d4

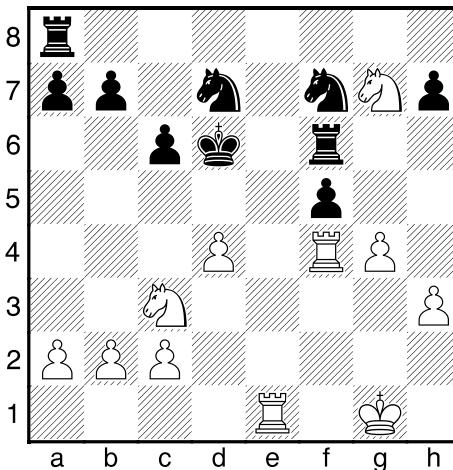
(Diagram)

d5 7. Qb3

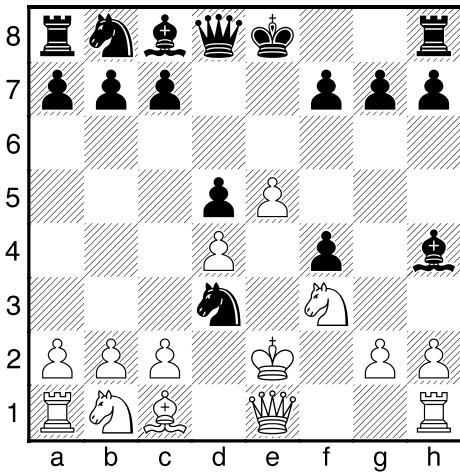
[7. Qd3 Qh4+ 8. Qe2 Qf2 9. Wxe1
 Qxd3]



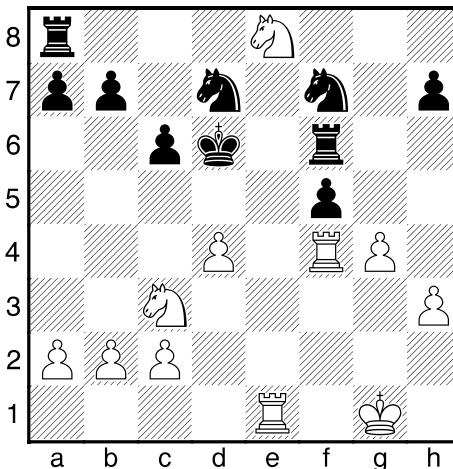
19.h3 $\text{N}h6$ 20.g4 Qf7 21.Qxf7
 $\text{N}xf7$



22.Ne8+



10.Wxh4 Nxc1+ 11.Qxc1 Wxh4
12.Nxh4 Nc6 13.c3 0-0 14.Qf2 f6
15.Qe1 g5 16.Qf3 g4 17.Qg1 fxe5
18.dxe5 Qf5 19.h3 g3+ 20.Qf3
Nae8 21.Qd2 Ne4+ 22.Qxe4 dxe4+
23.Qxe4 Qxe5+ 24.Qd3 Qe3+
25.Qc2 b5 26.Qf1 Ne5 27.Qa1
Nd3 28.Qgf3 Qd8 29.Qf1 c5 30.a4
Qe2 31.axb5 Ne5 32.Qc1 Nxf3
33.Qxf3 Qxg2 0-1 (33) Lutikov,A-
Estrin,Y Leningrad 1951]
[7.exd6 Qxd6 8.We2+ We7
9.Wxe7+ Qxe7 10.0-0 Qf5 11.Qb3
Nd7 12.Qc3 c6 13.Qg5 Qg6
14.Qxf4 Qxf4 15.Qxf4 f5 16.Qe6
Qd6 17.Qxg7 Qhf8 18.Qe1 Qf6



1-0 (22) Gallagher,J (2515)-Reinhard,
M (2170) Eupen 1995]

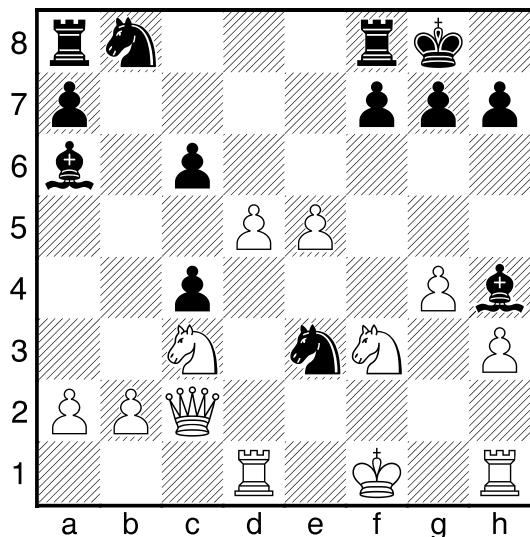
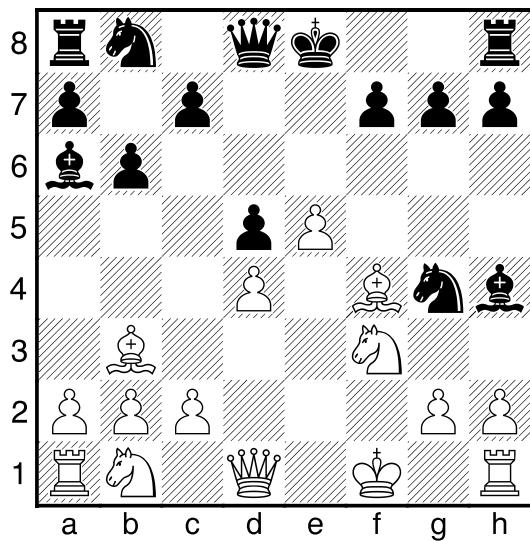
7...Qh4+ 8.Qf1 b6 9.Qxf4 Qa6+

(Diagram)

10.c4 dxc4 11.Qa4+ b5 12.Qc3
bxa4 13.Wxa4+ c6 14.h3 Nh6 15.d5
Qf5 16.Qd1 0-0 17.g4 Wb6 18.Wc2
We3 19.Qxe3 Nxе3+

(Diagram)

20.Qe2 Nxc2 21.Qxh4 cxd5
22.Qxd5 Qb7 23.Qc1 Qxd5 24.Qxd5



$\text{N}d4+$ 25. $\text{N}e3$ $\text{N}e6$

0-1

□ Borzakian, Manouk

■ Hebden, Mark

Montpellier op 12th (1)

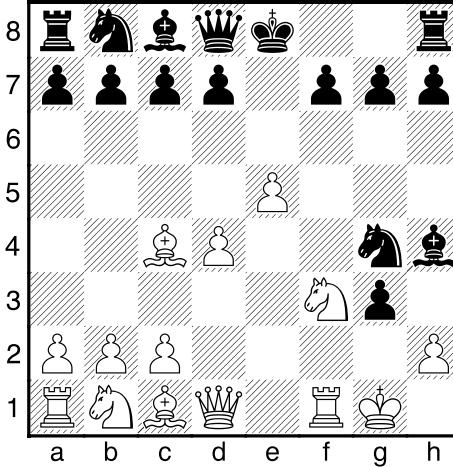
[Dissel, Henk]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3. $\text{N}f3$ $\text{N}e7$ 4. $\text{N}c4$
 $\text{N}f6$ 5. e5 $\text{N}g4$ 6. d4 $\text{N}h4+$ 7. $\text{N}f1$

[7.g3 fxg3 8.0-0
 (Diagram)]

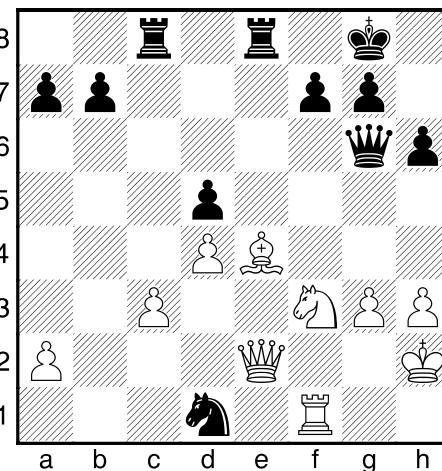
C35
 2185

2510 03.07.2005



7... $d6$ 8. $exd6$ 0-0 9. $\text{N}xf4$ $cxd6$
 10. $\text{N}xh4$

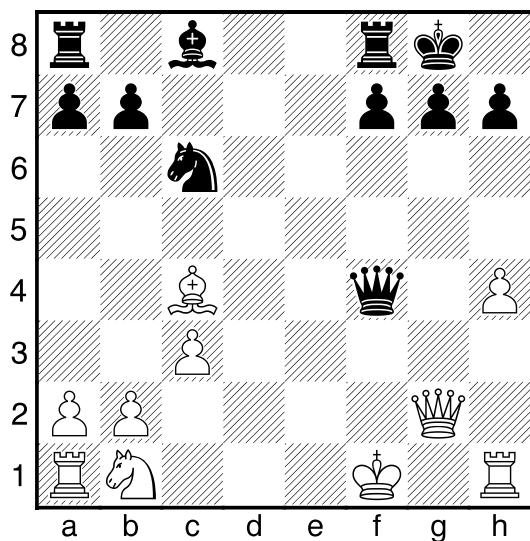
[10. $g3$ $\text{N}e7$ 11. $\text{N}c3$ $\text{N}f6$ 12. $\text{N}g2$
 $d5$ 13. $\text{N}b3$ $\text{N}c6$ 14. $\text{W}d3$ $\text{N}b4$
 15. $\text{W}d2$ $\text{N}f5$ 16. $h3$ $\text{N}c8$ 17. $\text{N}ae1$
 $\text{N}e4$ 18. $\text{W}e2$ $\text{N}d6$ 19. $\text{N}xd6$ $\text{W}xd6$
 20. $\text{N}xe4$ $\text{N}xe4$ 21. $c3$ $\text{N}d3$ 22. $\text{N}d1$
 $\text{W}g6$ 23. $\text{N}h2$ $\text{N}fe8$ 24. $\text{N}hf1$ $h6$
 25. $\text{N}c2$ $\text{N}xb2$ 26. $\text{N}xe4$ $\text{N}xd1$]



0-1 (26) Gantner,M (2255)-Hebden,
 M (2467) England 2016]

10... $\text{W}xh4$ 11. $\text{W}f3$ $\text{N}c6$ 12. $c3$ $\text{N}ge5$
 13. $dxe5$ $dxe5$ 14. $g3$ $\text{W}h3+$ 15. $\text{W}g2$
 $exf4$ 16. $gxf4$ $\text{W}e3$ 17. $h4$ $\text{W}xf4+$

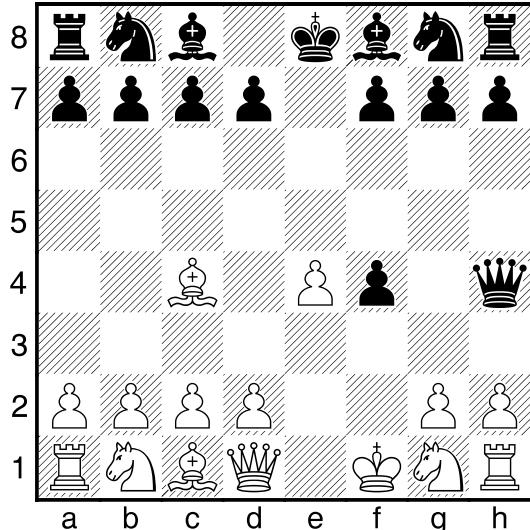
(Diagram)



0-1

□ Paulsen,Louis
■ Kolisch,Ignatz
London m2 (3)
[Martin,Andrew]

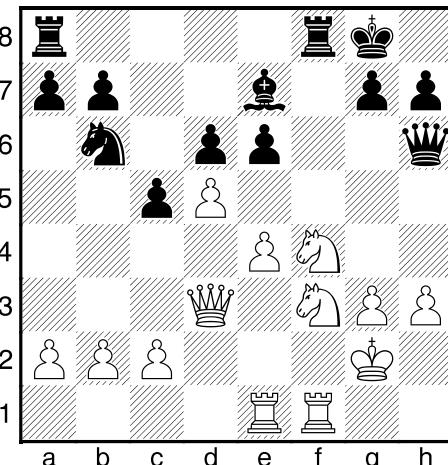
1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Qc4 Wh4+
4.Qf1



g5

[4...d6 5.d4! Qe6 6.Wd3!? Nf6
7.Nf3 Ng4 8.Qc3 Ne7 9.h3 Ng6

10.Qxf4± 0-0 11.Qe1 Nh5 12.Qh2
Nh3+ 13.Qxg3 Wxg3 14.Qe2 Wg6
15.Qf4 Wh6 16.g3 Nd7 17.Qg2
Nb6 18.Qxe6 fxe6 19.Qhf1 c5
20.d5



C33

1861

Qxf4 21.gxf4 Wxf4 22.dxe6 Qf8
23.b4 Qf6 24.Wb5 Qxe6 25.bxc5
Qh4 26.Qxh4 Wxh4 27.Qb3 d5
28.cxb6 1-0 (28) Ivanchuk,V (2716)-
Nikolic,P (2648) Antalya 2004]

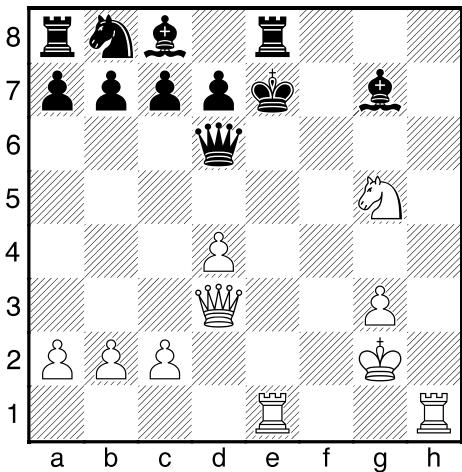
5.Qc3 Qg7 6.d4 Qe7 7.g3 fxg3

8.Qg2 d6

[8...Wh6 9.hxg3 Wg6 10.Qf3 h6
11.Qd5 Qxd5 12.exd5 0-0
(12...Qd8 13.Qe5 We4+ 14.Qf3
Wxf3+ 15.Qxf3 d6 16.Qd3 Qg4
17.Qe3 Qxf3+ 18.Qxf3 Qd7 19.c4
Qf6 20.Qc2 c6 21.dxc6 bxc6
22.b4 Qb8 23.Qab1 a6 24.a4 d5
25.c5 Qc7 26.Qd3 Qa8 27.b5
axb5 28.axb5 cxb5 29.Qxb5 Qhb8
30.Qhb1 Qxb5 31.Qxb5 Qa3
32.Qf5 h5 33.Qe2 Qe4 34.Qxe4
dxe4 35.d5 Qa2+ 36.Qf1 Qe5
37.c6 Qxg3 38.Qc5 h4 39.Qb7+
Qc8 40.d6 Qd2 41.d7+

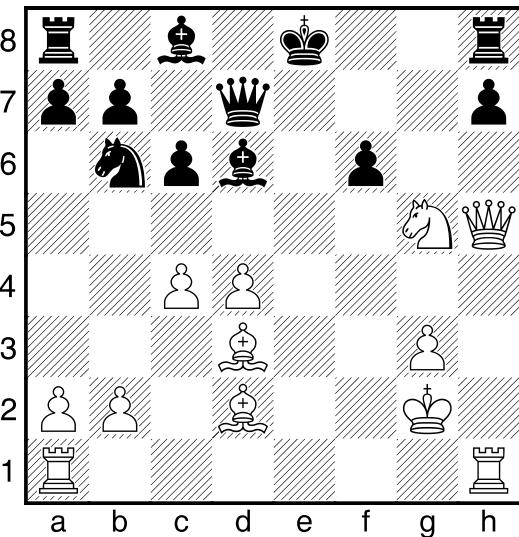
Suhle & Neumann: Die neueste
Theorie und Praxis des Schachspiels,
1865, p. 267-268. 1-0 (41) Mayet,
C-Hirschfeld,P/Berlin 1859/EXT
2012) 13.d6! Wxd6 14.Qxg5! hxg5

15. $\mathbb{W}d3$ $\mathbb{H}e8$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{K}xf7$
 17. $\mathbb{Q}xg5+$ $\mathbb{K}e7$ 18. $\mathbb{H}ae1+$



Neumann (video Andrew Martin
1995)]

9. $h \times g3$ $\mathbb{W}g4$ 10. $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 11. $\mathbb{Q}xg5$
 $\mathbb{Q}bc6$ 12. $\mathbb{Q}f3$ f6 13. $\mathbb{Q}e3$ d5 14. exd5
 $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 15. d6 $\mathbb{Q}ed5$ 16. $\mathbb{Q}d2$ c6
 17. $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 18. c4 $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 19. $\mathbb{Q}d3$
 $\mathbb{Q}f8$ 20. $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd6$ 21. $\mathbb{W}h5+$ 20



Deutsche Schachzeitung 1862, p.
1-0